

Preventing Homelessness in WA

Report from Shelter WA's Homelessness Prevention Forum



Prepared by:

ThirdStory

ALWAYS WAS, ALWAYS WILL BE.

We acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of the land on which we work. This report was prepared on Whadjuk Noongar boodjar.

We pay our deep respects to Elders past and present, and to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples as the first storytellers, healers, and custodians of this land. We recognise the enduring strength, resilience and leadership of First Nations peoples, and commit to walking together in truth, justice, and healing.

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Introduction: Preventing Homelessness

At the last Census in 2021, there were 9,729 people homeless in WA¹. Since then, the combination of a cost of living crisis, and a housing availability crisis has seen the scale of this challenge increase, with service providers and local government authorities indicating that homelessness has risen to well above pre-pandemic rates².

WA has adopted a Housing First approach to homelessness, with the first significant efforts directed at ending rough sleeping. These efforts are critical, but not enough, to decrease the numbers of Western Australians who find themselves without that very basic of human needs, a place to call home.

The overwhelming challenge of increasing the supply of social and affordable housing has been well documented, which makes prevention all the more critical.

To see change, we must also 'turn off the tap' through a concerted effort to prevent people becoming homeless in the first place. We need to move 'upstream'.

As part of Homelessness Week events, Shelter WA held three forums to discuss this upstream move; with lived experience, with the broader homelessness sector, and with local government. This report focuses on the outputs of the second event with the wider homelessness sector on the 6th August 2025.

This event, both forum and active workshop, gathered a broad group of sector and government representatives and lived experience advocates together. The process was framed by the expert input of Professor Peter Mackie of Cardiff University, alongside Lana Moon, Lived Experience Advocate, and David Pearson from the Australian Alliance to End Homelessness. Professor Mackie described a typology of prevention interventions and efforts from the Welsh Government, and others around the world, to take a more concerted approach to the prevention of homelessness in their jurisdictions.

"You're either in crisis or you're not on the radar."

Lana Moon, Lived Experience Advocate

A typology of homelessness prevention interventions

¹ <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/housing/estimating-homelessness-census/latest-release>

² https://cityfutures.adu.unsw.edu.au/documents/764/AHM_final.pdf

Dr Peter Mackie and his colleagues (Fitzpatrick & Wood) articulate a five-stage, temporally driven typology of homelessness prevention³. The stages are universal, upstream (or targeted), crisis, emergency, and repeat prevention. This framework aims to address homelessness at different temporal points—ranging from population-level strategies to targeted responses after multiple episodes of homelessness—offering clearer analytical categories than earlier public health models like primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention.

Universal prevention is aimed at the entire population and addresses root causes, including through four key pillars: access to a decent income (through work or social security), access to affordable housing, supportive social relationships and good health (or appropriate support with health challenges)

Upstream or Targeted prevention targets high-risk groups or critical life transitions, such as those exiting institutional settings, to intervene early before homelessness becomes imminent

Crisis prevention focuses on households facing an immediate risk of losing housing (for example, eviction, FDV or relationship breakdowns), offering support to help them remain housed or make planned moves

Emergency prevention involves securing urgent temporary accommodation for those who have already lost housing, addressing the immediate crisis and preventing long term homelessness

Repeat prevention seeks to prevent re-entry into homelessness among those who have experienced it before, with a growing emphasis on moving from treatment-led to housing-led recovery models



³ Fitzpatrick, Suzanne & Mackie, Peter & Wood, Jenny. (2021). Advancing a Five-Level Typology of Homelessness Prevention. *International Journal on Homelessness*. 1. 79-97. 10.5206/ijoh.2021.1.13341.

Who has a role to play?

Whilst the WA support sector plays a significant role in the prevention of homelessness, the nature of working upstream means that many of those with solutions for prevention will be outside of the homelessness sector. Preventing homelessness is a whole of community issue with particular roles for Government at all levels, and across departments, landlords and real estate agents, communities and those with a lived experience.

Prevention work might take place within the following spaces:

- **Partnerships and Systems**

Solutions can often see organisations working across boundaries, engaging unusual suspects.

- **Policy and Legislation**

Many of the drivers of Universal prevention sit within the purview of Government decision making, including in areas such as housing and income policy.

- **Service Provision and Funding**

Social service initiatives can have significant impact, in areas such as tenancy, transition support and beyond.

- **Peers and Lived Experience**

The influence of those who have come before, and who can walk alongside as supporters, or act as systems advocates should not be underestimated.

- **Communities and Natural Networks**

The first sites of support are rarely in the service system. People's families and communities hold more of the solution than is often recognised.

In the workshop, participants were prompted to consider all of these spaces where prevention work could take place to explore all the potential levers and opportunities.

Prevention Opportunities

During the workshop, participants from across the sector shared their experience of barriers to prevention as well as their knowledge of existing promising interventions. Participants then suggested future interventions with the potential to be effective at the different levels of prevention described by Dr Peter Mackie.

Universal Prevention

Aimed at the entire population and addressing the need for social relationships, access to income, access to affordable homes, access to healthcare.

Barriers and gaps

Workshop participants identified a number of significant barriers to the universal prevention of homelessness in WA:

- The critical shortage of appropriate, affordable housing due to multiple factors including:
 - the slow pace and high cost of building new housing in WA
 - the decline of social housing stock
 - NIMBY mentality among communities towards increasing housing density / affordability
- Failure to address poverty, in particular inadequate income support.
- Tenancy law and cultures in the private rental system, leading to a lack of housing stability.
- The stigmatisation of vulnerable people and social housing tenants.
- Direct and indirect discrimination - in particular against First Nations peoples and people from CALD communities - in the housing market and social housing system.
- Lack of housing options for diverse populations, including cultural diversity and disability.

Promising Interventions

Legislation for Homelessness Prevention, Wales, UK

The Homelessness and Social Housing Allocation Bill in Wales creates a legally enforceable right to accommodation and requires local housing bodies to take reasonable steps to assist. It would effectively make access to prevention services a

universal right. The proposed legislation is rooted in evidence and lived experience, and sets out a multi-agency response that brings public services together to respond to the varied causes and consequences of homelessness. The legislation is currently being reviewed and they are looking to expand the duty to other public bodies.

Banning Short Term Rentals (STRs), Barcelona

To address spiralling rent costs and a lack of long-term rental housing in the city of Barcelona, the mayor announced that they would bar apartment rentals to tourists from November 2028. Spain has also heavily regulated short term rentals across the whole country, which effectively saw 65,000 short term rental properties de-listed. Restrictions on short term rentals have also been introduced across Australia and the globe, including in Byron Bay, Lisbon, Berlin, Copenhagen, New York and many more.

Boosting housing supply through legislation, Colorado, USA

Faced with insufficient housing supply, Colorado's General Assembly has passed laws to boost the supply of appropriate housing. There is an emphasis on higher-density residential housing near transit areas and more affordable options including accessory dwelling units and condominiums.

Future Investments for Universal Prevention:

The following future investments suggested by workshop participants could see a WA where inflows into homelessness are greatly reduced.

Improve community education about social housing in WA

- Providing community education to overcome the stigma and NIMBYism that has developed around social and affordable housing.
- Campaigns related to the benefit of social and affordable housing could support both an increase in public housing approvals, and a more dignified experience for those who live in social housing.

Partners required: Government Departments, Local Government, Peak Bodies including Shelter WA

Cost: \$

Introduce Universal Basic Income

- Addressing the cost-of-living crisis and growing wealth inequality by providing an income above the poverty line for all.
- This is a long-established idea, but yet to be rolled out across a national population. Trials and pilots have shown significant positive impacts on economic security as well as mental health and wellbeing.

Examples include:

- Finland's UBI pilot (2017-2018)
- Catalonia is running the biggest UBI pilot project so far
- Spain offers a Minimum Basic Income

Partners required: Federal and State Governments and Legislature

Cost: \$\$\$

Introduce legislation for homelessness prevention

- Legislative options to support homelessness prevention should be pursued. WA lacks a Human Rights Charter or Act which could explicitly designate adequate housing as a human right.
- This would ensure that governments were compelled to use appropriate means to ensure everyone has access to adequate housing.

Examples include:

- Wales has legislated to prevent homelessness
- Finland and France recognise housing as a human right.
- ACT recently amended their Human Rights Act to include the right to housing.
- [AHURI brief on Housing as a Human Right](#)

Partners required: State and Federal Governments and Legislature

Cost: \$\$

Introduce limits on investment properties including addressing unbalanced financial incentives and reviewing short term rental regulation

- To restrict property investors to a two home limit before having to register as a business, as well as limiting negative gearing and reducing the capital gains tax discount - would help to create a more equitable, accessible and affordable housing market.
- There are significant concerns on the contribution of short term rentals such as Airbnb to housing availability, particularly in regional WA. Changes in these areas can ensure the majority of housing is used to house people rather than as an investment strategy.

Partners required: State and Federal Governments and Legislature

Cost: \$

First Nations design for social housing

- Social and affordable housing is not designed for First Nations ways of living, with extended family obligations. To draw on First Nations knowledge and expertise in the design of housing could create more greater stability and wellbeing in these dwellings.

Examples include:

- [Aunty's House](#), medium density concept that brings a First Nations perspective to planning and design
- [First Nations Urban Housing Design Guide](#), Cities Institute

Partners required: First Nations architects, First Nations communities, relevant Government Departments.

Cost: \$\$

Landlord education programs

- Housing fulfils a critical social need, but our system frames it primarily as an investment.

- Landlord education programs that focus on the impact of being a 'good landlord', how to respond when things aren't going well, what supports can be accessed, and the impacts on homelessness could create more collaborative relationships between landlords and tenants, and decrease eviction rates.

Partners required: Landlords, Peak bodies

Cost: \$

Upstream or Targeted Prevention

Aimed at high-risk groups or critical life transition, such as those exiting institutional settings, to intervene early before homelessness becomes imminent.

Barriers and gaps

Workshop participants identified a number of significant barriers to the upstream/targeted prevention of homelessness in WA.

- Inflexible criteria to access services
- Funding models focussed on crisis intervention
- Inadequate support for those in transitional housing to move on
- Difficulty demonstrating and communicating the impact of upstream initiatives
- Upstream initiatives often require the input of stakeholders who do not see homelessness as their responsibility (eg education, health).
- Siloed sector and government departments with data and funding not shared
- Competition between service providers
- Stigma and shame around seeking help
- Capped funding models

Promising Interventions

Home Stretch WA

Home Stretch supports young people 18-21 as they leave out-of-home care. The initiative was designed in collaboration with young people, carers and community service organisations. Extending care is shown to halve rates of homelessness in other jurisdictions. Home Stretch makes it possible to stay on with foster carers, or to find other options, including through funding housing costs.

The Geelong Project, Australia

The Geelong Project is an early intervention model that identifies young people at risk of homelessness and disengagement through schools, using educators' deep relationships with students to spot early warning signs. It has demonstrated significant outcomes, including reductions in youth homelessness, increased school retention, and improved wellbeing for young people and their families.

Ruby's, Parkerville, WA

Ruby's provides a safe accommodation option for 12-17 year olds while helping to resolve conflict and improve relationships between a young person and their parents or caregivers. By giving a place to stay and support for them to find a way to return home through therapeutic help and family counselling, Ruby's helps families stay together and young people avoid homelessness.

Future Investments for Upstream / Targeted Prevention

The following future investments suggested by workshop participants could ensure the early identification of and response to those at risk of homelessness.

Create a WA Homelessness Prevention Fund

- To shift from crisis-driven efforts to a prevention approach, funding needs to be directed specifically to developing, supporting and implementing prevention work. Mission Australia proposes a need for front-loaded investment to enable this shift through the establishment of a \$500m Prevention Transformation Fund.
- This would catalyse the transition to prevention by funding policy, program and practice changes, investing in evidence-based housing and support models, with the secondary objective of freeing up investment in housing and homelessness over the longer term as the need for cost-intensive crisis interventions diminishes.

Partners required: State Government Departments

Cost: \$\$\$

All Governments adopt a policy of no exit from Government institutions into homelessness

- A commitment by all governments nationally is needed to prevent all exits from institutional care into homelessness. These exits might include leaving health settings, prisons and detention centres and young people leaving care. Homelessness and other challenges could be prevented by effective planning in advance.
- Mission Australia advocates for this commitment to form part of the National Housing and Homelessness Plan, noting that "it is vital that this commitment be backed by the development of action plans and funding arrangements to support its implementation."
- Examples include:
 - NSW Government's framework No Exits from Government Services into Homelessness: A framework for multi-agency action

Partners required: State Government

Cost: \$\$

Make reintegration housing support following prison a standard option for pre-

release plans

- There are significant barriers to accessing stable accommodation on release from prison. Avoid people being released from prison into homelessness by offering reintegration housing support as a standard option, pre-release. Examples include:
 - Reintegration Housing Support Program, Community Resource Centre, NSW

Partners required: Department of Justice, Community Housing Organisations

Cost: \$\$

Improve shared data systems

- A comprehensive review and re-design of data systems across different agencies and sectors would ensure better communication and proactive identification of needs. This should be supported by legislation that embeds inter-sector responsibility for homelessness. Examples include:
 - Rough Sleepers Coordination Group WA where data is shared within and across the sector
 - Familiar Faces Initiative in USA which connects data from justice, health and homelessness

Partners required: Community services sector, Government Departments, Peak Bodies

Cost: \$

Trial Geelong Project to screen for vulnerability and create school based programs for homelessness

- Adapt the Geelong Project to a WA context, through a trial in a number of localities.
- Schools in those areas work alongside service providers to screen for risk of vulnerability to homelessness of children in schools, provide broad education around homelessness, and plan early intervention.

Partners required: State Government Departments, Sector Organisations

Cost: \$\$

Legislate a Homelessness Ombudsman

- Create an independent authority to keep government and services accountable to implement strategies and achieve outcomes (not just outputs). This would ensure policies are translated into actual change on the ground.
- A Homelessness Ombudsman should both focus on the success of services targeted at upstream prevention, and be a place for those at risk of homelessness to seek advocacy and support.
- Outcomes could include greater trust in the service system, improved service quality through oversight, and policy changes driven by identified systemic issues.

Partners required: Government, Legislature, Peak Bodies

Cost: \$\$

Incorporate child voice in service design and new policy

- There is a clear need to listen to child voice when designing new services or developing legislation that directly impacts children and young people.
- Children and young people experience homelessness differently from adults, and therefore, initiatives that seek to prevent child and youth homelessness should consider their ways of being and doing from their inception.

Partners required: Sector organisations, Government Departments, Funding bodies.

Cost: \$

Provide education about homelessness to CaLD communities

- Reduce the risk of long term or repeat homelessness in CaLD communities through education and inclusive civic engagements.
- Education should work to reduce the stigma and mistrust associated with seeking help from services.

Partners required: Multicultural interest peak bodies and services, advocacy services, funding bodies

Cost: \$

Crisis Prevention

Aimed at households facing an immediate risk of losing housing (for example, eviction, FDV, relationship breakdown), offering support to help them remain housed or make planned moves

Barriers and gaps

Workshop participants identified a number of significant barriers to crisis prevention in WA.

- A private rental system that generates risk of homelessness for example through no-grounds evictions
- Different government agencies owning different parts of the solution
- Finite government funding for tenant advocacy services
- Lack of awareness of services from those who could use them
- A lack of visibility of the scale of the problem
- Strict rules for social housing tenants, in particular three strikes policies that see increased eviction rates
- People having little choice or control over accommodation
- Unregulated rental market that allows unfair rent increases

Promising Interventions

WA Rent Relief Program, Anglicare WA and Vinnies WA

Supporting West Australians to continue in a private tenancy, a one-off payment of up to \$5000 for rental arrears is made directly to landlords. Tenants are also connected with other support services that could help them remain housed and improve their wellbeing. Eighty-five of those supported were able to maintain tenancies six months after intervention.

Return to Country, Larrakia Nation, Northern Territory

Larrakia Nation supports people experiencing homelessness to return to their communities by booking and paying for plane tickets - often people get stuck in Darwin without the resources to return to Country. RTC removes this practical barrier to reconnecting with community and home.

Home 4 Good, New York City

Home 4 Good partners with property owners to reach tenants at risk of eviction, and due to an outcomes based funding model, has landlords paying only for successful outcomes. Housing Navigators link tenants to rental assistance, subsidies, and financial coaching, preventing eviction and reducing costs and instability for both tenants and the community.

Future Investments for Crisis Prevention

The following future investments suggested by workshop participants could see a reduction in crisis situations which lead to homelessness.

Broaden 'Find My Way' to include preventative services

- Find My Way was recently established to provide those experiencing, or at risk of homelessness, with information on available homelessness service delivery.
- Broadening the directory of services to include collaborative, and preventative support services could provide significant benefit and show that options outside of homelessness accommodation exist at the point of crisis.
- This would support easier referral and improve collaboration between services, and support the identification of gaps in services.

Partners required:

State Government Departments, Sector organisations

Cost: \$

Ensure better access to flexible brokerage

- Flexible financial help to respond quickly to individual needs could play a significant role in preventing homelessness, by avoiding evictions and other defaults which may cause snowballing difficulties.
- Existing services often find that while support is available, they are held back by a lack of brokerage resources.
- Flexible brokerage can also enable access to opportunities to develop life and employment skills.
- Examples include:
 - Sunshine Project Family support pilot used flexible brokerage effectively to avoid evictions.
 - Home Stretch WA Invest in Me fund
 - Homelessness Prevention and Diversion fund, A Way Home Washington

Partners required:

Sector organisations, Government Departments, other Funders

Cost: \$\$

End no-grounds evictions and 'three strikes' policy

- Campaign group Make Renting Fair WA are seeking a change to the Residential Tenancy Act (RTA) that would prevent landlords evicting tenants without reasonable grounds in WA. Three strikes policy in WA's Public Housing system leads to unnecessary homelessness and should be replaced with more supportive options.
- Examples include:
 - Five jurisdictions of Australia have already banned or are in the process of banning no reason evictions.

Partners required: Government and legislature

Cost: \$

Expand tenant advocacy services across WA

- Ensure that people whose tenancies are at risk can access tenant advocacy services for legal advice, representation, reliable information, and financial counselling. Accessing this support at key moments could prevent people from losing their home and progressing to an emergency housing situation.
- Examples include:
 - Circle Green Community Legal

Partners include: Government Departments, Community Legal Services

Cost: \$\$

Extend Rent Relief program beyond the end of 2025

- The Rent Relief program operated by the WA Government in partnership with Anglicare WA and Vinnies WA (see Promising Interventions) should be extended beyond the current period (it is projected to be in place until 31st December 2025).
- The eligibility criteria for the program could also be expanded so that the assistance can be offered before arrears are accrued. This would make it even more effective in the prevention of crises that lead to homelessness.

Partners include: WA Government, Anglicare WA, Vinnies WA.

Emergency Prevention

Aimed at securing urgent accommodation for those who have already lost housing, addressing the immediate crisis and preventing long term homelessness

Barriers and gaps

Workshop participants identified a number of significant barriers to emergency prevention in WA.

- Significant shortages in long-term housing available for Housing First initiatives.
- Limited service delivery in regional and remote areas
- Competition in commissioning of programs and services
- Siloed approach to support, care teams not working collaboratively enough.
- Lack of accountability mechanisms for State and Federal governments as rates of homelessness increase
- Staffing shortages, particularly for the most skilled and qualified frontline workers
- Short-term funding creates instability for service delivery.
- A lack of choice for consumers in accommodation options, meaning that options often fall through

Promising Interventions

Rough Sleeper Coordination Group, WA

The Rough Sleeper Coordination Group was set up in 2023, bringing together multiple agencies to address the needs of people experiencing homelessness, applying the different resources and skill sets of different bodies in the sector. Using a By Name List has enabled the group to track people experiencing homelessness and direct individualised support. Earlier this year a Youth Rough Sleepers Coordination Group has also been set up.

Rapid Re-housing Programs e.g. Zonta House

Rapid Re-housing Programs offer practical and financial support and information to enable people to transition from temporary accommodation (e.g. refuge) into the private rental market. Zonta House's program helps with rental readiness support, bond and rental assistance and advocacy and liaison with real estate agents.

Street Connect, Anglicare WA / Passages, Vinnies WA

Street Connect is a low-barrier street outreach program delivered by Youth Workers via the Street Connect bus. It provides young people (15-25) in the Perth Metro area with support and referrals.

Passages Youth Engagement Hubs in Perth and Peel provide a non-judgemental safe space and wrap-around trauma-informed support for young people.

Future Investments for Emergency Prevention

The following future investments suggested by workshop participants identify opportunities for emergency prevention in WA

Diversify the range of housing and accommodation options available for people experiencing homelessness

- Emergency and transitional housing needs to fit different circumstances - single people, family groups, couples, friends staying together (chosen family).
- Using lived experience and pooled data to design and source accommodation for those who need this support could ensure a greater diversity of options.

Partners required: Government Department, Sector organisations.

Cost: \$\$

Local safe night spaces

- Provide local safe night spaces for different cohorts. There is a persistent lack of safe places for people who find themselves without housing to spend the night.
- A place-based response to homelessness identifying safe night spaces is needed. These spaces ensure that an experience of homelessness is not compounded by greater trauma of experiences on the street.
- Examples include:
 - Ruah Safe Night Space
 - Ngurra Burru Young people's Night Space in West Kimberley
 - ARYA House Young people's Night Space in Perth Metro

Partners required: Government Department, Sector organisations.

Cost: \$\$

Housing First for Young People

- The most vulnerable young people are often excluded from existing housing options.
- Housing First for young people seeks to provide immediate access to safe, permanent housing without preconditions, recognising that stability is the foundation for tackling other challenges. With secure housing in place, wrap-around supports focus on education, employment, wellbeing, and building the skills for independent adulthood.

Partners required: Government Department, Sector organisations.

Cost: \$\$

Repeat Prevention

Aimed at preventing re-entry into homelessness among those who have experienced it, with a growing emphasis on moving from treatment-led to housing-led recovery models

Barriers and gaps

Workshop participants identified a number of significant barriers to repeat prevention in WA.

- Lack of measurement or accountability for service providers for the duration of stability for those supported.
- Housing is linked to the program, not the person - when a program ceases, the person has to move.
- Social housing does not consider extended family obligations of cultural groups
- Judgement from some housing and service providers - with some still struggling to provide trauma-informed approaches
- Digital exclusion, which prevents access to necessary supports
- Loneliness and social isolation
- Lack of social capital and community connection
- Thresholds for services are often too restrictive to meet required needs

Promising Interventions

After Hours Support Service, RUAH

This provides long term flexible access to wrap around support when and as needed. It supports individuals who are housed or experiencing rough sleeping by offering psychosocial assistance during evenings and weekends, ensuring timely access to additional support when needed.

Positive Tenancy Framework, Foundation Housing

A framework developed to work alongside tenants in community housing, to create a positive resident-centred culture and proactively respond to challenges where the ability to maintain a tenancy is at risk, through health issues or other challenges.

Moorditj Marmun book and app

A directory of services available for Aboriginal men across a broad range of health and wellbeing areas including crisis services, relationships, fathering, eating right, being active, weight control, alcohol and drug use, preventable diseases, suicide prevention, legal and financial support and domestic violence. It encourages cultural pride, men actively taking control over their physical, mental and emotional health and wellbeing.

Djuripiny Mia: Supportive Landlord Program, Department of Communities and Housing Choices WA

Djuripiny Mia model works on the premise that landlords play a pivotal role in sustaining tenancies. This program actively supports vulnerable people who have experienced homelessness, housing them with a supportive provider who focussed on individual and community wellbeing rather than commercial risk and who connects people with wrap-around support services.

Future Investments for Repeat Prevention

The following future investments suggested by workshop participants could see a Western Australia where inflows back into homelessness are greatly reduced.

Invest in Community Connector programs

- A significant barrier to sustainable housing is social isolation for newly housed people. Increasing social and community cohesion can be achieved by connecting people to accessible, non-judgemental groups and programs.
- Community arts, sports, gardening, and other initiatives can support holistic wellbeing, focusing on improvements in people's physical and mental health as well as social connectivity.
- Examples include:
 - On My Feet runs the 6 month footsteps program of education and physical training sessions as well as running and walking groups

Partners required: Government Departments, Community organisations, Sporting organisations.

Cost: \$

Raise social housing income limits

- Review income eligibility limits in social housing with the aim to maintain stability, improve recovery and resilience and reduce barriers to work. Current limits do not encourage people in social housing to find a steady income, and can be a poverty trap, leading to greater social disadvantage.

Partners required: State Government

Cost: \$\$

Increase investment in tenancy support services including introduction of a First Nations tenancy support service

- Tenancy support services show significant impact in supporting households to avoid eviction and homelessness. Greater investment in services that can support the diverse range of needs in Western Australia is needed.
- A First Nations service (in parallel to the Thrive program and other tenancy support programs) would support tenants in both private and social housing, and should be co-designed by First Nations communities and delivered by ACCOs.

Partners required: Government Department, Sector organisations, ACCOs.

Cost: \$\$