



**Performance Report 2017 relating to the Protocol Governing Delegation of  
Section 10 Funding for Homeless Services to Dublin City Council**

**Quarter 1 2017**

**June 2017**

**Q1 2017 Headline Items:****Tenancy protection and sustainment**

- The Tenancy Protection Service (TPS) has been contacted by 805 households.
- 470 were considered to be at risk of homelessness and progressed to active case management.
- A total of 356 households (44% of all contacts) had been protected and sustained under the TPS *via* a rent uplift (126); advocacy (226) or re-housing (4).

**Rough Sleeping**

- 68% (291) of persons engaging in rough sleeping over the quarter gained access to emergency accommodation.

**Use of Emergency Accommodation**

- A total of 4,391 adults used emergency accommodation during Qtr1, 2017.
- Of these, 16% (714) were new presentations assessed as homeless and placed in emergency accommodation. The remaining 84% (3,677) were repeat or existing service users.
- The nightly placement rate into emergency accommodation or night services for adults using the local authority placement service and the homeless freephone averaged 243 persons over the quarter.
- Of the 3,118 adult beds available in emergency accommodation in Dublin on the last day of the quarter (31<sup>st</sup> March 2017), 2 beds were unused.

**Support Plans for Emergency Accommodation Users**

- A total of 2,309 adults residing in emergency accommodation have an active support plan. This represents just over half (52%) of all adults residing in emergency accommodation over the quarter. This is the highest rate of support planning since Q4 2014.

**Q4 2016 Headline Items:****Long-term homelessness**

- Of the 3,116 adult individuals in emergency accommodation on the last day of Qtr1, 2017 a total of 2,039 (or 65%) have resided in emergency accommodation for 6 months or more and are considered to be long-term homeless. This is the first drop in the rate of long-term homelessness in the three years of reporting.

**Family Homelessness**

- Among the adult population in emergency accommodation in March 2017, 38% were adults with child dependents.
- At the end of the quarter, a total of 1,069 families – comprising 1,426 adults and 2,134 dependent children - were residing in emergency accommodation.
- Of these, 815 families were residing in commercial hotels/B&B in lieu of access to alternative forms of emergency accommodation. There were 254 families in supported temporary accommodation with appropriate supports.

**Tenancy creation and housing support**

- The total number of adults who moved to tenancies in Qtr1, 2017 was 595. This is on a par with the previous quarter which had been the highest number of moves recorded to date.
- The significant majority (97%) moved to some form of social housing option with 208 adults in social tenancies and 368 adults in HAP tenancies over the year. Private rented tenancies accommodated 19 adults over the same time frame.
- Among these new tenants in Qtr1, 2017, 37% (220 tenants) availed of post-settlement housing support.

**Departures from homeless services to other living situations**

- In addition to departures to independent living in tenancies, 169 adults departed homeless services to other living situations in Qtr1 2017.
- These included staying with family or friends (45 persons); relocation to another country (18 persons); admission to medical facility (hospital – 34 persons; residential treatment – 38 persons) and admission to correctional facilities (prison remand – 34 persons).

**Part 1****1. 2017 Target for Accommodating Homeless Persons with Full Tenancies**

Table 1: Individuals moved on to independent living					
Target number of individuals for 2017	Number of Accommodation Units Delivered with Full Tenancies			Quarterly Total Adult Individuals Q1 2017	Total Adult Individuals to Date in 2017
	Local Authority Lettings			<b>89</b>	<b>89</b>
	Approved Housing Bodies (AHB) Lettings			<b>104</b>	<b>104</b>
	LTS (long-term supported accommodation)			<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>
	Private Rented			<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>
	Housing Assistance Payment (HAP)			<b>368</b>	<b>368</b>
	Totals <sup>1</sup>			<b>595</b>	<b>595</b>

There were 595 adults who moved to tenancies during Q1 2017. This is made up of 503 unique households. Two hundred and ninety one were families and the remaining two hundred and twelve were singles or couples with no accompanying dependents. The vast majority of tenancies secured over the quarter were HAP tenancies (n=368 individuals or 311 households). Two hundred and eight individuals ( or 174 households) moved to social tenancies managed by the local authorities (Local Authority, Approved Housing Body or Long-term Supported Accommodation).

A key feature of the work of the DRHE is prevention and it was successful in preventing 240 households from entering emergency accommodation during the quarter. Three prevention officers are now actively working with new families presenting to Parkgate Hall and rapidly re-housing them in tenancies so that they do not enter hotels. Without this initiative, there would have been 149 additional families in hotels and 91 singles in some form of emergency accommodation.

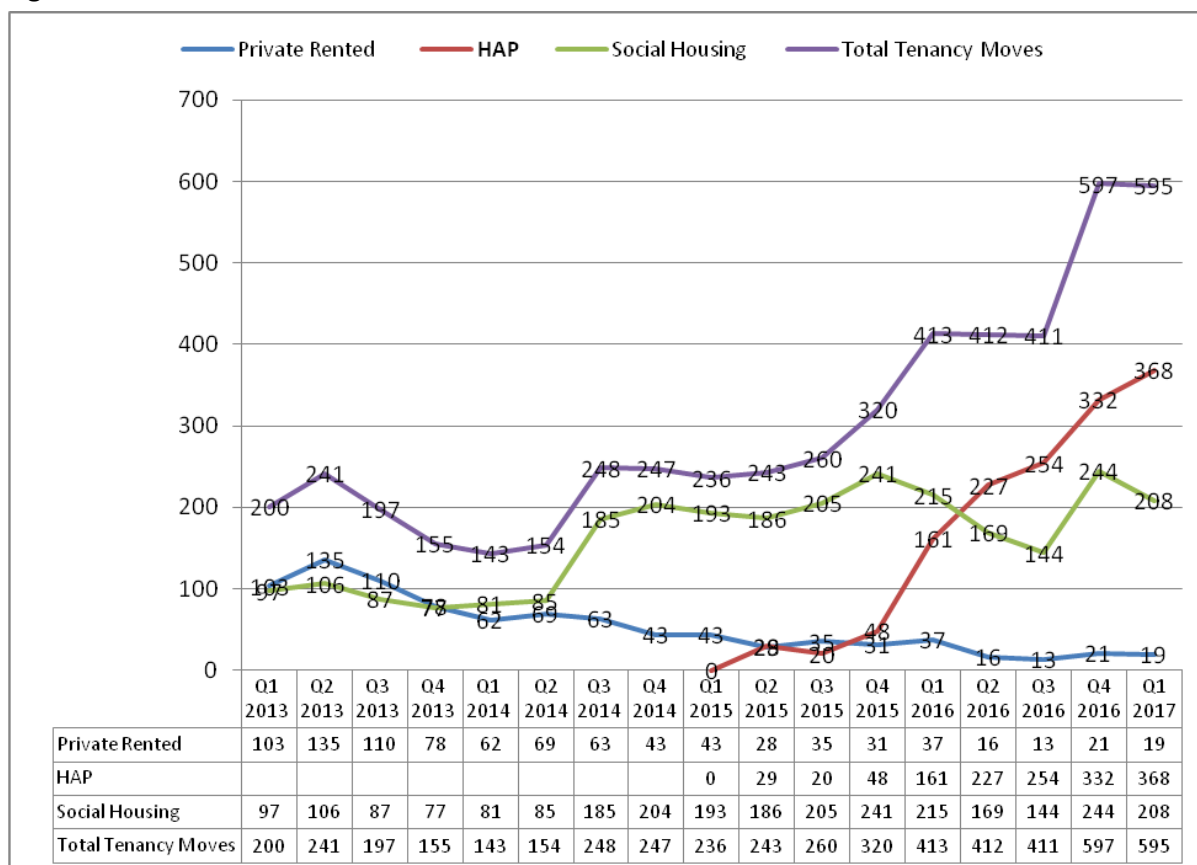
As can be seen in Figure 1, Q1 2017 the total number of adults moving to tenancies at 595 was only 2 behind last quarter and more than 180 extra persons compared to first three quarters of 2016. The large number of moves to tenancies is driven largely by the homeless HAP initiative.

The *Rebuilding Ireland, Action Plan for Housing and Homelessness First Quarterly Progress Report*<sup>2</sup> highlights the key role HAP is playing in facilitating exits from homelessness and target of moving one hundred persons to HAP tenancies each month. This target has been exceeded in Q1 2017 with 368 persons moved to HAP tenancies during the first three months of 2017.

<sup>1</sup> PASS records the number of unique adult individuals moving-on to independent living

<sup>2</sup> <http://rebuildingireland.ie/First-Progress-Report.pdf>

**Figure 1: Moves to Tenancies Q1 2013 – Q1 2017**

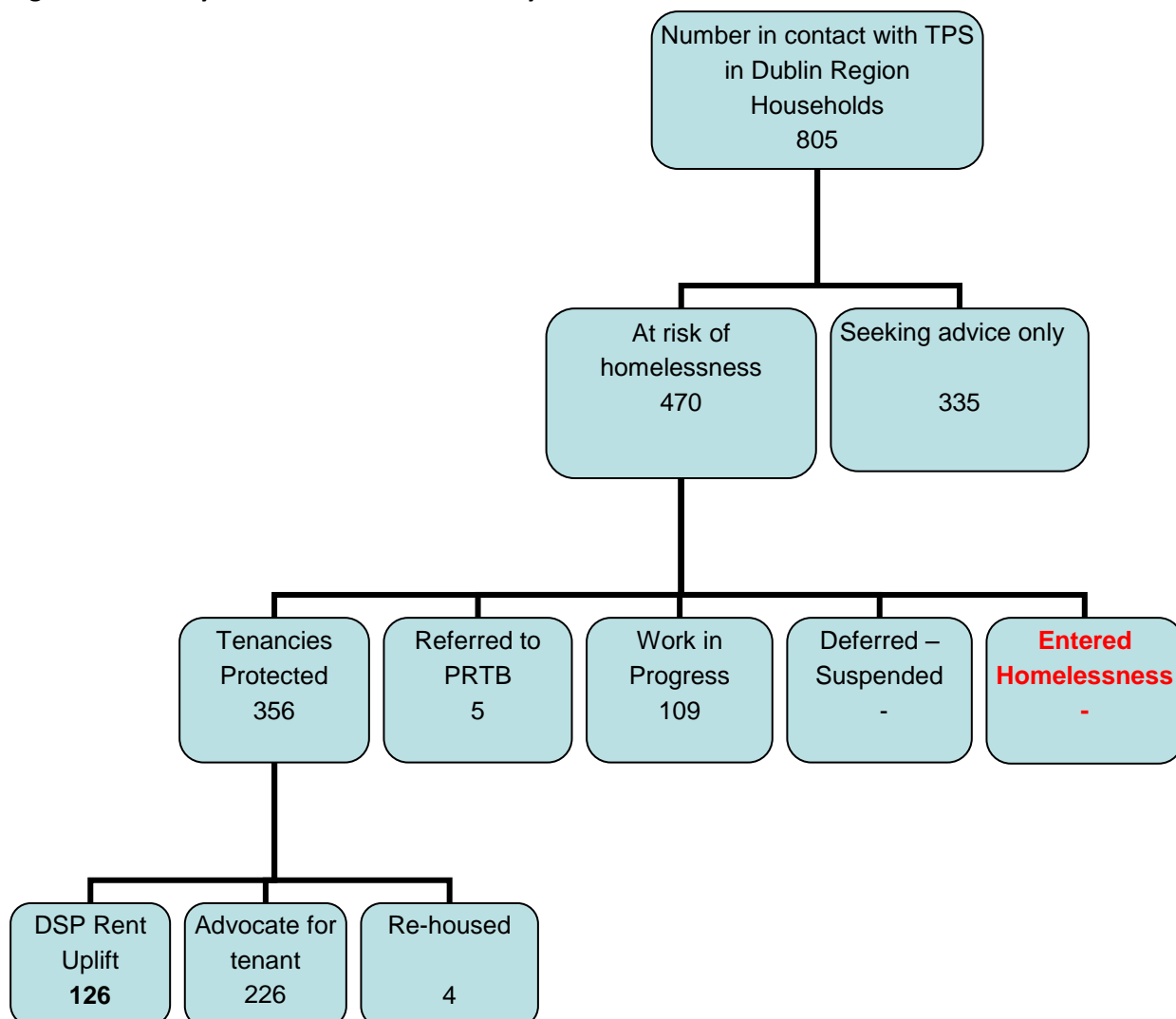


**Tenancy Protection Service**

The Tenancy Protection Service operated by Threshold continues as a key initiative of the DRHE to prevent families becoming homeless while still in their tenancies. The figures for Q1 2017 are presented in Figure 2 below and reveal that 805 households contacted Threshold as they feared they could lose their tenancy. Fifty eight percent (n=470) of households were determined to be at risk of losing their home and actively engaged with Threshold to sustain the tenancies. One hundred and twenty six households availed of the Department of Social Protection’s rent uplift and Threshold advocated on behalf of 226 households in the quarter.

This is a very significant shift away from the DSP rent uplift as the primary mechanism of support for households. This is as a result of changes to legislation in relation to rent reviews, increased Rent Supplement caps and the roll-out of HAP in the region. For example, landlords may attempt to increase rent however due to changes in the legislation (Rent Pressure Zones) the attempted increase may be invalid and cannot proceed so Threshold advocate on behalf of tenants with landlords or their agent to ensure the old rent levels are maintained and the tenants’ rights are protected.

**Figure 2: Tenancy Protection Service: January to March 2017**



The Tenancy Protection Service is named as a key mechanism in preventing homelessness in the *Rebuilding Ireland Action Plan for Housing and Homelessness*.

The DSP’s National Tenancy Sustainment Framework for Rent Supplement clients and the Tenancy Sustainment Protocol operated by Threshold for any tenants worried about losing their home have been hugely successful, with favourable interventions in approximately 9,000 cases over the last two years.

The Threshold Tenancy Protection Service, which originally operated in Dublin City and Cork City, has recently been extended to Galway City and Counties Kildare, Meath and Wicklow. Building on this, the service will be extended nationwide by the end of the year. Much of the success of these support services, and others, was down to successful awareness campaigns, which we will repeat and intensify in order to ensure the highest possible levels of awareness of the range of supports in place to help prevent homelessness. (p. 38)

**Part 2**

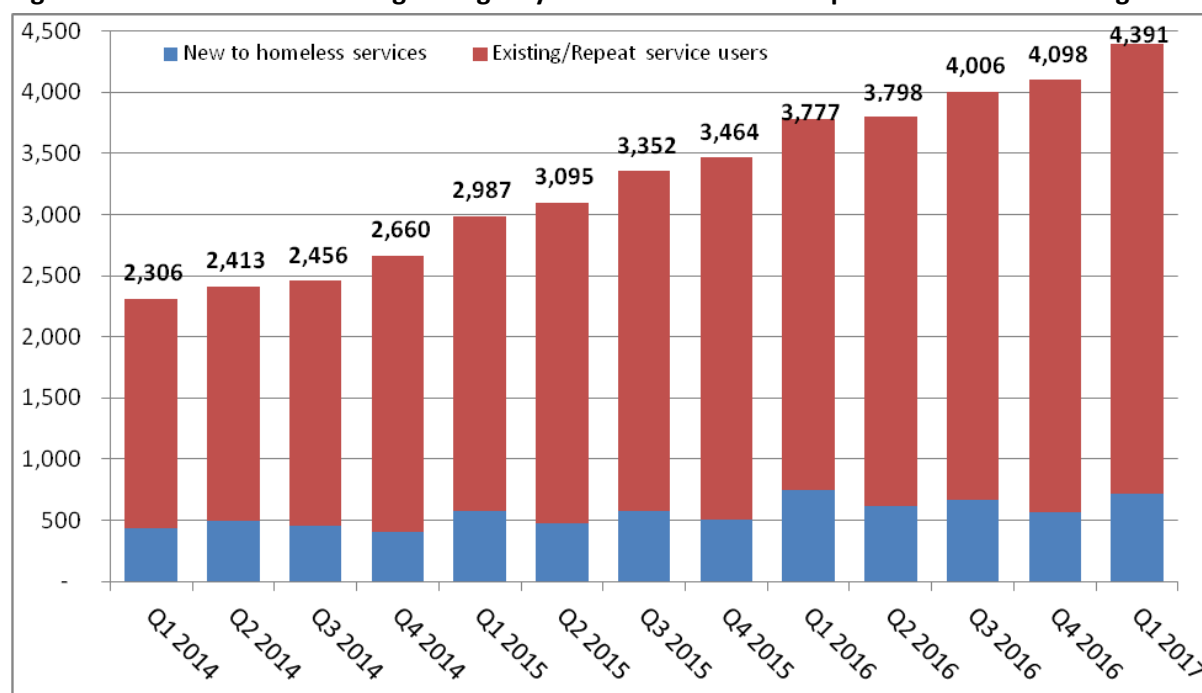
**2. Number of new presentations on a daily basis**

	New	Repeat	Total Q1 2017
Number of adult individuals using emergency accommodation in Q1 2017	714	3,677	<b>4,391</b>
Number of days in Q1 2017	90		
Daily average	<b>7.9</b>		

There were 4,391 unique adults who accessed emergency accommodation during Q1 2017. Seven hundred and fourteen of these adults were new to homelessness (i.e, did not have a PASS record), while 3,677 adults remained in emergency accommodation from the previous quarter or were a repeat presentation.

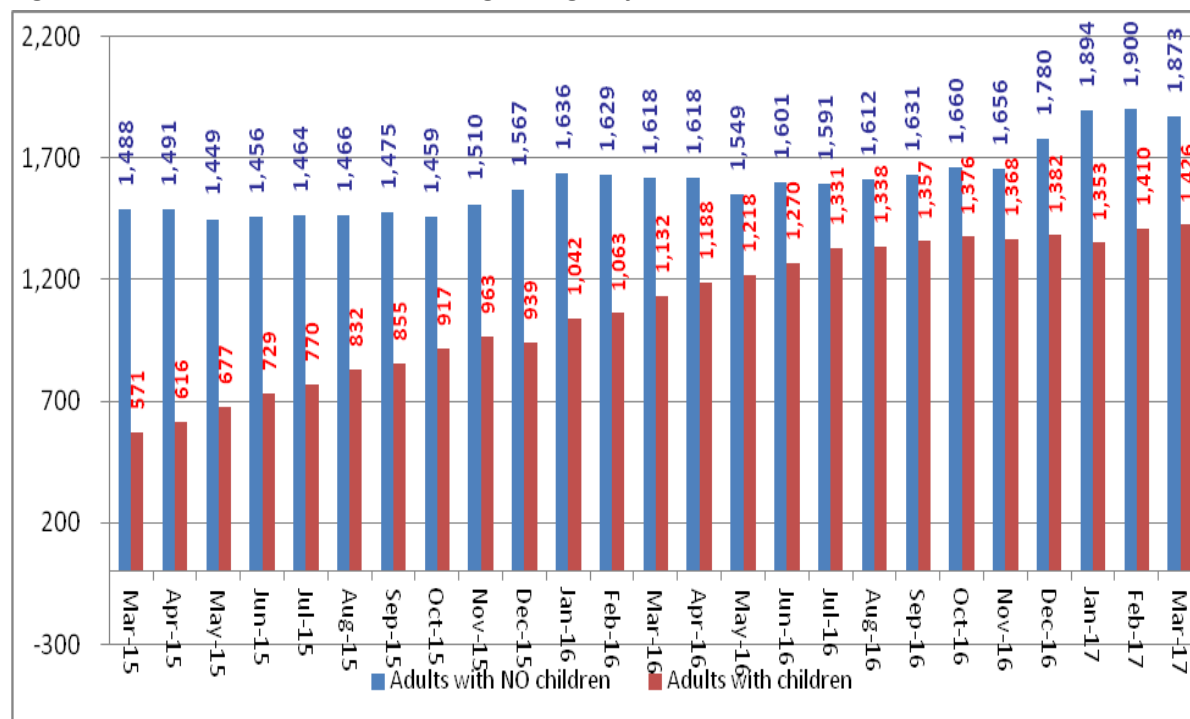
The number of adults accessing emergency accommodation increased by 293, when compared with Q4 2016 (n=4,098), or by 614, when compared with Q1 2016 (n=3,464). As in the past three years, the first quarter of each year shows the most significant jump in number of persons accessing services in a quarter because all additional winter beds are in full operation for singles. These beds are in addition to the steady increase in emergency accommodation provided for families each quarter upon presentation.

**Figure 3: Number of adults using emergency accommodation each quarter in the Dublin Region**



This pattern of accessing accommodation is evident in Figure 4 below. The monthly figures (based on a single week in the month) reveal that the number of adults with children increased by 44 between December 2016 and March 2017 while adults without accompanying dependent children increased by 93 over the same period.

**Figure 4: Breakdown of adults accessing emergency accommodation each month<sup>3</sup>**



Given that a key action in the *Rebuilding Ireland Action Plan*, is to “[e]nsure an adequate supply of emergency accommodation nationally” (p. 17), the DRHE will continue to source premise in 2017 in the Dublin Region for use as emergency accommodation.

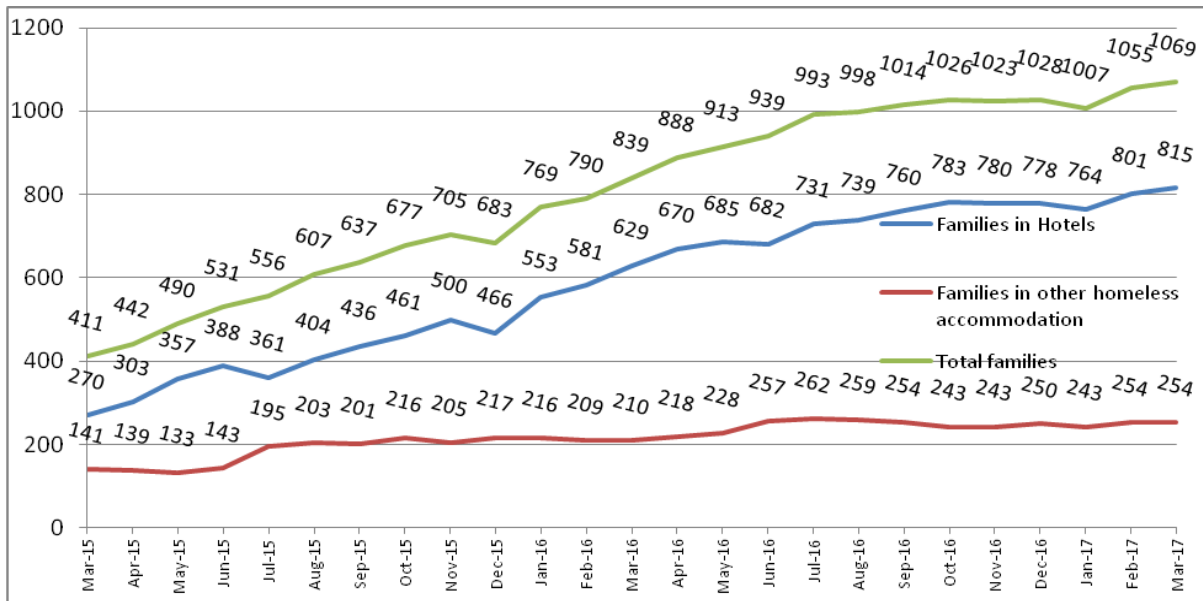
In addition, a particular emphasis has been placed on ensuring “that by mid-2017 hotels are only used in limited circumstances for emergency accommodation for families” (ibid). Work is underway to open a number of supported emergency services for families in order to decrease reliance on commercial hotels and B&Bs when families present as homeless.

As of March 2017 there were 815 families in commercial hotels and B&B while 254 families were in family appropriate supported temporary accommodation (see Figure 5). Efforts to develop a range of family hubs through acquisition of new premises and conversion of existing services will take place over the course of Q2 and Q3 2017.

<sup>3</sup> The monthly figure represents the number accessing emergency accommodation over a single week during each month. Available: <http://www.environ.ie/en/DevelopmentHousing/Housing/SpecialNeeds/HomelessPeople/>

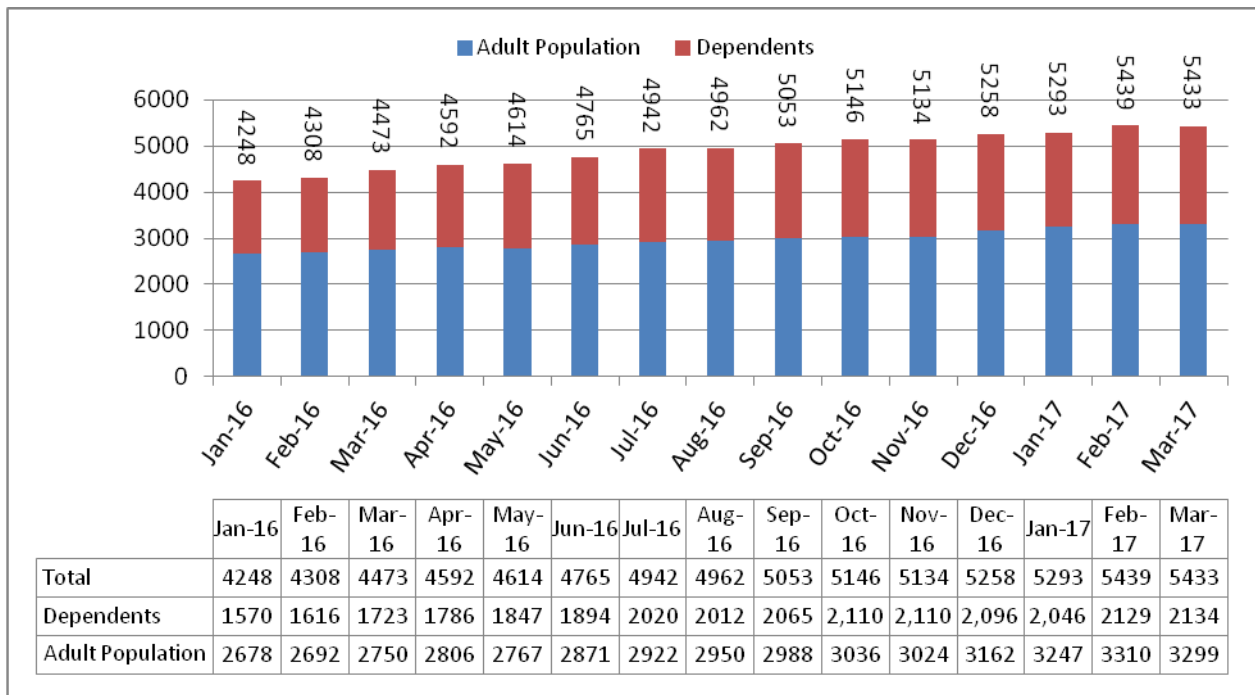


**Figure 5: Type of accommodation accessed by families in the Dublin Region each month<sup>4</sup>**



The monthly figures presented in Figure 6 show that over the course of a week in March 2017 there were a total of 5,433 individuals (adults and children) who accessed emergency accommodation. This is a small drop of 6 people compared to February 2017 but compares to 4,473 individuals for the same month last year. Therefore, over the course of a single year there are 960 additional people each week accessing emergency accommodation in the Dublin Region (or a 21% increase).

**Figure 6: Number of adults and children in emergency accommodation in the Dublin Region each month<sup>5</sup>**



<sup>4</sup> The monthly figure represents the number accessing emergency accommodation over a single week during each month

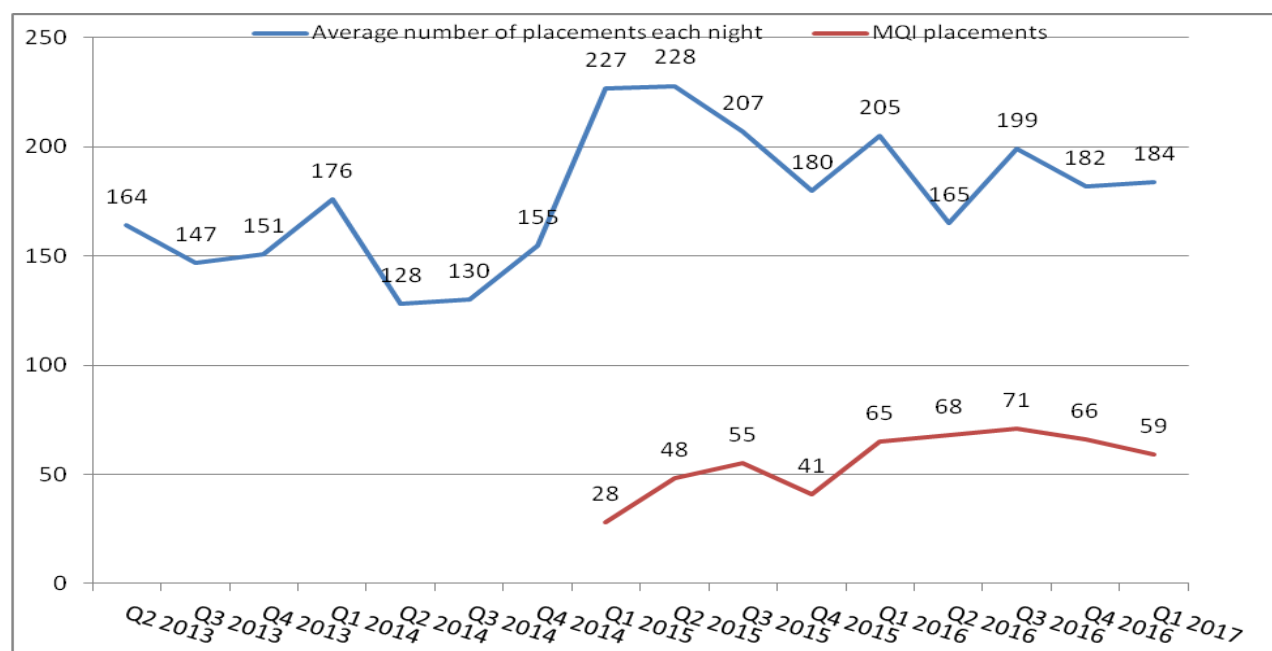
<sup>5</sup> The monthly figure represents the number accessing emergency accommodation over a single week during each month

**Additional Information**

Table 3: Number of placements or unique individuals in emergency accommodation				
Service	Number of placements in Q1 2017	Number Offered accommodation	Number of 'No shows'	Number unable to accommodate - insufficient capacity / unsuitability (Sleeping bags booked)
Calls from Service Users: Helpline	13,542	13,542	1,527	1,004
Placement Service	8,353	8,533		35
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,895</b>	<b>22,075</b>		<b>1,039</b>
Average per night	243	245	1527	12

The average number of placements made each day was 243 in Q1 2017. One hundred and eighty four were into emergency accommodation and 59 into the MQI night service. This a reduction of 5 placements per day compared with the previous quarter (n=248). Q4 2016 had seen a larger drop from 270 in Q3 2016 to 248. These decreases in the number of placements are as a result of the 'rolling bed' initiative in which persons who are presenting for one night only beds on a regular basis are booked in for longer periods and prioritised for access to supported emergency accommodation that becomes available. This reduces the need for individuals to ring the free-phone each day for a placement.

**Figure 7: Number of nightly placements into emergency accommodation each quarter in the Dublin Region**



### 3. Number of persons in emergency accommodation for longer than 6 months

Type of Emergency Accommodation <sup>6</sup>	Number of Adult Individuals on last day of Quarter 1 2017	Resident < 6 Months	Resident > 6 Months	
			Consecutively or continuously in emergency accommodation for longer than 6 months	Non-consecutively in emergency accommodation for longer than 6 months in the previous 12 month period
Supported Temporary Emergency Accommodation (STA)	1,368	477	609	282
Temporary Emergency (TEA)	74	31	40	3
Private Emergency (PEA)	1,674	569	985	120
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,116</b>	<b>1,077</b>	<b>1,634</b>	<b>405</b>
			<b>2,039</b>	

There were 2,039 persons who were in emergency accommodation for six months or more (either continuously or six months accumulated over a twelve month period). Once again this is an increase on last quarter. However, the rate of increase has reduced with 82 persons becoming long-term homeless during the quarter reducing the rate from 65% of the population on the last day of Q1 2017 compared with 67% in Q4 2016. This is the first time since recording began that the rate has dropped between quarters.

**Table 4a: Change in number and rate of adult long-term homelessness each quarter in the Dublin Region**

	Q1 2015	Q2 2015	Q3 2015	Q4 2015	Q1 2016	Q2 2016	Q3 2016	Q4 2016	Q1 2017
Adults on last day of the quarter	1868	1975	2119	2279	2577	2665	2799	2922	3,116
Adults 6 months or more	997	1053	1153	1290	1476	1586	1832	1957	2,039
Percentage	53%	53%	54%	57%	57%	60%	65%	67%	65%
Increase:	76	56	100	137	186	110	246	125	82

<sup>6</sup> These figures exclude MQI Night Café

## Additional Information:

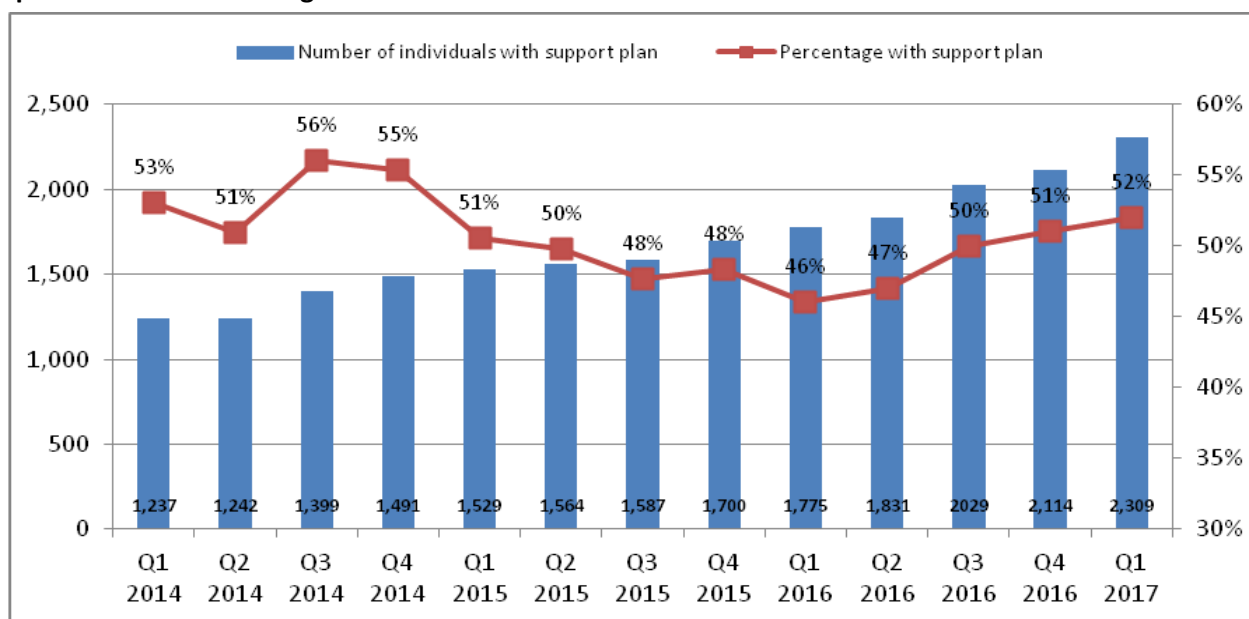
Table 5: Number of clients with a support plan		
Accommodation Category	Total Number of Persons During Quarter 1 2017	Number with a Support Plan
Supported Temporary Accommodation (STA)	2,324	1,505
Temporary Emergency Accommodation (TEA)	126	114
Private Emergency Accommodation (PEA)	2,405	887
Other (Simon Detox and Residential Alcohol Service)	91	74
(less) people accessing multiple accommodation types during the quarter*	(504)	(271)
<b>Total (Unique Individuals accessing emergency accommodation)</b>	<b>4,442</b>	<b>2,309</b>
*Note – some individuals access services in more than one accommodation type during the quarter.		

While the numbers of long-term homeless has increased over the year so has the rate of support planning and the number of adults with a support plan. Over the course of Q1 2017, 2,309 of the 4,442 persons using emergency accommodation had a support plan in place, or 52%. As can be seen in Figure 8 below, this is the fourth consecutive quarter in which the rate of support planning has increased. The rate has shifted from a low of 46% in Q1 2016 to 52% but still has some distance to go to get back to the high of 56% evident in Q3 2014.

As detailed in previous reports, the dispersion of families in commercial hotels delays support planning. Significant efforts are underway to move families out of commercial hotels and into family hub type services that facilitate support planning from an early stage. In addition, the prevention work using HAP has reduced the number of new families being placed into hotels. In Q1 2016 there were 292 new families accommodated in emergency accommodation. In Q1 2017 this number fell to 226, a reduction of 66 families. As stated already, there were an additional 149 families who may have accessed emergency accommodation<sup>7</sup>.

<sup>7</sup> There is no comparable figures for the number of tenancies created in Q1 2016 that may have been prevention but as HAP is the primary mechanism used to prevent families entering homelessness and the number of adults who moved to HAP tenancies was 161 in Q1 2016 compared with 368 in Q1 2017, the total number of preventions would not exceed 2017 levels, and would most likely be very significantly lower.

**Figure 8: Number and percentage of adults in emergency accommodation with support plans each quarter in the Dublin Region**



However, variances exist in the rate of support planning between different service types. As is evident in Table 5a below, the rate of support planning is higher in supported temporary accommodation and temporary emergency accommodation where people have access to all day on-site support. Visiting or night-time only support is not as effective in engaging persons in support planning.

**Table 5a: Support Planning in the Dublin Region during Quarter 1 2017**

	Number of Adults accessing services Q1 2017	Number with a Support Plan	Percentage with Support Plan Q1 2017
<b>Supported Temporary Accommodation</b> (Service Provider on-site 24 hours)	1,196	979	<b>82%</b>
<b>Supported Temporary Accommodation</b> (Service Provider on-site night-only)	1,128	526	<b>47%</b>
<b>Temporary Emergency Accommodation</b> (Service Provider on-site: low support needs)	126	114	<b>90%</b>
<b>Private Emergency Accommodation: Hotel / B&amp;B</b> (Visiting Support Homeless Action Teams)	2,405	887	<b>37%</b>
<b>Detox/Residential Alcohol Services</b>	91	74	<b>81%</b>

#### 4. Number of persons leaving emergency accommodation

Moved to new/independent accommodation (As reported in table 1)	595
Staying with family or friends	45
Relocated to another country	18
Departure to Medical Facilities: Hospital	34
Departure to Medical Facilities: Residential Treatment	38
Departure to Correctional Facilities: Prison (on remand)	34
<b>Total</b>	<b>764</b>

There were an additional 169 adults who reported a departure from emergency accommodation for reasons other than taking up tenancies. While many of the adults who depart to hospital, prison, residential treatment, family or friends may return to homeless services, those who depart in order to relocate to another country tend not to return to homeless services in the region. Most adults in this category have been supported by the Barka project to return to their country of origin. The Barka project has been funded by the DRHE since 2012 and has been effective at targeting and supporting non-nationals, but particularly those from Central and Eastern Europe, return to their county of origin.

**Table 6a: Number of adults relocating to another country**

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual Total
<b>2015</b>	7	21	20	13	<b>61</b>
<b>2016</b>	17	22	18	15	<b>72</b>
<b>2017</b>	18				<b>18</b>

#### 5. Occupancy rate in emergency accommodation

Total number of adult beds available at (31 <sup>st</sup> March 2017)	3,118
Number of adult beds occupied at (31 <sup>st</sup> March 2017)	3,116

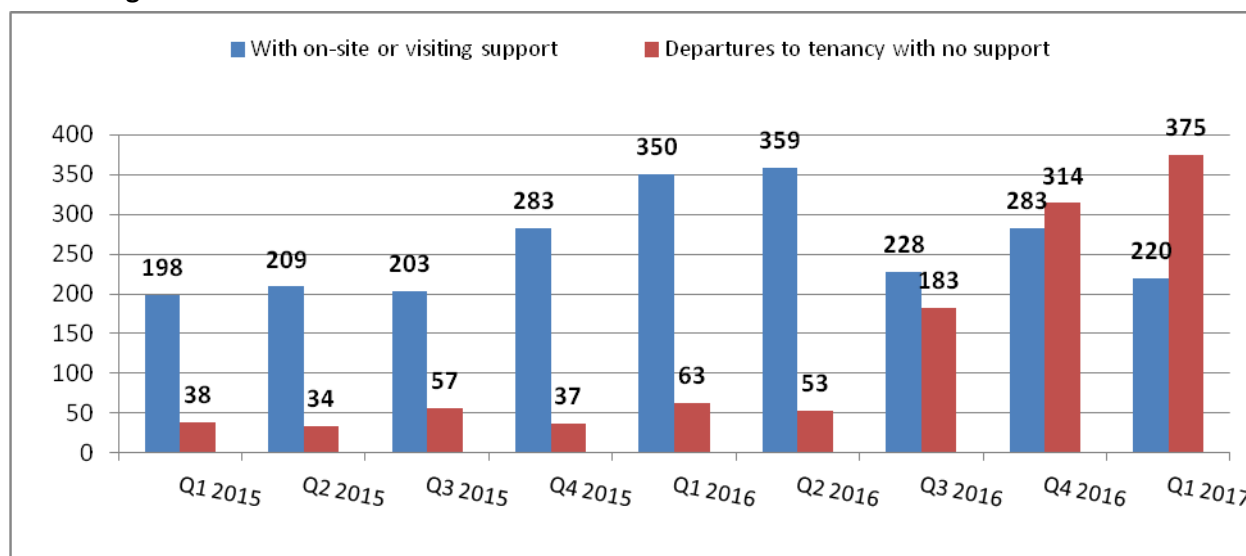
On the last day of the quarter there were two beds that were unoccupied so occupancy rates were at in excess of 99%. The reason for non-occupancy are practical, i.e., bed was for a woman and the location did not suit any of the women presenting.

**6. Number of persons moving on into independent living with support**

Table 8: Number of persons moving to independent living with support	
Persons moved on into independent living with support	Total Q1 2017
Number in supported accommodation (LTA on-site supported)	15
Number in Approved Housing Body accommodation (AHB on-site supported and visiting support)	75
Number in local authority owned accommodation with support (LA on-site supported and visiting support)	72
Number in private rented accommodation with floating support services (visiting support only)	12
Housing Assistance Payment (HAP)	46
<b>Total</b>	<b>220</b>

There were two 220 adults who availed of post-settlement support in order to sustain the tenancy and prevent a return to homelessness. The numbers of adults taking post-settlement support has dropped as landlords who are taking HAP are becoming more familiar with the scheme so are no longer requiring tenants to avail of Sli as a condition of the tenancy.

**Figure 9: Number of tenancies with and without post settlement support each quarter in the Dublin Region**



## Additional Information:

Table 9: Number of former service users supported by Visiting Support Services on 31st March 2017			
SLI Service Provider	Number of Persons Currently Supported in tenancy Q1 2017	Number of Persons No Longer Requiring Support ( <i>*or not in housing</i> )	Total Cases to Date
Focus/PMVT Sli Visiting Support	159	954	<b>1,113</b>
Simon Sli Visiting Support	200	1,567	<b>1,767</b>
Hail Mental Health Visiting Support	32	272	<b>304</b>
Housing First On-going Visiting Support	67		<b>67</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>2,793</b>	<b>3,251</b>

*\* Housing First are working with 101 individuals who are awaiting housing*

There were 458 active cases of support in place on the last day of Q1 2017. The majority were SLI (n=359) and a further 32 persons were receiving support from HAIL specialist mental health support services. In addition, 67 adults were receiving intensive wrap around support from the Housing First project which targets person with high support needs and extensive histories of homelessness in the region.

## 7. Number of persons moving on into independent living without support

Table 10: Number of persons moving on into independent living without support Q1 2017	
Number in private rented accommodation without support	<b>7</b>
Number in local authority owned accommodation without support	<b>17</b>
Number in other Approved Housing Body accommodation without support	<b>29</b>
Number in Housing Assistance Payment without support	<b>322</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>375</b>

Table 10 details the number of adults in Q1 2017 who did not need support to sustain tenancies. As discussed above, the number of adults in HAP tenancies who do not require supports is increasing. Many of these families are new to homelessness and are 'rapidly re-housed' through the DRHE prevention measures so that they do not have to be placed into emergency accommodation.



## 8. Number of persons sleeping rough

<b>Table 12: Number of persons recorded as rough sleepers engaging with HFIT in Q1 2017</b>	
Number of persons in contact Bedded Down	199
Number of persons in contact Not Bedded Down	232
<b>Total Individuals</b>	<b>431</b>
<i>Number of persons who also used Emergency Accommodation</i>	291

Four hundred and thirty one adults engaged with the Housing First Intake Team (HFIT) in the Dublin Region in Q1 2017. This is an increase compared with the previous five quarters. However the number of these adults who gained access to emergency accommodation also increased slightly to 291 although the increase was not enough to maintain the rate of access at 70%, which it had been in Q4 2016, but rather it fell to 68% in Q1 2017.

**Table 12a: Emergency accommodation use amongst individuals rough sleeping**

	Q1 2015	Q2 2015	Q3 2015	Q4 2015	Q1 2016	Q2 2016	Q3 2016	Q4 2016	Q1 2017
<b>Adults in contact with Housing First Intake Team (Street Outreach) over three month period</b>	435	449	454	<b>423</b>	403	413	425	<b>407</b>	<b>431</b>
<b>Adults also accessing emergency accommodation during three month period</b>	317	298	312	<b>322</b>	250	286	285	<b>283</b>	<b>291</b>
<b>Percentage accessing emergency accommodation</b>	73%	66%	69%	<b>76%</b>	62%	69%	67%	<b>70%</b>	<b>68%</b>

A review of the number of contacts each person had with the HFIT in Q1 2017 is presented in Table 12b. This shows that a small number of people have regular contact with the team and it is these individuals who are the target of the Housing First initiative.

While there are in excess of 400 persons seen each quarter, they do not all engage in rough sleeping at the one time. The majority have less than ten contacts each month and do not engage with services with any regularity. This is on trend with previous quarters.

**Table 12b: HFIT number of contacts with individual adults in Q1 2017**

Number of contacts Q1 2017	Number of adults individuals Q1 2017	Percentage	Number of contacts	Percentage
<b>1-10 contacts</b>	408	95%	992	67%
<b>11-20 contacts</b>	13	3%	190	13%
<b>21-50 contacts</b>	9	2%	234	16%
<b>50-100 contacts</b>	1	0%	59	4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1475</b>	<b>100%</b>

As detailed in Table 9, there are currently 67 individuals in Housing First tenancies. The target has been set for 300 tenancies under the *Rebuilding Ireland Action Plan for Housing and Homelessness*. Given that the number of persons who predominantly rough sleep and do not use emergency accommodation is low, the service will be extended to identify persons also accessing emergency accommodation who have high support needs who are suitable for Housing First supports.

Taking into account the expected increase in housing supply as a result of this Action Plan, we will now strengthen our efforts and resources towards providing homeless people with a home following the housing-led, housing-first approach. In particular, we will triple the targets for tenancies to be provided by Housing First teams in Dublin, from 100 tenancies currently, to 300 tenancies in 2017. This will require additional resources to be provided by the HSE, subject to the finalisation of the HSE Service Plan for 2017. p. 37

## Part 4

## 10. Meetings of the Management Group and Consultative Fora

	Dates of meetings held in the Q1 2017	Membership Details																		
Statutory Management Group	10 <sup>th</sup> March 2017	Dublin Region Homeless Executive South Dublin County Council HSE Integrated Service Directorate The Probation Service Tusla																		
Regional Homelessness Consultative Forum	22 <sup>nd</sup> February 2017	<table border="1"> <tr><td>An Garda Síochána</td></tr> <tr><td>City of Dublin Education &amp; Training Board (CDETb)</td></tr> <tr><td>Department of Social Protection</td></tr> <tr><td>Department of Social Protection - HPU</td></tr> <tr><td>Dublin City Council</td></tr> <tr><td>Dublin Region Homeless Executive</td></tr> <tr><td>Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council</td></tr> <tr><td>Fingal County Council</td></tr> <tr><td>Homeless Network Crosscare Merchants Quay Ireland Threshold</td></tr> <tr><td>HSE Integrated Service Directorate</td></tr> <tr><td>HSE Dublin North City</td></tr> <tr><td>HSE Dublin West – Social Inclusion / HSE Dublin Mid Leinster</td></tr> <tr><td>Irish Council for Social Housing</td></tr> <tr><td>Irish Prison Service</td></tr> <tr><td>MAG – Peter McVerry Trust</td></tr> <tr><td>South Dublin County Council</td></tr> <tr><td>The Probation Service</td></tr> <tr><td>TUSLA – Child &amp; Family Agency</td></tr> </table>	An Garda Síochána	City of Dublin Education & Training Board (CDETb)	Department of Social Protection	Department of Social Protection - HPU	Dublin City Council	Dublin Region Homeless Executive	Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council	Fingal County Council	Homeless Network Crosscare Merchants Quay Ireland Threshold	HSE Integrated Service Directorate	HSE Dublin North City	HSE Dublin West – Social Inclusion / HSE Dublin Mid Leinster	Irish Council for Social Housing	Irish Prison Service	MAG – Peter McVerry Trust	South Dublin County Council	The Probation Service	TUSLA – Child & Family Agency
An Garda Síochána																				
City of Dublin Education & Training Board (CDETb)																				
Department of Social Protection																				
Department of Social Protection - HPU																				
Dublin City Council																				
Dublin Region Homeless Executive																				
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council																				
Fingal County Council																				
Homeless Network Crosscare Merchants Quay Ireland Threshold																				
HSE Integrated Service Directorate																				
HSE Dublin North City																				
HSE Dublin West – Social Inclusion / HSE Dublin Mid Leinster																				
Irish Council for Social Housing																				
Irish Prison Service																				
MAG – Peter McVerry Trust																				
South Dublin County Council																				
The Probation Service																				
TUSLA – Child & Family Agency																				

Signed:



Eileen Gleeson, Director, Dublin Region Homeless Executive