





No One Left Behind

Web conference #2

UA-URBACT Joint Knowledge Activity - Cities engaging in the right to housing







- **10.00-10.05** Welcome and introduction by Laura Colini
- **10.05-10:15** Key findings from FEANTSA & Fondation Abbé Pierre's report on **housing exclusion and homelessness**
- **10:15-10:25** From managing homelessness to eradicating homelessness: lessons from **Ghent** (BE)
- 10:25-10:55 Discussion on tackling homelessness with **Glasgow** (UK), **Odense** (DK), and **Lyon** (Fr) followed by Q&A session



- 10.55-11:05 Key findings from FEANTSA & Fondation Abbé Pierre's report on housing exclusion of migrants
- **11:05-11:15** Empowering refugees and migrants to ignite housing affordability: lessons from **Athens** (EL)
- 11:15-11:50 Discussion on how to address housing exclusion of migrants with **Thessaloniki** (EL), **Antwerp** (BE), and Thomas Lacroix, CNRS followed by Q&A session
- **11:50-12:00** Concluding remarks



2020 HOUSING EXCLUSION REPORT

- KEY FINDINGS ON HOMELESSNESS (SLIDES UNDER EMBRAGO)

Chloé Serme-Morin and Sarah Coupechoux, FEANTSA and Fondation Abbé Pierre QUALINITIATIVE QUARTET

#Right2Housing

From MANAGING homelessness to **ERADICATING homelessness**

- LESSONS FROM GHENT (EE)

Patricia Vanderbauwhede, **Lead Partner URBACT ROOF Network**

✓ Please use the Q&A for questions





From managing to eradicating homelessness

No One Left Behind URBACT-UIA webconference

Patricia Vanderbauwhede - City of Ghent Project Leader URBACT APN ROOF

A. Europe and its cities joining forces against rising homelessness



=> EU UA Partnerships
Poverty and Affordable
Housing

=> Policy Lab 2018 together with FEANTSA on combatting homelessness



=> The Shift (UN)

=> The Pledge (European Pillar of Social Right Principle 19 – Eurocities)

URBACT and Ghent joining forces

Ending homelessness



KEY POINTS of ROOF – URBACT APN



Right to housing

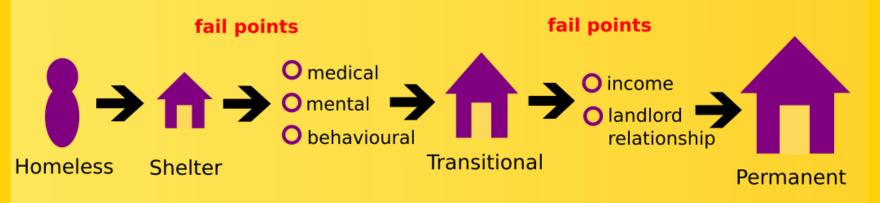
Eradicate homelessness through innovative housing solutions at city level.

- → Exchange knowledge on how to:
- 1) gather accurate data
- 2) make the shift from management to the actual ending of homelessness, with Housing First and Housing Led as guidance model

OUTPUT: Produce integrated local action plans linked to the long term strategic goal of Functional Zero (no structural homelessness)

Braga
Ghent (LP)
Glasgow
Liège
Odense
Poznan
Timisoara
Thessaloniki
Toulouse
Metropole

Housing Readiness



Housing First

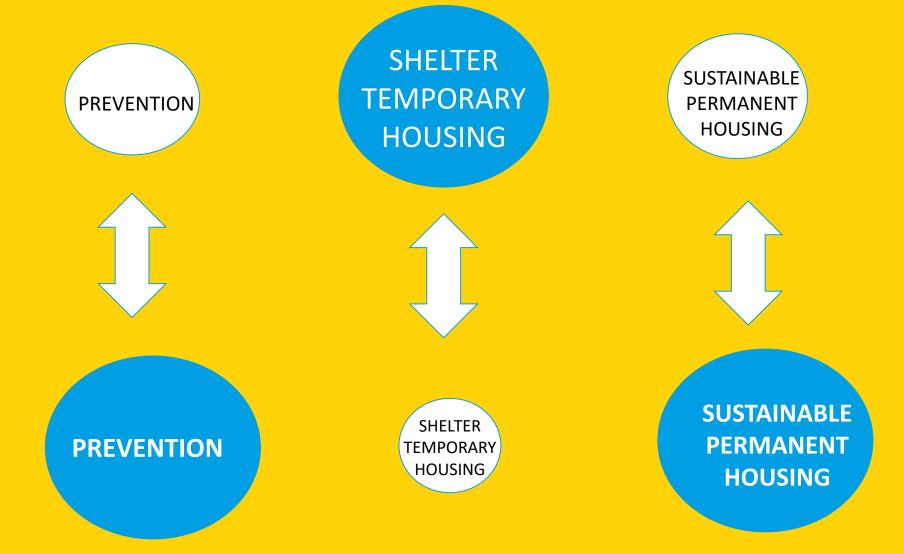


B. Tackling homelessness locally through housing solutions

CHALLENGES FOR GHENT

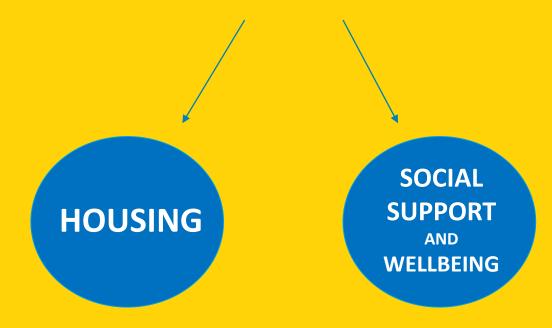
- > Inaccessible and unaffordable housing stock
- > Growing diversity among homeless people
- 'Societalisation' of residential social services (e.g. psychiatry)
- > Migration (different legal status and rights)

From managing homelessness (past policy)...



... to ending homelessness (new policy) ...

... through structural housing solutions



1. Provide prevention

- Make an integrated Poverty Reduction Plan
- > Provide rental arrears mediation
- > Support people at key life moments that are predictive to homelessness

2. Provide more affordable housing stock

- Make an integrated master plan for social and affordable housing
- > Gather funds: 92 million euro for 6 years (use advocacy, covid, HF...)
- > Focus on structural solutions
 - expanding rental housing stock for lowest income and families with children
 - improving quality e.g. renovating of bad-quality housing from poor owners with recurring funds (UIA)

3. Provide more housing (first/led) for vulnerable groups

Focus on sufficient stock for different groups

- Providing 59 Housing First units/year for homeless people Social housing companies
- Doubling 266 to 532 social rental units for vulnerable groups
- Building 11 Robust units for the most complexe group (Skaeve Huse)
- Gather accurate data using ETHOS Light (ROOF)

4. Provide sufficient accompanying social support

- Expand Housing First/Led support along with housing stock
- > Maintain outreaching services

5. Optimise shelter system and temporary housing, also for migrants

> Optimise your shelter system

- > Provide solutions for migrants
 - Shelter and orientation system for people without legal documents or with a precarious status
 - Post mobile housing

6. Work on local, national and European level

Engage all your local stakeholders

- Taskforce Housing and Sheltering
- Action plan housing solutions for homeless people (ROOF)
- Advocate on national and European Level to align homelessness and housing policy
 - Advocacy trajectory ROOF
 - × National strategy is crucial
 - Value of the story telling
 - Use COVID 19 momentum!



Thank you for listening! Any questions?

Patricia Vanderbauwhede
Project Leader URBACT APN ROOF
Policy advisor - Housing service City of Ghent - Belgium
patricia.vanderbauwhede@stad.gent



Discussion on TACKLING HOMELESSNESS

WTH

Glasgow (UK), URBACT ROOF Network, Marie McLelland - @MarieMdelland @URBACTROOF

Odense (DK), URBACT ROOF Network, Tom Pedersen Rønning

Lyon (FR), UIA Home Silk Road, Martine Chanal - @AutreScie#HomeSilkRoad













Access to social housing (2019):

Active requests 70,575

Requests filled 9,883

Indicators	Individuals	Households
Declared as homeless or «Winter plan»/emergency shelters	2,522	1,539
Declared as «no fixed residence»	15,887	7,080

PLAN QUINQUENNAL POUR LE LOGEMENT D'ABORD

GRANDLYON

Ensemble, luttons contre le sans-abrisme!—















Ruth Owens, FEANTSA deputy director & UIA expert

@UA_initiative @URBACT #Right2l-busing



2020 HOUSING EXCLUSION REPORT

- KEY FINDINGS ON HOUSING EXCLUSION OF M GRANTS (SLIDES UNDER EMBARGO)

Chloé Serme-Morin and Sarah Coupechoux, FEANTSA and Fondation Abbé Pierre

@UA_initiative @URBACT #Right2Housing

EMPOWERING refugees and migrants to **IGNITE** housing affordability

- LESSONS FROM ATHENS (EL)

Antigone Kotanidi, UIA Curing the Limbo project manager

✓ Please use the **QSA** for **questions**

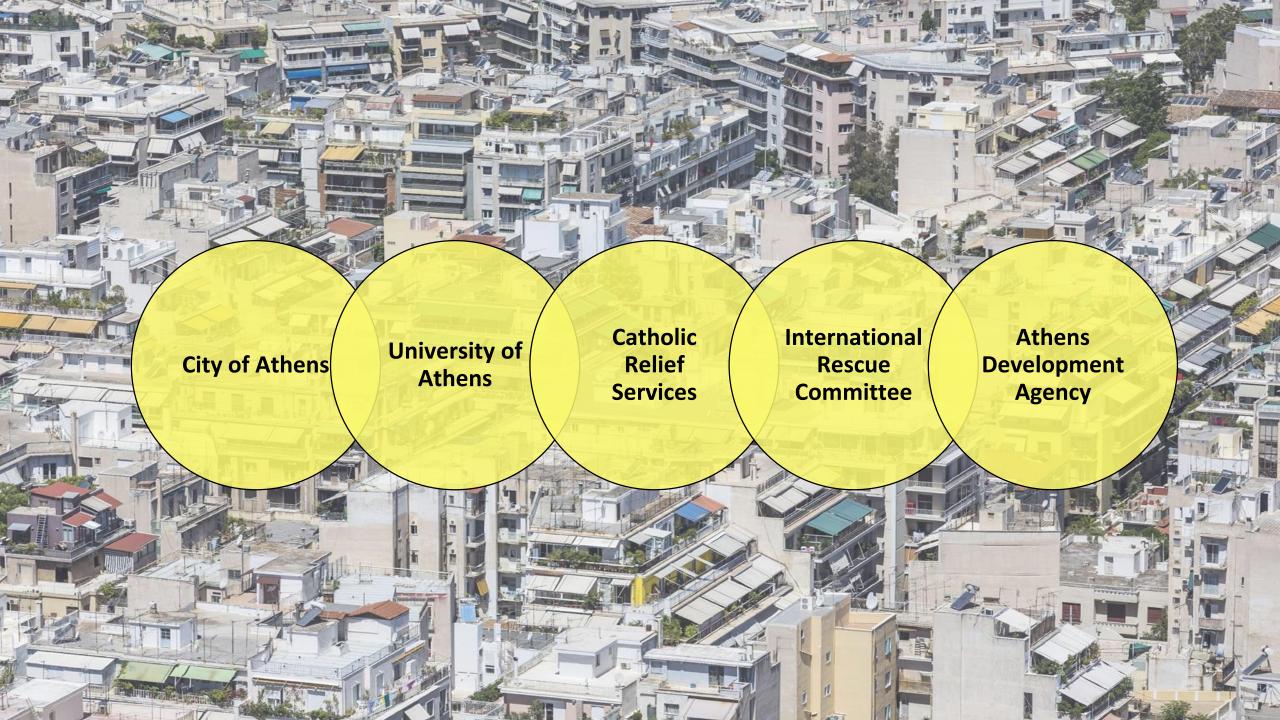


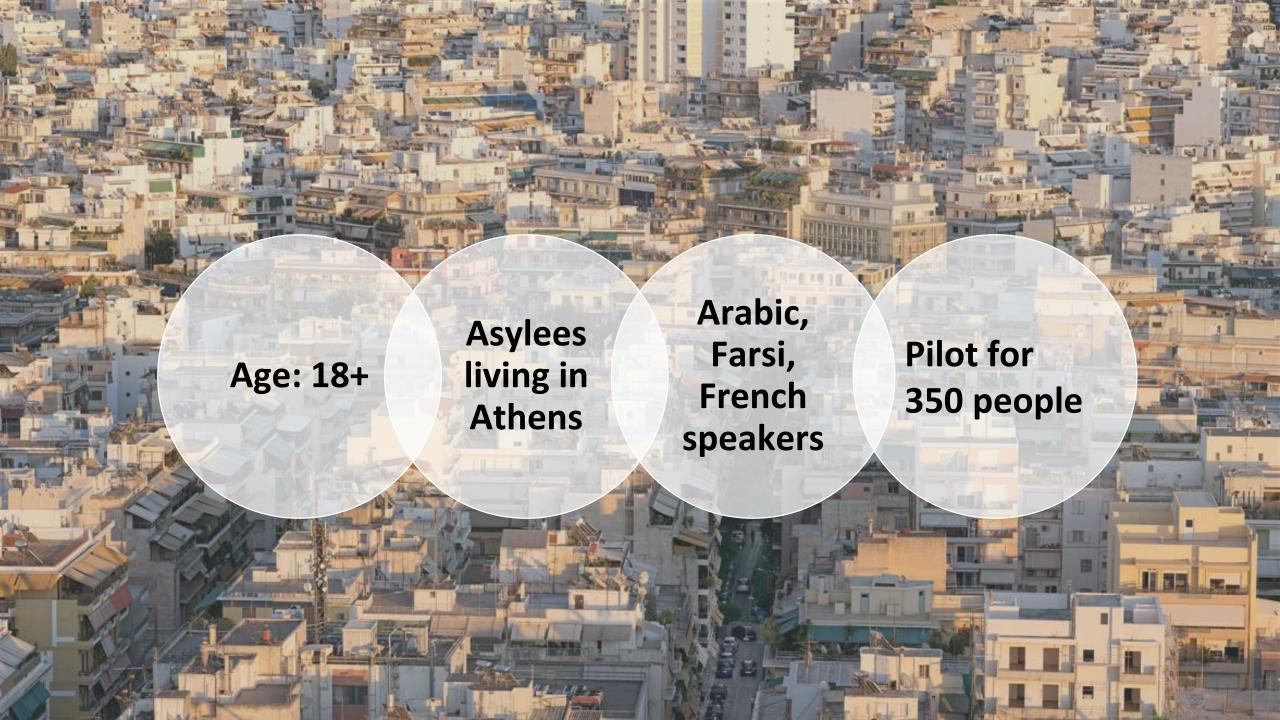






www.curingthelimbo.gr







The main action pillars

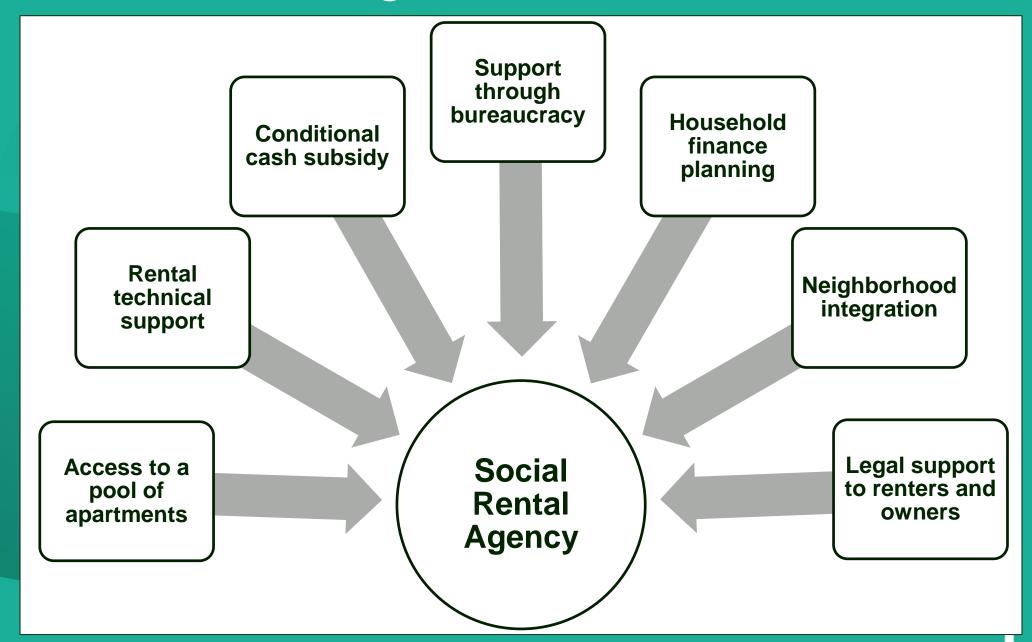
- Training
- Affordable housing
- Job counselling
- Connection to city activities



- Following the 2015 crisis, thousands of arrivals in the city → need for quick accommodation solutions.
 - Bulk of available housing stock privately owned (apartments, city center).
 - Humanitarian programs initially addressed the problem with temporary accommodation approach for people in transit.
 - No long-term housing solutions for the people who are granted asylum.
- No long-term social housing policy at national level.



Housing Facilitation Unit



Lessons learned so far

- Better understanding of target population >> tailoring support to their owners.
 needs.
- Importance of mediation and support during the transition > build trust.
- Importance of providing rental technical support: participants taking ownership of the solution.
- Program's holistic approach and key linkages with other pillars help monitor participants' engagement and assess their needs for further support.

- Need for more radical incentives to owners.
 - Initial learning from Curing the Limbo contributed to the development of the National Integration Program "Helios"

Challenges

- Dependence on private market availability and costs, subject to changes in the housing market
- Failure to collaborate with publiclyowned apartments
- Lack of employment opportunities which contribute to precarious tenancies

- Impact of housing model: will refugees be able to keep their apartment?
- Financial sustainability: still unclear who could incorporate this housing model it into their mandate

Key figures



The program has supported **115** households which corresponds to **287** individuals.

Based on the ongoing survey for the total population with signed leases

62% of respondents stated that they feel ready to maintain their apartment beyond project support

79% of respondents stated that rental subsidy enabled them to meet their accommodation needs according to their personal choice criteria.

88% of respondents stated that the rental subsidies combined with the accommodation support received allowed them to focus on their priorities.





DISCUSSION ON HOUSING EXCLUSION OF MIGRANTS

WTH

Thessaloniki (EL), URBACT ROOF and Arrival Cities Networks, Meric Ozgunes - @LRBACTROOF

Antwerp (BE), UIA CURANT project, Jolien De Crom

Thomas Lacroix, CNRS Research Fellow

From temporary accommodation to housing solutions for asylum seekers and refugees in Thessaloniki







Challenges/housing exclusion factors:

- No social housing stock, policies: primarily subsidy based interventions
- Increasing pressure on affordable housing availability due to increasing rents, red loans, auctions of primary residence, housing costs
- Temporary accommodation for asylum seekers
- Refugees once recognised lose benefits (temporary accommodation + cash assistance)
- Limited durable accommodation options for refugeesOpportunities:
- Action planning through Arrival Cities and ROOF networks
- Establishing social rental agency/house provider
- Baseline study for evidence-based policy making
- Building, managing and providing affordable housing stock at city level



https://urbact.eu/arrival-cities https://urbact.eu/roof @URBACTROOF ozgunes@mulat.gr (ROOFULG Coordinator)











Unaccompanied young adult refugee (17-22 years)



Together:

- living room
- kitchen
- bathroom



Young (Flemish) volunteer (20-30 years)

81 refugees and 77 buddies cohoused in 3 years

One-2-one integration

Housing by City of Antwerp: 63 duo units



16 modular units

on 1 location



bought units =
1 big
studenthouse



CURANT

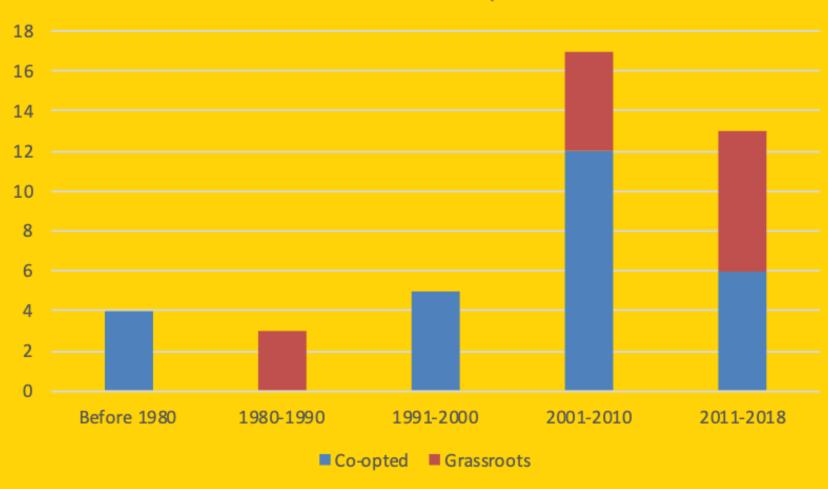
through the city 🔦

rental units from private landlords (2 and 4 bedroom units)

4 renovated units



Period of creation of city networks















Ruth Owens, FEANTSA deputy director & UIA expert

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CONCLUDING REMARKS

Ruth Owen, FEANTSA Deputy Director & UIA expert Laura Colini, UIA and URBACT expert







What's NEXT?

6 November 2020

Web conference#3

Fair Finance

Municipal strategies protecting housing from speculation

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