

Annex A: examples

A non-exhaustive list of examples of ways in which providers can spend funding as part of the ‘per beds’ or ‘per user’ allocation can be found here:

Residential settings

IPC measure	Examples of how funding can be spent
Ensuring that staff who are self-isolating receive their normal wages	Uplift the pay of staff who are self-isolating in line with government guidance to their normal wages to ensure they do not lose income while doing so. This would uplift the pay of those who need to isolate and who would normally receive less than their full wages (whether Statutory Sick Pay or a preferential but partial payment) while unwell or isolating.
Limiting all staff movement between settings unless absolutely necessary, to help reduce the spread of infection. This includes staff who work for one provider across several care homes, staff that work on a part-time basis for multiple employers in multiple care homes or other care settings (for example in primary or community care). This includes agency staff (the principle being that the fewer locations that members of staff work in the better).	Compensating staff whose normal hours are reduced due to restrictions on their movement. Paying overtime rates for staff to take on additional shifts in order to reduce reliance on agency or other workers who would normally work across settings (although not for a general increase in rates of pay for shifts they would have typically worked). Cover additional costs incurred to ensure employee doesn't work in other settings, such as compensating for lost wages
Limiting or cohorting staff to individual groups of residents or floors/wings, including segregation of COVID-19 positive residents	Paying for extra staff cover to provide the necessary level of care and support to residents. Paying for structural/physical changes to support separation of floors/wings and/or residents. Payments to offset reduced occupancy where this is required to implement appropriate cohorting/zoning of residential establishments.
Supporting active recruitment of additional staff (and volunteers) if they're needed to enable staff to work in only one care home or to work only with an assigned group of residents or only in specified areas of a care home	Recruitment costs, paying for additional staff, agency staff costs, associated management costs, training costs (free induction training is available through Skills for Care) incurred as a result of these measures.

IPC measure	Examples of how funding can be spent
Steps to limit the use of public transport by members of staff (taking into account current government guidance on the safe use of other types of transport by members of staff)	The cost of bike, taxi, minibus or car mileage to collect staff teams in a locality. The cost of parking, provided that there is no free parking available on site. Costs associated with the creation of a changing facility, including structural changes. The cost of reduced occupancy where this is required to convert a bedroom into a changing facility. Provision of extra facilities such as bike stands.
Providing accommodation for staff who proactively choose to stay separately from their families in order to limit social interaction outside work	This may be provision on site or in partnership with local hotels: the use of spare rooms within the home which should be equipped to make staff comfortable, and the ‘accommodation cost’ being charged with the addition of light, heat and food.
Safe visiting	Dedicated staff to support and facilitate visits. Additional IPC cleaning in between visits. Capital based alterations to allow safe visiting such as altering a dedicated space.
Ensuring that staff who need to attend work for the purposes of being tested (or potentially in the future, vaccinated) for COVID-19 are paid their usual wages to do so, and any costs associated with reaching a testing facility	Payments to staff at their normal hourly rate to attend work or a suitable testing facility when are not on shift. This includes compensation for travel time taken to reach a testing facility if required. Costs associated with testing, including the costs of fuel or transport to reach a testing facility.

Community care settings

IPC measure	Examples of how funding can be spent
Ensuring that staff who are self-isolating receive their normal wages	Uplift the pay of staff who are self-isolating in line with government guidance to their normal wages to ensure they do not lose income while doing so. This would uplift the pay of those who need to isolate and who would normally receive less than their full wages (whether Statutory Sick Pay or a preferential but partial payment) while unwell or isolating.

IPC measure	Examples of how funding can be spent
<p>Meeting additional costs associated with restricting workforce movement for infection control purposes. This includes staff who work on a part-time basis for multiple employers or in other care settings particularly care homes. This includes agency staff (the principle being that the fewer locations that members of staff work in the better).</p>	<p>Compensating staff whose normal hours are reduced due to restrictions on their movement. Paying overtime rates for staff to take on additional shifts in order to reduce reliance on agency or other workers who would normally work across settings (although not for a general increase in rates of pay for shifts they would have typically worked). Cover additional costs incurred to ensure employee doesn't work in other settings, such as compensating for lost wages.</p>
<p>Steps to limit the number of different people from a home care agency visiting a particular individual or steps to enable staff to perform the duties of other team members/partner agencies (including, but not limited to, district nurses, physiotherapists or social workers) when visiting to avoid multiple visits to a particular individual.</p>	<p>Paying for additional staff and/or staffing costs to implement successful 'cohorting'. Funding additional administrative costs of dividing up the workforce and arranging logistics. Paying for additional training and relevant risk assessments to enable staff to perform the duties of other team members/partner agencies.</p>
<p>Ensuring that staff who need to attend work for the purposes of being tested (or potentially in the future, vaccinated) for COVID-19 are paid their usual wages to do so, and any costs associated with reaching a testing facility</p>	<p>Payments to staff at their normal hourly rate to attend work or a suitable testing facility when are not on shift. This includes compensation for travel time taken to reach a testing facility if required. Costs associated with testing, including the costs of fuel or transport to reach a testing facility.</p>
<p>Steps to limit the use of public transport by members of staff (taking into account current government guidance on the safe use of other types of transport by members of staff)</p>	<p>The cost of bike, taxi, minibus or car mileage to collect staff teams in a locality. The cost of parking, provided that there is no free parking available on site. Costs associated with the creation of a changing facility, including structural changes. The cost of reduced occupancy where this is required to convert a bedroom into a changing facility. Provision of extra facilities such as bike stands.</p>