

Glocalisation of homeless policies?

How local authorities can strengthen their homeless strategies through transnational cooperation

Hosted by the Committee of Regions
Brussels, Thursday 11 May 2006

Seminar Report

May 2006



FEANTSA

■ European Federation of National Associations Working with the Homeless AISBL
Fédération Européenne d'Associations Nationales Travaillant avec les Sans-Abri AISBL

194 Chaussée de Louvain ■ 1210 Brussels ■ Belgium ■ Tel.: +32 2 538 66 69 ■ Fax: +32 2 539 41 74 ■ office@feantsa.org ■ www.feantsa.org

Table of Contents

Background.....	3
Programme and presentations.....	4
Main points of seminar debates.....	6
Seminar conclusions/Key messages.....	8
Annex I: Speakers.....	10
Annex II: ETHOS - European Typology on Homelessness and housing exclusion.....	13
Annex III: Ten approaches to combating homelessness in Europe.....	14
Annex IV: FEANTSA Conference on Health and Homelessness.....	15

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Background

General European context

The Social Affairs Ministers of the 25 countries of the EU decided at the EPSCO (Employment, Social Policy, Health and Consumer Affairs) Council on 3 March 2005 that the treatment of the phenomenon of homelessness should be one of the 6 key priorities of the social inclusion part of the streamlined EU Social Inclusion and Social Protection Strategy coordinated by the European Commission.

FEANTSA would like to take up this call for action and contribute to the implementation of this objective. To this end, we will further promote and facilitate the functioning of a **European Forum to combat homelessness**, which will involve the wide spectrum of actors involved in the fight against homelessness such as public authorities, housing associations, health organisations, organisations working in the area of employment, etc. The Forum will have as its principle aim to create the most effective means of ending homelessness through the improvement of policy-making, which we hope to achieve mainly through transnational exchanges and comparisons.

The Forum, which was launched at a FEANTSA seminar in the European Parliament in May 2005, will be practical and result-oriented aiming at pooling expertise and responsibilities to ensure an impact on policy-making.

Seminar context

The first step in pooling expertise on homelessness in this European Forum is to build partnerships with local authorities from across Europe.

One could argue that there are two current parallel trends in homeless policy-making:

1. *Europeanisation* of homeless policies through the EU strategy on social inclusion
2. *Decentralisation* of homeless policies in many countries through a shift of responsibilities towards local authorities in a search for local solutions.

The simultaneous development of these two trends has been referred to by some academics as "**Glocalisation**" of homeless policies. The FEANTSA May seminar was therefore also about reconciling these two trends, and facilitating European or "transnational" exchanges to help local authorities strengthen local strategies based on lessons learnt from other countries.

More concretely, the focus of the May seminar was on implementation of homeless strategies, and on providing local authorities with practical tools. FEANTSA has been exchanging information with a number of local authorities over the past few years, and would like to open up the exchange to all local authorities in the EU which require information and practical assistance on how to develop a strategy to tackle homelessness.

See full list of seminar participants on FEANTSA website:

<http://www.feantsa.org/code/en/pg.asp?Page=571>

Programme and presentations

9.30 Welcome by FEANTSA President Robert Aldridge and by Lady Hanham, Member of Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, Committee of Regions

10.00-11.30

Panel discussion 1: Tackling homelessness at EU and local level

Chair: MEP Bairbre de Brún (Confederal Group of the European United Left - Nordic Green Left)

How the Committee of Regions can promote the mobilisation of local actors in the fight against homelessness at EU level

Lady Hanham, Member of Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea (UK),
Committee of Regions

Tackling homelessness at EU level in response to the Council decision to make "the treatment of homelessness a priority"

Mr Adam Tyson, European Commission, DG employment, social affairs, and equal Opportunities

The role and importance of local authorities for tackling homelessness

Ms Lisa Barker, Head of Homelessness Implementation Team, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (UK)

A national perspective on local strategies to tackle homelessness

Mr Paolo Variz, Catholic University of Portugal (Portugal)

Elements that make local homeless strategies effective

Mr David Corner, UK National Audit Office (UK)

11.30-12.15 Discussion

12.15-12.30 Information Forum

12.30-14.00 Lunch

14.00-15.30

Panel discussion 2: Local alliances to combat homelessness

Chair: MEP Elspeth Attwooll (Group of the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe)

Mapping and monitoring the homeless problem at local level
Mr Markku Leijo, City of Helsinki (Finland)

Housing strategies as a solution to homelessness
Mr Brian Rowntree, Northern Ireland Housing Executive (UK)

Effective interagency working to combat homelessness
Mr Darío Pérez, Madrid City Council (Spain)

Four cities (Utrecht, the Hague, Rotterdam, Amsterdam) commitment to reducing homelessness by 2010
Ms Christl van Gerven, City of Rotterdam, (the Netherlands)

15.30-15.45 *Discussion*

15.45-16.00 *Coffee*

16.00-17.00

Panel discussion 3: Need/potential of a European Forum to combat homelessness

Chair: MEP Edit Bauer (Group of the European People's Party (Christian Democrats) and European Democrats)

Presentation of a European Forum to combat homelessness and what FEANTSA can offer local authorities
Mr Freek Spinnewijn, FEANTSA Director

Benefits for local authorities to be part of this transnational Forum on Homelessness
Mr Gerhard Eitel, Vienna City Council, Chair of Eurocities Homelessness working group

17.00-17.30 *Discussion*

Seminar Conclusions

FEANTSA Vice-President, Michel Mercadié

See full presentations on FEANTSA website:

<http://www.feantsa.org/code/en/pg.asp?Page=571>

Main points of seminar debates

Partnerships - how to encourage and develop them

Difficulties: In many countries, there is a fragmentation of competences and although municipalities are in the front line, many different authorities are responsible for policies, which relate in a way or another to homelessness. It is therefore difficult to adopt a holistic approach and to work on prevention. This is true both for horizontal bodies working in different fields (social welfare, health, housing, etc.) and different levels of public authorities (State, regional level, municipality). There is also a lack of motivation, as people who are homeless usually do not exercise their right to vote and they are often considered as being those who bring problems.

What is important? Efforts to change mentalities and combat prejudices are very important (anyone may experience homelessness). All the partners involved should get concrete benefits out of the partnership, which will then benefit the whole society as well. The level of engagement of partners is a key factor. When national targets have been set, it is more likely that local authorities share a wider commitment to meet them and play their part. Concerted efforts are possible when everyone feels ownership of the targets at his/her own level. It would be therefore useful to encourage national governments to include clear targets in their strategies.

How can national governments promote partnerships? In the UK, where the national government has adopted an active role in the fight against street homelessness, many tools have been used to motivate local authorities to cooperate, among others: legislative measures and regulations, compulsory statistical surveys, funding (or the withdrawal of funding), persuading them that investing in people who are experiencing homeless means saving public money, peer pressure, etc.

Involvement of democratically elected bodies in the shaping of National Action Plans on social inclusion (NAPsIncl)

In some EU Member States, the parliament does not participate in the drafting of NAPsIncl and this can be seen as a lack of democratic involvement. In others, there is a well established tradition to do so. It is also a matter of time, as an involvement of democratically elected institutions might slow down the process. As for 2006 the deadline for submitting the NAPsIncl is 15 September (see more [here](#)).

How can the EU help in terms of implementing housing policies at national level?

The EU does not have knowledge of the housing situation in the different Member States nor does it allocate resources in such a context. However, it can provide local actors with opportunities to learn. Moreover, as concerns the European Social Fund, fighting social exclusion will be a priority for 2007-2013. Funds can for example be spent on human resources development and there is also an opportunity to invest in housing infrastructure.

Reconciling the right to housing and the increasing dominance of market forces in the area of housing provision was the first issue to be raised from the floor.

- In some countries there has been no political decision in this area and the issues and impact in relation to social housing are still being explored. Where there is a large and well-functioning stock of social housing, it may be felt that further development is unnecessary and that a free and open market in housing provision is desirable.
- Some of those present felt that market forces should not be allowed to regulate social policy and that housing market forces will necessarily have a perverse effect on social housing provision and create social inequalities. Public policies must be carefully managed to limit the potentially very detrimental effect of market forces.
- How to create an effective social economy? In some countries land prices are a problem and governments might usefully examine financial or fiscal elements in order to intervene and keep land prices down. There is a need for research on effective action in this area.
- This debate should also be framed within overall European demographic considerations.

The question of immigration and homelessness and the need for new, tailored solutions to deal with this growing problem was raised from the floor.

- The scale and nature of this problem varies from country to country.
- In some countries the numbers of immigrants using homelessness services is still relatively small. This may in part be due to coping strategies on the part of the immigrants, who may rely on support network in their own community to get established in the country. Asylum seekers may be a particularly vulnerable group.
- In other countries people of foreign origin make up the majority in homelessness services. These must take account of their particular needs, which are often more practical than those of nationals in a situation of enduring homelessness. They may be trying to make use of services as a bridge to get back on their feet and services need to be able to respond.
- An effect of significant migration in some countries has been to place a strain on the very small rental sector in rural areas, where there has been a sudden increase in demand through migration flows. There is a need to develop infrastructure of all kinds to deal with the increased demand being placed upon it, if mobility of labour in the EU is to continue to increase.
- Where numbers of migrants are growing in social housing communities, cross-cultural integration activities may have an important role to play in social cohesion.

There is a growing call to make savings in the homelessness and social housing service sectors – but how can this be done without sacrificing quality and standards?

- Innovative ways of approaching service provision should be examined. Is bidding for delivery of public services a good way to drive down costs, without allowing quality to be sacrificed – would it push the service delivery sector towards innovation?
- Innovative ways of partnering with the private sector are another avenue to explore.
- Better coordination of work and sharing of resources are essential.



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Potential for local authorities of coming together and working in a network on the issue of homelessness and housing exclusion

- The experience in the Eurocities Working group has proved a rich and interesting one and has generated a lot of interest and enthusiasm
- Structured input from researchers has an important role to play in this kind of work and it should be brought into this framework.
- The experience in the Eurocities WG has given rise to a useful methodological tool, in the form of the toolkits developed in order to allow local authorities to gain a good understanding of the way in which each others services and systems are structured and function. These toolkits should be used. The European report of Eurocities will be available end of June 2006.

Seminar Conclusions/Key messages

Closing address and summary of the discussion and debate by Michel Mercadié, Vice President of FEANTSA

He identified **four main problems**:

- A problem of definitions and understandings seems to be a common one. Different terms - exclusion, homelessness, roofless or houseless - carry different meaning and understandings. This is not just a language issue.
- There is a problem of a conflict of responsibilities between different authorities and levels of authority in the area of homelessness, which is complicated by the fact that homelessness is a complex problem requiring a multidimensional approach. Take the housing sector for example: there are many areas that need to be taken into consideration: construction, allocation, specialised housing, supported housing etc. And other sectors have their own complications: health, employment etc. It is vital to have the competency to meet needs and ensure access to fundamental rights at the local level.
- Problems for Local authorities arising from decentralisation: local authorities can end up in a difficult position in the decentralisation process whereby it becomes unclear who is setting the framework for action and who is piloting it. There are large and small regions and differing levels of local authority across the EU. These realities must be taken into account. Another problem can arise from the fact that the financing and tendering for services may take place at local level, but the actual implementation of policies takes place through provision of services by NGOs, which can create problems of partnership.
- Finally, we must take account of the fact that there are differing models and approaches across Europe. The aim is not to reduce this to a single model, but rather to try and find ways of working that are comparable and useful for all.

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He also identified **five new and useful points to take forward:**

- There is political will to combat homelessness emanating from the European institutions – the European Commission, the European Parliament and the Committee of the Regions, which creates a good and favourable context for this work.
- Good experiences and practice have been highlighted that reflect reality and that are encouraging results. FEANTSA must take account of these good responses to homelessness. There are elements, however – particularly qualitative, but also quantitative – that are difficult to compare.
- The large variety of profiles and situations of people experiencing homelessness across the EU can create an ambiguous notion of homelessness that is problematic. But ETHOS (*European Typology on Homelessness and housing exclusion* - see Annex II) offers a good, pragmatic and useful tool. We must continue to use it and confront it with the situation on the ground.
- The European dimension: it is clear that action at local level can simply not be considered in isolation from the wider picture. European wide developments, such as the modernisation of social protection systems, also have an impact. For this reason, there is need for action from the European level too – from the European Social Fund for example, as well as at national level in each of the EU countries. The success at local level is not separable from a chain that stretches from EU level right down to commune/neighbourhood level.
- The idea of a “Forum”: this is an ambiguous word, but it is an intentionally open concept. It is not so much intended to be a partnership, as an alliance, a “mixed network” of the type described by Mr Dario Perez in his contribution. It is an open forum for partners with different interests and competencies to look together at how best to tackle this difficult and complex problem.
- The next step in building this Forum will be at FEANTSA’s annual conference in Wroclaw in October 2006 which is open to all organisations and authorities involved in the fight against homelessness (see more information in Annex IV).

May 2006

Annex I: Speakers

Mr Robert Aldridge, UK



Mr Robert Aldridge was elected President of FEANTSA for two years in 2005. He is currently Director of the Scottish Council for Single Homeless in Scotland. In Scotland he was a member of the Homelessness Task Force which recommended the ambitious homelessness programme in Scotland, and is currently a member of the national Homelessness Monitoring Group which is overseeing its implementation. He was co-author of national standards on health and homelessness and has been appointed as a member of the Scottish Refugee Integration Forum. He has been a councillor in the city of Edinburgh since 1984.

Ms Elspeth Attwooll MEP, UK



Elsbeth Attwooll was elected as Liberal Democrat MEP for Scotland in 1999. Since her election she has sat on a variety of the Parliament's committees including the Employment and Social Affairs Committee as ELDR Co-ordinator until 2004. She is currently a Vice President of the Regional Development Committee, ALDE Co-ordinator on the Fisheries Committee and a substitute member of the Employment and Social Affairs Committee. Prior to her election, she was a Senior Lecturer in Law at the University of Glasgow, during which she worked for a short period at the International Labour Organisation in Geneva.

Lisa Barker, UK



Lisa is Head of the Homelessness Implementation Team within the Homelessness and Housing Support Directorate in the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister. The Implementation Team was formed following the merger of the Rough Sleepers and Bed and Breakfast Units. The team is responsible for delivering the government's targets and objectives on homelessness including sustaining the B&B and through sleeping targets, and ensuring local authorities are effectively delivering the action plans set out in their homelessness strategies. Previously, Lisa was a Specialist Advisor within the Homelessness and Housing Support Directorate, seconded from Leicester City Council. Her role included working with Local Authorities to support the development and implementation of local homelessness strategies. Lisa began her career in homelessness in the early 1980's when she worked firstly as a volunteer on young peoples and womens projects, and later as a worker in direct access hostels. At Leicester, Lisa was Head of Hostels and Housing Community Care Services. Responsible for the cities Rough Sleeping Strategy from 1996 and subsequently the statutory homelessness strategy.

Mr David Corner, UK



David Corner (IPFA) is the Director of the Regions, Regeneration and Renewal team within the UK National Audit Office. His team is responsible for preparing reports for the Westminster Parliament on the economy, efficiency and effectiveness of public regeneration and housing programmes. It also assesses the performance of England's regional development agencies. The team's recent examinations have included how to enhance urban green space, help key workers and others into low cost home ownership and how well homelessness is being tackled in England

Ms Bairbre de Brún MEP, Ireland



Bairbre de Brún is one of two Sinn Féin MEPs and the first Sinn Féin politician to represent Ireland (North) in the European Parliament. In the European Parliament, she sits with the European United Left - Nordic Green Left. She is a member of the Regional Development Committee and a substitute member of the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety





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Committee. Until 2004, she was a member of the currently-suspended Northern Ireland Assembly, in one of the seats for West Belfast. She was Minister for Health, Social Services and Public Safety in the Northern Ireland Executive.

Mr Gerhard Eitel, Austria



Coordinator of the EURO CITIES Social affairs forum working group "Cities' strategies against homelessness". He is working at the VIENNA SOCIAL FUND of the city of Vienna (international networks). Lectures on social issues to international experts and at national and international education seminars (OECD). Consultant at bilateral programs (e.g. 2003 - 2004 Short time expert of the EU TACIS program Austria/Russian Federation "Policy design for the most vulnerable groups of society"). Before 2000 he worked in various NGOs and has been the Austrian representative at FEANTSA, as well as at in the expert group „Housing“ of the Council of Europe.

Cllr the Lady (Joan) Hanham CBE, UK



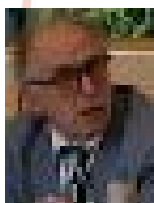
Conservative - Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea
Lady Hanham is an alternate member of the Committee of the Regions, and sits on the European Economic and Social Model (ECOS) commission which deals with the social policy employment, citizens' health and enterprise. Lady Hanham has led for the CoR in the area of social inclusion. Lady Hanham is a Member of the House of Lords, where she is shadow Minister for Local Government and the Communities.

Mr Markko Leijo, Finland



Deputy Head of Housing Division in Helsinki, Finland. He is responsible for tenant selection to rental dwellings owned by the city. His former job was in the social welfare office for homeless people. Concerning homelessness he is currently maintaining cooperation between the housing and social sectors and carrying out the strategy to prevent homelessness in Helsinki.

Mr Michel Mercadié, France



Professor of Arts, he started a parallel activist « career ». First as a member of the Socialist party responsible for departmental and regional levels of governance, and as an elected representative (local, departmental, regional). from 1971 to 1995. Since 1980, he has taken up voluntary responsibilities, first local (Président de Julienne Javel: housing and integration association in Besançon), then national in organisations like FNARS, CA and the national bureau, where in 1995 he was assigned the responsibility for European affairs : "Europe" committee and French delegation to FEANTSA and ESAN. Currently Secretary General of FNARS (n°3), Vice-President of FEANTSA, administrator for ESAN, and Secretary (n°3) of EAPN-France (and retired from national education system)..

Mr Darío Pérez Madera, Spain



Graduate in social work and sociology, Darío Perez is currently Head of the Outreach work and Homelessness Department of the Municipality of Madrid. He is also associate professor at the Escuela Universitaria de Trabajo Social de la Universidad Complutense de Madrid.

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Mr Brian Rowntree, UK



Brian Rowntree was appointed as Chairman of the Northern Ireland Housing Executive, with effect from 5 May 2004. Mr Rowntree was Chairman of the Probation Board for Northern Ireland until November 2004, and presently a Non Executive Director & Chair of Audit Committee of Armagh and Dungannon, Health and Social Services Trust, a Board Member of Armagh District Policing Partnership. Mr Rowntree is a taxation consultant and accountant by profession. Brian Rowntree has previously been President of Newry Chamber of Commerce, a position held for 4 years, and was a director in a number of Regional and local/Cross Border Socio Economic and community regeneration initiatives. He has an executive background in corporate finance, management development and strategic policy planning. Mr Rowntree was awarded a CBE in June 2004 for services to criminal justice. Mr Rowntree is due to take up the post of Presidency of CECODHAS, European Public Sector Housing Committee, with effect from May 2006.

Mr Freek Spinnewijn, FEANTSA



Freek Spinnewijn has been Director of FEANTSA since 2001. He previously worked as director for a major European older people's network. As director he represented FEANTSA in several transnational expert committees (Eurostat Homelessness Taskforce, expert group of the Council of Europe on the role of housing policies for social cohesion, drafting committee on guidelines for social housing of UN-ECE).

Mr Adam Tyson, European Commission



Adam Tyson is in charge of the Co-ordination of Policies on Social Protection and Social Inclusion within the DG for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities of the European Commission. He previously held posts in the Commission with responsibility for Communications and Speechwriting, for EU non-discrimination policy and represented the UK Government in negotiations on a wide range of European employment and social policies.

Ms Christl van Gerven, the Netherlands



Christl van Gerven is a senior policy advisor on homelessness issues for the city of Rotterdam, the Netherlands, since 2000. She currently works at the implementation of the strategy plan for social relief in Rotterdam, that has recently been developed by the Dutch cabinet and the four major cities.

Paulo Eurico Alves Variz, Portugal



Born in London, 1971; prized graduate in Economics and master in Social Economics and Policy, Technical University of Lisbon. Deputy Director-General for European Affairs and International Relations at the Finance Ministry of Portugal (since May 2001), co-ordinating the Ministry's participation at the ECOFIN Council and WTO negotiations. Former advisor to the Finance Minister for Macroeconomic and European Issues (2000-2001), and member of the Finance Ministry Task Force for the EU Presidency (first half 2000). Economist at the Economic Research Department of the Banco de Portugal (1995-1999). Has taught economics over the last 15 years, and is currently teaching Economics and Public Finance at the Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Research Prize granted by the Gulbenkian Foundation (1998) on the History of Economic Science; prize granted by the SEDES Association (best student of Innovation Economics (1993); author of over 30 papers in monetary economics and policy, social economics, sociology of organisations and quantitative economics; author of "Economic and Social Foundations of Charities" (1998), distinguished by the Portuguese Social Security Association, and co-author of the project "Historic Series for the Portuguese Economy" (Banco de Portugal, 1997; 1999).

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Annex II: ETHOS 2006 - European Typology on Homelessness and housing exclusion

Conceptual Category		Operational Category		Generic Definition	National Sub-Categories
ROOFLESS	1	People Living Rough	1.1	Rough Sleeping (no access to 24-hour accommodation) / No abode	
	2	People staying in a night shelter	2.1	Overnight shelter	
HOUSELESS	3	People in accommodation for the homeless	3.1	Homeless hostel	
			3.2	Temporary Accommodation	
	4	People in Women's Shelter	4.1	Women's shelter accommodation	
	5	People in accommodation for immigrants	5.1	Temporary accommodation / reception centres (asylum)	
			5.2	Migrant workers accommodation	
	6	People due to be released from institutions	6.1	Penal institutions	
			6.2	Medical institutions	
7	People receiving support (due to homelessness)	7.1	Residential care for homeless people		
		7.2	Supported accommodation		
		7.3	Transitional accommodation with support		
		7.4	Accommodation with support		
INSECURE	8	People living in insecure accommodation	8.1	Temporarily with family/friends	
			8.2	No legal (sub)tenancy	
			8.3	Illegal occupation of building	
			8.4	Illegal occupation of land	
	9	People living under threat of eviction	9.1	Legal orders enforced (rented)	
			9.2	Re-possession orders (owned)	
10	People living under threat of violence	10.1	Police recorded incidents of domestic violence		
INADEQUATE	11	People living in temporary / non-standard structures	11.1	Mobile home / caravan	
			11.2	Non-standard building	
			11.3	Temporary structure	
	12	People living in unfit housing	12.1	Unfit for habitation (under national legislation; occupied)	
	13	People living in extreme overcrowding	13.1	Highest national norm of overcrowding	

See more about ETHOS on the FEANTSA website:
<http://www.feantsa.org/code/en/pg.asp?Page=484>

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Annex III: Ten approaches to combating homelessness in Europe

FEANTSA's analysis of progress in homeless policy-making over the past 5 years has demonstrated the use of the following 10 approaches in EU25 countries:

1. Evidence-based approach

- Monitoring and documentation
- Research and analysis
- Regular revision of policies

2. Comprehensive approach

- Emergency relief
- Integration
- Prevention

3. Multi-dimensional approach

- Integrate housing, health, employment, education & training
- Interagency working
- Interdepartmental working

4. Rights-based approach

- Focus on enforceable right to housing

5. Participatory approach

- Involvement of all stakeholders including NGOs and public authorities
- Make all stakeholders responsible for implementing policy
- Participation of people experiencing homelessness

6. Statutory approach

- Legal framework at national level/regional level
- Statutory aims and objectives

7. Sustainable approach

- Adequate funding
- Political commitment
- Public support

8. Needs-based approach

- Needs of individual are start of policy development

9. Pragmatic approach

- Realistic and achievable objectives
- Clear and realistic time schedule

10. Bottom-up approach

- Importance of local authorities
- Service delivery close to the homeless

It is important to note that this list of ten approaches is not meant as a single integrated set of approaches to be applied to all countries of the EU. Rather, these different approaches can be adapted to national contexts according to national priorities, scope and nature of homelessness, profiles of homeless people, and the needs of homeless people.

For more information, see FEANTSA Shadow Implementation Report [here](#)

Annex IV: FEANTSA Conference on health and homelessness

FEANTSA Conference 2006
**"The Right to Health is a Human Right:
Ensuring Access to Health for Homeless People"**



Wroclaw, Poland
13th October 2006

This European conference is organised by FEANTSA, the European Federation of National Organisations Working with Homeless people, within the framework of its annual theme 2006 on Health and Homelessness. It will examine a range of issues relating to the health of homeless people: the type of health problems faced by homeless people and the issue of complex and multiple needs; barriers to care faced by homeless people and finding solutions to overcome them; policy solutions to tackle the health needs of homeless people; and the right to health for homeless people. It will bring together policy-makers, homelessness service providers and healthcare professionals from across the EU. Full details of the Conference, including a draft programme are available on FEANTSA's website at:

<http://www.feantsa.org/code/en/theme.asp?ID=2> in the section entitled "Conference".

FEANTSA Information Day & Project Visits

Wroclaw, Poland
12th October 2006

FEANTSA is organising an Information Day prior to the European Conference. This will be an opportunity to visit projects in Wroclaw and the surrounding areas; to attend workshops on a range of issues; to present your activities to other participants; to join discussion groups; to listen to presentations on FEANTSA's activities; to learn about the functioning of the EU and the impact of the EU on homelessness; etc.

Registration:

To pre-register for both of these events, please use the form on the back of this leaflet.

The registration fee is 500 euros – 450 euros for registration before 15th August 2006

For FEANTSA members the fee is 450 euros – 400 euros before 15th August 2006

This fee includes 3 nights accommodation at the Park Plaza hotel (or similar), all meals from dinner on the 11th October to breakfast on the 14th October, airport transfers, transportation to visits, entry to the Conference and Information day.

To register: christine.lambert@feantsa.org

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