Procure goods and services to maintain provision



Overview

This standard is for people whose main job is not in commissioning, procurement or contracting, but who do need to purchase goods and services from time to time. It includes planning and making a purchase, then evaluating the effectiveness of the purchasing process.

This NOS is relevant to an individual undertaking commissioning, procurement and contracting in relation to care services.

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Performance criteria

Plan the purchase of goods or services

You must be able to:

- P1 identify the goods or services you wish to purchase
- P2 consider opportunities for collaborative and **co-productive** working to make the purchase
- P3 justify the purchase in line with **organisational** requirements
- P4 ensure that your purchase complies with your organisation's policies and processes
- P5 find out whether there are **preferred suppliers** available for your purchase
- P6 decide on the most suitable **system** for procurement
- P7 decide the **criteria** you will use to select the supplier, taking account of whole-life costs and **sustainability**, value for money, the outcomes required, quality and your organisation's policies
- P8 decide the criteria you will use to judge the effectiveness of the purchasing process

Purchase goods or services

You must be able to:

- P9 analyse the options for the purchase against the identified criteria to determine the most suitable supplier
- P10 seek advice from commissioning specialists in your organisation if suppliers are unfamiliar
- P11 purchase goods or services using the identified system

Evaluate the purchase of goods or services

You must be able to:

- P12 use the identified criteria to measure the effectiveness of the process of purchasing goods or services
- P13 evaluate the effectiveness of the process
- P14 share your evaluation with commissioning specialists in your organisation
- P15 negotiate to agree any proposals to change the process for future purchases
- P16 evaluate whether or not the purchase provided good value for money

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P17 reflect on the benefits to **individuals**, **key people** and communities that use services

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Knowledge and understanding	Spec	ific to this NOS
You need to know and understand:	K1	how to obtain specialist advice about local suppliers of goods and services
	K2	why it is important to have advice from specialists who understand the local market for supply
	K3	how e-procurement systems work
	K4	how to monitor and maintain costs following an agreement to purchase goods or services
	K5	how to use quality assurance systems and why they are a positive indicator when considering suppliers
	K6	different types of purchase and contracts that can be used
	K7	how to proceed if your purchase requires a formal tendering process
	Right	s
You need to know and understand:	K8	legal and work setting requirements for equality, diversity, discrimination and rights
	K9	legal and work setting requirements for complaints and whistle blowing
	K10	your role and the roles of others in promoting co-productive commissioning
	K11	the role of service providers and partner agencies in promoting the
		rights, choices, wellbeing and active participation of individuals , key
		people and communities

K12 how to address conflicts and dilemmas about rights and

rights of individuals, key people and communities

your duty to report any acts or omissions poor or discriminatory

practice, resources or operational difficulties that could infringe the

discrimination

K13

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Safeguarding

You	need to know
and	understand:

- K14 legislation, national policy, frameworks, local systems and multidisciplinary procedures relating to the safeguarding and protection of children, young people and adults
- K15 the responsibility that everyone has to raise concerns about possible harm or abuse, poor or discriminatory practices
- K16 indicators of potential harm or abuse
- K17 how and when to escalate any concerns about harm or abuse, including whistleblowing
- K18 how to support others who have expressed concern about harm or abuse
- K19 what to do if you have reported concerns but no action is taken to address them

Sustainability

You need to know and understand:

- k20 how to evaluate the benefits of working in a politically,
 economically, sociologically, technologically, legally and
 environmentally sustainable way
- K21 how to promote your **organisation**'s political, economic, sociological, technological, legal and environmental responsibilities
- K22 how to evaluate the sustainability of commissioned services
- K23 how to develop sustainable new ideas in your area of responsibility

Partnership working

You need to know and understand:

- K24 how **collaborative and integrated working** can be used to maximise resources
- K25 how to promote co-productive commissioning
- K26 how to work with individuals, key people and communities through coproductive commissioning, procurement and contracting
- K27 how to support the interests of individuals and other stakeholders
- K28 how to engage with social care and procurement professionals during

You need to know and understand:

You need to know and understand:

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	commissioning, procurement and contracting activities
K29	how to analyse the priorities, interests and contributions of
	stakeholders and their impact on partnership working
K30	how to analyse the drivers and constraints that impact on businesses
	and third sector organisations
K31	the business processes and operational realities of service
	providers
K32	how to influence the work of the partnership to meet agreed
	outcomes
K33	how to use and develop integrated policies, procedures, guidance
	and protocols with others involved in partnerships
K34	the statutory and financial constraints for agreeing budgets to
	support partnership working
K35	how to evaluate effective partnership working
Rick	management
TUOK	management
K36	how to analyse the risks involved in commissioning, procurement and
	contracting for your area of responsibility
K37	methods of managing and mitigating the risks involved in
	commissioning, procurement and contracting for your area of
	responsibility
K38	how to develop practice that facilitates positive risk-taking
Your	practice
1/20	
K39	European, UK and country specific legislation, statutory codes,
	standards, regulations, frameworks and guidance relevant to
	commissioning, procurement and contracting relevant to your area of
1/40	responsibility
K40	European, UK and country specific legislation, statutory codes,
	standards, frameworks and guidance relevant to service providers

how to access accurate interpretations of legal and regulatory

K41

and partner agencies

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	requirements
K42	how to use analysis from lessons learned from government reports,
	research and inquiries into serious failures of health or social care
	practice and from successful interventions
K43	how your role fits within your organisation and where you can go to
	for support
K44	how to identify priorities and contribute to priority setting
K45	how to evaluate the impact of commissioning, procurement and
	contracting activities on individuals, key people and communities
K46	how to evaluate different methods and approaches of measuring the
	achievement of outcomes
K47	how to evaluate the importance of preventative and community
	based provision
K48	how to manage agreed transformations for service provision
K49	techniques for problem solving and innovative thinking
K50	how to manage budgets and resources
K51	how to identify and manage ethical conflicts and dilemmas in your
	work
K52	your own background, experiences and beliefs that may have an
	impact on your practice
K53	how to use evidence based practice to justify your actions and
	decisions
K54	how to contribute to the development of systems, practices, policies
	and procedures

Theory for practice

You	need	to	know
and	under	sta	and:

- K55 how to evaluate the impact of **social, medical and business models** on the achievement of outcomes
- K56 how to evaluate the impact of organisational structure and culture upon how flexibly and innovatively resources can be used
- K57 how to evaluate theories and approaches to management relevant to your area of responsibility

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Personal and professional development

reflective supervision and appraisal

You	need	to	know
and	under	sta	and:

K58 how to promote reflective, person centred, evidence based practice
 K59 your role in sharing and developing knowledge and practice with others, including individuals, key people and communities
 K60 how to manage time and workload
 K61 how to provide constructive feedback
 K62 how to identify and access opportunities for professional development
 K63 how to develop professional knowledge and practice through

Communication

You need to know and understand:

K64 how to use communication as a foundation for co-productive commissioning

K65 how to manage and promote effective communication withcolleagues, individuals and other stakeholders

Handling information

You need to know and understand:

K66 legal requirements, policies, procedures and protocols for the security and confidentiality of information, taking account of commercial sensitivity and procurement practice

K67 legal and work setting requirements for recording information and producing reports within timescales

K68 how to identify, collect, analyse, measure and assess data

K69 methods of making data, information and analysis accessible for individuals, key people and other stakeholders including decision makers

K70 how and where electronic communications can and should be used

Health and Safety

You need to know

K71 legal and work setting requirements for health, safety and security in

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and understand:

the work environment

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Additional information

Scope / range related to performance criteria:

The details in this field are explanatory statements of scope and/or examples of possible contexts in which the NOS may apply; they are not to be regarded as range statements required for achievement of the NOS.

Where an individual finds it difficult or impossible to express their own preferences and make decisions about their life, achievement of this standard may require the involvement of advocates or others who are able to represent the views and best interests of the individual.

Where there are language differences within the work setting, achievement of this standard may require the involvement of interpreters or translation services.

The process of **co-production** involves developing relationships with individuals, key people and communities, recognising the expertise that people have and the support that they offer to each other. It places individuals, key people and communities at the centre of decision making and control.

An **organisation** is the agency, company or local authority for whom you work, volunteer, own or run; if you receive direct payments or fund your own services, it means you and the people who work for you.

Preferred suppliers are people or organisations who have already been approved by your organisation as being suitable sources of supply.

The procurement **system** that you use should be decided in consultation with commissioning specialists in your organisation and will depend on the details and features of the purchase. It could be through your organisation's procurement process, a local retail or wholesale facility or purchasing directly from a supplier. It also includes methods of procurement such as e-procurement and new ways to commission.

Criteria are factors that can be used to measure and make a judgement about

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whether or not an outcome has been achieved, how much progress has been made or how well something has been done.

For services to be **sustainable**, they must deliver the current specified outcomes and be able to meet longer term desired social outcomes. This means taking account of any factors that might limit the outcomes that services can deliver in the future, in particular financial, social or environmental factors. It is particularly important in a climate where social care needs are forecast to increase more than available funding.

The **individual** is the adult, child or young person receiving a service.

Key people are those who are important to an individual and who can make a difference to his or her well-being. Key people may include family, friends, carers and others with whom the individual has a supportive relationship.

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Scope / range related to knowledge and understanding: The details in this field are explanatory statements of scope and/or examples of possible contexts in which the NOS may apply; they are not to be regarded as range statement required for achievement of the NOS.

All knowledge statements must be applied in the context of this standard.

The process of **co-production** involves developing relationships to collaborate with individuals, local people, community groups and organisations. It involves using and developing people's skills and abilities throughout all commissioning, procurement and contracting activities, including designing and delivering services. It places individuals, key people and communities at the centre of decision making and control, taking account of the roles that people want to take.

The **individual** is the adult, child or young person receiving a service.

Key people are those who are important to an individual and who can make a difference to his or her well-being. Key people may include family, friends, carers and others with whom the individual has a supportive relationship.

The political, economic, sociological, technological, legal and environmental model (also known as the PESTLE model) is used to analyse the influences that an organisation has on its environment, both now and in the future. It is used to inform decisions and enable the organisation to respond to change.

An **organisation** is used to mean the organisation for which you work or volunteer, or which you own or run. For people funding their own services or using other self directed support, it means you and the people who may work for you.

Collaborative and integrated working describes a range of ways in which two or more organisations can work together, for example health and social services working together or regional collaboratives. They can be formal or

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informal, temporary or permanent and may include the agreement of budgets.

The **priorities and interests** of stakeholders encompass the outcomes sought and are influenced by different philosophies, principles, priorities and codes of practice and are affected by their differences in size, structure, governance and capacity. They may change over time in response to national and local factors.

Stakeholders are individuals and other people who have an interest in or are in some way affected by your work. They include service providers from the statutory, third or business sectors; regulators; colleagues and other professionals whose work contributes to the individual's well-being and who enable you to carry out your role; commissioning partners or those who commission services from the same provider, whether or not they are joint arrangements.

Business processes describe the systems and tasks that organisations undertake to be able to provide the required service.

The **operational realities** of service providers are the factors that impact on how they are able to run their services, in particular where there is competition for funding and customers.

Outcomes are the desired result of the activity for individuals, key people and communities. They move the focus from the processes, transactions and performance management to the differences that provision can actually make to people's lives. It underpins citizen centred commissioning by placing individuals in a central role in evaluating the effectiveness of commissioning.

Agreeing budgets involves combining or pooling budgets within or between organisations, for example using local authority and continuing healthcare funding, for joint commissioning or regional/collaborative purchasing.

Evidence based practice uses systems, processes and 'practice wisdom' that has been proved to be effective in supporting the achievement of positive

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outcomes. Evidence may have been drawn from a variety of sources: research, both formal and informal, and the views and opinions of individuals, key people and other stakeholders involved in the delivery of care services.

The **social model** describes disability as a series of barriers located in society and not an individual, for example attitudes towards people in need or physical barriers. The **medical model** described illness or disability as an inherent part of the individual, and as such would attempt to treat or cure the person.

Business models refers to an organisation's need to function as a business within financial constraints and in some cases to make profit, for example social enterprises and private businesses.

Colleagues are people who you work with in your own or other organisations, including your team, managers, service providers, other teams, other departments and other organisations.

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Values:

Adherence to codes of practice or conduct where applicable to your role and the principles and values that underpin your work setting, including the rights of children, young people and adults. These include the rights:

To be treated as an individual

To be treated equally and not be discriminated against

To be respected

To have privacy

To be treated in a dignified way

To be protected from danger and harm

To be supported and cared for in a way that meets their needs, takes account of their choices and also protects them

To communicate using their preferred methods of communication and language

To access information about themselves

All aspects of commissioning, procurement and contracting should seek to build on these underpinning values and should:

Respect the inherent worth and dignity of all people

Respect the human rights of children, young people and adults

Respect people's right to take positive risks

Be transparent

Be accountable

Be proportional

Be consistent

Be targeted

Be impartial

Enable providers





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