



**Law of Urgent and Temporary
Measures to Address and
Eradicate Homelessness**

ARRELS FUNDACIÓ

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Housing Laws

- **SPAIN**

- Law 12/2023, of May 24, for the Right to Housing.

- **CATALONIA**

- Law 18/2007, of december 28, for the right to housing.
- Law 24/2015, of july 29, measures for urgent action to address the housing and energy poverty emergency
- Decree-Law 50/2020, of December 9, on urgent measures to stimulate the promotion of official protected housing and new rental accommodation modalities

Who?



Team:

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NGO's:



Why?

Increasing number
of immigrants

More homeless
families

Increasing
number of
homeless women

Access to
housing

Growing
complexity
(mental health
and addictions)



Beneficiaries

- 1. Living in a public space (without a permanent residence)
- 2. Overnight stays in a shelter and forced to spend the rest of the day in a public space

Objectives

1. Putting an immediate end to sleeping on the street, by guaranteeing adequate residential accommodation for all those who lack it.
2. Mitigating the hardship and vulnerability experienced by homeless people, particularly the roofless.
3. Promoting from amongst the five types of adequate residential accommodation, those consisting in residential facilities, provisional housing and, above all, social integration housing.
4. Access to a home

Adequate residential accommodation

MODALITIES: Boarding house, Hotel, Hostel, Residential establishment, Transitional housing

- Guaranteed provision (subjective right). Registration is required.
- Basic services (non-specialized).
- Basic social provision for immigration legislation.
- Full effects in two years.
- The modality of transitional housing: Housing regulations.

Objectives II

RIGHTS EXISTS

- CENSUS REGISTRATION
- Access to social services.
- Access to healthcare assistance.
- Access to guaranteed citizenship income benefits and minimum vital income.
- Access to services and programs within the Catalonia employment system.
- Right to suffrage.

Objectives III

- **NEW RIGHTS**

- Locker services and laundry facilities.
- Low-threshold centers: Guaranteed provision (subjective right). Basic social service.
- Free public transport within the municipality where they reside and are registered.
- Right to public space. Sleeping in open public spaces must not be criminalized.
- Right to dignified funeral services (wake and chapel rooms).

Public administration actions and instruments

Instruments

- Municipal Action Plans against Homelessness
- Street Teams
- Comparative street counts and surveys

Public administration actions and instruments

Actions

- Sanctioning displacement to other municipalities
- Sanctioning aporophobia
- Providing accommodation during extreme weather events or extraordinary health crises

- WITH A GENDER PERSPECTIVE
- With public-private collaboration

Measures to ensure enforceability

- Entities can represent both individual and collective interests of people experiencing homelessness.
- A sanction regime for the public and private sectors that do not comply with what is established by the law.
- A monitoring committee formed by the government and social entities working with people experiencing homelessness.



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THANKS!!!