The intent behind providing temporary housing will be the participants experience some stability. This will make room for them to focus on other concerns including their health. This is where case management and therapy will come in. Once the clients have a stable environment, they will receive services like case management so they can gain access to necessary resources. The therapist will provide an opportunity for them to improve their mental health and reach their goals. The group support will serve as an outlet for them to share their experience and encourage one another. Lastly, medication management is a service that will ensure participants are taking the correct medications on time. When an individual incorrectly takes medication, it can do more harm than good. This service will result in safety and a higher effectiveness rate.

A few of the intermediate outcomes that will occur for the participants in the program will include: gaining self-sufficiency, social support, resiliency, decreasing the burden of housing insecurity, enabling clients to have a space to learn skills, and mental health improvement. The reason that this logically makes sense is that once at the half-way benchmark participants in the program will have some knowledge of resources and coping skills. Initially, participants will be presented with knowledge about therapy, case management, and support from the community. Once the program has reached the half-way benchmark it is realistic to see increases in knowledge, coping skills, and self-sufficiency that the participants in the program are initially presented with.

Some of the long-term change that will occur for the recipients within the program is to have stable housing with improved mental health symptoms as well as having long term social support. This would also come with a contribution of frequent assistance for food and long-term community support. Those that would change directly from the activities presented above would be the residences. Along with that, the key change will be achieved by the recipients would be longtime housing sustainability.

Stakeholder Analysis

The main stakeholders are local residents, Hamilton County Community Development, Chattanooga Mayor, Rental properties, local therapists and caseworkers, United Way, Mental Health Co-Op, local donors such as churches, Chattanooga Police Department, Government grants, and Legal

Aid. Local residents are those that live in the Chattanooga area and in the surrounding areas nearby. The Hamilton County Community Development is a department that provides grants and resources that aid with new programs on the rise. They are also able to help individuals dealing with homelessness in Chattanooga.

The Chattanooga Mayor, Andy Berke, will bring awareness of our program to Chattanooga. The Mayor is able to help advertise and support our program for its success. Rental properties will be needed in order to rent buildings to run the program. It will help maintain and run the program. Local therapists and caseworkers will be able to support by doing therapy and manage individuals' cases in the program. This will be necessary to help these individuals out.

United Way will help provide grants and resources to the program as well. Mental Health Co-Op is a local agency. This agency will be able to provide affordable or even free mental health care. They will work with our clients to make this possible. Local donors, like churches and religious organizations, can help with donating food or even provide different classes that help with stress. The Chattanooga Police Department will help protect and serve the population in the program. Lastly, legal aid will also be another stakeholder. It will help individuals in this program with legal help for those that cannot afford to pay for legal help or assistance.

The study will be accessing stakeholders by firstly sending out an email to confirm the preferred mode of contact to continue the collaboration. Prior to the development of the project, stakeholders will be given the option to schedule an online meeting or complete a survey outlining their concerns with the program development. Individual stakeholders will be reached out to confirm recurring monthly check-ins as needed. Weekly and biweekly meetings will serve to provide collaborative contact. For continuity of contact, online reports for those in direct service with the clients on a daily basis will be provided via email.

Stakeholders are persons with an interest or concern in something and this is, especially a business. Therefore, when trying to engage a stakeholder in the project, there should be strategic planning that goes into it to be the most effective. According to Stakeholder Management Approach, there are six steps

someone can do to make sure their pitch to stakeholders is generally successful. Those six steps are to first identify who the stakeholders are and then describe the stakes or claims these groups have in the organization. Next consider the significance of stakes/claims for example "Mitchell, Agle, and Wood developed a comprehensive model that included the stakeholder attributes of legitimacy, power, and urgency as a way to evaluate the priority of stakeholders." Then one would evaluate the opportunities as well as the challenges the stakeholders present to the organization. Next, one can consider the responsibilities to stakeholders and lastly, consider relationship-enhancing strategies and actions. After these steps have been accomplished, the program proposal will then be ready to present our ideas to the stakeholders.

Some of the possible stakeholders with negative views of the project would be the police. The reason police may feel this way is that they may see the population as more likely to need surveillance due to being at higher risk of criminal activity. Another potential stakeholder would be community support/local residence seemingly because it brings a different dynamic to the area that some may not want. One of the last potential stakeholders would be the mayor. The mayor may oppose this change because of financial responsibilities.

The plan to address the situation is by taking certain steps that will ensure that the negativity is well received. According to the Project Manager on how to deal with difficult stakeholders, they share 7 tips on managing difficult stakeholders. One of the first steps is to accept the authority they have and the second is to remove negative emotions; what this means is learning not to take this project to personal if someone has a negative view about it. It is easy for a situation to escalate to argument and anger. What this means is learning not to take this project to personal if someone has a negative few about it. It is easy for a situation to escalate to anger. The next step when dealing with negative views from stakeholders is to understand where that negativity may become from. Next, ask for advice from the stakeholders then wait for a response and take the time to listen to what they have to say.

Another step would be to use tact as well as to be honest. When dealing with honesty, no one likes to be wrong so by finding ways to focus on the project and its needs and not so much on right and wrong

will be best. This leads to the next step which is making them feel good. This does not mean to flatter

them, but instead, encourage them by letting them know their advice is great and the directors will look

forward to seeing this project up and going. The last step is to tailor the communication style being used.

This means taking the time to find out what are the best ways to communicate with different individuals

such as, text messages, emails, phone calls, or being face-to-face in a meeting. After taking the time to

consider these 7 steps, one may now be able to deal with the negativity that may come when presenting a

project to the stakeholders.

<div align="center">**SWOT Analysis**</div>

This program's strengths include having 5 founding members of the project who will have MSW

degrees at the time of starting the program and will have experience in case management, clinical social

work, and research. In addition to this, the program will have the strength of several licensed case

managers and therapists to offer their experience and skills to the program. Another strength of the

program is the partnering organizations for parts of the initiative such as Mental Health Co-Op, support

from the city of Chattanooga, the Mayor, and others in the community. In addition to this, strengths include

the ability to apply for many eligible grants from both the state and federal government as well as directly

from United Way. Other strengths include a building to provide housing, and a building to provide therapy,

support groups, and case management. Evidence-based practices for mental health treatment and case

management are an additional strength to this program

This program's weaknesses include no experience in developing a program. Although the directors

will have MSW degrees and experience in case management, clinical social work, and research, they lack

some of the knowledge of trial and error when it comes to developing programs. The directors will rely on

each other and do not have a leader with this experience. In addition to this, another weakness may be a

lack of funding to get all the resources needed to provide housing, therapy, support groups, and case

management. Another potential weakness could be that there is a lack of knowledge of knowing what

resources are available to us since this is our first time developing a program of this sort.