

Main findings Country Report & Update Local Action Plans

SPAIN



MAIN FINDINGS. Sources: Spanish National Homelessness Strategy 2015-2020; Spanish National Institute of Statistics, FEANTSA country Fiche, European Antipoverty Network

Poverty (last updated official data: 2016)

One in five people in Spain lives on less than 8,200 euro a year; In 2014, Spain was second European country With the highest poverty rate (22.2%)

Homeless people (last updated official data: 2012)

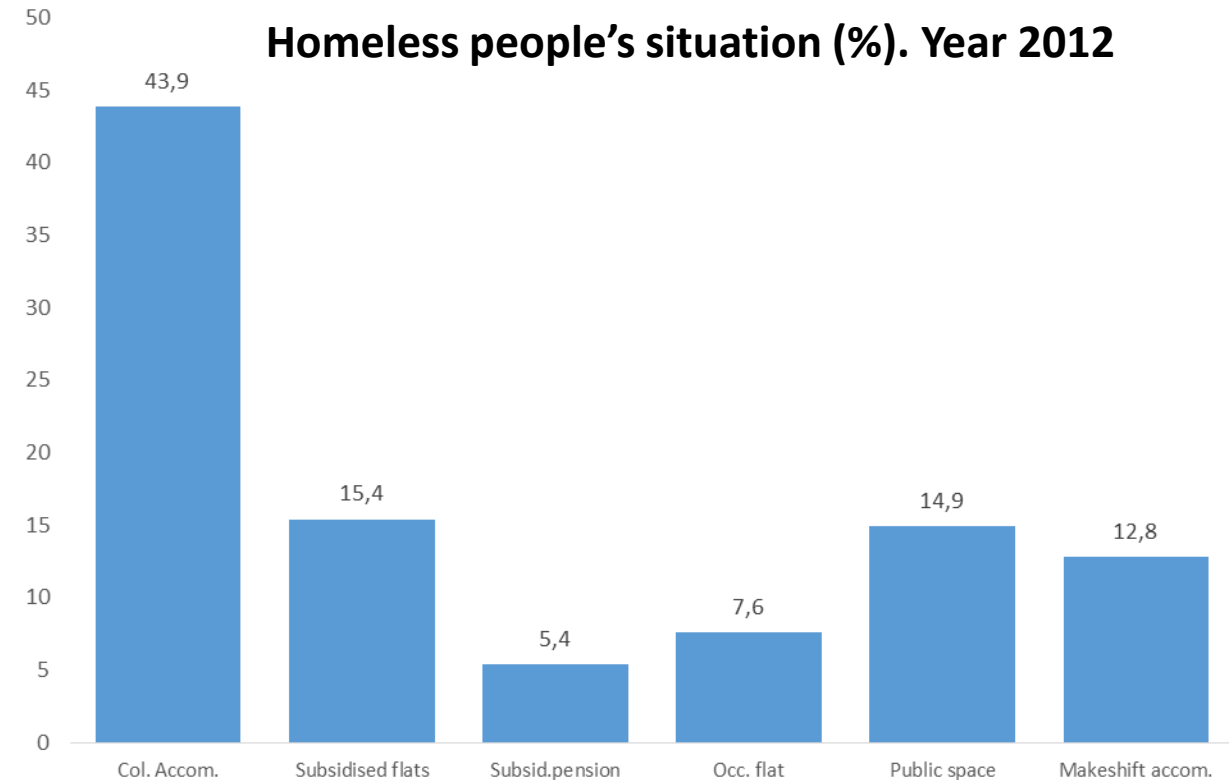
35.000 homeless in Spain

Profile:

New profile as a consequence of job loss or failure to pay for accommodation;

Drug use (last updated official data: 2014)

4,1% show an abusive alcohol consumption; 86,4% do so moderately or do not consume at all (biased result?). Lifetime prevalence 37,3% (24,5% women-40,5% men)



MAIN FINDINGS. Sources: Spanish National Institute of Statistics, FEANTSA country Fiche, Drug National Strategy, Penal code, Bcn official documents,

National, regional and local Policies on homelessness prevention and housing provision

- Spanish National Homelessness Strategy 2015-2020 (only a legal framework)
- Measures at a national level: 1) Code of good practice on urgent measures to protect mortgage debtors with no income; 2) The Social Housing Fund.
- Measures at regional level. 2010 Model for attention to homeless people (legal framework). The Plan for Housing is being designed (HF approach). Pilot project under design.
- Measures at local level. They have the Housing Offices Network (housing assessment, prevention of evictions). The Plan for Housing Law 2016-2015 (creating a public housing stock, HF approach)

Penal Code on sanctions related to drug tenure and use in public spaces

- Consumption or possession in public places, abandonment of instruments (fines of 601 to 30.000€)
- Tolerating illegal consumption or trafficking in public premises (fines of 601 to 30.000€)

National and local regulations on Nuisance

- Introduction of the “Gag law”. Fines and prohibitions related to political demonstrations but also other activities in public places such as recreational drug use or prostitution.
- On a municipal level, there are the local ordinances which regulate the use of the public space in the municipalities. The example of the city of Barcelona.

Main conclusions and recommendations

- 5 main challenges about the work with homelessness:

1/ Access to housing. There is no public housing available. Two measures addressed at stakeholders and policy-makers:

- Create public housing stock (Catalan regional new strategy)
- Establish rent limits (example of Berlin. Competence of Bcn Council)

2/ Access to the labour market. Two measures addressed at stakeholders and policy-makers:

- Improvements on Basic income perception
- Flexible work conditions for people in HF Programmes (paid health leaves, bonification for entrepreneurs, less hours of contract, flexible schedules)

3/ Improving the coordination among care providers (homelessness)

- Improvement of tools for coordination among professionals

4/ Training professionals in the fields of health and homelessness

5/ Raising social awareness (Campaigns, Workshops, Presentations)

Aims and specific objectives of the Local Action Plan in Castelló

- Aims:
 - Ensure the safety of life of the homeless.
 - Offer access to housing for people in a situation of residential exclusion.
 - Improve community relations between people living on the street, street agents and neighbors.
- Specific objectives
 - Application of the **housing first method within the city of Castelló**.
 - Ensure that the decision of their life depends only by themselves.
 - Improvement of health for the homeless.
 - Generate pairs to be models or mentors of other people in residential exclusion.

Indicators (measurable)

- Number of people starting the program.
- Time in housing. Number of escapes or renounces.
- Number of contacts with the health/social system.
- Case evaluation/monitoring and follow-up of the different areas of improvement (health, drug consumption or addiction, wealth, relationships, QL, etc.).
 - Self-sufficiency matrix

Potential bottlenecks + solutions

Bottlenecks

- Lack of places for too much demand.
- Discoordination between health services, social services and the referents of HF floors.

Solutions

- Filter the demand to most chronic cases.
- Work for establishing good protocols/relations between health and care services and us (HF).

Involved partners and stakeholders

Name in Spanish	Name in English	What they do
Mesa Técnica de personas sin hogar de Castelló. Ayto. Castelló	Homeless people technical Board. Castelló town council	The board's mission is to strengthen the capacity of organisation and networking among all the organisations that work with homeless in the city
Generalitat Valenciana. Vicepresidencia y Conselleria de Igualdad y Políticas Sociales	Valencian Government	Regional Council
Ajuntament de Castelló	Castelló Town Council	Local Council
Fundació Salut i Comunitat (FSYC)	Foundation Health and Community	Low Threshold level centre for drug dependents. They try to cover the most basic needs - mainly overnight, food and security - for those who are in a situation of greater vulnerability
Hijas de la Caridad	Daughters of Charity	Shelter House with health and social support.
Cruz Roja Española. Asamblea local. Castelló	Red Cross. Castelló local assembly	Shelter, food, basic needs and travel fees covered to go to work to another province.
Cáritas Diocesana de Segorbe-Castelló	Caritas in Castelló	Shelter services in which support is provided for the personal promotion process in several areas of human development: needs, active participation, responsibility, empowerment.

Timeline

- Sept'17-Aug/Sept'18