Foundation Trusts & LINks Co-operation or Competition

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Stages of Reform

- Series of overlapping reforms from monolith to a system to meet patient needs
- Phase 1: additional resources
 - Now £94 billion
- · Phase 2: structural reform
- · Phase 3: quality and clinical leadership

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Structural Reform: Creating the System

- Foundation Trusts
- · Re-organisation and new roles for SHAs
- World class commissioning
- Regulation
- Finance Payment by Results
- System agencies

System Agencies

- · Standard Contracts
- Co-operation and Competition Rules
- Competition Panel
- Transaction Manual
- Portal
- Performance Framework
- Regime for Unsustainable NHS **Providers**

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What are Foundation Trusts?

- Unique Hybrid NHS Organisations: Closest model is mutual sector.
- Public benefit corporations:
 - New freedoms
 - New accountabilities
- Model established as policy goal, but vulnerable to system and political instability
- Getting to critical mass
 - Now 115 authorised out of possible 204 So far Acute: 32 Mental Health: 32 New kinds of FTs: Community

Ambulance

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Differences with NHS Trusts

- Independent and self-governing
- Cannot be directed by SoS
- Corporate boards
- 'Licensed' (authorised) by regulator
- Accountable
 - nationally to 'risk rating' regulator locally to members and governors
 - taking NHS into new era of stakeholder involvement
- No statutory duty to break even
- Can make surplus but have to re-invest in improving healthcare
- No access to DH financial support: manage own risk

What's distinctive?

- · Breadth of challenges
 - leading on quality
 - driving financial performance
 - being the best employers
 - listening to local communities
 - delivering vast range of expectations
- Requires huge range of expertise, knowledge and understanding fundamental challenge.
- The pairing of operating freedoms and governance arrangements creates the framework that enables foundation trusts to be sustainable.

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Unique Governance Structure

- Corporate board
- Board of governors based on membership constituencies
- Accountable Monitor nationally and governors locally
- Governance structure allows Sec of State to let them go but
 - protected assets remain 'owned' by Sec of State and revert on failure

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Local accountability

- 1:3 million members and 3000 governors a new era of local accountability and engagement in health
- FT membership greater than the membership of the three political parties combined
- Governance arrangements offer enhanced responsiveness to local communities and service
- Members and governors put an independent voice at every level to emphasis the views of patients and carers

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Quality & Performance

- Foundation trusts are providing some of the best care in the country
- Annual healthcheck results in 2008 show:
 - 90% of FTs have fully met the core standards
 - -88% have fully met existing national targets
 - 93% scored excellent or good for new national targets
 - = 38 of the 42 'double excellent' trusts are Foundation Trusts
 - 12 trusts have been double excellent for two years in a row they are all Foundation Trusts

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Delivering Quality

- Next stage review
- Quality Accounts
 - embedding quality through stakeholder engagement and clinical leadership
- Innovating and investing surpluses to improve services
 - mobile chemotherapy unit: Gioucestershire Hospitals FT
 - -- the spin off company Salisbury NHS FT

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The FT Governor

- · Governors have a key role:
 - Statutory Duties and powers
 - The link between the membership and the Board of Directors.
 - Networking with members and keeping them informed.
 - Being the voice of the public & patient at every level of the foundation trusts and influencing the strategic direction and planning.
 - Acting as an ambassador for the FT within the community

Making a difference

- Foundation Trusts depend upon their members to:
 - Help them plan services
 - Help to develop proposals to improve services & develop new services
 - Help to monitor Quality
 - Provide pointers to operational improvements
- An active membership that is representative of the public is what makes a difference

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Where do LINks fit in?

- · By statute, Foundation Trusts must:
 - respond to requests for information made by a LINk.
 - respond to requests to enter and view,
 - deal with reports and recommendations made by a LINk; and
 - deal with any reports or recommendations from a LINk that have been referred by another services provider.

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Co-operation or Competition?

- To work effectively FTs need to involve service users, the public and staff and would benefit from co-operation with LINks.
- The FTN, the NHS Centre for Involvement and subsequently the DH, have collaborated on joint advice to promote co-operation between FTs and LINks.
- LINks duplicating FT's engagement work is likely to prove fruitless.
- Debates as to who is more representative or accountable are likely to be sterile.
- FTs and LINks have the opportunity to build positive relationships based upon mutual trust and respect.
- To make the relationship work there is a need for understanding of and respect for each others roles and responsibilities.

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A proposed way of working

- FTs and LINks need to:
- Agree how they will work together: 'rules of engagement'
- Agree points of contact and communication and use them exclusively
- Agree processes, procedures and notice arrangements for visits.
- Agree means of dealing with conflicts of interest and of resolving disagreements

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Leading to...

 Shared strategies so that the voice of the public continues to be heard and is strengthened.