

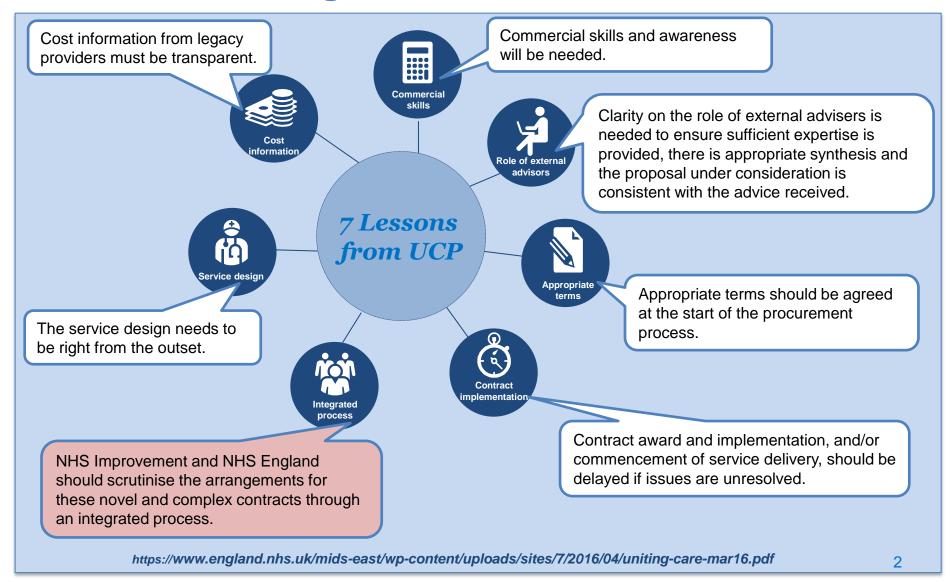
The Integrated Support and Assurance Process (ISAP)

Assuring novel and complex contracts

March 2018



Review of Uniting Care Contract





What is ISAP?



Integrated: NHS England and NHS Improvement (inc transaction review, where applicable).



Support: NHS England and NHS Improvement want to support commissioners and providers to identify, understand and manage the risks in developing such contracts eg access to subject matter experts.



Assurance: ISAP aims to support the work of local commissioners and providers in creating successful and safe schemes, and to provide a means of assurance that this has happened.



Process: At each ISAP checkpoint, the NHS England regional director will convene a panel to review and challenge the sources of evidence submitted. The panel membership is expected to include NHS England and NHS Improvement regional and regulatory representatives and relevant experts in clinical, finance, commissioning development



Purpose of the ISAP

- The ISAP refers to a set of activities that begin when a commissioner starts to develop a strategy involving the procurement of a complex contract
- It also covers the subsequent contract award and mobilisation of services under the contract
- The intention is that NHS England and NHS Improvement provide a 'system view' of the proposals
- Applying the ISAP will help mitigate but not eliminate the risk that is inevitable if a complex contract is to be utilised
- It is not about creating barriers to implementation

The objectives of the ISAP are to:

- Ensure the proposals represent a good solution in the interests of patients and the public
- Ensure a system view has been taken of the potential consequences of contract award
- Enable the risks of the complex contract to be identified, understood and mitigated as far as possible
- Deliver efficiency and reduce duplication in the work of NHS England and NHS Improvement, increasing the speed of the national assurance for complex contracts



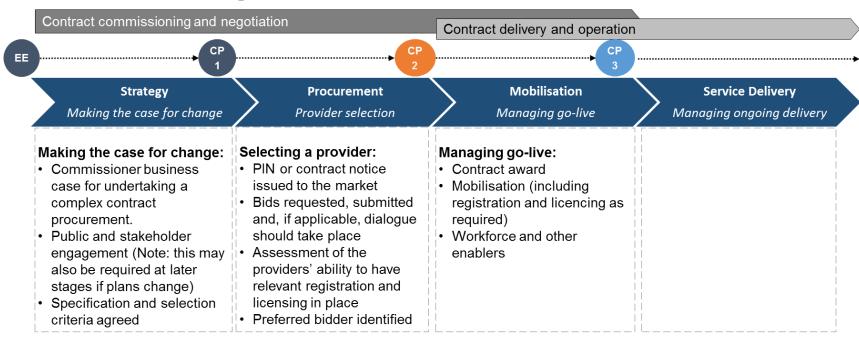
Accountability in ISAP

- The decision about whether to procure and award a contract, and then to allow service delivery to begin, must be one for local commissioners
- ISAP will not transfer this decision to the national bodies
- The view of the national bodies should be a key consideration for local commissioners
- NHS England will expect commissioners to carry out any extra activities indicated in the checkpoint outcome before they move onto the next stage
- NHS Improvement will expect NHS foundation trusts and NHS trusts to pause and adapt their involvement in a transaction if its Provider Regulation Committee issues a red transaction risk rating, in accordance with NHS Improvement's transaction guidance
- ISAP is a regionally-led assurance process with support from national bodies

Accountability remains with the commissioning body



ISAP Checkpoints





An Early Engagement (EE) meeting takes place, while a commissioner is developing a strategy which involves the commissioning of a complex contract.



Checkpoint 1 (CP1) takes place just before formal competitive procurement or other selection process begins.



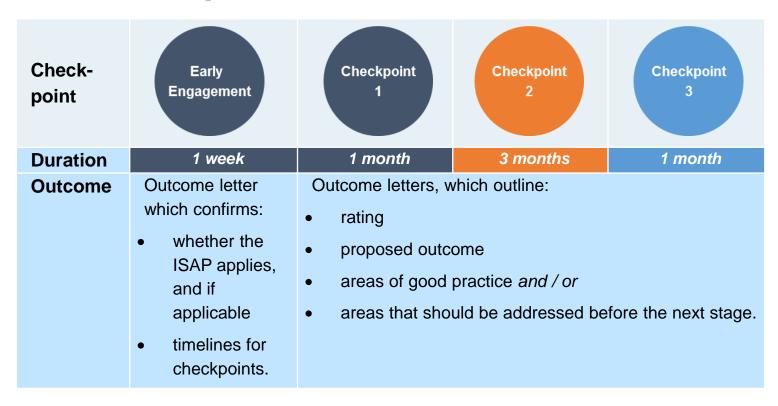
Checkpoint 2 (CP2) takes place when a preferred bidder has been identified, but before the contract is signed. (NHS Improvement will be responsible for performing the transaction review on NHS foundation trusts and NHS trusts where the thresholds for transaction reviews are met, and NHS England will be responsible for assuring the procurement aspect of that checkpoint).



Checkpoint 3 (CP3) takes place just before service commencement.



ISAP Checkpoint Duration and Outcomes

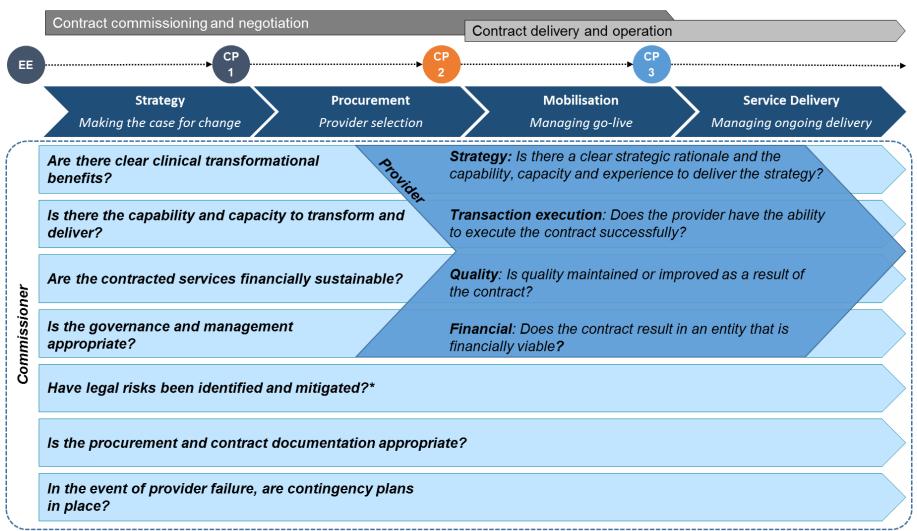


Checkpoints 1 and 3 will take about one month.

Checkpoint 2 will take up to three months. This reflects the usual timescales for an NHS Improvement transaction review and may be shorter when this is not required



ISAP Key Lines of Enquiry (KLOE)





Application of the ISAP

Factors that influence whether the ISAP will be applied

	The ISAP is more likely to apply	The judgement is balanced	The ISAP is less likely to apply
Relative contract value	Over 40% of one or more of the commissioners' allocations is committed to the new contract	Between 10-40% of one or more of the commissioners' allocations is committed to the new contract	Less than 10% of each of the commissioners' allocations is committed to the new contract
Contract length	The contract is longer than the current allocation period set by NHS England	The contract is longer than two years but no longer than the current allocation period set by NHS England	The contract is no longer than two years
Commissioner quality	There are well established and evidenced shortcomings regarding one or more of the commissioners' financial or operational performance	Financial or operational performance of one or more of the commissioners is subject to narrative description of some concerns	Financial and operational performance of all commissioners is strong
Degree of performance based income	Performance based income is greater than 4% of total contract value	Performance based income is between 2.5% and 4% of total contract value	Performance based income is less than 2.5% of total contract value.

Crucially, for the ISAP to apply, the commissioner must be **proposing a procurement** that would establish **new contracting arrangements for existing services**, or the **re-procuring of a complex contract**.

An alliance agreement or other arrangement aiming to integrate local health services, that does not require a procurement, does not need to go through the ISAP.



Criteria for Application of the ISAP

The ISAP is intended to support **all novel or complex procurements by commissioners**. Specifically if the approach is **previously unused** in the locality:

- contract forms
- risk sharing arrangements
- · calculations of the contract value

Or, if potential providers are **creating legal entities**, involving new organisational forms.

This includes, but is not limited to, the commissioning of systemically significant new care models, such as multispecialty community providers (MCP), primary and acute care systems (PACS) and any Accountable Care Collaborations that result in significant change in whole health systems.

Examples of other complex contracts, beyond new care models, include:

- Contracts or arrangements aiming to integrate a range of services, along a care pathway, such
 as for elderly or cancer patients, or that include new delivery mechanisms for specialised
 services;
- Contracts with population based budgets or significant levels of payment conditional on outcomes.

It is not envisaged to apply to some other varieties of new care model, such as Enhanced health in Care Homes, due to their smaller scale.





What if ISAP does not apply?

Regionally-led assurance

NHS England and NHS Improvement regional teams may use the principles of ISAP in any regionally-led assurance process.

Self-assessment

CCG governing bodies can use the principles of ISAP proportionally in order to assure themselves in relation to any procurement.

The key lines of enquiry in ISAP are 'sensible questions' for any governing body to ask themselves.

How do you currently assure yourself any new contract arrangements have been robustly constructed according to defined good practice?



Questions

Useful Links:

- https://www.england.nhs.uk/publication/integrated-support-and-assurance-process/
- https://improvement.nhs.uk/resources/supporting-nhs-providers-considering-transactions-and-mergers/