

**Reaching Home: Canada's Homelessness Strategy**  
**Community Homelessness Report**

**SASKATOON**

**2022-2023**

**\*TEMPLATE FOR COMMUNITIES\***

## SECTION 1: COMMUNITY CONTEXT

### Overview

- 1.1 a) Highlight any efforts and/or issues related to the work that your community has done to **prevent and/or reduce homelessness and increase access to safe, adequate housing** over the last year.

#### Designated Communities:

- Friendship Inn operated their program “Access Site and Housing Support Worker” which includes a Housing Support Worker position that assisted clients with housing/shelter searches.
- STR8 UP continued their program “STR8 UP Transitional Housing” including case planning for clients prior to them being released into the community from corrections. Also, providing check-ins with its housing clients throughout the day to provide any necessary support needed to remain housed.
- Saskatoon Crisis Intervention Service’s program “Edwards Manor and Managed Alcohol Program” included funding for their partnership with Edwards Manor that provides safe and affordable housing in a setting with 24-hour staffing, clinical services, peer support, Indigenous programming, and social activities.
- John Howard Society of Saskatchewan’s program “Housing Reintegration Program Saskatoon” included funding for their continued program that offers transitional and long-term housing support. Clients are also offered a range of other supports to help guide them.
- Prairie Harm Reduction started their program “Oski Kisikaw – A New Day” which focused on assisting families facing housing instability with home stabilization and support in an 11-unit apartment complex.
- The FASD Network of Saskatchewan (Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder) continued their housing program “Housing Now” that addressed the housing needs of individuals with FASD or impacted by it by providing person-centered and client-led-wrap-around case management services.
- Meadow Green House For All Nations continued their Drop-In Centre program which helps clients find suitable housing with personalized assistance among many other services.
- Salvation Army operated their program which provides clients who utilize their shelter services with safe, suitable, and inexpensive housing options.
- QUINT Development Corporation continued their program “Housing Placement and Eviction Prevention Supports” which

consisted of 2 full-time Housing Service Coordinators.

Indigenous Homelessness:

- White Buffalo Youth Lodge's continued program "Saweyihtotan Mobile Services Team" included funding to provide short-term housing for Saskatoon's most vulnerable population and offer 24-hour care, support, and supervision through an Indigenous model at their Saweyihtotan Transitional Home.
- White Buffalo Youth Lodge also continued to operate their program "Miskasowin Bridging" which helped reduce the number of Indigenous urban youths that are homeless. Also, to meet the community's need for transitional housing for youth.
- Central Urban Metis Federation Inc. continued their program "Community Outreach, Case Management and Aftercare" that includes housing navigation services, which improves overall access and coordination for clients experiencing barriers to housing support.
- Persons Living with AIDS Network of Saskatchewan operated their program "Niiyanaan Pitmatishihk (Our Lives) Project" which consisted of housing services and shelter prevention and diversion services, and client support services.
- SaskNative Rentals continued their program "Edwards Manor Supported Living" which operates 24 independent low barrier housing suites at Edwards Manor, including all necessary support to help clients remain housed.
- Saskatoon Indian Metis Friendship Centre continued to operate two of their programs "Community Homelessness Support and Transition" and "Housing Transition Program: Connecting with Community" which included assisting clients with housing/referrals, and emergency assistance to help clients remain housed.

Concerns:

Over the 2022-2023 fiscal year, CAB and SHIP have had discussions surrounding the lack of staffing that CBO's (Community Based Organization) have been trying to overcome during the year, whether due to funding restrictions, high turnover rates, etc. This is something that is ongoing issue, and this issue is being addressed by the CAB and SHIP.

b) What **impact** did these efforts and/or issues have on your community's outcomes over the last year (as reported in Section 4, if applicable)? Please enter N/A if the impact is not known at this time.

At this moment, we cannot accurately speak to the numerical aspect of the impact of these efforts. However, the overall

impact that these projects have had has been tremendous. SHIP has observed that RH-funded organizations that provide housing, eviction prevention supports, and client support services have managed their resources effectively to ensure clients are reaching their goals that are set out by the organizations and its clients. This has been done through monitoring visits that CBO's are hosting for SHIP at their respective housing locations and/or main locations.

1.2 How has the community's approach to addressing homelessness changed over the last few years? The worksheet called **"Reflecting on the Changing Response to Homelessness"** can help with reflecting on how the approach has changed and the impact of these changes at the local level.

Over the past couple years, it has been identified in the Saskatoon Community that there was a lack of affordable housing and transitional housing and important discussions were held between CBO's, CAB, SHIP and other parties. During the 2022-23 fiscal year, there was a focus on housing services and progress was made in this regard. As a result, below are some statistics regarding the Investment Plan from the Saskatoon Community Plan. For allocations of 2022-23 funding, Housing Services made up 16% of the available DC funds, and 29% of IH funds (33.5% and 69.4% in plan respectively.) Client Support Services made up 66% of DC funds, and 36% of IH funds (11.2% and 4.1% in plan respectively.) Prevention and Shelter Diversion made up 8% of DC funds, and 14% of IH funds (11.3% and 7.1% in plan respectively.) Capital Investments made up 4% of DC funds, and 21% of IH funds (19.3% and 4.9% in plan respectively.) Data & Coordination Collection made up 4% of DC funds and 0% of IH funds (11.2% and 1% in plan respectively.) This data is a representation of the types of projects that received assistance.

### Collaboration between Indigenous and Non-Indigenous Partners

1.3	a) Does your community, as a Designated Community (DC), also receive Reaching Home Indigenous Homelessness (IH) funding? If yes, your community has an IH Community Entity (CE) and/or Community Advisory Board (CAB).	Yes – DC and IH funding streams co-exist
	b) Specific to Coordinated Access and the HMIS, has there been ongoing, meaningful collaboration between the <b>DC CE</b> and the <b>IH CE and/or IH CAB</b> over the reporting period?	Yes

c) Describe this collaboration in more detail. When did the collaboration occur and was it with the IH CE and/or the IH CAB? What aspects of Coordinated Access and/or the HMIS were discussed? How did Indigenous perspectives influence the outcome?

C) Within the contractual agreements with DC, DC organizations are required to implement Coordinated Access within the community, and along those same lines, IH is expected to participate within the same system. With these expectations in place, under SHIP's lead, we have been able to bring together community organizations towards a singular project. In Saskatchewan, the implementation of the Housing Information Partnership Saskatchewan (HIPSK) - which is a group of agencies within Saskatoon, Prince Albert and Regina that use a shared HIFIS system - has enabled the collaboration between DC, CE and Indigenous Organizations. This group includes All Nations Hope Network, Carmichael Outreach Inc, Eage Heart Centre Inc, Namerind Housing Corporation and River Bank Development Corporation. It is because of this partnership that the HIFIS system has been implemented within Saskatchewan.

This has been done with the consultation of a third party - which implemented local design labs to bring in organizations. These organizations will offer their experience and feedback as to how Coordinated Access will function within the community. The design labs will lay the groundwork for the Coordinated Access governance structure with these organizations and bring them towards implementing a Coordinated Access Advisory Board. The organizations invited have been DC and IH organizations (CUMFI, WBYL, PHR, PALWA, Salvation Army, SIMFC, Quint, STC) .

A Call For Proposals for a CA Lead was conducted by the CAB in January 2022. Also, please be advised there is no separate IH CAB, just one, singular Saskatoon CAB that covers both DC and IH.

Following the CAB's decision, the role of Coordinated Access lead was awarded to the Metis Nation of Saskatchewan.

<p>1.4</p> <p>a) Specific to Coordinated Access and the HMIS, has there been ongoing, meaningful collaboration between the <b>DC or Territorial Homelessness (TH) CE</b> and <b>local Indigenous organizations</b> over the reporting period? Where it exists in your province, this could include the IH non-DC CE and/or organizations funded by the IH non-DC stream in the broader area. Note that collaboration with the IH CE and/or CAB, where applicable, should only be included in Question 1.3 above.</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>b) Describe this collaboration in more detail. How were Indigenous peoples engaged in these discussions? When did collaboration occur and which organizations were involved? What aspects of Coordinated Access and/or the HMIS were discussed? How did Indigenous perspectives influence the outcome?</p>	
<p>B) A representative from Métis Nation–Saskatchewan (CE for the Reaching Home (Non-Designated) Indigenous Homelessness, Rural and Remote Homelessness and the Métis Distinction funding streams) attends the weekly Saskatchewan CE meetings to support HIFIS planning, and the development of a data oversight process for the Homelessness Information Partnership Saskatchewan. The other Saskatchewan CE's also include Indigenous organizations: Namerind Housing Corporation, River Bank Development Corporation.</p> <p>SHIP also advises the Community Advisory Board, which includes Indigenous members, of the current status of sub-projects as well as implementing their assistance in building and developing capacity for Coordinated Access. An important factor in making progress towards homelessness initiatives is the cultural perspectives and experiences provided by those Indigenous members. As mentioned above, Metis Nation Saskatchewan now has full responsibility of the Coordinated Access lead, previously held by SHIP.</p>	
<p>1.5</p> <p>a) With respect to the completion of the Community Homelessness Report (CHR), was there ongoing, meaningful collaboration between <b>local Indigenous and non-Indigenous organizations and, where applicable, the IH CE and/or IH CAB?</b></p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>b) Describe this collaboration in more detail. How were Indigenous peoples engaged in these discussions? When did the collaboration occur and which organizations were involved, such as the IH CE and/or IH CAB? What sections of the CHR were informed by Indigenous input and/or perspectives?</p>	

B) SHIP and CAB have monthly meetings to discuss the community organizations, gaps in services, and what the expectations are from the Reaching Home Directives and the best measures to take moving forward.

SHIP engages with local Indigenous and non-Indigenous organizations who receive Reaching Home funding, and this has been extremely beneficial to provide the CE with up-to-date developments needs within the community. This information is then shared with the Community Advisory Board on a continuous basis. It is because of this monitoring and engagement that SHIP is able to successfully support the Saskatoon community to the best of their ability. Indigenous members of the Saskatoon CAB informed the CE on Section 1 of the CHR through their respective inputs.

1.6 a) Does your community have a separate IH CAB?	No
--	----

**Public Access to Results**

1.7 As outlined in the Reaching Home Directives, communities are required to make a summary of the CHR publicly available. How will the public have access to this information? For example, which website will be used to publish the results?

On the CE (SHIP) website. ([www.shipweb.ca](http://www.shipweb.ca))

**End of Section 1**

## SECTION 2: COORDINATED ACCESS AND HOMELESSNESS MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (HMIS) SELF-ASSESSMENT

### Governance

2.1	Is there a governance model for Coordinated Access <b>and</b> has a Coordinated Access lead organization(s) been identified?	Under development
2.2	Is there a governance model for your HMIS <b>and</b> has an HMIS lead organization(s) been identified?	Yes
2.3	Do all service providers receiving funding through the Designated Communities (DC) or Territorial Homelessness (TH) stream participate in Coordinated Access?	Yes

### Homelessness Management Information System (HMIS)

2.4	a) Does your community have an HMIS to manage individual-level data and service provider information for Coordinated Access?	Yes
	b) How many service providers in the community are currently using this HMIS?	
	Three Organizations.	
	c) In your community, is the Homeless Individuals and Families Information System (HIFIS) the HMIS that is being used?	Yes
2.5	Has your community signed an Agreement with Infrastructure Canada? This is <b>either</b> a Data Provision Agreement (for communities using HIFIS) or a Data Sharing Agreement (for those using an equivalent HMIS). Of note, Agreements may be signed by a community directly or on behalf of a community (e.g., where the province or another community has authority to do so, as the HMIS host).	Yes



2.6	Do you have a set of local agreements to manage privacy, data sharing and client consent related to your HMIS that comply with municipal, provincial and federal laws?	Yes
2.7	Have you established safeguards to ensure the data collected in your HMIS is secured from unauthorized access?	Yes
<b>Access Points to Service</b>		
2.8	Are access sites available in some form throughout the Designated Communities (DC) or Territorial Homelessness (TH) geographic area so that the Coordinated Access system serves the entire DC geographic area?	Not yet started
2.9	Are there processes in place to monitor if there is <b>easy</b> and <b>equitable</b> access to the Coordinated Access system and respond to any emerging issues, as appropriate?	Under development
2.10	Are there processes in place that ensure no one is denied access to service due to perceived housing or service barriers?	Under development
<b>Triage and Assessment</b>		
2.11	Is the triage and assessment process documented in one or more policies/protocols, including an intake protocol for entering people into the Coordinated Access system and/or HMIS when they (re)connect with an access point?	Under development
2.12	Is the same common assessment tool used for all population groups experiencing homelessness (e.g., youth, women fleeing violence, and Indigenous peoples)?	Under development
<b>Coordinated Access Resource Inventory</b>		
2.13	Are all housing resources funded through the Designated Communities (DC) or Territorial Homelessness (TH) stream identified as part of the Coordinated Access Resource Inventory?	Under development

2.14	For each housing resource in the Coordinated Access Resource Inventory, have eligibility requirements been documented?	Under development
2.15	For each type of housing resource in the Coordinated Access Resource Inventory, have prioritization criteria, and the order in which they will be applied, been documented?	Under development
<b>Vacancy Matching and Referral</b>		
2.16	Is the vacancy matching and referral process documented in one or more policies/protocols, including how vacancies are filled from the Coordinated Access Resource Inventory according to agreed-upon prioritization and referral protocols?	Not yet started
2.17	Do the vacancy matching and referral policies/protocols specify how individual choice in housing options will be respected (allowing individuals and families to reject a referral without repercussions) <b>and</b> do they include processes specific to dealing with vacancy referral challenges, concerns and/or disagreements (including refusals of referrals)?	Not yet started
2.18	Are vacancies from the Coordinated Access Resource Inventory filled using the list of people waiting for housing resources who are offer-ready (i.e., the List filtered to a Priority List)?	Not yet started
<b>Section 2 Summary Tables</b>		
The table below provides a summary of the work your community has done so far to meet the Reaching Home minimum requirements for Coordinated Access and an HMIS:		

	Met	Started	Not Yet Started
Total	6	8	4

The table below shows the percentage of minimum requirements completed for each core component:

	<b>Governance</b>	<b>HMIS</b>	<b>Access Points to Service</b>	<b>Triage and Assessment</b>	<b>Coordinated Access Resource Inventory</b>	<b>Vacancy Matching and Referral</b>
<b>Percentage Completed</b>	67%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%

**Section 2 Summary Comment**

2.19

Are there particular efforts and/or issues that you would like to highlight for this reporting period related to your community's work to achieve the Reaching Home minimum requirements?

In particular, please include:

- an update about your community's efforts to set-up, sustain and/or improve the Coordinated Access system and use of an HMIS;
- Coordinated Access and/or HMIS enhancements covered under a Reaching Home minimum requirement that were identified as "met" in a previous CHR; and,
- information about how people with lived experience of homelessness (current or former clients) are being engaged or will be engaged in one or more aspects of Coordinated Access (e.g., are they included in the governance model).

Your Summary Comment is an opportunity to provide additional context about your Section 2 Summary Tables results above.

HIFIS:

During this fiscal year, SHIP navigated through some issues related to data sovereignty and governance; finalized and sent out our data sharing agreement and consent form for review by agencies; performed user testing; developed support documents; signed and countersigned the Data Sharing Agreement (DSA) with onboarded agencies, delivered 30+ hours of in-person training, and performed other activities to move towards launching HIFIS across Saskatchewan's DCs. The biggest challenges are related to negotiating liability language in the DSA, working with agencies to meet minimum technical requirements, and resolving many errors resulting from the installation of a firewall on servers.

At time of CHR four organizations have signed the Data Sharing Agreement for Saskatoon. Three of those organizations have been launched onto HIFIS at this time. Within the next year the priority of launching all Designated Community Funded organizations has been identified and as such the HIFIS team will be focusing on those organizations. The fourth organization to sign the DSA in Saskatoon is not a DC organization and has been identified for a later launch onto the HIFIS system.

Coordinated Access:

Coordination and community engagement towards partnership has been ongoing – continuing to bring together all DC and

IH proponents to implement and further explain the next steps regarding coordinated access. Work has been done on policies, procedures, and governance structure – the next step is to implement a List during the 2023-2024 fiscal year.

**End of Section 2**

## SECTION 3: OUTCOMES-BASED APPROACH SELF-ASSESSMENT

### Step 1. Have a List

#### Part A) Does the community have a List?

There are four minimum characteristics of a List.

3.1	Is the List created by a centralized database (such as an HMIS) or does it exist as a single document (outside of an HMIS)?	Not yet
3.2	Does the List include people who are currently experiencing homelessness?	Not yet
3.3	Do people give their consent to be included on the List?	Not yet
3.4	Do individuals and families appear only once on the List?	Not yet

#### Part B) Please provide additional information about the List

3.5 Where does data for the List come from?

a) Select all that apply:

- HIFIS
- Excel
- Other HMIS
- Other data source(s)
- Not applicable – Do not have a List yet

<p>3.6 Communities need information about people’s interaction with the homeless-serving system to be able to calculate inflows into homelessness (re-engagement with the system) and outflows from homelessness (disengagement from the system).</p>	<p>a) Is there a <b>written policy/protocol</b> for the List that describes how interaction with the homeless-serving system is documented, including the number of days of inactivity after which people are identified as “inactive”? The policy/protocol should define what it means to be “active” or “inactive” on the List and explain how to document when someone is included on the List for the first time, as well as any changes in “activity” or “inactivity” over time.</p>	<p>Not yet</p>
<p>b) Can the community <b>get data</b> about when people first interacted with the homeless-serving system and were included on the List? For example, can the community get data for the number of people that were newly identified on the List?</p>	<p>c) Can the community <b>get data</b> about people experiencing homelessness that became “active” again on the List (re-engaged with the homeless-serving system) and those that became “inactive” (disengaged with the homeless-serving system)? For example, can the community get data for the number of people that were “reactivated” on the List after a period of inactivity?</p>	<p>Not yet</p>
<p>3.7 Communities need information about where people are staying or living to be able to calculate inflows into homelessness (where people came from) and outflows from homelessness (where people went). This data is called “housing history”.</p>	<p>a) Is there a <b>written policy/protocol</b> for the List that describes how housing history is documented? The policy/protocol should define what it means to be “homeless”, “housed” or “transitional” on the List and explain how to document when someone transitions “into homelessness” and “from homelessness” over time.</p>	<p>Not yet</p>
<p>b) Can the community <b>get data</b> from the List about people that transitioned “into homelessness” and “from homelessness”? Examples of transitions include a discharge from shelter and move to permanent housing (a transition “from homelessness”) or an eviction from supportive housing to no fixed address (a transition “to homelessness”).</p>	<p>Not yet</p>	<p>Not yet</p>

3.8

a) Can the community **get demographic data** from the List? Check all that apply.

- Indigenous identity (mandatory for Reaching Home)
- Age
- Household type (e.g., single or family)
- Gender identity
- Veteran status
- Other (please define)
- Not applicable – Do not have a List yet

b) When **chronic homelessness** is calculated using data from the List, is the Reaching Home definition used? The federal definition of chronic homelessness is 180 days of homelessness over the past year and/or 546 days of homelessness in the past three years.

Not applicable – Do not have a List yet

**Section 3 Summary Tables**

The tables below provide a summary of the work your community has done so far to transition to an outcomes-based approach under Reaching Home.

Step 1: Has a List	Step 2: Has a real-time List	Step 3: Has a comprehensive List
Not yet	Not yet	Not yet

**Step 4: Can report monthly outcomes and set targets using data from the List (reporting in Section 4 is mandatory for 2023-24 CHR, if not earlier)**



List was in place as of January 1, 2023 (or earlier)	Can generate monthly data	Has set targets	Has an outcomes-based approach in place
No	Outcome 1: No	Outcome 1: No	No
	Outcome 2: No	Outcome 2: No	
	Outcome 3: No	Outcome 3: No	
	Outcome 4: No	Outcome 4: No	
	Outcome 5: No	Outcome 5: No	

Step 4: Can report <u>annual</u> outcomes and set targets using data from the List (reporting in Section 4 is mandatory once annual data can be generated)			
List was in place as of April 1, 2022 (or earlier)	Can generate annual data	Has set targets	Has an outcomes-based approach in place
No	Outcome 1: No	Outcome 1: No	No
	Outcome 2: No	Outcome 2: No	
	Outcome 3: No	Outcome 3: No	
	Outcome 4: No	Outcome 4: No	
	Outcome 5: No	Outcome 5: No	

**Section 3 Summary Comment**

3.30

Are there particular efforts and/or issues that you would like to highlight for this reporting period related to your community's work to transition to an outcomes-based approach under Reaching Home? In particular, please include updates about the following:

- efforts to set-up, maintain and/or improve the List over the last year;
- plans to set-up, maintain and/or improve the List over the next year;
- examples of how data from the List was used over the last year (e.g., for service planning at the individual level or for strategic planning at the community level); and,
- if the community has a plan in place to support them to improve the quality of data being generated from their List.

Your Summary Comment is an opportunity to provide additional context about your Summary Table results.

The Coordinated Access System is not yet active in Saskatoon. There has been work to develop the system, however as of right now there is no list in place. List is tentatively expected to be in place by September 2023.

**End of Section 3**

# COMMUNITY HOMELESSNESS REPORT SUMMARY

## SASKATOON

2022-2023

The Community Homelessness Report (CHR) is an annual Reaching Home reporting deliverable that supports communities to prevent and reduce homelessness using a more coordinated, systems-based and data-driven response. The CHR was designed to support local discussions and decision making, using all of the information about homelessness currently available at the community level. Communities are encouraged to use their CHR data to develop clear plans of action that help them to reach their homelessness reduction targets and to leverage the collective efforts of service providers working across the community, regardless of how they are funded.

**This is a summary of the CHR for the 2022-23 reporting cycle.** It shows the community's self-assessment of Reaching Home implementation, which includes the following key components:

- meaningful collaboration between Indigenous and non-Indigenous partners (see Section 1);
- community-level governance, coordinated service delivery (Coordinated Access) and use of a Homelessness Management Information System or HMIS (see Section 2); and,
- an outcomes-based approach (tracking community-level outcomes and progress against targets using a Unique

identifier or By-Name List, referred to as a List; see Section 3).

If the community was able to report on outcomes and targets, this CHR Summary also includes results for each of the five core outcomes of Reaching Home (see Section 4).

### Section 1. Community Context – Collaboration between Indigenous and Non-Indigenous Partners

Does your community, as a Designated Community (DC), also receive Reaching Home Indigenous Homelessness (IH) funding?

Yes – DC and IH funding streams co-exist

Specific to Coordinated Access and the HMIS, has there been ongoing, meaningful collaboration between the DC CE and the IH CE and/or IH CAB over the reporting period?

Yes

Describe this collaboration in more detail.

C) Within the contractual agreements with DC, DC organizations are required to implement Coordinated Access within the community, and along those same lines, IH is expected to participate within the same system. With these expectations in place, under SHIP's lead, we have been able to bring together community organizations towards a singular project. In Saskatchewan, the implementation of the Housing Information Partnership Saskatchewan (HIPSK) - which is a group of agencies within Saskatoon, Prince Albert and Regina that use a shared HIFIS system - has enabled the collaboration between DC, CE and Indigenous Organizations. This group includes All Nations Hope Network, Carmichael Outreach Inc, Eage Heart Centre Inc, Namerind Housing Corporation and River Bank Development Corporation. It is because of this partnership that the HIFIS system has been implemented within Saskatchewan.

This has been done with the consultation of a third party - which implemented local design labs to bring in organizations. These organizations will offer their experience and feedback as to how Coordinated Access will function within the community. The design labs will lay the groundwork for the Coordinated Access governance structure with these organizations and bring them towards implementing a Coordinated Access Advisory Board. The organizations invited have been DC and IH organizations (CUMFI, WBYL, PHR, PALWA, Salavation Army, SIMFC, Quint, STC) .

A Call For Proposals for a CA Lead was conducted by the CAB in January 2022. Also, please be advised there is no separate IH CAB, just one, singular Saskatoon CAB that covers both DC and IH.

Following the CAB's decision, the role of Coordinated Access lead was awarded to the Metis Nation of Saskatchewan.

Specific to Coordinated Access and the HMIS, has there been ongoing, meaningful collaboration between the DC or Territorial Homelessness (TH) CE and local Indigenous organizations over the reporting period?	Yes
Describe this collaboration in more detail.	

B) A representative from Métis Nation–Saskatchewan (CE for the Reaching Home (Non-Designated) Indigenous Homelessness, Rural and Remote Homelessness and the Métis Distinction funding streams) attends the weekly Saskatchewan CE meetings to support HIFIS planning, and the development of a data oversight process for the Homelessness Information Partnership Saskatchewan. The other Saskatchewan CE's also include Indigenous organizations: Namerind Housing Corporation, River Bank Development Corporation.

SHIP also advises the Community Advisory Board, which includes Indigenous members, of the current status of sub-projects as well as implementing their assistance in building and developing capacity for Coordinated Access. An important factor in making progress towards homelessness initiatives is the cultural perspectives and experiences provided by those Indigenous members. As mentioned above, Metis Nation Saskatchewan now has full responsibility of the Coordinated Access lead, previously held by SHIP.

With respect to the completion of the Community Homelessness Report (CHR), was there ongoing, meaningful collaboration between local Indigenous and non-Indigenous organizations and, where applicable, the IH CE and/or IH CAB?

Yes

Describe this collaboration in more detail.

B) SHIP and CAB have monthly meetings to discuss the community organizations, gaps in services, and what the expectations are from the Reaching Home Directives and the best measures to take moving forward.

SHIP engages with local Indigenous and non-Indigenous organizations who receive Reaching Home funding, and this has been extremely beneficial to provide the CE with up-to-date developments needs within the community. This information is then shared with the Community Advisory Board on a continuous basis. It is because of this monitoring and engagement that SHIP is able to successfully support the Saskatoon community to the best of their ability. Indigenous members of the Saskatoon CAB informed the CE on Section 1 of the CHR through their respective inputs.

Does your community have a separate IH CAB?

No

**Section 2. Coordinated Access and Homelessness Management Information System (HMIS) Self-Assessment**

**Summary Tables**

The table below provides a summary of the work your community has done so far to meet the Reaching Home minimum requirements for Coordinated Access and an HMIS.

	<b>Met</b>	<b>Started</b>	<b>Not Yet Started</b>
<b>Number of minimum requirements</b>	6	8	4

The table below shows the percentage of minimum requirements completed for each core Coordinated Access component.

<b>Governance</b>	<b>HMIS</b>	<b>Access Points to Service</b>	<b>Triage and Assessment</b>	<b>Coordinated Access Resource Inventory</b>	<b>Vacancy Matching and Referral</b>
67%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%

**Summary Comment**

Are there particular efforts and/or issues that you would like to highlight for this reporting period related to your community’s work to achieve the Reaching Home minimum requirements?

HIFIS:

During this fiscal year, SHIP navigated through some issues related to data sovereignty and governance; finalized and sent out our data sharing agreement and consent form for review by agencies; performed user testing; developed support documents; signed and countersigned the Data Sharing Agreement (DSA) with onboarded agencies, delivered 30+ hours of in-person training, and performed other activities to move towards launching HIFIS across Saskatchewan's DCs. The biggest challenges are related to negotiating liability language in the DSA, working with agencies to meet minimum technical requirements, and resolving many errors resulting from the installation of a firewall on servers.

At time of CHR four organizations have signed the Data Sharing Agreement for Saskatoon. Three of those organizations have been launched onto HIFIS at this time. Within the next year the priority of launching all Designated Community Funded organizations has been identified and as such the HIFIS team will be focusing on those organizations. The fourth organization to sign the DSA in Saskatoon is not a DC organization and has been identified for a later launch onto the HIFIS system.

#### Coordinated Access:

Coordination and community engagement towards partnership has been ongoing – continuing to bring together all DC and IH proponents to implement and further explain the next steps regarding coordinated access. Work has been done on policies, procedures, and governance structure – the next step is to implement a List during the 2023-2024 fiscal year.

## Designated Community & Indigenous Homelessness – Community Advisory Board

Note: You may list more than one name or organization for each sector. ESDC will not sell, distribute, trade or transfer your information to other government departments, businesses, institutions, organizations or individuals outside ESDC for any other purposes, unless required by law.

Sector	Community Advisory Board Member(s)
Infrastructure Canada (Ex-Officio Member)	Denis Bekkering
Provincial/Territorial government	Amy Engel, Brenda Read
Local/Municipal government	Tenille Thomson, Sarah King, Ryan Bradley
Indigenous peoples and organizations	
Veterans Affairs Canada or veterans serving organizations	
Organizations serving women/families fleeing violence	
Youth and/or youth serving organizations (including Child Welfare Agencies)	Jodie Kurysh
Organizations serving seniors	
Newcomer serving organizations	
Health organizations, including hospitals and other public institutions, and organizations focused on mental health and addictions	
Individuals with lived experience of homelessness	
Indigenous peoples and organizations serving individuals experiencing or at risk of homelessness	Shirley Isbister, Jolon Lafond, Raymond Laliberte
Private sector	
Landlord associations and/or the housing sector	
Other	Susan Mulligan (Social Research)

### Community Advisory Board Chairs or Co-Chairs (if applicable):

I affirm that the above members of the Community Advisory Board have reviewed the attached Community Homelessness Report and that the majority of Community Advisory Board members approve of its content.

Jolon Lafond



30-May-23

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Tenille Thomson

(signed on PDF)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date