# **Guidance on the preparation of Integrated Care Strategies**

Integrated Care Partnerships (ICPs) are required to publish an initial strategy by December 2022.



### Statutory requirements of the Integrated Care Partnership in relation to preparation of the integrated care strategy:

- Must set out how the 'assessed needs' from the joint strategic needs assessments are to be met by the functions of the ICB, NHSE or partner local
  authorities
- 2. Must consider whether needs could be more effectively met with a section 75 arrangement
- 3. May include a statement on better integration of health or social care services with "health-related" services
- 4. Must have regard to the NHS mandate (unless compelling or exceptional reasons not to do so)
- 5. Must involve local Healthwatch organisations whose areas coincide with or fall wholly/partly in the ICPs area; and people who live and work in the area

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- 5. Must publish the strategy and distribute copies to each partner local authority and each ICB that is partner to one of those local authorities
- 7. Must consider revising the ICS whenever they receive a new joint strategic needs assessment

#### 1. Responsibility for developing the strategy

- ICPs have responsibility for preparing the integrated care strategy but should encourage engagement, cooperation and seek resources from ICBs and partner local authorities
- Processes for finalising and signing off the strategy should be agreed at the same time as ICPs establish their procedures
- ICPs have a legal duty to ensure the strategy is prepared to meet the statutory requirements outlined above

# 2. Purpose of the Integrated Care Strategy

- Opportunity for joint working with a wide range of ICS partners to co-develop evidence-based, system-wide priorities
- Priorities should be aimed at improving the public's health and wellbeing and reducing health inequalities
- Intended to address how assessed needs can be met within the ICS through commissioning and the provision of quality services by its statutory organisations

# 3. Health and wellbeing boards and subsidiarity

- The strategy should complement the production of local strategic needs assessments and joint local health and wellbeing strategies, produced by the relevant health and wellbeing boards
- It should acknowledge where needs are best addressed at an ICS-level and complement but not replace/supersede priorities outlined at a local level
- The ICP should encourage partners to ensure decisions and delivery are occurring at the right level when producing the strategy
- Where an ICS has one joint local health and wellbeing strategy, the ICP and H&WB should determine how to best address assessed needs collectively across the two strategies

#### 4. Evidence of need

- The integrated care strategy should address the physical and mental needs
  of local people of all ages identified in the joint strategic needs
  assessments, particularly focusing on where system-wide interventions
  would be the most effective
- It should also acknowledge groups under-represented in assessments of need and support ICS statutory organisations to identify and meet the needs of all persons, in respect to accessing health services

### 5. Involving People and Organisations

- In order to draw upon best practice and guidance across the ICS, widespread stakeholder engagement and co-production
   will be essential
  - Development of the strategy must involve local Healthwatch organisations and people living and working in the area covered by the ICP
  - The organisations that should be involved and the nature and level of their involvement will be up to the individual ICPs

# 6. Approaches and mechanisms

- A set of shared priority outcomes in response to the assessed needs should be developed and agreed by all ICS organisations
- The ICP should consider whether needs could be better met through a section 75 arrangement e.g. pooling of budgets
- Approaches to continuous and sustainable improvement in care quality and outcomes should be a key consideration

# 7. Publication and review

- ICPs are responsible for publishing the the integrated care strategy and making it readily available and accessible across the ICS
- Refresh of the strategy will be required at intervals to ensure alignment with other policies / guidance e.g. joint strategic needs assessments
- The ICP should regularly review the impact of the strategy within the system and its delivery by the ICB, NHSE and local authorities

# Areas to consider in the Integrated Care Strategy:

## **Personalised Care**

Integration of services to create a more flexible and personalised service for people who draw on health and adult social care services

### Disparities in health and social care

Outlining ways to address unwarranted variations in population health, access, outcomes and experiences

# Population health and prevention

Exploring opportunities to work jointly and use collective resources across partners to support prevention of physical and mental ill-health, and health and wellbeing across the population

# **Health protection**

Allocating health protection responsibilities to system partners to deliver improved outcomes to communities e.g. infection prevention measures, immunisation, emergency preparedness

## Babies, children, young people, their families and healthy ageing

Responding to the needs of the whole population of all ages E.g. family hubs with a whole-family approach through integration with wider health-related services

### Workforce

Outlining the next steps to achieving an integrated / 'one workforce' approach across health and adults social care, designed to support improved ways of working and patient-focused care

### Research and innovation

Utilising research and practice-based evidence to effectively assess population needs, explore the most effective ways to address these needs, and support the reduction of health inequalities

### 'Health-related' services

Encouraging closer integration with non-health or social care services that could affect the wider determinants of health e.g. housing / employment

### Data and information sharing

Developing digital and data infrastructure, building data quality and digital capability to inform decision making, and improving compliance with confidentiality laws and data protection obligations