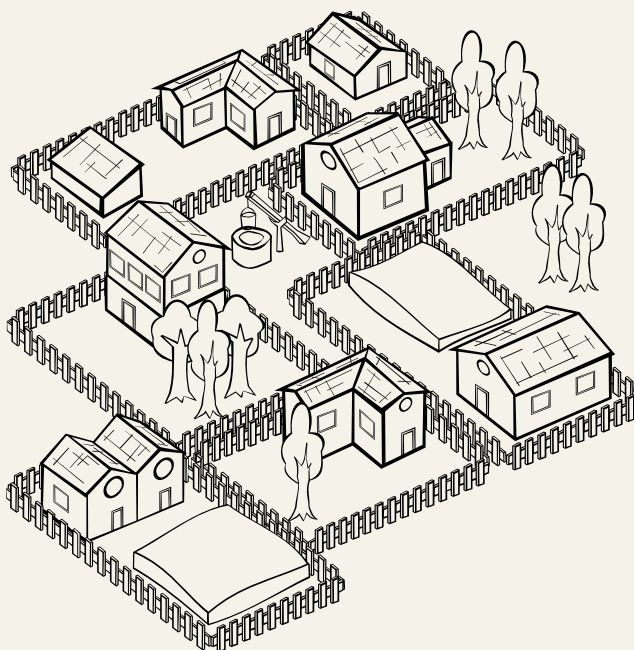




Presents

C.A.C.H.E

Caring About Continuously Housing Everyone



SubversiveSocialWork.com

GOAL

FUNCTIONAL ZERO



DEFINITION: Functional zero is an important milestone in the context of homelessness. It's a state where the number of folks experiencing homelessness is reduced to an extremely low level, making it an uncommon occurrence. **It is a state where homelessness is no longer a pervasive issue, but rather an infrequent and temporary circumstance for individuals.**

Our ultimate aim is to establish a comprehensive and coordinated approach that combines the provision of permanent housing as a priority, through strategies like Housing First, with the provision of supportive services tailored to the unique needs of each individual. This approach ensures that homelessness is rare, brief, and effectively managed. Achieving functional zero requires collaboration among stakeholders, the availability of affordable housing options, and ongoing support for individuals to sustain housing stability.

THE PROBLEMS WE FACE IN PLATTEVILLE

Lack of Affordable Housing

According to the Wisconsin Interagency Council on Homelessness, the single greatest barrier to securing stable housing for people experiencing homelessness in Wisconsin is the lack of affordable housing unit availability. This is true in every area of the state, regardless of whether the area is urban, suburban, or rural

Lack of Transitional Housing

Transitional housing plays a crucial role in providing temporary shelter and support for individuals experiencing homelessness. It helps them transition into permanent housing while receiving necessary services and assistance.

Lack of Social Supports that Prevent Housing Instability

Mental health and substance abuse support, Medical advocacy and housing advocacy, and transportation are all lacking severely.

SURVEYING SOLUTIONS

WHAT EXISTS AND HOW CAN WE IMPROVE?

Emergency and Transitional Shelters

Government grants like EHH and ESG can support the establishment of emergency and transitional shelters. These grants can fund street outreach, emergency shelters, and transitional living programs.



Community Land Trusts:

Community land trusts acquire and manage land for the development of permanently affordable housing. This model allows the community to collectively own the land and ensure long-term housing affordability, preventing the displacement of low-income residents due to rising property values.



Homeless Prevention Fund

Establishing a fund dedicated to preventing homelessness can provide resources and support to individuals and families at risk of losing their homes. This proactive approach can help address the root causes of homelessness before they escalate.

Micro Housing Initiatives:

Exploring the feasibility of micro housing initiatives can provide an alternative housing option for individuals with limited resources. Micro housing units are small, affordable, and can be an effective way to provide stable housing for those in need.



SURVEYING SOLUTIONS

WHAT EXISTS AND HOW CAN WE IMPROVE?



Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC)

LIHTC is a federal program that provides tax incentives to developers and investors who build or rehabilitate affordable rental housing for low-income individuals and families.

1. Allocates tax credits to states, which then distribute them to eligible projects.
2. Projects must meet specific income and rent restrictions.
3. Private investors purchase the tax credits to provide financing for affordable housing projects.
4. Projects typically have long-term affordability requirements.
5. Attend Information Sessions by WHEDA for more information <https://www.wheda.com/about-wheda/wheda-foundation/housing-grant-program>

The Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (WHEDA) and the WHEDA Foundation, Inc. make available annually grant funds through the Housing Grant Program competition. The Program's mission is to assist in the improvement of the state's housing for the following special needs populations:

- homeless persons
- runaways
- alcohol or drug dependent persons
- persons in need of protective services
- domestic abuse victims
- developmentally disabled persons
- low-income or frail elderly persons
- chronically mentally ill persons
- physically impaired or disabled persons
- people living with HIV disease
- individuals or families who do not have access to traditional or permanent housing
- youth in out of home placement
- Veterans

SURVEYING SOLUTIONS

WHAT EXISTS AND HOW CAN WE IMPROVE?

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)

ESG is a federal program that provides funding to local communities to support efforts to prevent homelessness and provide emergency shelter, rapid rehousing, and supportive services.



Purpose: To address the immediate needs of individuals and families experiencing homelessness or at risk of homelessness by:

- supporting emergency shelter operations and essential services
- funding programs that provide short-term rental assistance, eviction prevention, and rapid rehousing
- promoting the development of homelessness prevention and diversion strategies

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)

CDBG is a federal program that provides flexible funding to states and localities to support a wide range of community development activities, including affordable housing, infrastructure improvements, and economic development projects.

Purpose: Promotes community revitalization and improves the quality of life for low- and moderate-income individuals by:

- Supporting affordable housing initiatives, including homeownership programs and housing rehabilitation.
- Funding infrastructure projects, such as water and sewer system improvements and neighborhood revitalization.
- Promoting economic development activities, job creation, and small business assistance.



AVAILABLE RESOURCES

Abandoned Houses

Identifying and repurposing abandoned houses can contribute to increasing the availability of housing options for individuals experiencing homelessness.

01

Grants

There may be grant opportunities available at the local, state, or federal level to fund housing initiatives and supportive services.

Ex: CBDG, EHH/ESG, LITHC

02

Willing Community, chock full
of talent and experience!

03



06





NEXT STEPS

IDEATION

The process of generating and developing new ideas, can lead to the co-creation of anti-oppressive solutions for several reasons

Diverse perspectives

Ideation involves bringing together individuals with diverse backgrounds, experiences, and viewpoints to contribute unique insights and alternative approaches to addressing problems.

Empowerment and Agency

Ideation empowers and supports agency. When people are encouraged to share their ideas, voice their concerns, and propose solutions, they feel more engaged and invested in the outcome.

Critical analysis & Questioning

Ideation encourages critical analysis, questioning of existing systems, norms, and practices, and accountability.

Creativity and innovation

Ideation encourages a free flow of ideas, allowing for the exploration of unconventional approaches and out-of-the-box thinking.

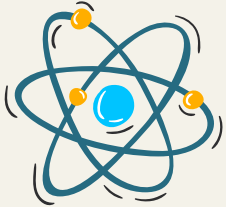
Collaboration & Collective Intelligence:

Ideation involves collaborative group processes where we build upon each other's ideas, refine concepts, & combine diverse knowledge & expertise to develop innovative & relevant solutions

Continuous Improvement & Iteration:

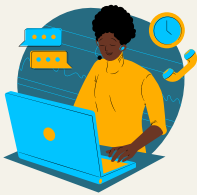
Ideation is an iterative process that involves refining, testing, and iterating ideas based on feedback and learning.

EVERYDAY SKILLS ARE USED FOR GRANT WRITING



Research Skills: Grant writing involves conducting thorough research to identify relevant grant opportunities, understand funding priorities, and gather data to support the proposal. Strong research skills help in finding the right funding sources, collecting supporting evidence, and staying informed about the latest trends and best practices in the field.

Writing Skills: Excellent writing skills are essential for grant writing. This includes the ability to communicate ideas clearly, concisely, and persuasively. Grant writers should be proficient in crafting compelling narratives, effectively structuring their proposals, and using appropriate language and tone to engage the reader.



Communication Skills: Grant writers need to effectively communicate with various stakeholders, including funders, colleagues, and partners. Strong verbal and written communication skills help in conveying ideas, discussing project details, and building collaborative relationships. Clear and concise communication is crucial when addressing questions, providing updates, or seeking clarifications during the grant application process.

Organization and Time Management Skills: Grant writing involves managing multiple tasks, deadlines, and documents. Strong organizational and time management skills help in planning and prioritizing tasks, creating project timelines, and ensuring that all application components are submitted on time. Attention to detail is crucial to avoid errors, inconsistencies, or omissions in the proposal.



Analytical and Critical Thinking Skills: Grant writers should be able to analyze complex problems, identify needs, and develop logical solutions. They should critically evaluate project goals, objectives, and strategies, ensuring they align with the funder's priorities and demonstrate the potential for impact. Analytical skills also come into play when assessing the feasibility of budgets and evaluating project outcomes.

EVERYDAY SKILLS ARE USED FOR GRANT WRITING



Budgeting and Financial Skills: Grant writers need to understand basic budgeting principles, such as estimating costs, creating budget narratives, and justifying expenses. Knowledge of financial management and accounting practices helps in developing realistic budgets, tracking expenses, and demonstrating fiscal responsibility to funders.

Collaboration and Teamwork: Grant writing often involves working collaboratively with colleagues, partners, and stakeholders. The ability to collaborate effectively, listen actively, and incorporate diverse perspectives strengthens the quality of the proposal. Grant writers should also be able to work as part of a team, coordinating efforts, and leveraging expertise from different disciplines



Problem-Solving Skills: Grant writers encounter challenges and obstacles during the application process. Strong problem-solving skills help in identifying alternative approaches, adapting strategies, and finding solutions to address any gaps or limitations in the proposal. The ability to think creatively and propose innovative solutions enhances the competitiveness of the grant application.

Project Management Skills: Grant writing involves planning and managing projects effectively. Project management skills, such as setting goals, developing action plans, and monitoring progress, help in demonstrating the feasibility and success of the proposed project. Strong project management skills also contribute to efficient resource allocation and implementation of the funded project.



Evaluation and Reporting Skills: Grant writers should have a basic understanding of evaluation methodologies to measure project outcomes and impact. They need to be able to collect and analyze data, track progress towards goals, and report on project achievements to funders. Strong evaluation and reporting skills contribute to accountability and transparency in grant-funded projects.

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