

Local accountability

3.69 The roles and responsibilities of bodies involved in joint commissioning arrangements are summarised below:

| Agency | Key responsibilities for SEN or Disability | Accountability |
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| Local authority | Leading integration arrangements for Children and Young People with SEN or disabilities | Lead Member for Children's Services and Director for Children's Services (DCS) |
| Children's and Adult Social Care | Children and adult care services must cooperate with those leading the integration arrangements for children and young people with SEN or Disability to ensure the delivery of care and support is effectively integrated in the new SEN system. | Lead Member for Children and Adult social care, and Director for Children's Services (DCS), Director for Adult Social Services (DASS). |
| Health and Wellbeing Board | <p>The Health and Wellbeing Board must ensure a joint strategic needs assessment (JSNA) of the current and future needs of the whole local population is developed. The JSNA will form the basis of NHS and local authorities' own commissioning plans, across health, social care, public health and children's services.</p> <p>This is likely to include specific needs of children and young people with SEN or disabilities.</p> | <p>Membership of the Health and Wellbeing Board must include at least one local elected councillor, as well as a representative of the local Healthwatch organisation. It must also include the local DCS, Director of Adult Social Services (DASS), and senior CCG and Director of Public Health.</p> <p>In practice, most Health and Wellbeing Boards include more local councillors, and many are chaired by cabinet members.</p> |
| Clinical Commissioning Group | To co-operate with the local authority in jointly commissioning services, ensuring there is sufficient capacity contracted to deliver necessary services, drawing the attention of the local authority to groups and individual children and young people | <p>CCGs will be monitored by NHS England.</p> <p>CCGs are also subject to local accountability, for example, to the Health and Wellbeing Board for how</p> |

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| | with SEN or disabilities, supporting diagnosis and assessment, and delivering interventions and review. | <p>well they contribute to delivering the local Health and Wellbeing Strategy.</p> <p>Each CCG has a governing body and an Accountable Officer who are responsible for ensuring that the CCG fulfils its duties to exercise its functions effectively, efficiently and economically to improve the quality of services and the health of the local population whilst maintaining value for money.</p> |
| NHS England | NHS England commissions specialist services which need to be reflected in local joint commissioning arrangements (for example augmentative and alternative communication systems, or provision for children and young people in the secure estate or secure colleges). | Secretary of State for Health |
| Healthwatch | Local Healthwatch organisations are a key mechanism for enabling people to share their views and concerns – to ensure that commissioners have a clear picture of local communities’ needs and that this is represented in the planning and delivery of local services. This can include supporting children and young people with SEN and disabilities. | Local Healthwatch organisations represent the voice of people who use health and social care on the Health and Wellbeing Board. They are independent, but funded by local authorities. |
| Maintained nurseries, schools (including academies) | <p>Mainstream schools have duties to use best endeavours to make the provision required to meet the SEN of children and young people. All schools must publish details of what SEN provision is available through the information report and co-operate with the local authority in drawing up and reviewing the Local Offer.</p> <p>Schools also have duties to make reasonable adjustments for disabled children and young people, to support</p> | Accountability is through Ofsted and the annual report that schools have to provide to parents on their children’s progress. |

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| | <p>medical conditions and to inform parents and young people if SEN provision is made for them.</p> <p>More information about the role of early years settings, schools and post-16 institutions is given in Chapters 5, 6 and 7.</p> | |
| Colleges | <p>Mainstream colleges have duties to use best endeavours to make the provision required to meet the SEN of children and young people. Mainstream and special colleges must also co-operate with the local authority in drawing up and reviewing the Local Offer.</p> <p>All colleges have duties to make reasonable adjustments for disabled children and young people.</p> <p>More information about duties on the further education sector is in Chapter 7.</p> | <p>Accountability is through Ofsted and the annual report to parents that schools have to provide on their child's progress.</p> |

3.70 These arrangements do not affect the complaints and disagreement resolution procedures described in chapter 11. Local authorities **must** include in their Local Offer information on how complaints can be made about services.

