Who We Are

CSH is a touchstone for new ideas and best practices, a collaborative and pragmatic community partner, and an influential advocate for supportive housing.

**Powerful capital funds, specialty loan products and development expertise**

**Lending**

**Research-backed tools, trainings and knowledge sharing**

**Policy Reform**

**Custom community planning and cutting-edge innovations**

**Training & Education**

**Systems reform, policy collaboration and advocacy**

**Consulting & Assistance**
What is the Regional Action Plan?

- It is the community’s plan, not just a plan for the Regional Authority.
- It will provide action-oriented solutions to challenges identified through a community engagement process, data analysis, and the NIS 10 Actions Report.
- It will lay out metrics and milestones to track towards established goals.
- Each action will have an accountable person/organization.
- It will provide recommendations on sequencing and/or parallel processes in a variety of categories.
- It will project costs for interventions and provide underpinning for budget process.
- Most importantly, it should be a living document, not something that sits on a shelf.
What is it Not?

- It is not CSH’s plan – it is a reflection of what the community articulates through engagement and data.
- It is not perfect – no plan is perfect.
- It is not magic - it will not solve every problem in the homeless assistance system, but will provide a roadmap to make meaningful progress towards community goals and return more people to housing.

Any plan that facilitates real change requires a committed, disciplined and sustained approach to action, continuous quality improvement and mid-course corrections. This can only be accomplished by the community.
Our Approach

• Regional leadership adopted the NIS report in 2018, and the RAP will use those actions and strategies outlined as a base for the RAP.

• The RAP will orient towards the goals articulated by the community.

• The RAP will be grounded in the community’s theory of change.

• The RAP should lift up and build upon strengths in the homeless system while also identifying and addressing challenges.

• The RAP will require accountability mechanisms – because if everyone is accountable for everything then no one is accountable.

• The plan must be grounded in the perspectives and experiences of people who live and work in the homeless assistance system.

• Input and review from all stakeholders is key to success.

• Data should drive decision-making and action.

• Final report will be grounded in our conversations and data.
CSH’s Process for the Seattle-King County Region

Phase 1: Initial Engagement, Identify Goals
- Identify methods and types of engagement
- Establish Provider Steering Committee
- Review equity goals from other communities
- Review data from Focus Strategies and HMIS

Phase 2: Develop Options
- Community discussions/engagement about system goals and models
- Finalize options/models for community discussion
- Test options against theory of change
- Finalize modeling we will use as the base for RAP

Phase 3: RAP Development
- Intensive work with co-creating stakeholder groups
- Identify/crosswalk actions that correspond to NIS report and community developed goals
- Test actions against theory of change
- Brief stakeholders

Ongoing
- Support change management processes
- Support CoC transition
- Engagement with key stakeholders
Context and Language: Federal Operational Definition of Ending Homelessness

An end to homelessness means that every community will have a systematic response in place that ensures homelessness is prevented whenever possible or is otherwise a rare, brief, and non-recurring experience. Specifically, every community will have the capacity to:

- **Quickly** identify and engage people at-risk of and experiencing homelessness.
- Intervene to prevent the loss of housing and divert people from entering the homelessness services system.
- Provide immediate access to shelter and crisis services, without barriers to entry, while permanent stable housing and appropriate supports are being secured.
- When homelessness does occur, quickly connect people to housing assistance and services—tailored to their unique needs and strengths—to help them achieve and maintain stable housing.
What Does Success Mean?
Example Goals From Other Plans

• Long term goal: prevent and end homelessness; make homelessness rare, brief and non-recurring, functional zero

• Goals for specific populations:
  • Finish ending Chronic Homelessness by XXXX; End Veteran homelessness by XXXX; YHDP goals.
  • Decrease unsheltered homelessness by XX% in X years.
  • Decrease the rate of family homelessness by 50% in X years.

• Equity goals:
  • Outcomes match population (MN)
  • Note: Still looking for more examples

• Production/access goals:
  • Increase the number of PSH units by X for people experiencing chronic homelessness by XXXX year.
  • XXXXX units of supportive housing/affordable housing produced in XX years.

• Process/Length of Homelessness Goals:
  • By XXXX, any household experiencing housing loss will be rehoused within an average of XX days or less.
  • By XXXX, any individual or family who becomes homeless will spend no more than XX days without a permanent, safe, affordable place to live.

• System Goals:
  • Increase prevention by XX%, increase performance of current system by XX%.
Goals and Priorities for King County?

- Rare, brief, non-recurring vs. Functional Zero vs. Ending Homelessness
- Equity goals
- Unsheltered targets
- Production goals
- Length of homelessness
- Special populations
- Other goals?
What Can The Buckets Look Like?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Long-Term Goal (5+ years)</th>
<th>Medium-Term Goals (3-5 Years)</th>
<th>Short-Term Goals (18 Months)</th>
<th>Values and Principles</th>
<th>Accountability Mechanisms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Functional zero for all populations experiencing homelessness</td>
<td>Take-down goals for specific populations (chronic homelessness, unsheltered homelessness)</td>
<td>Process goals to align between partners (policy and budget)</td>
<td>Equity Based Decision Making</td>
<td>Regularly scheduled meetings with principals (designed after City-Stat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homelessness is rare, brief and non-recurring</td>
<td>Production of permanent solutions</td>
<td>Policy changes to implement</td>
<td>Transparency and Accountability</td>
<td>Senior staff leadership team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End homelessness</td>
<td>Reduce the number of days a household/person experiences homelessness</td>
<td>Action to set, track and meet annual benchmarks for L/T and M/T goals.</td>
<td>Person-centered</td>
<td>Each action has an owner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other?</td>
<td>Decrease inflow/increase outflow</td>
<td>Quarterly modeling/connection to HMIS</td>
<td>Reflect the diversity of people experiencing homelessness</td>
<td>Regional Authority structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Policy changes</td>
<td>Develop plans for revenue generation</td>
<td>Cross-sector and regional approach</td>
<td>Lived Experience Coalition</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Inclusiveness</td>
<td>Budget process/oversight</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Shared responsibility and accountability</td>
<td>SCA</td>
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<td>Clearly define roles and responsibilities</td>
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<td>Communicate decisions clearly and widely</td>
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Theory of Change: If we create a homelessness response system that centers customer voice, then we will be able to focus on responding to needs and eliminating inequities, in order to end homelessness for all.

Note: This chart also includes (not pictured here) a sub-regional differences component and actions and metrics that will be filled out over time.
Engagement

The following groups have been identified as key stakeholders, and are categorized by the type and level engagement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Co-Create, Input, Inform</th>
<th>Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RAP Funders/Core Leads</td>
<td>Co-Create</td>
<td>High-Touch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Sector Staff Teams</td>
<td>Co-Create</td>
<td>Medium Touch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People with Lived Experience (LEC, UIR, CAC)</td>
<td>Co-Create</td>
<td>High-Touch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providers and Advocates</td>
<td>Co-Create</td>
<td>High-Touch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sound Cities</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Medium Touch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business/Philanthropy Community</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Medium Touch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mainstream System leaders</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Low Touch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political Leadership</td>
<td>Input and Inform</td>
<td>Medium Touch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public (through External Communications)</td>
<td>Inform</td>
<td>Low Touch</td>
</tr>
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Touch Points

Initial Engagement
- What goals does the community want to achieve regarding homelessness?
- What priorities are most important for the community and should drive the plan?
- What would make this work successful to you?

Review of Models:
- Review of gaps and needs identified
- Review potential costs and impact over 18 mos/3yrs/5yrs
- Questions – What scenarios best reflect the community’s values/theory of change? What scenarios are most viable?

Review/Approval/Support of RAP:
- Formal briefings and overview with stakeholders
- Executive Board of the Regional Authority (when in place)
- CoC Board, City, County, SCA leadership, PHAs and Councils
- Define what does support means for each stakeholder
What to Expect Next?

- Set meeting times for co-creation and input
- Data review and needs/cost analysis
- Review of engagement process from Fall 2018/Identify and address gaps
- Development of models/options for review
- Action-oriented solutions to address challenges identified and lift up what is working
- Further engagement and discussion of proposed steps
- September deliverable
THANK YOU!

stay connected

CSH

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