

Easy English materials

ILC Co-design program
2015

Part 1: Learning about ILC

The two components of the NDIS



NDIS

The National Disability Insurance Scheme provides support to people with disability and their families. In this document we will call this NDIS.

The NDIS will help people with disability in two ways:

1. Individual plans

People with disability who are eligible for the NDIS can get help with things with activities they do every day, like showering. They might also get equipment they need, like a wheelchair.

How much support people get depends on how much they need.

2. ILC

The NDIS also includes something called ILC. ILC stands for Information Linkages and Capacity Building.

This part of the NDIS helps people with disability, families and carers get the information they need and that people with a disability are connected with other people in the community.

It will also make sure other people in the community know how to include people with disability.



ILC Policy



All the governments around Australia have agreed on the kinds of support and help that will be provided through ILC. This is called the ILC Policy.

The ILC Policy has five parts to it. There will be activities in each of the five parts.

The five parts are:

- Local Area Coordination
- Information Linkages and Referrals
- Capacity Building of Mainstream Services
- Community Awareness and Understanding
- Individual Capacity Building



You can read more about the policy on the NDIS website:
<http://www.ndis.gov.au/consult-info-link-capacity-building>

On this webpage there is an easy read version of the ILC Policy document.

The ILC Activity areas outlined by policy

1. Local Area Coordination



Local Area Coordinators are sometimes called LACs. They have a very important role in the ILC.

LACs will help people with disability use the supports and services that are provided in their local community.

LACs will also work with their local community to make sure programs and groups are accessible, welcoming and include people with disability.

LACs will also have a very important task helping people to understand the NDIS. If people are eligible for the NDIS, LACs will work with them to use the NDIS in the best way they can.

The ILC Activity areas outlined by policy

2. Information, linkages and referrals



This part of ILC will make sure people with disability, their families and carers have access to information that is helpful, reliable and up-to-date.

Information is important because it helps people find services that might be able to support them.

Information is also important to help people make decisions about their life.

A good example of this kind of activity might be a website or phone service that provides information to people.

The ILC Activity areas outlined by policy

3. Capacity building of mainstream services



It is important to the NDIS that people with disability can use mainstream services like everyone else in the community.

Sometimes mainstream services might need some information or ideas on how to include people with disability.

This part of ILC will help with that.

The ILC Activity areas outlined by policy

4. Community awareness and understanding



This part of ILC is about building understanding in the wider community.

Improving understanding and awareness will help make sure more people with disability can be included in the day to day activities of the community.



A good example of this kind of activity might be an awareness campaign that shows how children with disability can be included in their local sporting clubs.

The ILC Activity areas outlined by policy

5. Individual capacity building



This part of ILC recognises that people with disability should be supported to have a say about what matters to them.

Some people with disability might need some help developing the skills and confidence to make choices about their life. Or speak up about what is important to them.

This part of ILC will help with that.



A good example of this kind of activity might be a peer support group for people with disability to learn how to self-manage their NDIS plan.

Part 2: ILC Funding Areas

An ILC Action Plan

The National Disability Insurance Agency is the government agency that runs the NDIS.



The NDIA has to come up with a plan for ILC. They have to work out how to take the ILC Policy and turn it into an action plan.

They are working on the plan now and have to have it finished by the end of the year.

All the activities in the ILC have to be funded from a fixed amount of money. Not everything will be able to be funded – there is not enough money.

So NDIA will have to choose which activities will be funded and which will not be funded. They have to include this in the plan.

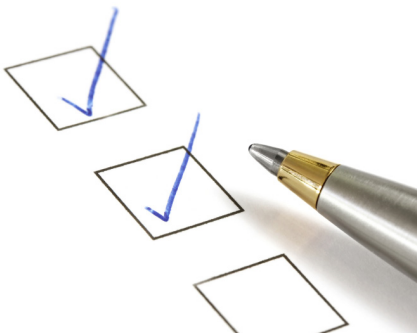


The NDIA already has some ideas about the things they want to fund. But before they finish their plan, they want to hear what you think.

What kinds of things do you think should be funded? How should the NDIA choose? What should their priorities be?

The NDIA plan has five areas in it. They are:

- Specialist or expert delivery
- Cohort focused delivery
- Multi-regional supports
- Remote/rural solutions
- Delivery for people with disability by people with disability



The NDIA wants to know what you think of those five areas. They want to know if you think anything is missing.

But before we read more about those areas it is important to remember a few things.

What the ILC won't fund



There is only a limited amount of money for ILC. So the NDIA will not choose things that should be funded by somebody else. For example:

NDIS Individual Plans

The ILC won't fund things that should be funded in people's individual NDIS plans such as wheelchairs or speech therapy.



Government Services

The ILC won't fund services that governments should pay for, such as education and healthcare.

Local Council services

The ILC won't fund services that the local council should pay for, such as libraries.

Local Area Coordinators

Local Area Coordinators play a very important role in ILC, helping people with disability get the information they need. They will also help connect people with disability to their local community.

LACs also have an important job helping people who have an NDIS plan.

So the ILC will fund things that will help the LACs do their job, or do things they can't do.



ILC Priority Areas

The NDIA is thinking about five priority areas for ILC funding.

The draft ILC funding areas

1. Specialist or expert delivery



Local Area Coordinators will be able to provide people with disability with lots of information.

But they won't know everything about every disability, or how one particular kind of disability might affect someone's life.

So the ILC might fund some organisations to provide that specialist information.

A good example of this kind of activity might be a website that had information about a particular disability like Down syndrome or autism.

The draft ILC funding areas

2. Cohort focused delivery



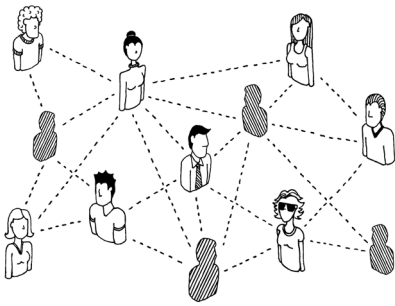
Local Area Coordinators will be able to help lots of people with disability. But they may not have all the information or skills to meet everyone's needs.

People with disability who come from a different cultural background or who are Aboriginal might have different needs.

So the ILC might fund someone to provide that extra help.

The draft ILC funding areas

3. Multi-regional Supports



Local Area Coordinators will work hard with their local community to make sure people with disability are included.

But sometimes lots of people with disability are affected by a problem – not just a small group in one area.

So sometimes it would make more sense for the ILC to fund activities that would help lots of people in lots of different areas.

A good example might be a campaign across Australia to promote inclusion in sporting groups.

The draft ILC funding areas

4. Remote/Rural Solutions



Sometimes people with disability who live in the country find it hard to access the same kinds of services and activities as people who live in big cities.

The ILC might fund some activities to try and help people with disability who live in the country.

A good example of this kind of activity is a peer support group for people with disability that meets on the internet using Facebook.

The draft ILC funding areas

5. Delivery by people with disability for people with disability



People with disability should be supported to have a say about what matters most to them. Sometimes the best person to provide that support is another person with disability.

The ILC might fund some activities to make sure people have the opportunity to meet and support each other.

A good example might be a peer support group that meets to talk about self managing their NDIS plan.

Part 3:

Outcomes

Measuring the success of ILC

The National Disability Insurance Agency is the government agency that runs the NDIS.



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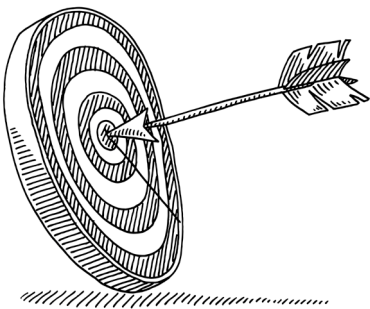
All the activities in the ILC have to be funded from a fixed amount of money. Not everything will be able to be funded – there is not enough money.

So NDIA will have to choose which activities will be funded and which will not be funded. They have to include this in the plan.

And because there is only a limited amount of money the NDIA wants to choose activities that will really help people.

The NDIA wants to fund things that will make a difference to the lives of people with disability and their families.

But how will the NDIA know if the activities they fund are helping people?





The NDIA wants to know what kind of information you think they should collect to work out if activities are helping people.

If you were the NDIA what kinds of information would you collect? Who would you ask? What questions would you ask?

Working out if something is making a difference is called measuring outcomes. The NDIA wants your help in deciding how to measure outcomes from the things they fund.