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**Housing Provision for Homeless People in São Paulo City  
and the HF Communal Model**

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## **The objectives**

- 1. Present the first housing program designed for the homeless population in Brazil, implemented in the city of São Paulo in the first half of 2019;**
- 2. Identify common grounds and differences in the Brazilian program with the Housing First Communal model;**
- 3. Local conditions for program implementation and model flexibility;**
- 4. Possible multiplication of these programs, given the homeless population's diversity in São Paulo;**
- 5. Multiplication of programs inspired by Housing First in Latin America**

# **The Asdrúbal Nascimento Program**

- 1. The project: to promote access to adequate housing through social rental through joint action by the Council Housing, Social Welfare and Human Rights Departments;**
- 2. Duration: 24 months;**
- 3. Public building with 9 floors in downtown area with 34 housing units;**
- 4. Conception: council housing administration, NGO's and homeless representatives;**
- 5. Participant selection criteria:**
  - being a user of a social service network;**
  - having autonomy;**
  - earning an income up to 3 Brazilian Minimum Wage;**
  - representing the diversity of the population's vulnerability conditions disabled people, elderly, families, single person;**

# **The Asdrúbal Program: social work with families and single people**

- 1. Mobilization, organization, social empowerment of residents**
- 2. Helping residents to manage their new housing**
- 3. Environmental education;**
- 4. Promoting socioeconomic development and their rights;**
- 5. Integrated approach to high vulnerability cases**

## **The Asdrúbal Progam: expected results**

- 1. Permanence of participants in the enterprise;**
- 2. Integrated performance of housing, social assistance, human rights and health policies;**
- 3. Reduction of participants' in vulnerability conditions;**
- 4. Socioeconomic and project management sustainability;**
- 5. Implementation of a monitoring and evaluation system;**

# **Common points and dissimilarities with the Housing First Communal model**

## **1. The common points:**

- Access to independent housing;**
- Lack of commitment in stop using drug or alcohol or having treatment;**
- Follow-up teams that consists of housing, health, social care and human rights workers;**

## **2. The dissimilarities:**

- The definition of residents' criteria was a collective decision by the homeless population representative and the public power;**
- Beneficiaries from the social service network;**
- A single building owned by the municipal authority;**
- Criteria to calculate the rent and the default clause;**
- Stablishing a monthly income for the beneficiaries;**
- Setting up the program duration;**

## **Implementation difficulties arising from program design**

- 1. Four Council Housing Departments : intersecretarial committee;**
- 2. Return on municipal investment and household security;**
- 3. Difficulties in developing methodology for resident's follow-up work;**
- 4. Absence of income transfer program;**
- 5. Evaluation and monitoring model;**

## **Multiplication of the program possibilities and difficulties**

- 1. Homeless population's diversity;**
- 2. Evaluation of costs and resources;**
- 3. Realization that the work of convincing the civil society is not completed;**



# **Housing First Led programs in Latin America: Uruguay and Chile**

- 1. Chile: Casa Primeiro;**
  - **General characteristics of the program;**
- 2. Uruguay: Alzáibar;**
  - **General characteristics of the program;**
- 3. Other Latin American countries?**