

COMMUNITY

Housing Stabilization Learning Cohort

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Community Solutions Housing Stabilization Learning Cohort (HSLC)

- An innovation cohort of 5 Built for Zero (BFZ) communities
- Focused on co-creating local models that coordinate and target prevention
- Goal to reduce inflow into literal homelessness and advance racial equity



Agenda

- Workshop Objectives and Agenda (5 minutes)
- Welcome and Introductions (5 minutes)
- SWOT (20 minutes)
- Break (10 minutes)
- Strategic Planning (40 minutes)
- Recap and Next Steps (10 minutes)
- Burning Desires Q&A (5 minutes)
- Closing (**5 minutes**)

Welcome and Introductions



HSLC Community Introductions

- Richmond County, California
- Hartford, Connecticut
- Mecklenburg County, North Carolina
- Hamilton County, Ohio
- Lane County, Oregon



Workshop Objectives:

- Assess the current state of Community HSLC prevention pilots
- Identify and establish actions needed to address and leverage existing strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats impacting the project
- Revisit fundamental Theory of Change concepts and components and the HSLC ToC
- Improved approaches to expanding partnerships with Upstream Providers and PWLEH
- Understand how SMART goal setting can effectively scale coordinated homeless prevention initiatives

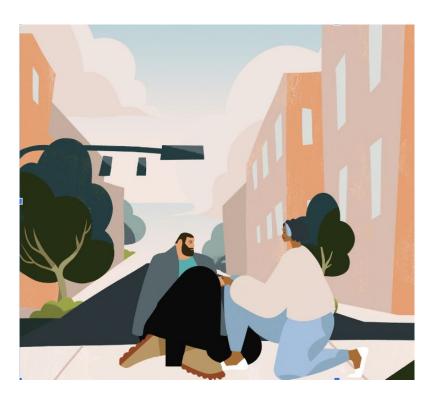
SWOT Analysis

What is a SWOT Analysis?

A SWOT analysis is a strategic planning tool used to identify and measure the internal and external **Strengths**, **Weaknesses**, **Opportunities**, **and Threats** that may support or hinder a community's success in reaching its strategic goals and outcomes.

- Strengths are **internal** assets controlled by agencies that accelerate success.
 - o (i.e., adequate funding, highly trained and capable staff executive leadership buy-in, etc.)
- Weaknesses are **internal** liabilities that may hinder or impede success.
 - (ie., lack of available funding, inexperienced and improperly trained staff, resistant staff and executive leadership, increased turnover, organizational policies, procedures, and systems)
- Opportunities are **external** forces and assets that can be leveraged to accelerate success.
 - o (i.e. legislative and policy shifts, technological advancements, new funding opportunities, community collective will, etc.)
- Threats are **external** forces that make it challenging to reach North Star aims and outcomes.
 - o (ie., funding and market fluctuations, politicization, environmental and legislative shifts, stigma, etc...)

SWOT Analysis



In a nutshell...

- Strengths and weaknesses are internal factors that organizations can influence and control that accelerate or hinder success.
- Opportunities and threats are the external factors that are beyond an organization's control that accelerate or hinder success.

HSLC Community SWOT Analysis

Objective: To identify the current S.W.O.T. impacting HSLC community coordinated prevention pilots, and promote collaborative solution-focused peer discussions.

Strength (Internal)

Identify the organizational factors that contributed to the success of your HSLC Core team and prevention pilot

 i.e., executive leadership support, collective will for change, staff capacity, solid infrastructure, etc...

Opportunities (External)

Identify the forces in your community that contributed to the success of your HSLC Core team and prevention pilot

 i.e., momentum for change, new funding, collective will, legislative and policy shifts, etc...

Weakness (Internal)

Identify the organizational factors that hindered your success of your HSLC Core team and prevention pilot

 i.e., resistant executive leadership, inadequately trained and available staff, unstable/inadequate infrastructure, etc...

<u>T</u>hreats (External)

Identify the forces in your community that hindered the success of your HSLC Core team and prevention pilot

 i.e., momentum for change, community collective will, funding fluctuations, legislative and policy shifts, community polarization, etc...





Scaling Your Theory of Change

During the next phase of the cohort, HSLC Communities must scale implementation by adapting or expanding the scope of their existing Coordinated Homeless Prevention interventions.

To do this, HSLC communities will build upon or tailor the activities (drivers/strategies) in their current ToC to accommodate increased demand and broaden their collective impact and scope.

Steps for Scaling Your Theory of Change

1 Identify Scalable Activities

Evaluate efficacy of existing strategies, in relation to goals and outcomes.

- Reject unsuccessful activities and interventions
- Accept successful activities and interventions

2 Revise and Update Interventions

Use pilot data findings to implementation changes.

- Evaluate primary and secondary drivers deemed effective and successful in achieving pilot goals and outcomes
- Expand or tailor existing interventions to fit broader community need

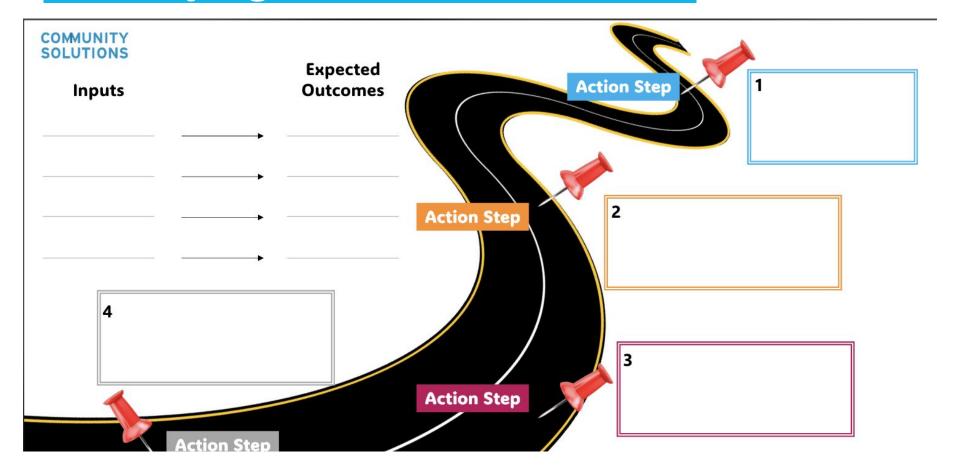
3 Expand Community Capacity

Assess availability of resources, needed for expansion

- Coordinate required training for providers
- Request additional funding support
- Develop or expand relationships with new and existing partners.
- Implement a universal prioritization screener across upstream partners



Developing Your HSLC Action Plan



Recap and Next Steps



- Reflections
- Key Takeaways
- Next Steps





We work for a lasting end to homelessness that leaves no one behind.

We envision a more equitable society where homelessness is never inevitable, inescapable, or a way of life.