

Co-Production - Some Definitions

<p><u>Co-production Network for Wales</u> sets co-production within the wider framework of asset-based approaches:</p> <p>“Co-production is an asset-based approach to public services that enables people providing and people receiving services to share power and responsibility, and to work together in equal, reciprocal and caring relationships. It creates opportunities for people to access support when they need it, and to contribute to social change.”</p>	<p>The <u>Republic of Ireland’s National Framework for Recovery in Mental Health</u> adopts the <u>New Economics Foundation</u> definition:</p> <p>“Co-production means delivering public services in an equal and reciprocal relationship between professionals, people using services, their families and their neighbours. Where activities are co-produced in this way, both services and neighbourhoods become far more effective agents of change”.</p>	<p><u>Scottish Co-Production Network (SCDC)</u> emphasises the relationship between provider and user:</p> <p>“Co-production essentially describes a relationship between service provider and service user that draws on the knowledge, ability and resources of both to develop solutions to issues that are claimed to be successful, sustainable and cost-effective, changing the balance of power from the professional towards the service user. The approach is used in work with both individuals and communities.”</p>	<p>Co-Production Guide (2018) the <u>NI Department of Health</u></p> <p>A highly person-centred approach which enables partnership working between people in order to achieve positive and agreed change in the design, delivery, and experience of health and social care. It is deeply rooted in connecting and empowering people and ... valuing and utilising the contribution of all involved. It seeks to combine people’s strengths, knowledge, expertise and resources in order to collaboratively improve personal, family and community health and wellbeing outcomes ... it brings people together to find shared solutions.</p>
--	--	--	--

Co-Production - Principles

<p>Carnegie's "The Many Shades of Co-Produced Evidence" concludes that differing descriptions commonly include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recognising people as assets 2. Including all perspectives and skills 3. Supporting people to meaningfully share and participate 4. Public services becoming change agents that facilitate people's inclusion 5. Everyone benefiting from working together 6. Developing networks of mutual support 	<p>The Co-production Network for Wales suggests that co-production is underpinned by five principles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Value all participants and build on their strengths. 2. Develop networks of mutual support. 3. Do what matters for all the people involved. 4. Build relationships of trust; share power and responsibility. 5. People can be change makers, and organisations enable this. 	<p>In England 'Think Local Act Personal' (a partnership of 50 health care bodies) promotes six principles of co-production:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recognising people as assets. 2. Building on people's capabilities. 3. Developing two-way, reciprocal relationships. 4. Encouraging peer support. 5. Blurring boundaries between delivering and receiving services. 6. Facilitating rather than delivering 	<p>NI Department of Health Co-Production Guide (2018) identifies six principles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Valuing people 2. Building representative networks 3. Building people's capacity 4. Reciprocal recognition 5. Cross-boundary working 6. Enabling and facilitating
--	---	---	---

An **OECD** report (**Together for Better Public Services**) concluded that better quality and user satisfaction and cost reductions are all possible through co-production. It also stressed the need for political commitment, capacity and financial incentives.