

Report to Our Community 2016-17

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Homelessness hurts all of us.

But our community and End Homelessness Winnipeg have the right plan and the right people and partners to end homelessness in Winnipeg.

Join us.





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The transformation of collective impact begins within ourselves

a message from Diane Redsky and Charles Loewen



Diane Redsky, co-chair



Charles Loewen, co-chair

The work of End Homelessness Winnipeg cannot occur without our community's commitment and involvement. As a collective impact organization, End Homelessness Winnipeg brings together key people from across sectors to identify issues, set priorities, engage stakeholders, and act. Since the inception of the ten-year plan to end homelessness, Winnipeg has continued to show leadership, passion, and perseverance in addressing systemic and service issues that result in unnecessary homelessness.

Our funding partners – the City of Winnipeg, the Province of Manitoba, United Way of Winnipeg, and the Winnipeg Regional Health Authority – have signed on to the plan and believe in the importance of End Homelessness Winnipeg as a backbone organization. We are grateful to our funders and all those who commit time and resources to end homelessness. Thank you for your leadership and visionary thinking.

In the past year, End Homelessness Winnipeg's Board of Directors has deepened its understanding about our role as a provider of backbone supports, a funder, and provider of services to individuals.

- **As a provider of backbone supports**, we have the capacity to provide services to networks and collaborations that are addressing homelessness. Our role is to work with them to coordinate the sector's work, increase its effectiveness, and encourage alignment with the community's ten-year plan to end homelessness.
- **As a funder**, we have contributed to Doorways, to development and implementation of the Winnipeg Plan to End Youth Homelessness, and to the Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives for research on women's homelessness. We anticipate that our role as a funder will increase and that it will be guided by an advisory group of funders (Funders Table) and an advisory group of agency CEOs and executive directors (Agency Table).
- **As a provider of direct services to individuals**, we prefer to support other organizations and collaborations to provide services rather than provide them ourselves. When no other organization or collaboration is able to deliver a required service or willing to develop the service with our assistance, then we are prepared to incubate the direct service with a view to



eventually transitioning it to another provider. Our role is not to provide any service over the long-term.

We recognize that the first transformation of collective impact work begins within ourselves. We are guided, inspired, and grateful for the teachings in humility, humour and wisdom that people who have experienced homelessness have shared with us. Despite the hardships they have encountered, their resilience, dignity, caring, and potential shines through and is a reminder about the importance of caring, respect, and relationships. This continues to be the cornerstone of our values and commitment to working together.

During 2016-17, End Homelessness Winnipeg became a meeting place for community gatherings on important and complex issues. We facilitated discussions and working groups that resulted in action on topics ranging from extreme cold weather to a coordinated and integrated intake system and a housing action plan that will guide the development of housing stock.

We worked to build relationships and deepen End Homelessness Winnipeg’s presence within the homeless community and across sectors. Through learning events, conferences, and the launch of our website, we are promoting information sharing within the homeless sector, strengthening the network of organizations and actions that address homelessness, and increasing Winnipeggers’ knowledge about homelessness and their commitment to ending it. We are proud of the collaboration that produced and launched the Winnipeg Plan to End Youth Homelessness and support development of a strategic plan that addresses the unique needs of women experiencing homelessness.

End Homelessness Winnipeg is the local host for the October 2017 Canadian Alliance to End Homelessness national conference. The conference will bring the full continuum of experts, citizens, funders, and community agencies to Winnipeg and deepen knowledge and collective impact approaches to Indigenous homelessness. This will be a game-changer for our community.

There is a saying that “if we can predict it, we can prevent it”. As a community we are getting closer to having the data to predict when homelessness will occur and the widespread will to achieve the transformation necessary to prevent it.

We look forward to working with you to achieve our vision of a healthy, safe, and inclusive community that has ended homelessness.



The power of a shared vision

a message from Louis Sorin

In July 2016 End Homelessness Winnipeg proudly opened its doors at 216 Pacific in the heart of the community and the network of organizations dedicated to serving individuals experiencing homelessness. Every week, these organizations use our meeting space to bring people together to learn, consult, build a common vision, and work to end homelessness in Winnipeg.

The past year we completed recruitment of a staff team that is committed to working collaboratively with community partners to respond to needs and address gaps. This report highlights some of the work we've led, participated in as a partner, and supported.

Ending homelessness calls on all of us to contribute what we can in ways that build trust and relationships. As a firekeeper for sacred ceremonies, I have learned the importance of bringing together the tools, skills, and commitments of many to care for others. In a humble way, firekeepers ensure that others receive the teachings and opportunities they need to heal and restore themselves.

I remember one day when a few men and women were gathering wood to chop and pile for a ceremony. A small child watched as we worked. When she brought me a twig, her parents pulled her back, gently telling her the twig would not be useful to build the fire. In some way, the girl was made to feel she wasn't ready to contribute – that she was only to observe.

I asked the girl for her twig and shared that her contribution was essential to the ceremony. The fire would not start if I did not have a twig. What was going to be a powerful fire needed to begin with a few sacred but fragile things coming together, shielded by strong people who would protect and nurture its development. The fire would grow to help people in their healing not because of a pile of wood but because of everyone's generosity and caring relationships. It was a powerful moment in our time as a circle that day.

As a community, we deeply understand the power of a shared vision and agenda, relationships within the homeless sector, and partnerships involving all sectors. We also understand the importance of using evidence to transform our systems and practices. Individuals who have experienced homelessness have lit a fire within us and our community. We must have the courage to care for the fire. There is no small gift.



A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Louis Sorin".

Louis Sorin, president & CEO

Highlights from our second year: 2016-17

Preventing Homelessness

The community plan to end homelessness highlights the importance of prevention and recommends a two-pronged approach that targets systems as well as individuals.

Systems prevention focuses on large organizations that play a role in people's lives at critical transition points when they may be particularly vulnerable to becoming homeless. For example, the transition points that occur when people are discharged from hospital, released from prison, or "age out" of the child welfare system. In contrast, strategies targeted at individuals prevent people from becoming homeless in the first place.

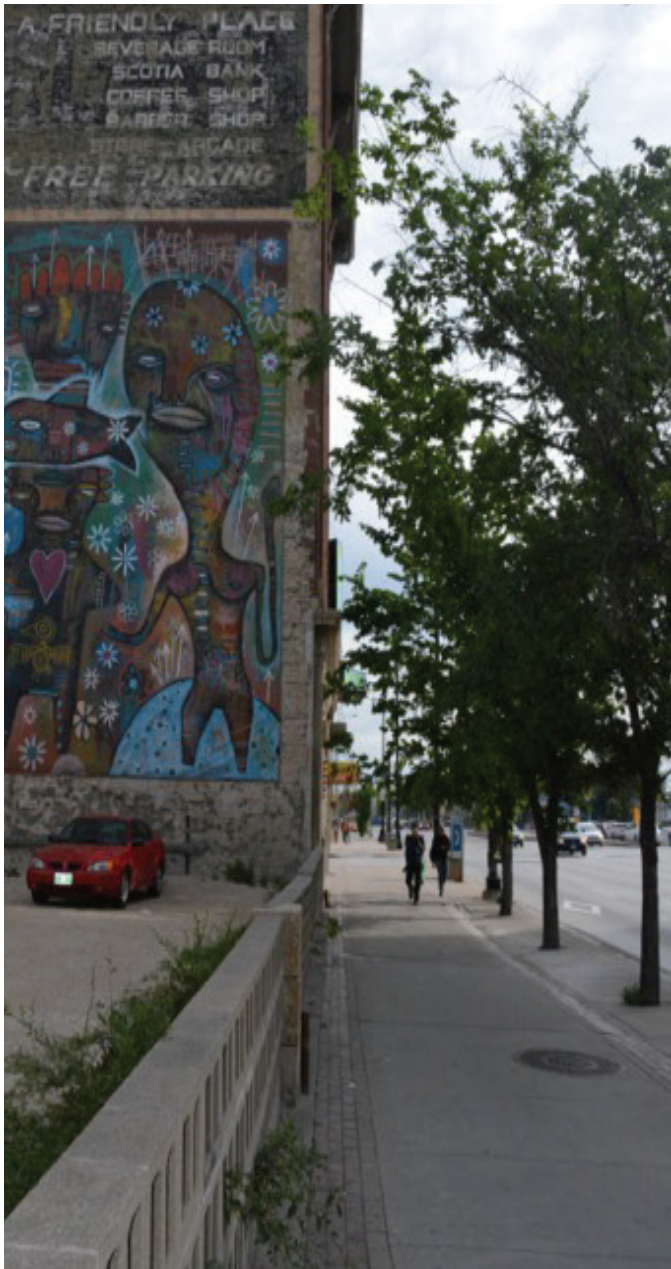
Our prevention goals reflect both of these priorities:

- Create pathways to permanent housing for people released from hospital, prison, or other institutions.
- Prevent people who are provisionally accommodated from becoming homeless.

Discharge to stability not homelessness

Managing the transition from jail to community: Over the past year, our Reintegration and Homeless Prevention Working Group identified changes to current practices that have the potential to reduce the likelihood that a discharge from prison will lead to homelessness. These changes include two things that can be done before inmates are released: registering them for EIA and securing housing.

Arrangements for an income and address before release are important first steps. However, other supports are needed for successful reintegration especially if individuals are estranged from their families, in need of work, at risk of reoffending, or challenged by physical or mental health issues or addictions. Accordingly, we are working on a pilot project that will connect just-released former inmates with specialized case management workers who will help them successfully transition to life in the community.



Ready to Rent BC

The Victoria Foundation's Ready to Rent BC program was designed for people "who want to understand their role as tenants, may face barriers to housing, and want to reduce those barriers. ... Common barriers to housing are affordability, lack of references, poor credit history, and discrimination. R2R courses offer tools to reduce these barriers, increase housing stability and ultimately, prevent homelessness. "

In BC, over 50 community organizations provide R2R training for youth transitioning out of care, Indigenous people leaving their communities, low-income seniors, low-income families, newcomers, and refugees.

Ready to Rent BC
ckc.victoriafoundation.bc.ca



Reviewing social and health policies: In March 2017, we launched a review of social and health policies to determine whether and how they contribute to homelessness. The review is looking at discharge policies in the hospital and emergency systems and considering the degree to which social services and health care are accessible to people who are homeless and how they respond to their needs. In addition to looking at the local situation, the review will investigate successful practices in other communities and develop recommendations and an action plan for addressing service gaps and preventing discharge into homelessness.

Prevent eviction to prevent homelessness

Rent banks provide a bridge: People are evicted from their apartments for many reasons. Sometimes it is because they have lost their income due to an illness, job loss, or break up with a spouse or partner. If the problem is a temporary shortage of cash or loss of income, a rent bank can provide the bridge necessary to prevent eviction.

Across Canada there are several examples of successful rent banks. The Calgary Rent Bank began by providing loans for rent and security deposits and now covers rent and utility arrears. The program in Toronto provides interest-free repayable loans to low-income households facing eviction. Some rent programs, such as Ontario's Provincial Rent Bank Program, are funded by a provincial government.

Winnipeg does not have a rent bank. Yet.

Ready to Rent provides training: Sometimes people are evicted because they do not know that they have rights as a tenant and cannot be evicted without cause. And sometimes people are evicted because they do not understand that in addition to having rights, tenants have responsibilities.

The Winnipeg Rental Network (WRN), a member of our Eviction Prevention Working Group, is taking the lead to introduce a training program for tenants and people who aspire to become tenants. WRN is hoping to adapt Ready to Rent BC's successful R2R curriculum for Manitoba and to offer the program through trained instructors working in a variety of community organizations.

Increasing Housing Supply and Access

The task force that developed Winnipeg’s community plan to end homelessness understood that low vacancy rates and a shortage of affordable housing are significant obstacles to ending homelessness. Our two supply and access goals address these obstacles:

- Increase the number of affordable housing units available to people who are homeless, in the private, non-profit and public sectors.
- Maintain and improve accommodations accessible to people who might otherwise be homeless so they can live safely, securely and with dignity.

Over the past year we advanced these goals by developing a housing action plan and a housing models and development framework; creating an inventory of affordable, private-market rental units; and identifying land-use tools that could be used to facilitate development of affordable housing.

Housing action plan identifies incentives for development of affordable housing

Based on the work done by the Housing Supply Working Group last year, we completed the first phase of a ten-year action plan. This first phase identifies financial and support incentives that could be used with all providers of housing and especially private market landlords to encourage them to participate in Housing First programs, develop affordable housing, incorporate affordable housing in new developments, and repair and maintain existing rental units including rooming houses and single room occupancy (SROs). Incentives range from rent supplements to tax credits and tax increment financing (TIF) for new rental housing.

The Housing First approach recognizes that stable housing is the first and primary need of anyone who is homeless. One of Housing First’s basic principles is that participants should be able to exercise some choice about where they live, which includes geographic area and housing type. Accordingly, the action plan lists a range of housing types appropriate for Housing First clients and identifies the pros, cons, and appropriate target groups for each type. The six housing types are transitional/interim (for periods of three months to three years), single room occupancy (SROs) and rooming houses, congregate housing that provide a private bedroom, permanent supportive housing, social housing, and private market housing including secondary suites.

Building on the housing action plan, the draft Housing Models and Development Framework produced in March of this year estimates the demand for new units over the next eight years, outlines stakeholders’ expectations, and specifies design requirements.



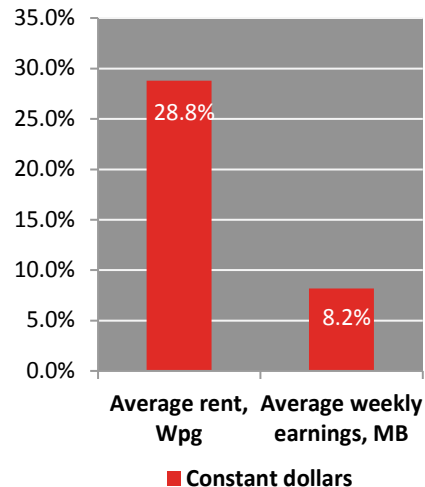
Housing affordability

CMHC data reveals that over the past decade, the average rent in Winnipeg increased 28.8 per cent, (constant 2016 dollars) while average weekly earnings in Manitoba grew at less than a third of that rate (8.2 per cent in constant dollars).

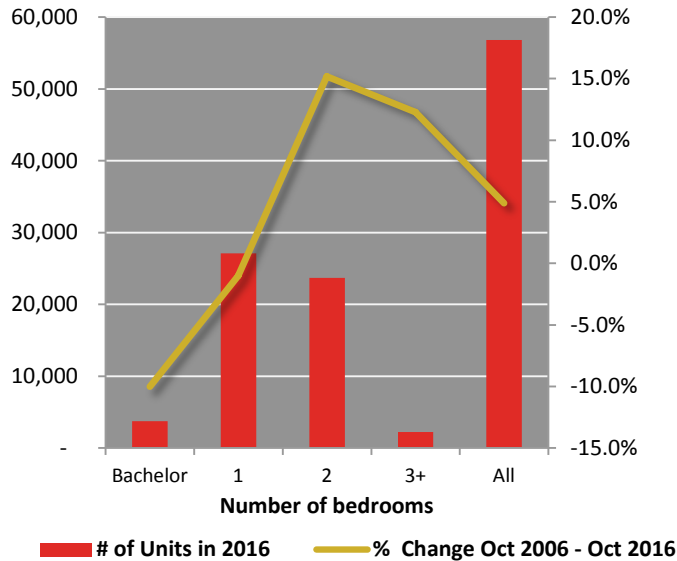
The challenge of affordability is compounded by low vacancy rates for private units with monthly rents under \$500. From 2015 to 2016, the vacancy rate for these units dropped in half from 4.8 per cent to 2.4 per cent.



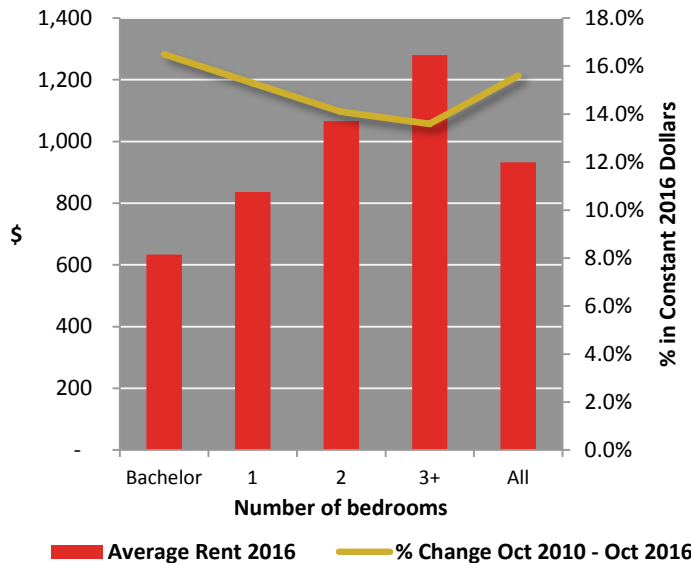
Increase in Average Rent and Average Weekly Earnings 2006-2016



Number of Units: Private Market Rental Housing



Average Rent: Private Market Rental Housing



Next steps: End Homelessness Winnipeg will be issuing a request for expressions of interest followed by a request for proposals from developers and property managers to create new Housing First rental units.

Inventory of private-market rental housing will inform development

The housing supply action plan recommended developing an inventory of all housing types that are accessed by homeless people. We have completed an inventory of private-market rental housing and Manitoba Housing already has an inventory of its social housing and the non-profit housing that it subsidizes.

The inventory of private market rental housing identified almost 57,000 privately owned units ranging from bachelor suites to units with three or more bedrooms. As shown in the chart opposite, over the ten-year period October 2006 to October 2016 the number of bachelor suites decreased by close to 10 per cent. In contrast, the number of two-bedroom units grew by more than 15 per cent.

Over the same period, the average rent for a bachelor unit increased 16.5 per cent to \$634 while the average rent for all types of private rental stock increased 15.6 per cent.

Next steps: We will use information from the housing inventories to identify gaps in housing for people who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless. We will then work with property managers and developers in all sectors to develop priorities for new development and conversions that address these gaps. We will also encourage governments to support development through policy and financial incentives.

Land-use planning tools can facilitate development of affordable housing

We have compiled a list of land-use policies that municipalities in Canada and the United States use to promote development of affordable housing. For example, North Vancouver, Coquitlam, and Saskatoon have created affordable housing reserve funds to contribute to the cost of new development. In Ottawa, the Housing First policy requires the city to identify land it owns that is suitable for affordable housing and then make that land available for development.

Some of the land-use planning tools that we have identified may be suitable for adoption in Winnipeg and could contribute to an increased supply of affordable housing and to ending homelessness in our community.

Next steps: We are working with the City of Winnipeg to explore the recommended land-use planning tools and identify how they could be implemented in Winnipeg



Providing Housing with Supports

The community plan to end homelessness recognizes that when it comes to homelessness, one size does not fit all. While most people will end their homelessness on their own or with some assistance from friends, family, or a community organization, other people require more comprehensive, intense, and sometimes long-term support from trained workers and professionals. Our housing with supports goals reflects this variation and the importance of tailoring assistance to each person's needs:

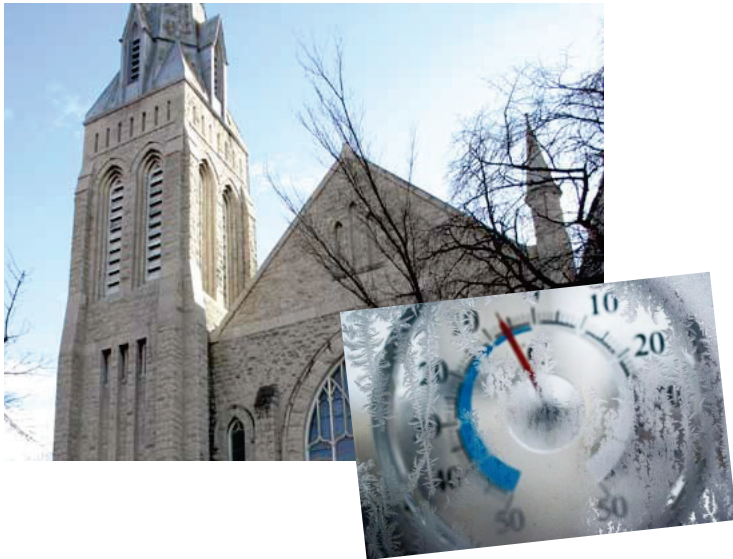
- Ensure emergency accommodation is available when needed, providing support to help people move to permanent housing as quickly as possible.
- Establish a comprehensive, culturally proficient, person-centered system of care for the homeless with a range of permanent options.

Protecting vulnerable people from extreme cold and heat

When a woman died after spending the night outside in frigid temperatures last December, we convened a meeting of stakeholders to ensure that the community developed a coordinated response to prevent a similar tragedy. Many organizations participated including the City of Winnipeg and its Fire Paramedic Service, Downtown Winnipeg BIZ, Family Services, several shelters and Housing First agencies, and the Winnipeg Regional Health Authority.

The coordinated response had three components. First, organizations shared their routes and schedules for outreach work and information on locations where homeless people congregate. Second, United Way and the City of Winnipeg provided funding so that Main Street Project's outreach van could patrol every night not just on weekends. And third, the City of Winnipeg made it known that homeless people could seek shelter in any of its facilities during normal operating hours and ride Winnipeg Transit free of charge to warm up and get to a shelter.

A few churches also opened their doors to provide overnight shelter. For example, Augustine United Church in Osborne Village partnered with 1JustCity to offer Just a Warm Sleep. On nights when the forecast predicted -10 C or colder, forty trained volunteers took turns welcoming up to fifteen people to the church. Over the course of the winter Just a Warm Sleep sheltered 301 overnight guests (twelve women and 289 men) including some who came multiple times.



Housing First Agencies in Winnipeg

- Aboriginal Health and Wellness Centre: A Place to Call Home
- Canadian Mental Health Association
- Eagle Urban Transition Centre: Fresh Start
- Macdonald Youth Services: Transition Services
- Ma Mawi Wi Chi Itata Centre: Beaver Medicine Bundle, Wi Che Win, and Indigenous Women's program
- Mount Carmel Clinic: ACT II
- Resource Assistance for Youth (RaY): Ray's Housing First program
- St. Boniface Street Links: Street Links Housing First Program
- Siloam Mission: Transition Services Case Management Programming for Those Experiencing Chronic and Episodic Homelessness
- West Central Women's Resource Centre: More Than Four Walls

Once the immediate crisis was being managed, we formed an Extreme Weather Task Force to develop a more comprehensive approach that will be implemented every year from November 15 to April 15. The resulting extreme cold-weather response involves several elements: issuing cold weather alerts to warn people who are at risk, enhancing services offered by community organizations and extending hours of operation, educating people on how to protect themselves from the cold, and monitoring the situation throughout the winter months. In the event of a severe snow or ice storm, the Fire Paramedic Service will coordinate an emergency response and the city will use its emergency website (EmergWeb) to provide information to all Winnipeggers.

Next steps: The extreme-weather response will be activated in November 2017, monitored, and refined as needed. We are now working on an extreme-heat response plan.

Making formal training available to Housing First workers

The people who work with Winnipeg's homeless population – in shelters, as providers of Housing First supports, doing intake and assessment, etc. – deal with difficult and complex issues, often work alone, and sometimes find themselves in situations that have the potential to become dangerous. Many have no in-depth, specialized training.

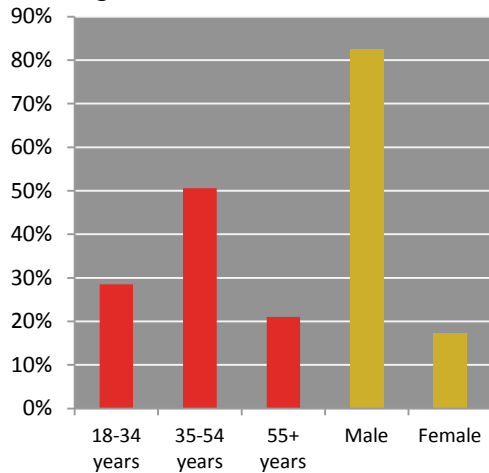
Last year we partnered with several organizations to offer a one-day training session for fifty Housing First front-line workers. During the session workers told us that it is important for them, their supervisors, and other team members to be well trained and able to provide clients with the right supports at the right time. This spring the Canadian Alliance to End Homelessness (CAEH) provided another day of training as part of the Housing First 101 training that it is providing across the country.

Standardized training is essential not only to prepare Housing First workers but also to increase the pool of skilled Housing First workers. Accordingly, we hope to establish a formal training program in Winnipeg following the example set in Calgary where the Calgary Homeless Foundation and the University of Calgary developed a certificate program for working with homeless populations.

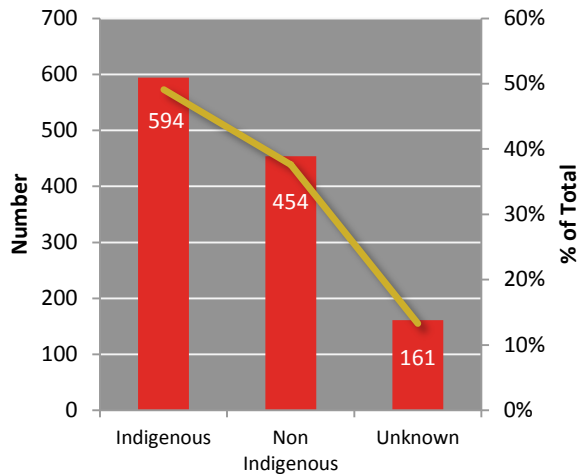
Using Shared Measurement and Evaluation

1,208 Individuals Used Three Winnipeg Shelters Between January 1 and April 30, 2017

Age and Gender



Self-Identification



Winnipeg can only assess its progress ending homelessness if metrics exist and reliable data is collected, compiled, and analyzed. In addition to making it possible to monitor progress at the systems level, reliable data will provide a basis for assessing and revising targets and strategies for ending homelessness. Service providers can use the data to track and monitor the progress of individuals to determine when it is time for an intervention. Accordingly, we have two measurement and evaluation goals:

- Develop a comprehensive profile of the homeless population that supports evaluation, monitoring, and continuous improvement in a homeless system of care.
- Conduct research to better understand the circumstances and characteristics of homeless people in Winnipeg.

For the first time Winnipeg has reliable, compiled data on individuals using shelters

Over the past year, Winnipeg's emergency shelters and Housing First agencies implemented the Government of Canada's Homelessness Individuals and Families Information System (HIFIS), which standardizes the way information is recorded. Three of these organizations (Main Street Project, Siloam Mission, and The Salvation Army) formed the Homelessness Information Partnership of Winnipeg to develop common protocols and share data.

End Homelessness Winnipeg has compiled and analysed data collected by the shelter partnership between January 1 and April 31, 2017. The analysis shows that during this four-month period, 1,208 unique individuals used the three shelters. The estimated average age of the shelter users was 43 and the estimated median age was 36. Of the 1,208 people, the majority (83%) were male. Almost half (49%) self-identified as Indigenous and of that group the majority (84%) identified as First Nation.

The 2017 Street Health Survey will tell us more about people who are homeless

We are excited to be coordinating the 2017 Street Health Survey with the Social Planning Council of Winnipeg in partnership with Resource Assistance for Youth, West Central Women's Resource Centre, the Winnipeg Regional Health Authority, and other community organizations.

The survey will involve interviews with 300 people who experience chronic or episodic homelessness and 300 people who are hidden homeless (people who live temporarily with others) and include people from Indigenous communities, women, and youth. During the summer of 2017 teams of trained interviewers will ask participants over 200 questions about their general health, mental health, social services, income, and other topics. Many questions will be the same as those asked in the 2010 survey, which will begin to



Key Findings from the Winnipeg Street Census 2015

347 people	stayed at an emergency shelter , domestic violence shelter or youth shelter
333 people	stayed at someone else's place temporarily
281 people	stayed in transitional housing for homeless people
242 people	stayed in an institutional setting like a hospital or detox centre and did not have a permanent home to return to
132 people	stayed outside in a public space like a bus shelter or park, a tent or car, or walked around all night to stay safe
65 people	stayed at a hotel or motel
1,400 people	were homeless

provide the data necessary to identify changes in the homeless population that occur over time. Findings will reveal health care, housing, and social service needs that will be used to develop strategies and to direct funding to improve health and living conditions for people who are homeless. Findings will also be compared to the results of similar surveys in other Canadian cities.

A report on the Street Health Survey will include findings as well as recommendations and will be released to the community before the end of this year.

Preparations are underway for the 2018 Street Census

In October 2018, communities across Canada will conduct a street census of their homeless populations as required by the federal Homelessness Partnering Strategy known as HPS. We will be leading the census in partnership with the City of Winnipeg, The Social Planning Council of Winnipeg, and the Province of Manitoba.

Like the first Winnipeg street census conducted in 2015, the 2018 census will be a systematic effort to measure, assess, and understand the visible and hidden homeless population.



Governance, leadership, engagement

Our Vision: a healthy, safe, and inclusive community that has ended homelessness.

We recognize that a social issue as complex as homelessness cannot be successfully addressed by one group, organization, or sector. That's why we use a collective impact approach and strive to engage people who have diverse backgrounds and diverse perspectives in sharing our vision and working with us to end homelessness in Winnipeg.

Our commitment to broad representation is embedded in our governing by-laws, which require our Board of Directors to include people from both the community and private sectors as well as from all three levels of government, United Way of Winnipeg, and the Winnipeg Regional Health Authority. In addition, at least 25% of our directors must be of Indigenous descent.

End Homelessness Winnipeg acknowledges the contributions made by the people listed below who served on our board, committees, and working groups. Thank you all for giving your time and sharing your knowledge, experience, and insight.

Board of Directors

Co-chairs

Charles Loewen, Loewen Windows
Diane Redsky, Ma Mawi Wi Chi Itata Centre
Abdikheir Ahmed, Immigration Partnership Winnipeg
Sean Barnes, PCL Constructors
Tammy Christensen, Ndinawemaaganag Endaawaad Inc.
Réal Cloutier, Winnipeg Regional Health Authority
Allan Fineblit, Thompson Dorfman Sweatman
Bertha Fontaine, Native Addictions Council of Manitoba
Crystal Laborero, Laborero Consulting
Susan Lewis, United Way of Winnipeg
Lesley Lindberg, Willow Place
Jill Perron, Government of Manitoba
Ian Rabb, Winpark Dorchester
Jennifer Rattray, Government of Manitoba
Jason Whitford, Shawenim Abinoojii Inc.
Clive Wightman, City of Winnipeg

Board Committees and Councils

Audit

Bill Dinsdale, Assiniboine Credit Union
Crystal Laborero, Laborero Consulting
Kim Poirier, Ernst & Young
Clive Wightman, City of Winnipeg

Governance

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Jill Perron, Government of Manitoba
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Funders Council

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Sharon Kuropatwa, Winnipeg Regional Health Authority
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Connie Walker, United Way of Winnipeg

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Althea Guiboche, manager housing supports

Marie Cecile Kotyk, manager housing access

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Damon Johnston, Aboriginal Business Council

Rob Kerr, Salvation Army

Sharon Kuropatwa, Winnipeg Regional Health Authority

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Shawn Matthews, Downtown Winnipeg BIZ

Cameron McBeth, Aboriginal Business Council

Kristen McClure, City of Winnipeg

Floyd Perras, Siloam Mission

Gord Perrier, Winnipeg Police Service

Christian Schmidt, Winnipeg Fire Paramedic Service

Jason Schreyer, City of Winnipeg

Jay Shaw, City of Winnipeg

Ryan Sneath, Winnipeg Fire Paramedic Service

Melissa Stone, Ma Mawi Wi Chi Itata Centre

Shannon Watson, Winnipeg Regional Health Authority

Tessa Whitecloud, 1JustCity

Felicia Wiltshire, City of Winnipeg

Partners and Funders

In addition to the individuals and organizations who served on our board and working groups, we acknowledge and thank the many organizations in all sectors that met with us, participated in our initiatives, and welcomed us as participants in theirs.

Our work would not be possible without the financial support and engagement of our funders.



Working Groups, cont.

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Lorie English, West Central Women's Resource Centre
Judy Fiset, Corrections Services Canada

Lisa Gluck, Corrections Services Canada
Ken Friesen, John Howard Society
John Hutton, John Howard Society
Chad Pierson, Government of Manitoba
Amy Reinink, Siloam Mission
Lisa Spring, West Central Women's Resource Centre
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Larry Wilson, Prison Fellowship

2017 Street Health Survey

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Heejune Chang, Winnipeg Regional Health Authority
Catherine Charette, Winnipeg Regional Health Authority
Malcolm Cook, Ma Mawi Wi Chi Itata Centre
Marion Cooper, Canadian Mental Health Association
Terry Cormier, City of Winnipeg, Homeless Partnering Strategy
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Sheriann Dexter, Canadian Mental Health Association
Christopher Green, Winnipeg Regional Health Authority
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Sharon Krauchi, Health Sciences Centre
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Rick Lees, Main Street Project
Christina Maes Nino, Social Planning Council of Winnipeg
Lukas Maitland, Winnipeg Regional Health Authority
Claire Meiklejohn, Winnipeg Regional Health Authority
Hannah Moffatt, Winnipeg Regional Health Authority
Margaret Ormond, Sunshine House
Carla Pauls, Mount Carmel Clinic
Floyd Perras, Siloam Mission
Sharon Redsky, Ma Mawi Wi Chi Itata Centre
Linda Rost, Health Sciences Centre
Stephanie Skakun, Canadian Mental Health Association
Mark Stewart, Salvation Army
Shannon Watson, Winnipeg Regional Health Authority

Financial report

Report of the Independent Auditor on the Summary Financial Statements

To the Board of Directors of End Homelessness Winnipeg Inc.

The accompanying summary financial statements, which comprise the summarized statement of financial position as at March 31, 2017 and the summarized statement of revenue and expenditures and changes in net assets for the year then ended, are derived from the audited financial statements of End Homelessness Winnipeg Inc. (the "Organization") for the year ended March 31, 2017. We expressed an unmodified audit opinion on the financial statements in our report dated June 7, 2017. The financial statements, and the summary financial statements, do not reflect the effects of events that occurred subsequent to the date of our report on those financial statements.

The summary financial statements do not contain all the disclosures required by Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. Reading the summary financial statements, therefore, is not a substitute for reading the audited financial statements of the Organization.

Management's Responsibility for the Summary Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of a summary of the audited financial statements.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the summary financial statements based on our procedures, which were conducted in accordance with Canadian Auditing Standard 810, Engagements to Report on Summary Financial Statements.

Opinion

In our opinion, the summary financial statements derived from the audited financial statements of the Organization for the year ended March 31, 2017 are consistent, in all material respects, with the financial statements, in accordance with the Canadian Auditing Standard 810, Engagements to Report on Summary Financial Statements.

Deloitte 

Chartered Professional Accountants

Winnipeg, Manitoba

June 12, 2017

Statement of Financial Position

March 31, 2017

	2017	2016
Assets		
Cash	\$350,400	\$409,935
Accounts receivable	850,000	700,000
Prepaid expenses	7,324	1,922
Capital assets	48,909	-
	1,256,633	1,111,857
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	115,227	109,922
Deferred revenue	25,500	-
	140,727	109,922
Fund balances		
Net assets	1,115,906	1,001,935
	\$1,256,633	\$1,111,857

Statement of Revenue and Expenditures and Changes in Net Assets

For the period ended March 31, 2017

	2017 (365 days)	2016 (323 days)
Revenue		
Grants		
United Way of Winnipeg	\$300,000	\$600,000
Government of Manitoba	250,000	375,000
City of Winnipeg	150,000	150,000
Winnipeg Regional Health Authority	150,000	150,000
	850,000	1,275,000
Interest income	184	-
Total revenue	850,184	1,275,000
Operating expenditures		
Salaries and benefits	489,742	130,868
United Way administration fee	85,000	85,000
Office, insurance, amortization, engagement	66,413	36,754
Lease and leasehold improvements	29,652	3,368
Computer hardware and software support	21,254	6,979
Professional fees	7,136	10,096
	699,197	273,065
Community investment	37,016	-
Total expenditures	736,213	273,065
Excess of revenue over expenditures	113,971	1,001,935
Net assets, beginning of period	1,001,935	-
Net assets, end of period	\$1,115,906	\$1,001,935

A copy of the complete audited financial statements is available by request to info@endhomelessnesswinnipeg.ca.

Become a member

Want to end homelessness in Winnipeg? Then join us.

If your organization supports End Homelessness Winnipeg's aims and objectives, then it should become a member. Membership is open to any organization in any sector and there is no membership fee.

Current members

Aboriginal Council of Winnipeg Inc.

Assiniboine Credit Union

City of Winnipeg

Habitat for Humanity

Jubilee Fund

Main Street Project

Red Road Lodge

Resource Assistance for Youth, Inc. (RaY)

SEED Winnipeg Inc.

Siloam Mission

United Way of Winnipeg

University of Winnipeg Community Renewal Corporation

West Broadway Community Organization



Join us at the CAEH Conference

... and Stay for the CEO Sleepout

CAEH (Canadian Alliance to End Homelessness) Conference

October 25-27, 2017

We are the local host organization for the CAEH's fifth annual National Conference on Ending Homelessness, which will be held at the RBC Convention Centre Winnipeg this October. This year's conference has a special focus on Indigenous homelessness, truth and reconciliation, and social justice and will include over sixty 90-minute sessions and six plenaries on the following themes:

- Leadership, planning and practice
- Indigenous homelessness
- Women's homelessness
- 20,000 Homes Campaign
- Housing First
- Youth homelessness
- Canadian Observatory on Homelessness – research and policy

For early bird rates, register at <http://conference.caeh.ca/registration-information/> by August 25.

End Homelessness Winnipeg Summit

October 24, 2017 in the afternoon

Before the CAEH conference starts, End Homelessness Winnipeg is hosting a special summit that is open to all conference attendees. Topics for the summit include defining Indigenous homelessness; TRC recommendations; and aligning federal, provincial, and local homelessness work.

CEO Sleepout

October 26, 2017


We are partnering with Downtown Winnipeg BIZ to hold the 6th annual CEO Sleepout during the CAEH conference. Since 2011, the Sleepout has raised over \$800,000 that Downtown BIZ used to provide homeless people with over 52,000 hours of employment and led to many people finding full-time jobs and others returning to school. Our goal with this year's Sleepout is to raise the cumulative fundraising total to more than \$1 million.





End Homelessness Winnipeg

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June 2017

