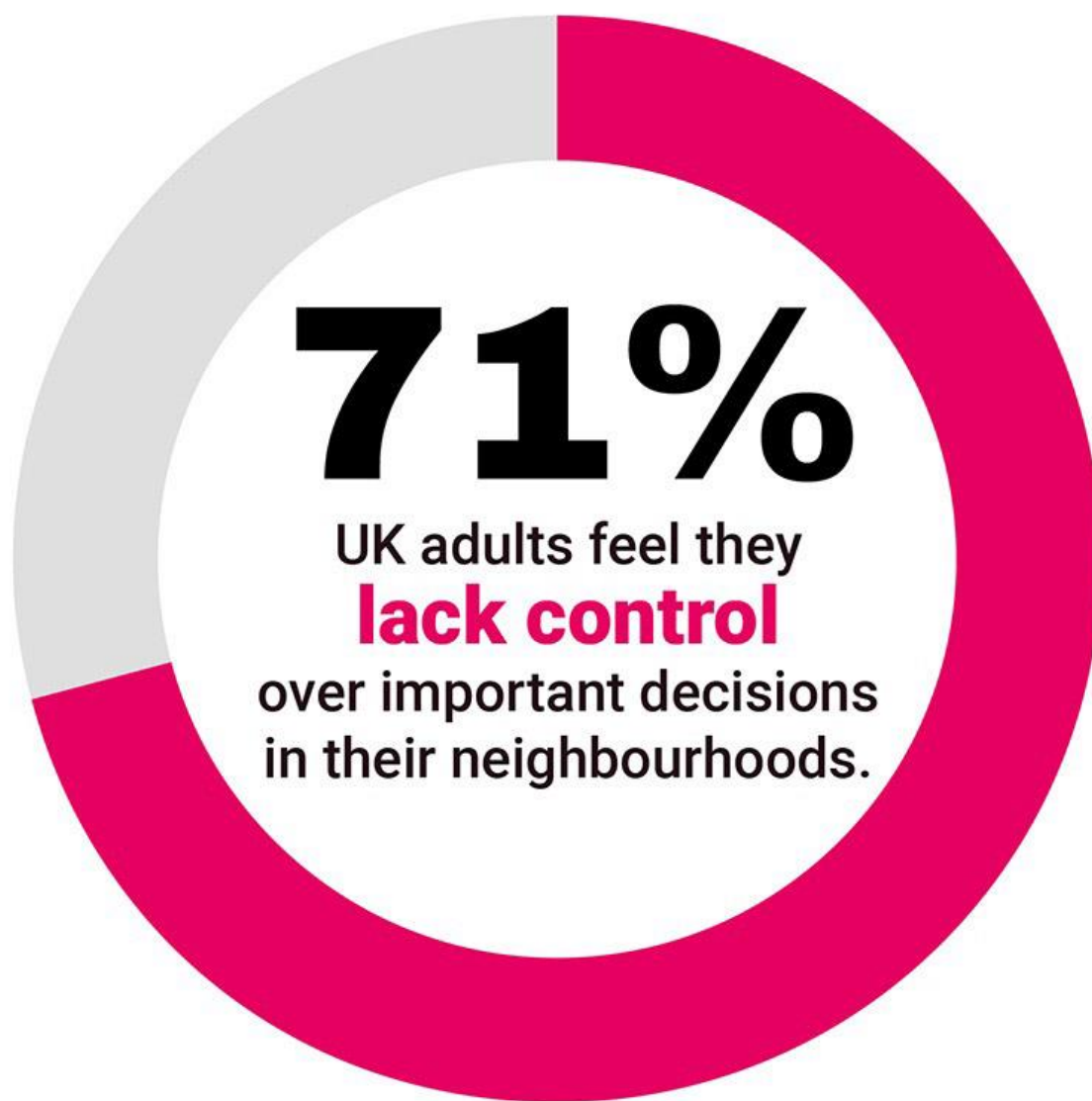




Co-production in ActEarly: 

NOTHING ABOUT US WITHOUT US





Source: Cares Family/Power to Change

<https://www.right-here.org/>

Participation ladders

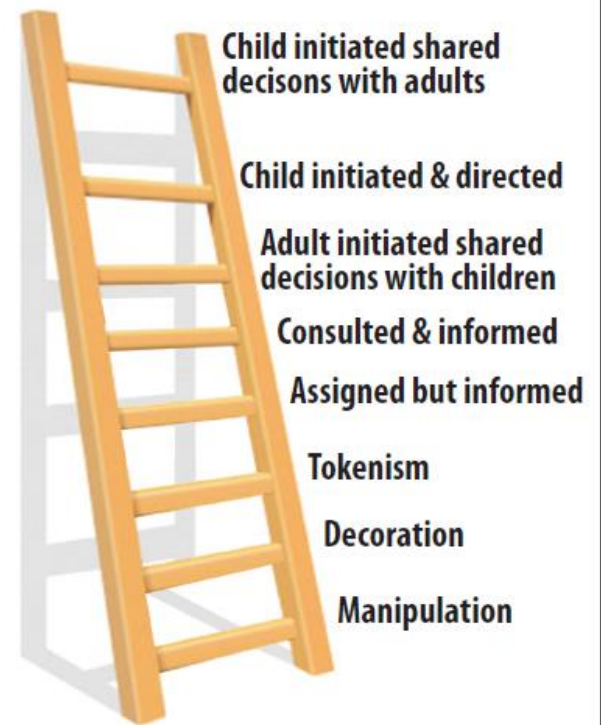
Arnstein (1969)



Wilcox (1994)



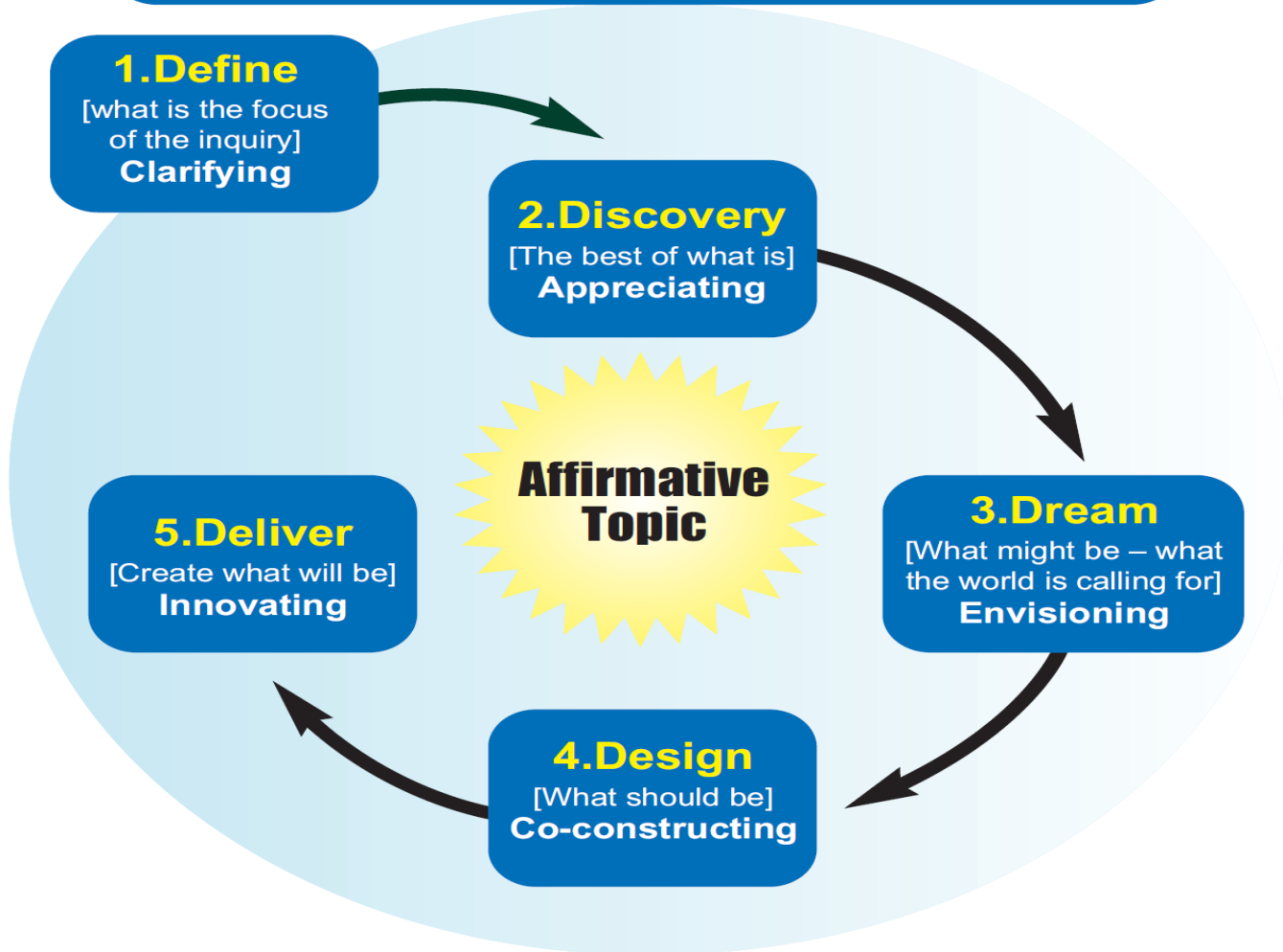
Hart (1997)



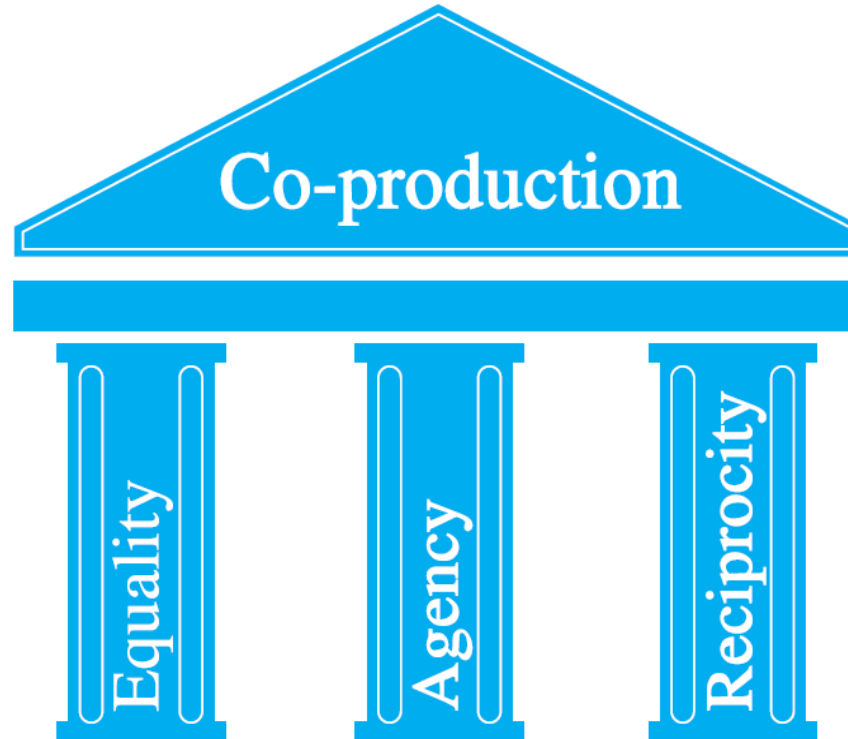
Instead of
looking at
what's missing
let's look at
'what works
well' and
focus on
strengthening
that!



Appreciative Inquiry 5D approach



Pillars of Co-production



Co-production Principles

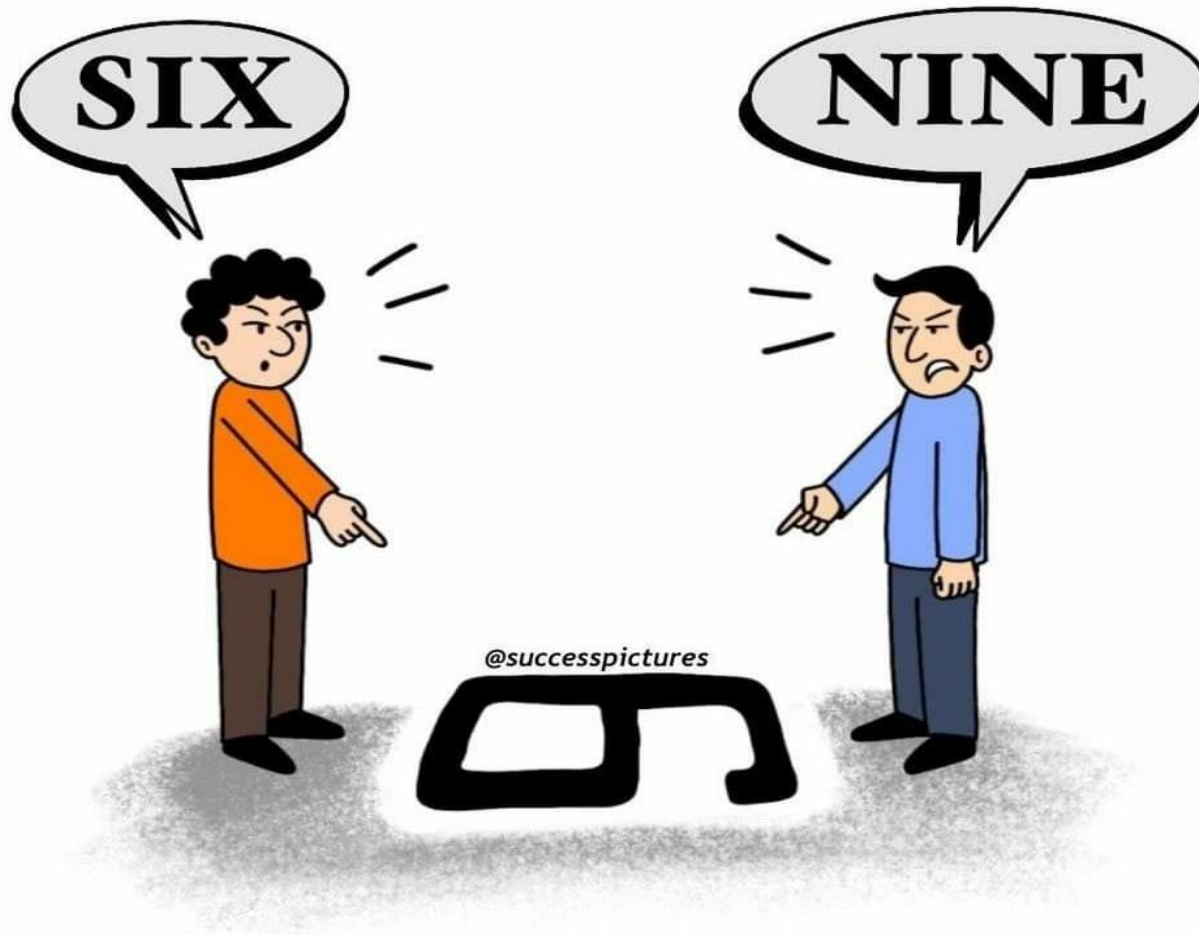
Nine guiding principles for co-production

Principle 1:	Power should be shared amongst all partners
Principle 2:	Embrace a wide range of perspectives and skills
Principle 3:	Respect and value 'lived experience' and how different forms of knowledge can be expressed
Principle 4:	Ensure that there are benefits to all parties involved in co-production activities
Principle 5:	Go to communities. Do not expect people to come to you
Principle 6:	Work flexibly
Principle 7 :	Avoid jargon and ensure communities have access to the right information at the right time
Principle 8:	Relationships with communities should be built for the long term
Principle 9:	Make sure co-production initiatives are adequately resourced

Principle 1. Sharing power



Principle 2. Embrace a wide range of perspective and skills



Respect and value lived experience & different forms of knowledge

Text Box 4: Different Types of Knowledge Source: Oates 2002¹⁹



Propositional knowledge –
'about' something in the form of
logically organised ideas and
theories, as in most academic research.

Practical knowledge –
evident in knowing 'how to'
exercise a skill or a procedure



Experiential knowledge –
gained by direct encounter;
almost impossible to put into
words, being tacit and based on
empathy, intuition and feeling.

Presentational knowledge –
emerges from experiential
knowledge; gives the first
expression of knowing
something, through stories,
drawings, sculpture, music,
dance etc.



Foundations and Pillars

