Vivre sa vie:un droit fondamental! <u>Un droit respecté</u>

Le 26 Mars 2015, Parlement wallon, Namur





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Wales – Some Basics

Population:

• 3 Million

Less Ethnically diverse:

- 2.1% Non White
- 57.5% of population gave Welsh as sole national identity
- 19% welsh speaking



Wales – Some Basics

Level of Disability:

 33% report some form of illness or disability

Gross Value Added:

• 74% of the UK average

Employment:

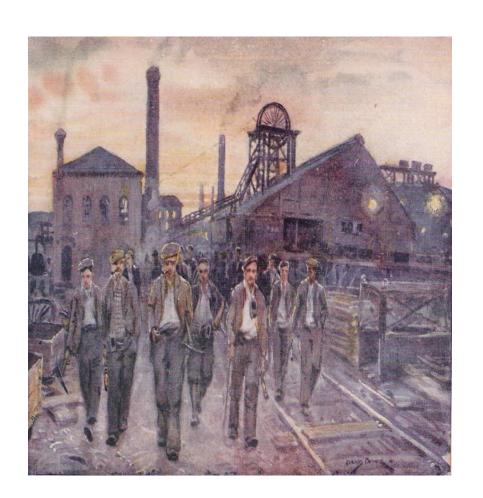
25.6% of population economically inactive



Wales – Some Basics

De-industrialisation:

- Coal
- Steel
- Manufacturing



All Wales Learning Disability Strategy

Principles:

- Ordinary Pattern of Life
- Treated as Individuals
- Additional Help and Support

Characteristics of Services in Wales

- Individual need/Person centred.
- Community based.
- Encourage independence.
- Advocacy.
- Support for carers.
- Multi agency joint planning led by Social Services.

Individual Needs

- Starting point for all service planning.
- Unified Assessment/Individual Personal Plans.
- Person Centred Planning.
- Explicit role for advocates.
- Direct payments.
- Building block for strategic planning at county level.

Direct Payments in Wales

A direct payment:

- is a means tested cash payment.
- can be topped up by the individual.

Can purchase from:

- Social Services.
- NGOs.
- for profit organisations.
- User-led organisations.
- Neighbours, friends, family.

Take-Up of Direct Payments

	<u>Learning</u> <u>Disability</u>	<u>All</u>
06/07	271	1227
13/14	1214	4148

Personalisation

Definition:

'Every person who receives support, whether provided by statutory services or themselves, will have choice and control over the shape of that support in all care settings.'

Ref: Department of Health, England

The English and Scottish Path

Championing 'self-directed support'.

Elements in this:

- Self-directed assessment.
- Up-front allocation.
- Support planning.
- Choice and control.

The Challenge for Municipalities

- Wake up and recognise responsibilities to all citizens.
- Ensure that they fully understand the implications of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Disabled Persons.



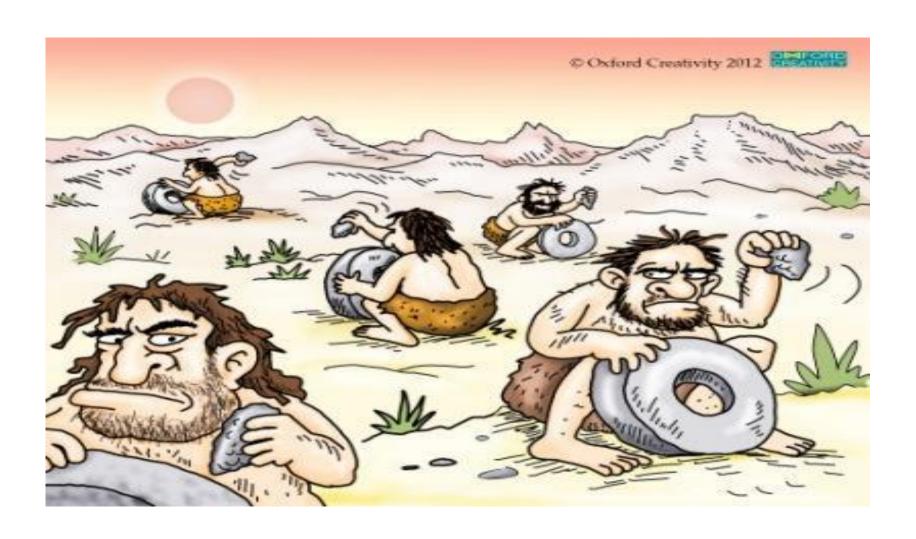
The Challenge for Municipalities

- Adopt the social model of disability.
- Plan services around the needs of individual people with disabilities and not take a simple a 'one size fits all' route.





- Critically review your relationship with the people you support.
- Critically review the extent to which your service reflects the UNCRDP



- Model your service so that it is person centred and tailored to achieving identifiable outcomes for the individual.
- Find ways to monitor, review and develop your service that are co-productive.



The Challenge for People with Disabilities

- Be assertive in demanding recognition of your rights as citizens.
- Engage the political parties and identify champions.
- Make use of the precedent set by the BAP scheme: argue for it to be improved.

The Challenge for People with Disabilities

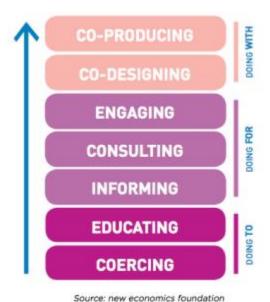
- Insist that government at national, regional and local levels works to implement the UNCRDP.
- Insist that service providing organisations begin to co-produce their services with you.

What is Meant by Co-Production?

Definition adopted by Co-Production Wales:

"Co-production enables citizens and professionals to share power and work together in equal partnership, to create opportunities for people to access support when they need it and to contribute to social change."

What is Meant by Co-Production?



Traditional Approach by Municipalities and Service Providers

- What do you need?
- What are you eligible for?
- How do you fit into the system?

Co-Productive Approach

- What does a good life look like for you?
- What strengths can we build on.
- How can we work with you to achieve your goals?

Merci Beaucoup jim.crowe@ldw.org.uk www.ldw.org.uk

