



Accredited

THE CCH ACCREDITATION FRAMEWORK FOR SERVICE PROVISION TO HOUSING CO-OPERATIVES 2014

Introduction

The Confederation of Co-operative Housing (CCH) has developed accreditation processes to strengthen standards in housing co-ops. This accreditation system is aimed at organisations that provide general management services on an ongoing basis to housing co-ops. It should be considered alongside our accreditation system for housing co-ops.

Various organisations provide services to housing co-ops, from specialist secondary co-ops, through to housing associations and individual consultants. However, because when people become members of housing co-ops, they rarely have the all the necessary skills and knowledge, the relationship between housing co-ops and the organisations providing services can never be just a straightforward customer relationship. Whilst the core of the relationship is basic - housing management services necessary to keep properties well managed and maintained - housing co-ops often require additional support on business planning, member involvement and empowerment, governance, good practice, legal and regulatory guidance, and sometimes on facilitating housing co-op identity, skills and confidence.

The relationship is made more complicated by the need for the service provider to ensure that the housing co-op remains in full control of their organisation, and therefore is able to define the services they receive and how they receive them, and made more complicated still by the reality of the resources available to housing co-ops to provide the support services they need. Housing co-ops also rarely have alternative options for where they buy services from, and rarely choose to change their service provider, and so the quality and control of their services need to be guaranteed through other means than could be guaranteed in a straightforward customer relationship.

The CCH investigated the housing co-op / service provider relationship in our research “Providing Services to Housing Co-operatives” - available on our website www.cch.coop. In this research, one service provider defined the relationship as follows:

“We’re there to provide a back-up, a level of expertise, a level of knowledge, to keep an eye on how things are going, to highlight issues, to point out advantages that could be gained elsewhere, but to ultimately leave the decision up to the co-op.”

The primary aims of the accreditation system for service providers is to ensure the quality of services provided to housing co-ops, and to give comfort to housing co-ops that organisations that are accredited to provide services are effective and have a full knowledge and experience of how to work with housing co-ops, particularly in relation to meeting Regulatory Standards for those co-ops registered with the Social Housing Regulator. As the accreditation system develops, the CCH will advise housing co-ops to explore whether their needs can be better met through buying services from organisations or consultants who have been accredited.

The Accreditation Process

The accreditation process is in three stages:

Accreditation Stage	Description
Registration	The service provider chooses to seek accreditation and will register at accreditation@cch.coop
Self-Assessment	Once registered the self-assessment workbook will be sent to the service provider for them to undertake an internal evaluation of their compliance with all elements of the Accreditation Framework
External Assessment	Formal accreditation will be granted following an independent external validation which will assess evidence that the service provider is capable of providing effective services to housing co-ops which maintain and nurture their democracy and their control of their co-op. To be formally accredited, service providers will need to have achieved the necessary standards in all areas of the Accreditation Framework

Guidance for Service Providers

The Framework

This guidance has been designed to enable service providers to undertake their self-assessments using the 'Service Provider Workbook'.

Framework Element	Framework Detail
1 Mission and Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Why are services being provided to housing co-ops?b) Encouraging and enhancing the co-operative nature of client co-opsc) Client co-op choice and controld) Engaging with the CCH and wider co-operative movement
2 Organisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Is the provider viable and sustainable?b) How is the quality of services measured and reported on?c) Staff induction & trainingd) Equality & diversity
3 Client Relationship	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Is there a clear Management Agreement that is periodically reviewed that enables a flexible approach to providing services for each client co-op?b) Monitoring and accountabilityc) Support for client co-ops to comply with legal and regulatory dutiesd) Joint procuremente) Complaintsf) Local authority relationships
4 Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Access to training and supportb) Assisting client co-ops in developing good governancec) Strategies for supporting client co-ops with governance difficultiesd) Financial controle) Business planning

5 Service Delivery	a) Allocations and lettings b) Rent collection and arrears c) Day to day and void repairs d) Asset management and planned maintenance e) Anti-social behaviour f) Management complaints g) Policy development and service reviews h) Value for money
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Self-Assessment

The self-assessment is in four parts:

- a) Compliance with each of the framework elements and details is scored between 1 and 4 as below (a score of 3 is the necessary accreditation standard):
- 1 No compliance with the framework detail
 - 2 Partial compliance with the framework detail
 - 3 Full compliance with the framework detail
 - 4 Exceeding the framework detail and offering additional value to client co-ops

Service providers will undertake the self-assessment in a manner appropriate to them (a secondary co-op or housing association may choose to include senior managers, front line officers and key board members; a consultant will have to carry out the self-assessment themselves; there may be a client committee that could be involved).

b) Service providers should ask the co-ops they provide services to carry out the same assessment exercise, assessing the services provided to them. During the external assessment stage service providers will be asked to outline how this exercise was carried out.

c) The service provider and clients should meet to discuss similarities and differences in assessments.

d) An action plan should be developed that focuses in particular on addressing those framework details where a score of 1 or 2 has been agreed.

The Framework Elements and Details

1 Mission & Values

a) Why are services being provided to housing co-ops? Service providers should provide services to housing co-ops because they believe in and support the co-operative values and principles and should ensure that this is reflected in their values, vision, mission statement and aims.

b) Encouraging and enhancing the co-operative nature of client co-ops. Evidence shows that housing co-ops are more likely to sustain themselves if they clearly understand and consciously develop themselves as democratic membership controlled co-ops linked into the national co-operative housing movement. Service providers should encourage and support its client co-ops to link with each other, and to link with housing co-ops elsewhere, possibly through encouraging CCH membership and attendance at the CCH's annual conference.

c) Client co-op choice and control. To remain in control, client co-ops need to be able to choose what services they buy from service providers and generally how they are provided. This should be done through a flexible Management / Service Level Agreement that allows client co-ops to negotiate and agree which services they will purchase and how those services are to be provided. Clear monitoring arrangements and agreed performance targets that allow each client co-op to make informed decisions regarding the effectiveness of the services they are receiving should be in place.

d) Engaging with the CCH and the wider co-operative movement. Service providers should engage with the national co-operative housing movement and consider CCH membership themselves. Service providers should be aware that housing co-ops are part of the wider co-operative movement. To enable them to engage and learn from that movement providers should establish and maintain links both locally and nationally.

2 Organisation

a) Is the provider viable and sustainable? How service providers operate is up to the service provider and its governance structures. However, client co-ops who buy services need to make decisions about regularly renewing their

relationship with their service provider in the knowledge of the viability and sustainability of the organisation. Service providers need to be open with client co-ops on these issues to enable them to make plans if there are any sustainability problems. This may particularly be an issue for smaller service providers, who need to agree short term recovery plans with co-ops for when particular staff are temporarily unavailable, and longer term sustainability plans for when individual staff members are permanently unavailable.

b) How is the quality of the services measured and reported on? It is important that service providers are able to demonstrate that the services they are providing are effective and meet the expectations of their client co-ops. Service providers can demonstrate the quality of their services through reports on services provided to each client co-op, their strategies on value for money and continuous improvement, benchmarking and internal target setting processes. The Management / Service Level Agreement should outline monitoring arrangements that ensure that client co-ops can assess the quality of the quality of the services they are purchasing.

c) Staff induction and training. With only a limited number of staff in the sector who have skills, knowledge and experience of how to provide services to housing co-ops, service providers need to consider how they induct new staff so that they are trained in providing services to housing co-ops, in governing and delegated authority structures in each client co-op and in the co-operative values and principles.

d) Equality and diversity. Client co-ops are responsible for their own equality and diversity strategies, but a part of their strategies should be that they expect organisations they work with to have equality and diversity strategies of their own which they implement. Therefore service providers need to have their own equality and diversity strategies; they should share these with client co-ops and demonstrate how they are implementing them.

3 Client Relationship

a) Is there a clear Management Agreement that is periodically reviewed that enables a flexible approach to providing services for each client co - op?

Service providers should have an individual Management / Service Level Agreement with each client co-op that has been jointly negotiated between provider and co-op and that allows the co-op to choose from a suite of options

about what services they buy (on the understanding that the co-op could choose to deliver some services through other means and pay you as the service provider less money for services). The Agreement should be formally monitored and periodically reviewed. The service provider should also provide support to enable client co-ops make informed decisions about what services they buy.

b) Monitoring and accountability. Service providers should provide regular monthly and quarterly reports to client co-ops that provide details about the services provided and co-ops should be involved in shaping the design and content of these reports. There should be clear liaison arrangements between the co-op and the service provider that identify a member of staff who is designated as the co-op's point of contact with the service provider. The co-op should also be aware of who to contact regarding particular matters.

c) Support for client co-ops to comply with legal and regulatory issues. Co-ops need to comply with a range of legal and regulatory requirements; it would usually be expected that a service provider would provide support and guidance to their client co-ops in complying with these requirements. In particular, a service provider should provide support to co-ops registered with the Social Housing Regulator to comply with their Regulatory Framework.

d) Joint procurement. Some client co-ops achieve economies of scale through pooling arrangements for provision of services with other client co-ops buying services from the same service provider. Again, co-ops need to retain control over their governance and management, and there should be clarity regarding delegated authority regarding joint arrangements, where co-ops involved can jointly negotiate, design and monitor services provided jointly.

e) Complaints. Whilst problems may be dealt with through informal liaison systems, client co-ops need to have a clear formal procedure by which they can make complaints about service provision, where ultimately if a client co-op has exhausted the complaints procedure, and they are still not happy with the outcome, they are supported in external assistance (possibly through CCH) in resolving the matter. Similarly, service providers should set out expectations of their client co-ops, and procedures should include how problems will be resolved if expectations are not met.

f) Local authority relationships. There are a number of areas where client co-ops need to have a relationship with their local authority, such as allocations,

anti-social behaviour and other issues. Service providers should ensure that they facilitate relationships with relevant local authorities, enabling appropriate and effective links between local authorities and client co-ops where appropriate.

4 Governance

a) Access to training and support. Client co-ops need to have adequate systems to induct and train new and existing members. Service providers have a responsibility to provide support and advice to client co-ops to enable them to meet this responsibility. In many cases, this means that the co-op contracts the service provider to produce information for members about what being a housing co-operative member means (ensuring that new members are fully aware that the co-op is the landlord); the rights and responsibilities of co-op members; to support the co-op's member induction process; and to provide training. In other cases, this means signposting client co-ops to alternative providers of appropriate training (including CCH).

b) Assisting client co-ops in developing good governance. Client co-ops are responsible for their governance, but service providers have a responsibility to ensure that they discharge their governance responsibilities effectively, particularly ensuring the effectiveness of:

- their governance and their compliance with the Code of Governance for Housing Co-operatives 2012
- their democracy, empowerment and membership involvement strategies
- compliance with co-operative values and principles
- policy development and service reviews
- organisational and business planning, asset management, long term financial planning and risk management
- equality and diversity strategies and meeting their legal, constitutional and regulatory requirements

c) Strategies for supporting client co-ops with governance difficulties. Active involvement and effectiveness of co-ops can ebb and flow dependent on particular circumstances. Whilst continuing to ensure that the client co-op remains in control, service providers should ensure that they have systems and auditing processes to support the resolution of governance difficulties.

d) Financial control. Client co-ops are responsible for their finances and resources. Where they delegate day to day control of their finances to the service provider, service providers have a responsibility to produce clear and regular financial reports to client co-ops, and clear procedures should be in place for delegation of financial authority and for approving expenditure. Checks and balances should be in place that ensure the integrity of the co-op's finances, and that ultimate financial decision making authority remains with the co-op (regarding all finances, including reserve funds).

e) Business planning. Service providers need to ensure the effectiveness of business and forward planning support provided, and that client co-ops have access to comprehensive and up to date information that would affect their business and forward planning processes.

5 Service Delivery

Client co-ops have responsibility for the delivery of housing management services to their members and must be in a position to choose whether to buy the services listed in this section from a service provider. The parts of this section apply where the service provider provides these services. Where a client co-op buys services from a service provider, the service provider has a responsibility to ensure wherever possible that at least one or more member of the client co-op's governing body represents the co-op in relation to each service area, and that wherever possible that member holds delegated authority in relation to the service area.

a) Allocations and lettings. Service providers should ensure that they have effective systems to support client co-ops' allocations and lettings systems that enable them to meet legal and regulatory requirements and comply with any nominations agreements with local authorities. Where client co-ops have agreed joint waiting lists, the operations of these waiting lists should be periodically reviewed with representatives from relevant client co-ops. Service providers should provide client co-ops with up to date guidance on national developments in allocations systems, such as choice based lettings systems and new flexibilities introduced by Government. Service providers should ensure that client co-op allocations and lettings are carried out in partnership with co-op members and in accordance with good practice.

b) Rent collection and arrears. Service providers should provide advice and support to client co-ops in relation to their rent setting processes (advising regarding the Government's rent restructuring programme). The service provider should assist the client co-op develop and review its rent arrears policies and procedures. It should provide regular monitoring information to client co-ops. Decisions on serving notices and evictions should usually be made either through the co-op's governing body or through authority delegated to a co-op governing body representative.

c) Day to day and void repairs. Service providers should ensure that they provide high quality day to day and void repairs services to client co-ops. Client co-ops should define their own repairs policies and procedures and service providers should assist co-ops involve their membership in defining repairs priorities, possibly in partnership with other client co-ops. Client co-ops should approve their own contractor lists, again possibly in conjunction with other client co-ops, and service providers should provide co-ops with regular monitoring information on the repairs service.

d) Asset management and planned maintenance. Service providers should provide a high quality asset management and planned maintenance service to client co-ops. This includes providing comprehensive advice on carrying out stock condition surveys and developing costed long term planned maintenance programmes, particularly providing assistance to co-ops to enable them to make decisions on their asset management strategy. Service providers should agree how they will work with their client co-ops on implementation of planned maintenance programmes, possibly in conjunction with other client co-ops to ensure value for money. Service providers should provide advice and support to co-ops to maximise the involvement of their members in the delivery and monitoring of planned maintenance programmes.

e) Anti-social behaviour. When anti-social behaviour occurs in client co-ops service providers should be able to provide effective guidance and support. Service providers should provide assistance to their client co-ops to link with other agencies in relation to anti-social behaviour issues where necessary. Service providers should facilitate the provision of actions required in anti-social behaviour cases where necessary (e.g. such as mediation services). Service providers should particularly ensure that co-op governing bodies or member(s) with delegated authority take any decisions regarding anti-social behaviour actions. Action needed to tackle anti-social behaviour issues can be resource intensive, client co-ops should recognise that it is legitimate for

service providers to make specific additional charges in relation to tackling anti-social behaviour.

f) Management complaints. Service providers should provide support and advice to client co-ops with regards responding to and addressing management complaints. Responding to management complaints should always remain the responsibility of the client co-op; service providers should respond positively to the client co-op with regards any management complaints made that relate to problems with the service providers provision of services and should provide particular assistance to the co-op in resolving such complaints. Service providers should ensure that management complaints are monitored and reported on to the co-op's governing body.

g) Policy development and service reviews. Service providers need to ensure that they can assist client co-ops develop appropriate policies that enable them to provide good quality services to their members and meet their legal and regulatory needs and that they can assist co-ops carry out service reviews. Service providers should particularly ensure that they provide up to date best practice information on service provision in carrying out service reviews, as well as advice on how to meet their members' changing needs and aspirations.

h) Value for money. Service providers should demonstrate to their client co-ops how they are creating on going efficiencies and delivering value for money across the services they provide. Service providers should support client co-ops in undertaking their self-assessments of value for money and for reporting on value for money outcomes to their client co-ops' memberships.

Appendix One - The Co-operative Values and Principles

The Statement of Co-operative Identity established by the International Co-operative Alliance (ICA) in 1995 agreed the following:

Values

In order to maintain their identity co-ops should ensure that they are supporting the following co-operative values:

- Self-help and responsibility
- Democracy
- Equality, equity and solidarity
- Honesty and openness
- Social responsibility and caring for others

Principles

These are principles by which co-ops put their values into practice. All co-operative should act in accordance with these following seven principles: -

1st Principle: Voluntary and Open Membership

Co-ops are voluntary organisations; open to all persons able to use their services and willing to accept the responsibilities of membership, without gender, social, racial, political, or religious discrimination.

2nd Principle: Democratic Member Control

Co-ops are democratic organisations controlled by their members, who actively participate in setting their policies and making decisions. Men and women serving as elected representatives are accountable to the membership. In primary co-ops members have equal voting rights (one member, one vote), and co-ops at other levels are also organised in a democratic manner.

3rd Principle: Member Economic Participation

Members contribute equitably to, and democratically control, the capital of their co-operative. At least part of that capital is usually the common property of the co-operative. Members usually receive limited compensation, if any, on capital subscribed as a condition of membership. Members allocate surpluses

for any or all of the following purposes: developing their co-operative, possibly by setting up reserves, part of which at least would be indivisible; benefiting members in proportion to their transactions with the co-operative; and supporting other activities approved by the membership.

4th Principle: Autonomy and Independence

Co-ops are autonomous, self-help organisations controlled by their members. If they enter into agreements with other organisations, including governments, or raise capital from external sources, they do so on terms that ensure democratic control by their members and maintain their co-operative autonomy.

5th Principle: Education, Training and Information

Co-ops provide education and training for their members, elected representatives, managers, and employees so they can contribute effectively to the development of their co-ops. They inform the general public – particularly young people and opinion leaders - about the nature and benefits of co-operation.

6th Principle: Co-operation among Co-ops

Co-ops serve their members most effectively and strengthen the co-operative movement by working together through local, national, regional, and international structures.

7th Principle: Concern for Community

Co-ops work for the sustainable development of their communities through policies approved by their members.