



Ympäristöministeriö
Miljöministeriet
Ministry of the Environment

Action Plan for Preventing Homelessness in Finland 2016–2019

Decision of the Finnish Government

9.6.2016

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1. Introduction

In accordance with the Government Programme of the Government of Prime Minister Juha Sipilä, the work on reducing homelessness will continue while taking account of the proposals of the AUNE working group.

During the programme to reduce long-term homelessness (PAAVO 2008–2015), the Housing First principle has been implemented in the work on homelessness and shelters have been replaced by housing units based on supported rental housing. During the programme period, long-term homelessness decreased by 1,345 persons (35%). In 2015, homelessness decreased for the first time to fewer than 7,000 people. According to FEANTSA, the European Federation of National Organisations working with the Homeless, Finland is the only EU country in which homelessness continues to decrease despite the economic recession and social pressures. Even though the bold goal of removing long-term homelessness was not reached, according to the international assessment of the programme by researchers, the work to eradicate homelessness produced undeniable results, and Finland is one of the best examples of applying the Housing First principle successfully.

In the challenging economic situation, the prevention and reduction of homelessness require special coordinating measures. This means not only integrated service networks strengthened through programme work and the early identification of problems leading to homelessness, but also the sufficient production of reasonably priced housing in all of the largest urban areas. The researchers also emphasised that in reducing homelessness in the future, investments should be made especially in the production of reasonably priced rental housing in the Helsinki metropolitan area, the development of services that ensure successful housing and prevention.

Why is the action plan for preventing homelessness needed?

There were 6,785 homeless people living alone and 424 homeless families in Finland in 2015. Out of the homeless people living alone, 27% were immigrants. Approximately 400 clients of services for the homeless became homeless again from 2012 to 2015. In addition, new people are becoming homeless due to problems such as financial issues. According to the statistics of the National Administrative Office for Enforcement, the number of evictions increased by four per cent in 2015.

The organisation of housing, social, health care and employment services that has been divided into sectors does not support the early identification and prevention of homelessness sufficiently; instead, at worst it even causes repeated homelessness and slows down the transition to independent living and working life. In the background of the issue is a lack of affordable housing and integrated services with a low threshold. A multidisciplinary cooperation programme with resources is needed to solve the issues. No party alone can solve the problem of homelessness. In addition, it is important that the housing and integration services for those who receive a residence permit can be arranged in an effective and

coordinated manner in order to prevent an increase in homelessness, especially in the Helsinki metropolitan area.

The work on homelessness supports gender equality and taking the special needs of both women and men into account. Home and its environment are usually understood in different ways in the experiences of women and men. Women clients, on one hand, need and value in particular one-to-one conversations, support in learning everyday life and domestic skills, and taking advantage of the competences and talents obscured by the problems. Men, on the other hand, emphasise the importance of offering work activities and activities with a low threshold as a part of housing services.

Significant investments in new construction and renovation, as well as personnel increases in order to ensure the successful housing of the homeless with the greatest need of support, have been implemented in the PAAVO programme. During the new programme period, the investments are utilised by allocating the resources of housing units increasingly towards developing rehabilitative support that is brought into the home and increasing the depth of the support personnel's expertise.

The action plan for preventing homelessness has been under preparation by government employees since the spring of 2015, and a proposal for the Government's homelessness policy was completed on 3 June 2015 (AUNE group). Finishing the measure proposals and securing funding has been taking place during the autumn of 2015 and the early 2016. The work has been performed by three comprehensive working groups, which have included experts from the public, private and third sectors. The targets of the working group on available housing were those with the most urgent need for housing. The second group discussed the existing housing support services, and the third group discussed new solutions for homelessness. The final proposal also includes the suggestions of the working group that prepared the reduction of homelessness among young people. An extensive hearing was held on 11 May 2016 at the House of the Estates. The resources allocated by the environmental administration to the programme can be found in Appendix 1, and a compilation of the projects implementing the programme can be found in Appendix 2.

2. Goal and objectives

The goal of the action plan is to link the work on homelessness more extensively to the whole of the work on preventing social exclusion based on the Housing First principle. In practice, this means ensuring that housing is secured whenever the client is met in the service system. The target group of the programme includes people who have recently become homeless and those who have been homeless for longer periods, as well as people at risk of becoming homeless, such as young people or families overburdened by debt or at risk of eviction, some of the young people leaving their childhood home for independent life, people undergoing mental health rehabilitation and substance abuse rehabilitation clients transitioning from institutions to independent living, child welfare after-care service clients and some of the young people whose child welfare after-care ends when they become 21, asylum seekers who have received a residence permit but have failed to integrate, as well as homeless released prisoners or prisoners going on parole.

Our goal is to continue to reduce homelessness. The objective will be achieved by:

- Strengthening the prevention of homelessness, and
- Preventing the recurrence of homelessness

The whole includes allocating 2,500 new dwellings or places in housing to the homeless or groups of people at risk of becoming homeless. The proposed measures aim to renew our service system related to dealing with homelessness so that it becomes more client-oriented, preventative and cost-efficient.

3. Costs

The cost estimate for the action plan is €78 million. The share of investments (construction, procurement and rental) is approximately €54 million, and the share of service development and coordination is approximately €24 million in total. The funding is gathered from several separate sources by utilising project funding, investment and development aid, funding from the budgets of ministries, as well as other funding instruments. It is estimated that the share of Finland's Slot Machine Association (RAY) during the programme period is approximately €23.6 million, and the share of the cities is approximately €6 million. The programme funding is secure.

4. Desired impact

Reducing homelessness

More investments are being made on preventing homelessness in all sectors and through cooperation between sectors to prevent new cases of homelessness and reduce the number of homeless persons, despite the difficult economic situation and the large number of refugees who have received a residence permit.

Reforming the service system so that it is more preventive and customer-centred

Social Welfare Act produces reforms in the ways of thinking and cooperating, the service structure, and the allocation of resources. Preventive entities crossing the borders between sectors are built on a local level; in them, cooperation is used to tailor solutions that encourage the client. A change process is started on a national level, in which preventive measures are tested from different points of view. The best solutions are also disseminated to other cities.

Achieving cost savings

Allocating the savings achieved by the management of homelessness into preventive investments reduces the need for corrective work, which also becomes evident as cost savings in the long term. According to studies, housing one long-term homeless person saves approximately €15,000 of public funds per year. The work on housing guidance by the City of Helsinki saved approximately €1.5 million in the costs of the city's rental housing companies in 2015 while ensuring the continued housing of hundreds of tenants by preventing arrears of rent from becoming court cases.

5. Measure proposals

The measure proposals have been collected into four packages: A. Preventing homelessness, B. Preventing the recurrence of homelessness, C. Agreements, and D. Coordination and joint development.

A. TARGETED MEASURES TO PREVENT HOMELESSNESS

Successfully preventing homelessness requires coordinated measures from the point of view of prevention at all levels of activity, all the way from offering integrated support services with a low threshold to improving the availability of affordable rental housing. This chapter describes measures 1–8 that have been selected as key in preventing homelessness.

- 1. Increasing the production of reasonably priced housing and diversifying the housing available to the homeless.** By 2019, at least 2,500 new dwellings or places in housing will be allocated to the homeless or groups at risk of becoming homeless. The share of the Helsinki metropolitan area of the whole is approximately 1,700, the share of Helsinki itself is approximately 750, that of Espoo and Vantaa together is approximately 850 and the share of the peri-urban municipalities is approximately 100. The goal is to implement at least 800 dwellings or places in housing in Tampere, Lahti, Kuopio, Oulu, and Jyväskylä by 2019. New ARA rental housing is utilised in the offering, as well as dwellings rented for subletting and acquired from the market.

The effectiveness of utilising the rental housing stock supported by the state in ensuring the housing of the homeless or the risk groups under the threat of becoming homeless is increased. The primary aim is to find integrating housing solutions. City-specific quantitative housing goals for both new production and the existing rental housing stock are specified in detail in the agreements between the state and the cities. The agreements will also include goals for building youth housing units specified together with the Finnish Youth Housing Association and Nuorisosäätiö.

Responsible parties: Ministry of the Environment, ARA, municipalities, RAY, Y-Foundation, youth housing actors, the housing and construction sector

In order to develop forms of housing, new kinds of construction and experimental projects are started for young people, students and asylum seekers who have received a residence permit.

Responsible parties: Ministry of the Environment, ARA, municipalities, RAY, youth and student housing actors, the housing and construction sector

- 2. Strategies preventing homelessness in cities.** The cities in the agreement will implement strategies or plans preventing homelessness by the end of 2017. The strategies include the use of reasonably priced housing stock in housing the homeless, the need for support and housing solutions allocated to the homeless, housing guidance and other preventive support services, the utilisation of experts by experience, as well as location-specific special measures to prevent homelessness and its recurrence. The plans also include solutions for securing the housing of special

groups, such as criminal sanction clients and those who have received a residence permit, as well as an itemised schedule on the projects and other measures to be started. The plans of Espoo, Vantaa, Tampere, Lahti, Jyväskylä and Kuopio will be implemented using ESR funding in cooperation with ARA. A multi-faceted assessment will be made on the effectiveness of the plans and the cost-efficiency of the preventive investments.

Responsible parties: ARA, municipalities, Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, the National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL), the Criminal Sanctions Agency (RISE), rental housing companies, organisations

- 3. The integration of asylum seekers who have received a residence permit and quota refugees is promoted and homelessness is combated.** The housing wishes and housing readiness of quota refugees and those who have received a residence permit are investigated, and they are given information about housing already at the reception stage. If necessary, the transition from reception centres to municipalities and independent housing is ensured by support services, and factors that may threaten the success of independent living are actively addressed by means of housing guidance, for example. The measures implemented to secure the housing and integration of quota refugees and those who have received a residence permit are specified in more detail in the cities' homelessness prevention strategies.

Responsible parties: Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Employment and the Economy, parties implementing reception centre activities, municipalities, ARA, organisations

- 4. The threat of losing housing is prevented for households experiencing financial difficulties and access to housing is made easier for those who have lost their credit rating.** Together with the Ohjaamo service point employees, clients and experts, an agile and mobile model is created; in the model, financial and debt counselling services for young people are available at the service points on 2 days per week, for example. In addition, opportunities for including teaching/study materials related to housing and finances as a part of the national core curriculum as well as municipality- and school-specific curricula are investigated.

Responsible parties: Ministry of Education and Culture, municipalities, Ohjaamo service points, organisations

The financial management of households with housing difficulties is supported by easy-to-use financial management tools and by increasing guidance. In the 'Pienlaina' (Small loan) project of the Guarantee Foundation, a new small loan model is being developed; it prevents low-income households from becoming overburdened by debt and complements the current social lending by municipalities. In cooperation with cities and different kinds of organisations, the need for small social loans and opportunities for their use in securing housing are investigated (e.g. rental security deposits and arrears of rent).

Responsible parties: Guarantee Foundation, municipalities, RAY, organisations

Rental housing companies are supported so that they can take better account of the updated ARA tenant selection guide drawn up for non-profit lessors, according to which arrears of rent cannot prevent receiving housing when the payment defaults are minor and the applicant has a credible debt management plan.

Responsible parties: ARA, Ministry of the Environment, municipalities, rental housing companies

In the 'Riskivakuutus' (Risk insurance) project started by the Minister of the Environment, methods are developed together with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, authorities in the financial sector, and insurance companies for enabling insurance cover similar to household insurance for people who have lost their credit rating. This also improves the risk management of parties renting housing for subletting.

Responsible parties: Ministry of the Environment, ViaDia ry, Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, the Federation of Finnish Financial Services (FFI), insurance companies, rental housing companies

- 5. Housing guidance is established and strengthened** The Ministry of the Environment and ARA promote the expansion of housing guidance to cover all large cities and peri-urban municipalities. Housing guidance's appropriation authorisation for financial aid and financial aid percentage are maintained at least on the current level.

Responsible parties: Ministry of the Environment, ARA, municipalities

The possibilities of making the cooperation between the National Administrative Office for Enforcement, debt recovery, and social welfare authorities, as well as financial and debt counselling actors more efficient in order to prevent evictions and enable the city-specific monitoring of evictions are investigated. The possibility of establishing a practice based on cooperation between authorities to ensure that housing guidance receives information in advance, if persons under 25 years of age are threatened by eviction, is investigated.

Responsible parties: Ministry of the Environment, the National Administrative Office for Enforcement, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, municipalities, lessors

In connection with the transfer of social assistance to KELA, the opportunities of municipal social services and housing guidance to monitor the tenants' payment of rent and prevent the increase of arrears of rent and other serious housing issues are ensured.

Responsible parties: Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, KELA, municipalities

In the 'Katto' (Roof) project of Moniheli, national activities in housing guidance and providing information tailored to immigrants are started together with immigrants.

Responsible parties: Moniheli ry, RAY, Ministry of Employment and the Economy, organisations

- 6. Housing guidance to service points with a low threshold, such as Ohjaamo** The services for young people, immigrants and people with mental health or substance abuse issues take account of the housing perspective and guide the client to housing support services, if necessary.

In Ohjaamo and other similar service points for young people with a low threshold, the young people's housing situation and special needs are also investigated, a personal social worker is appointed, if necessary, and cooperation practices to ensure the success of housing are built. The work of housing coordinators in the Ohjaamo service points in Helsinki, Espoo, Vantaa and Tampere is utilised in developing the operating model.

Responsible parties: Ohjaamo service points, providers of low threshold services, the Kohtaamo project, municipalities, organisations

In the national 'Onnistu asumisessa' (Housing success) project of the Finnish Youth Housing Association, the cooperation between youth housing actors, the Ohjaamo service points and other low threshold service points is increased and local competence and expertise is strengthened. In addition, good operating models and materials supporting the housing of young people are disseminated in the project and new preventive practices are developed by utilising joint development.

Responsible parties: Finnish Youth Housing Association, RAY, municipalities, organisations

- 7. The housingsocial approach to work is strengthened.** In implementing the reform of county government, the work on reforming the legislation on mental health and substance abuse care, and implementing the Social Welfare Act, the point of view of housingsocial work and housing guidance is taken into account and the seamless cooperation of substance abuse, mental health and housing services is strengthened at different levels.

Responsible parties: Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, Ministry of the Environment

The Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, the Ministry of Education and Culture and the Ministry of the Environment ensure together that the resources freed through the transfer of social assistance to KELA are directed towards developing social rehabilitation, emphasising the point of view of reinforcing housing and everyday skills and preventing homelessness. The educational section of housing social work is added to the education in the fields of social welfare, health care and youth services.

Responsible parties: Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of the Environment, municipalities

- 8. The transition of risk groups from institutions/housing services to independent housing is secured.** As necessary, cities appoint a personal social worker for clients in a group at risk of homelessness; the social worker is responsible for the success of the transition and putting the service package together. The cities and Finland's Slot Machine Association (RAY) support the forms of peer work (such as environmental work, mediation with neighbours, tenant sponsors, family networks) that strengthen the attachment of groups at risk to natural networks.

Responsible parties: municipalities, RAY, organisations

The access to housing, living, and crime-free life of released prisoners and those under community sanctions is supported by making use of the term of punishment and

release plans, as well as cooperation with interest groups, more efficient and developing models for co-operation with social welfare administration. A practice for assessing the success of criminal sanction clients' housing is created and 400 dwellings of the total number of dwellings mentioned above is allocated to criminal sanction clients, mainly in the Helsinki metropolitan area. In order to implement the measures mentioned above, the Criminal Sanctions Agency will hire an employee to coordinate the work to prevent the homelessness of prisoners and community sanction clients in cooperation with cities, organisations and interest groups.

Responsible parties: Ministry of Justice, Criminal Sanctions Agency (RISE), municipalities, rental housing companies, organisations

In the national project by the Criminal Sanctions Agency, ViaDia, the Rehabilitation Foundation, the Helsinki Deaconess Institute's Vamos work, Kris Etelä-Suomi and the Prisoners' Health Care Unit (VTH) of the National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL), a more long-term path to rehabilitation, employment, education and housing success is built together with the client. Planning the support measures for the time prior to the term of punishment directs the cooperation during the term of imprisonment and creates preconditions for a release that is as disturbance-free as possible, as well as individual support measures at the early stages of release.

Responsible parties: Criminal Sanctions Agency (RISE), organisations, the National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL), TE Centres, rental housing companies

Under the leadership of Ministry of the Environment the housing stock used by substance abuse and mental health work and its repair and funding needs is mapped, and draw up a plan to develop the housing stock so that it can support independent living and rehabilitation better. Experiences from the work on homelessness in the successful combination of support services and housing based on lease agreements are utilised in the reform.

Responsible parties: Ministry of the Environment, municipalities, property owners

B. PREVENTING THE RECURRENCE OF HOMELESSNESS

According to the follow-up survey of the programme, 5–10 % of the homeless will fall out of even the current services for the homeless, which results in significant costs to society. There is a need to find new kinds of tailored solutions to ensure the housing of this group. Experts by experience who have experienced homelessness emphasise the importance of meaningful activity/low threshold work activities in the recovery process as an alternative to substance abuse and inactivity.

Over recent years, new multidisciplinary professional methods have been introduced in Finland and certain other European countries, in which a combination of expertise in psychiatry, substance abuse rehabilitation, social work, housing, finding employment and peer support is used to ensure the housing of the most challenging group of homeless and promoting their rehabilitation. Such methods include the ACT team supporting living at home

and integration in the community and its applications. This chapter describes measures 9–14 that have been selected as being central in preventing homelessness.

9. The role of tenants and experts by experience in the work on homelessness is strengthened. In the Own Keys 2 project, the cities in the agreement receive support in utilising the special expertise of experts by experience in issues such as developing the service system, and the role of experts by experience as educators and mentors is improved. The supervision of work and training of experts by experience is developed, and roles are tailored for them in multidisciplinary support teams for support work brought into the home, among other things (see measure no. 12). The project carries out close cooperation in the cities, in which homelessness prevention strategies are drawn up (see measure no. 2).

Responsible parties: VVA ry, experts by experience, RAY, municipalities, organisations

10. Comprehensive availability of housing services that allow the use of intoxicants, as well as abstinent housing services is ensured. According to the Housing First principle, the cities in the agreement ensure that housing services that allow the use of intoxicants are available in the whole country, including outside the Helsinki metropolitan area. The cities also ensure that there are sufficient abstinent housing services available, especially in the Helsinki metropolitan area.

Responsible parties: Municipalities, mental health and substance abuse organisations and service providers

11. The employment of formerly homeless people is supported. The organisations and service providers that organise support services for the homeless implement a project together, in which a model encouraging low threshold work activities and meaningful everyday activities is created for the housing services for the long-term homeless and the related emergency services (the TOIMEKAS project). The model is disseminated in the municipalities committed to work on homelessness. The project supports participation by formerly homeless people, improves their abilities to find employment and investigates the incentive traps against progress on the path to employment and education and finding solutions for them.

Responsible parties: Y-Foundation, organisations and service providers working on homelessness, Ministry of Employment and the Economy, TE Centres, municipalities

12. Multidisciplinary support that is brought into the home is developed. As a part of the national housing service guidance of mental health and substance abuse work over the coming years, multidisciplinary mobile support work models are tested in the interested cities involved in the programme; in them, the expertise of different professional fields is combined in a new way into a comprehensive service package brought into the home (ACT teams).

Responsible parties: Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, Ministry of the Environment, the cities of Espoo, Tampere and Jyväskylä, National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL), TE Centres, municipalities, organisations

Together with the City of Helsinki, the results of the activities of the ACT support team of the Aurora Hospital and their usefulness in preventing the recurrence of homelessness are assessed.

Responsible parties: City of Helsinki, Ministry of the Environment

- 13. The ‘pienet tuvat’ (small homes) model is tested as a solution for the group with the most difficult case of homelessness.** A ‘pienet tuvat’ (small homes) experiment is implemented in the interested cities involved in the programme by building 5–10 small separate dwellings in a communal format for clients that have not had success with the current forms of housing. At the same time, a support service to ensure the success of housing is modelled.

Responsible parties: City of Vantaa, Ministry of the Environment, ARA, Ministry of Social Affairs and Health

- 14. A ‘night shelter’ offering emergency housing and direction to services for young people is modelled for the Helsinki metropolitan area.** New kinds of solutions are sought to ensure that homeless young adults have a safe place to stay overnight and ensure their direction to services in the Helsinki metropolitan area. With the authorities responsible for housing and housing services and actors implementing emergency youth shelters and emergency housing, the possibility of starting a youth night shelter activity is investigated using either a centralised or a decentralised operating model.

Responsible parties: The cities of Helsinki, Espoo and Vantaa, the emergency youth shelters of the Finnish Red Cross, organisations

C. AGREEMENTS

This chapter describes the agreement relationships of the programme in measure 15.

- 15. Agreements between the state and cities.** The state draws up agreements for the programme period with Helsinki, Espoo, Vantaa, Tampere, Oulu, Lahti, Jyväskylä, Kuopio and interested peri-urban municipalities, in which measures for preventing homelessness, combating homelessness and principles for joint development are specified. Programme work is also done with cities, in which homelessness is at risk of increasing and which are motivated to cooperate in preventing homelessness (such as Joensuu, Pori and Hyvinkää). The solution lays a foundation for expanding the preparation for homelessness prevention strategies after the programme period.

Responsible parties: Ministry of the Environment, municipalities

D. COORDINATION AND JOINT DEVELOPMENT

The large number of actors in the programme and the several sources of funding require change management, in which a goal-oriented approach is combined with an inclusive operating culture that supports joint development. The goal of joint development is to ensure that all parties central to the measures are involved, create trust, competence and joint

learning, and to build a whole, in which individual projects are not separate, but interact instead with each other and strengthen each other in solving problems. This chapter describes the coordination of the programme and the funding responsibilities of the actors in measures 16–20.

16. The programme is implemented as cooperation between the state, cities, organisations, and service providers. The Ministry of the Environment is responsible for the management of the programme in close cooperation with the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, the Ministry of Employment and the Economy, as well as the Ministry of the Interior.

*Responsible parties: **Ministry of the Environment**, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, Ministry of Employment and the Economy, Ministry of the Interior, municipalities, organisations, service providers*

17. The Ministry of Justice allocates funding for coordinating the work on homelessness amongst criminal sanction clients. The Ministry of Education and Culture funds the hiring of housing coordinators at four Ohjaamo service points for young people during the pilot phase. The Ministry of the Interior directs the funds of the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) for drawing up a plan on available housing for asylum seekers who have received a residence permit with the most urgent need for housing. The Ministry of Social Affairs and Health allocates national ESR funding for a project, in which homelessness prevention strategies are drawn up for six cities. RAY supports the reduction of homelessness along the existing policy guidelines. The Ministry of the Environment and ARA allocate funding to housing construction, repair and procurement, as well as housing guidance.

*Responsible parties: Ministry of Education and Culture, **Ministry of Justice**, **Ministry of the Interior**, **Ministry of Social Affairs and Health**, **Ministry of the Environment**, **ARA**, **RAY***

18. The Ministry of the Environment and ARA allocate an annual appropriation of maximum € 100,000 together for the management and coordination of the programme, as well as experimental and development work.

*Responsible parties: **Ministry of the Environment**, **ARA***

19. The Ministry of the Environment appoints a steering group for the programme from among the representatives of ministries, funders, cities, organisations and service providers. A person appointed by the Ministry acts as the chair of the steering group. The ministry appoints a smaller coordination group from the programme's responsible employees; the group prepares and implements the decisions of the steering group and takes care of the day-to-day business of the programme. A person appointed by ARA acts as the chair of the coordination group. The ministry convenes open A forums as necessary to discuss issues that are important and challenging to the implementation of the programme. The leading housing and social service employees of the cities in the agreement are gathered together to solve issues related to the management of preventive work on homelessness.

*Responsible parties: **Ministry of the Environment**, **ARA**, municipalities, organisations*

20. Joint development is coordinated by the programme director together with the Verkostokehittäjät project coordinated by the Y-Foundation and implemented by several organisations together. Finland's Slot Machine Association (RAY) is responsible for funding the project. The cities, organisations and companies that join the programme allocate working time of their employees to joint development and reserve resources for travel and organising joint development in their areas of responsibility. The organisations include joint development into their project applications submitted under the programme umbrella. The Ministry of the Environment, ARA and the Verkostokehittäjät project are jointly responsible for the resources required for the national organisation of joint development (renting of premises, seminar arrangements etc.).

*Responsible parties: **Ministry of the Environment, ARA, Y-Foundation, RAY, cities, organisations, companies***

Appendix 1. Programme funding in the administrative branch of the Ministry of the Environment (million €)

	2016	2017	2018	2019
1. Investment aid for special groups for housing projects for the homeless	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
2. Aid for housing guidance	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
3. Aid for programme management, coordination and experimental and development work	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total funding of the programme in the administrative branch of the Ministry of the Environment	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5

Allocations to the programme funding within the framework of the central government spending limits and budgets from 2016 to 2019 in the administrative branch of the Ministry of the Environment include €8.5 million/year to the construction, repair and acquisition of state-supported rental housing intended for the homeless, €0.9 million in aid for housing guidance, and a maximum of €0.1 million in aid for the management of the programme and experimental and development activities.

Appendix 2. Projects implementing the programme (new projects are prepared as necessary)

Project	Idea	Responsible party	Funding	Implementation:
Verkostokehittäjät project	Coordinating the programme's development work	Y-Foundation	RAY	Started in 2016
Katto (Roof) project	Guidance for immigrants in housing issues	Moniheli ry	RAY	Started in 2016
Onnistu asumisessa (Housing success) project	Disseminating models that support youth housing	Finnish Youth Housing Association	RAY	Started in 2016
Own keys 2 project	Strengthening expertise by experience	VVA ry	RAY	Started in 2016
Yhdessä tukien-osaamista jakaen (Supporting together – sharing expertise) project	Good working practices in housing services for prisoners	KRITS ry	RAY	Started in 2016
Kotikunta (Home municipality) project	Supporting municipalities in integrating immigrants	Finnish Refugee Council	AMIF/Ministry of the Interior	Started in 2016
Soma project	Increasing the social capital of young people in child welfare	KSNA ry	RAY	Started in 2016
Välivuokrausmallin pilotti (Subletting model pilot) project	Private rental housing for the homeless with the help of subletting	Y-Foundation, Espoo	Ministry of the Environment	Started in 2016
Municipal strategies for preventing homelessness	Homelessness prevention strategies for cities	ARA and the cities in the agreement	ESR/Ministry of Social Affairs and Health	Started in 2016
Pop Up housing guidance kiosk	Low threshold methods for securing housing	The Finnish Blue Ribbon Foundation	RAY	Started in 2015
Voimanpesä 2 (Powerhouse 2) project	Housing guidance and knowledge management for families	EJY ry	RAY	Started in 2015
Uudet asumis- ja palveluratkaisut (New housing and service solutions) project	Mapping the special housing needs of immigrants and service development	Ministry of the Environment	AMIF/Ministry of the Interior	Started in 2015
SOSKU subproject, Jyväskylä	Customer-oriented development of social rehabilitation	City of Jyväskylä	ESR/National Institute for	Started in 2015

			Health and Welfare (THL)	
Pienlaina (Small loan) project	Developing a model for small social loans	Guarantee Foundation	RAY	Started in 2013
Varikko project	Rehabilitation, employment, education and housing paths for criminal sanction clients	Criminal Sanctions Agency (RISE), ViaDia ry, National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL), etc.	ESR/Ministry of Social Affairs and Health	Starting in 2016
Toimekas project	Developing low threshold work activities	Y-Foundation		Funding is being sought
Gamifying the management of everyday life	Learning everyday and housing skills through playing games	Josna ry		Funding is being sought
Cost effectiveness research project	Analysis of the cost effects of preventive work on homelessness	Ministry of the Environment/TTK		Project is under preparation
	Developing services for the homeless in Hyvinkää	Hyvinkään Mäntylä ry		Project is under preparation