



CHAP. 1

TAKING STOCK
OF HOMELESSNESS
IN EUROPE

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Two years ago, the pandemic appeared to be a potentially decisive turning point in the battle against homelessness and inadequate housing across Europe; it posed a major challenge for homeless people, institutions, and front-line services. They were forced to adapt quickly when isolating at 'home' became the first line of defence against the virus. Furthermore, the virus also presented an unprecedented opportunity to recognise homelessness as a public health issue and a top political priority.

The number of homeless people has exploded Europe-wide over the last decade¹ but this trend appeared to slow down in some places during the pandemic due to specific national and local factors, as well as counting methodologies. Where slowdowns occurred as a result of protections introduced during the pandemic, like in Ireland for example, the trend is likely to be reversed once measures are lifted. Housing markets remain severely unaffordable, the gap between real incomes and the cost of decent housing is widening, homeless services are being overwhelmed, and over three million Ukrainian refugees now need to be accommodated. In this context, stopping safeguarding measures without implementing long-term policies is a missed opportunity to progress towards the now official EU-wide target of ending homelessness by 2030. The economic fallout from the war in Ukraine and the worsening cost of living crisis could, without decisive action, push the number of homeless people back to pre-pandemic levels, or worse.

1. TAKING STOCK AGAIN: LESSONS FROM THE PANDEMIC

It is still too early to measure the real impact of the measures taken during the pandemic on homelessness trends. However, some Member States are starting to redirect their services towards long-term solutions, along the lines of Housing First. This shift in approach proved effective in ensuring the safety and health of service users during the pandemic.²

Europe's call for solidarity: can homelessness be ended by 2030?

In recent years, more attention has been paid to homelessness on Europe's political stage in response to the alarms raised repeatedly by civil society and in the wake of the adoption of the Action Plan to deliver on the European pillar of social rights. On 21 June 2021, the Portuguese Presidency of the Council of the EU hosted a conference on homelessness in Lisbon together with EU institutions, national ministers and stakeholders, to launch the European Platform to combat homelessness and to sign a joint declaration committing signatories to ending homelessness by 2030.³

All EU Member States have now formally committed to the goal of ending homelessness by 2030, a first in the history of the European Union. In this regard, they have undertaken to work together within the framework of the platform and to implement measures within their respective competencies. According to the Lisbon Declaration, ending homelessness means that by 2030:

- no one sleeps rough due to a lack of accessible, safe, and appropriate emergency accommodation;
- no one lives in emergency or temporary housing longer than is necessary for a successful transition to a permanent housing solution;
- no one is discharged from any institution (e.g. prison, hospital, care home, etc.) without being offered appropriate accommodation;
- evictions should be avoided as far as possible, and no one should be evicted without help finding a suitable housing solution where required; and
- no one should be discriminated against because they are homeless.

On 28 February 2022, under the aegis of the French Presidency of the Council of the EU, the ministers of the 27 Member States, representatives of the EU institutions and bodies, as well as civil society representatives and social partners approved the platform's work programme,⁴ undertaking to work, with adequate funding, on prevention, access to housing, and support for homeless people. A series of measures will underpin the platform, including:

- **Facilitation of dialogue and exchange between policy makers and social players, and the dissemination and promotion of good practice:** the European Commission is committed to facilitating these exchanges between members of the platform, expert guests, and policy makers.
- **Leveraging of EU funding opportunities:** mobilising the European Social Fund Plus and the European Regional Development Fund, as well as Invest EU and other instruments to invest in better homeless policies and services.

• **Data collection to better understand homelessness and review progress:** the European Commission and other stakeholders have committed to improving statistics on homelessness. Actions will include a coordinated European counting initiative, repeating in 2023 an ad-hoc module in EUSILC on past experiences of homelessness, and developing a shared monitoring and evaluation framework, in conjunction with the Social Protection Committee and the European Semester.

« Homelessness is the most extreme form of social exclusion, and it has been growing across the EU. We must act now. The European Platform on Combating Homelessness will help partners to share experiences and policy measures that have worked in their regions and cities, so we can radically reduce homelessness in Europe. Housing and assisting the homeless is Principle 19 of the European Pillar of Social Rights – and it is a moral imperative if we are serious about building a fair and inclusive society. »

*Nicolas Schmit, European Commissioner for
Employment and Social Rights*

Using the economic recovery to tackle homelessness

Government efforts to get the economy back on track after the pandemic provide an opportunity to boost efforts to tackle homelessness and housing exclusion. In order to raise funds to help remedy the immediate economic and social damage caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the European Commission created NextGenerationEU, a temporary stimulus package whose main financial tools have been grouped under its Recovery and Resilience

Facility. This instrument makes EUR 672.5 billion available in the form of loans and grants to support reforms undertaken and investments made by Member States. The aim is to mitigate the economic and social consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic and make European economies and societies more resilient in future.

Each Member State is required to submit a national recovery and resilience plan to the Commission setting out the reforms and investments to be implemented by the end of 2026. A few EU countries have adopted national plans that address homelessness and housing exclusion. It is difficult to give an assessment of these plans at this stage due to the broad – and often overlapping – categories of expenditure, with some plans only available in the national language and others not yet submitted (e.g. the Dutch plan). The social impact of the plans is difficult to assess, especially the extent to which those most at risk will actually benefit from the funds. According to the European Commission, with regard to the EUR 193 billion intended for the facility for social and territorial cohesion, 7% of the expenditure foreseen in the plans assessed is intended for social housing and other social infrastructure.⁵

Most countries have not grasped the opportunity of the recovery to make substantial strategic investments to end homelessness. However, there are several positive initiatives.

Italy's national recovery and resilience plan would appear to be the most proactive and solid of these plans from a homelessness perspective. It contains measures aimed at:

- Helping homeless people gain easy access to temporary accommodation, in both shelters and flats, by providing comprehensive services with the aim of promoting personal autonomy and social integration,⁶ with a budget of EUR 450 million.

- An operational plan for Housing First and emergency shelters came into effect in March 2022; the target is to have supported at least 25,000 homeless people for six-month periods at a minimum by March 2026.
- Building new public housing, reducing housing deprivation, and regenerating run-down areas, while focusing on sustainability and green innovation.⁷ The EUR 2.8 billion budget measure aims to conclude at least 15 regional agreements by March 2022, and to have reached a target of public housing covering an area of at least 800,000 m² by March 2026.
- Renovation of 200 properties confiscated from the Mafia in order to underpin economic and social development projects such as the social inclusion of homeless people, victims of violence, elderly people, people with disabilities, the Roma, and young people by March 2026.⁸
- EUR 300 million will also be earmarked for identifying dignified housing solutions for workers in the agricultural sector as well as combating exploitation,⁹ and EUR 200 million will be allocated to promoting the construction of new student accommodation.¹⁰

Italy's Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs also decided in December 2021 to implement emergency social measures for homeless people through Axis 6 of the Operational Programme 2014-2020 to combat the effects of COVID-19 using EUR 90 million of REACT-EU resources.¹¹ This response includes emergency social services 24/7, 365 days a year, which can be accessed namely through the setting up of an operations centre; services for access to rights and assistance in registering the resident population of municipalities (essential for access to voting, social assistance, general practitioners, social housing, etc.); and strengthening local service networks for people experiencing severe material deprivation or homelessness (single

points of contact against poverty, Housing First services, etc.).

In **Spain**, homeless people are one of three target groups for spending on deinstitutionalisation in its national recovery and resilience plan, with people departing institutions, children, and older people prioritised in this regard. Eight regions plan to transform temporary accommodation into supported housing units. In the autonomous Spanish community of **Galicia**, the regional government has launched a pilot project to renovate 100 dwellings to house families in need and homeless people.¹²

Belgium's national recovery and resilience plan¹³ comprises a 'social infrastructure' component for **Wallonia** that aims to increase the supply of social housing in order to offer vulnerable groups (homeless people, people with disabilities or facing a loss of autonomy, etc.) decent housing conditions to reduce dependence on institutions and promote social reintegration. EUR 165.8 million has been set aside for the creation or renovation of 1,635 dwellings (public housing, independent and solidarity housing, stepping stone accommodation for the homeless, etc.).

In **Portugal**, the national recovery and resilience plan has set aside EUR 1.2 billion for the provision of decent and adequate housing for families in need and vulnerable groups, representing at least 26,000 households by 2026.¹⁴ This investment is aimed at the construction of new buildings and the renovation of existing housing and, where appropriate, the acquisition of new buildings or rental of buildings. Throughout mainland Portugal, investment in housing will be based on local strategies developed by the municipalities identifying all the needs of this programme while appointing the entities responsible for its implementation.

In **France**, EUR 500 million has been earmarked for the rehabilitation and renovation of social

housing stock in 2021 and 2022. Meanwhile, financing worth EUR 1 billion will continue to help **Germany's Länder** promote social and affordable housing until 2024.¹⁵ Moreover, **Slovenia's** national recovery and resilience plan promotes access to more affordable housing for people facing poverty and social exclusion through investments to the tune of EUR 60 million.¹⁶ Similarly, **Latvia** has set aside the same amount for quality social and municipal rental housing via renovation and construction projects.¹⁷ In **Greece**,¹⁸ the national plan foresees the renovation of 100 apartments (70 in Athens and 30 in Thessaloniki) for 250 beneficiaries from vulnerable, at-risk groups and groups affected by homelessness. And in **Bulgaria**, 21% of the country's social equity plan has been earmarked to provide access to adequate housing. Support for the construction or renovation of affordable housing is also included in the national plans of both **Luxembourg**¹⁹ and **Ireland**.²⁰

Adaptation of emergency accommodation to ensure more humane conditions

Due to the strict social distancing measures imposed during the pandemic, new shelter solutions had to be implemented that were of a higher quality than conventional emergency arrangements, i.e. dormitories and gymnasiums. Overcrowding in residential services was identified as a risk factor for the health of residents.²¹ As a result, 24/7 accommodation in single rooms and/or hotels has been continued in a number of municipalities where it has become the 'normal' accommodation model, e.g. in **Germany**, the **Netherlands**, and **Italy**. Such advances have been observed locally but have not been expanded nationally. In Berlin, more than 500 places in

converted hotels and hostels were used as 24/7 emergency shelters in winter 2020. Initially intended as an ad hoc solution, these schemes have provided psychological support and social counselling, favouring a beneficial change of approach for both individuals and professionals. Three of Berlin's 24/7 shelters are to be financed until 2023 using EUR 11.4 million in EU funds earmarked to mitigate the effects of the coronavirus pandemic²². 'Covid' funds also financed, on an ad-hoc basis, the conversion and upgrading of emergency shelters in the **Netherlands**, where access hours were also extended to a 24/7 basis and some dormitories were redesigned to accommodate only one or two people, leading to the opening of new centres to cope with demand. Most Dutch cities do not now want to turn back the clock, because of the particularly dramatic effects this could have on the people accommodated.²³ Municipalities are therefore looking to create new temporary accommodation, for example through the use of brownfield sites and containers. In **Poland**, the night shelters in Gdańsk and Wrocław changed to 24/7 opening, which was a hugely transformative step in the fight against homelessness in the country.²⁴ In **Brussels**, the 'hotel facilities' – opened thanks to Bruss'help during the COVID-19 epidemic – represented an opportunity to offer emergency solutions with a low threshold of access that were accessible 24/7. This offer was key to sheltering especially vulnerable categories of people, such as female victims of domestic violence and undocumented residents. The use of hotel rooms provided respite, privacy, comfort, a greater sense of security, and a form of autonomy for those who were homeless, regardless of their administrative situation.²⁵ Several hotels were made available from April 2020 to house homeless people. One year after the first hotel facilities were opened to the homeless, about 700 people were accommodated in hotel rooms, divided between five hotels and a former convales-

cent home converted into a women's shelter. In September 2021, at the time the scheme was evaluated, about 200 people were still being accommodated in hotel rooms. Initially proposed as a temporary and emergency solution, the scheme has continued over time and is now an integral part of the service provision aimed at homeless people in the Brussels-Capital Region.

In **France**, the Minister in charge of housing announced the end of the weather-based response management of emergency accommodation places in September 2021. Before the COVID-19 crisis, the State would release a certain number of so-called 'winter' places each year based on requests made by regional prefects, before closing a large proportion of them at the end of the winter season. The 2019-2020 winter plan initially foresaw the availability of 14,000 emergency accommodation places in addition to the 146,000 already in existence, a figure that has been revised upwards due to the pandemic. The 43,000 additional emergency accommodation places finally opened since March 2020 have been extended until March 2022.²⁶

Enabling homeless people to sleep in their own private space, and not in shared dormitories, not only facilitated containment of the virus, but it also improved the living conditions and quality of accommodation in the facilities concerned. Night shelters that are not accessible on a 24-hour basis and overcrowded emergency accommodation where privacy is impossible no longer have any place in a civilised Europe. Finally, while hybrid models such as the hotels – midway between an emergency shelter and a hostel – have the advantage of offering more dignified emergency solutions (i.e. low thresholds of access, greater privacy, and less risk of overcrowding), they also have their limitations in that they do not represent long-term, sustainable solutions that provide genuine respite and a real home for people in need.

Housing First: towards systemic change?

According to a survey conducted by homeless services in the **Italian** city of **Turin**, the pandemic served to amplify pre-existing problems, i.e. the dangerousness and unsuitability of emergency shelters, which disenfranchise their users and exclude them from the community at large. In contrast, Housing First projects are viewed as more inclusive and safer spaces that can empower people in their own lives.²⁷ Right across the European Union, calls to change the existing model of dealing with homelessness and to adopt measures that are not exclusively emergency-based are becoming louder. This is reflected in the action plan adopted by the new European Platform to combat homelessness described above.

In some countries and municipalities, the need for a long-term and sustainable reorganisation of homeless services has been enshrined in new public policies that are reorienting services towards long-term Housing First solutions:

- In **Denmark**, the parliamentary majority adopted an agreement on homelessness and housing in November 2021 to be implemented as of 2022. This is an important milestone in the fight against homelessness, as it recognises and addresses the fact that public responses to homelessness cannot be based solely on social policy but must include housing policy. Central to this change is the guarantee of an additional supply of affordable housing available to municipalities and a complete reorganisation of the existing approach to homelessness.²⁸
- In **Germany**, the new coalition government announced a national action programme to combat homelessness in a new agreement,

published on 24 November 2021, with the aim of ending homelessness by 2030.

- In the **Netherlands**, the government announced a new strategy in 2020 (called 'A home with a future'), which marks the gradual end of the emergency shelter model in order to base solutions on prevention and rapid rehousing.²⁹ Fast-tracking of the construction of affordable housing has also been the subject of a new agreement, with a financial commitment to the tune of EUR 1 billion, which will finance around 75,000 housing units, with EUR 100 million of those funds earmarked for housing specific groups like students, homeless people, refugees, and migrant workers.³⁰
- The use of EU funds in **Italy** as described above is also an effective lever for transformative social action and for the promotion of long-term housing approaches. The use of the funds is underpinned by guidelines on ending homelessness, allowing EU financing to be used for structural and systemic change.
- In January 2022, the **Spanish** government adopted a royal decree establishing a national plan for access to housing for the period 2022-2025, for a EUR 432 million budget. The plan includes a new support package targeting particularly at-risk groups while granting financial incentives to landlords offering affordable rental housing to young people. Cooperation agreements will be signed with the 17 regions for the implementation of the plan.³¹ Spain is also in the process of finalising a new homelessness strategy.
- In **Ireland**, a new Housing for All plan was adopted in autumn 2021. This five-year EUR 20 billion plan is the largest budget ever allocated to housing policy in Ireland. Policy aims include eradicating homelessness and increasing the supply of social and affordable housing.³² The initial steps are encouraging: a new national Housing First office has been set up to accompany the creation of 1,319 Housing First tenancies by 2026 while a citizen's assembly on a new strategy to tackle youth homelessness is also underway.³³
- Outside the EU, the **Welsh Government** has also announced a new strategy to phase out emergency and temporary accommodation. The programme includes, for example, the ambitious target of building 20,000 new low-carbon social homes and forging stronger links between local authorities and private sector landlords.³⁴ In **Scotland**, the Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan was initiated in 2019; an additional EUR 16 million will be allocated to local authorities from 2022 to 2024 to quickly rehouse homeless people in permanent housing if they have been living in temporary accommodation (ensuring this is only an interim solution). EUR 6.5 million of this is earmarked for Housing First schemes for people with multiple complex needs.³⁵



Photo : ©Yann Levy | Portrait de personnes sans abris à Paris

2. SHELTERING PEOPLE IN POST-PANDEMIC EUROPE: STILL A MAJOR CHALLENGE

Sadly, swift and effective action by institutions and stakeholders working with homeless people in many places during successive lockdowns in 2020 did not bring about much-hoped-for systemic changes. And despite some progress, the challenge of ending homelessness in Europe remains.

A persistent lack of accommodation places

Although fears of a mass closure of accommodation places when restrictions came to an end seem to have been allayed for the time being, the adaptation of services during the pandemic sometimes corresponded to reductions in the number of places available as not all services had the organisational and financial capacity to make the necessary transformations.

The budgets of some homeless services have been cut, such as in **Germany**, where high standards of protection and hygiene have also meant fewer available places. According to a survey conducted by BAGW,³⁶ few German facilities were able to rent additional buildings to allow for an accommodation supply at pre-pandemic levels. On the other hand, some local authorities went to great lengths to provide 24/7 services and offer accommodation including single rooms. But it was not a pervasive widespread movement – for several homeless services, no adequate space was available for those having to quarantine, for example.

Measures to protect vulnerable people were, as with all crisis management solutions, temporary, serving more as a brief reprieve for those

concerned. In **Ireland**, the number of people in emergency accommodation fell by a historic 21% in the early months of the pandemic between February 2020 and May 2021, as a result of the lockdown and ensuing tenant protection measures. In spring 2021, these measures came to an end, while rents continued to rise for families relying on housing benefits, without a commensurate increase in this allowance. At the same time, the number of people leaving accommodation for sustainable housing was half of what it had been the previous year, due to the lack of supply.³⁷ The number of people in emergency accommodation offered by Irish local authorities has now risen rapidly again, by 19% in just nine months.³⁸

The cost-of-living crisis and ensuing pressure on households will make it increasingly difficult for many of them to cover housing costs. The risk of homelessness, especially for vulnerable people can be expected to increase. Some governments have taken decisions that are exacerbating this situation by cutting social welfare and providing far too little support to households with incomes that are too low to withstand the rising energy costs. In the **UK**, for example, Universal Credit is a benefit introduced in 2013 that combines housing and family allowances, work tax credits, jobseeker's allowance, and income support; after being increased during the pandemic, it is now being targeted for further substantial cuts.³⁹

There is still a significant lack of knowledge in the EU Member States about the most extreme form of homelessness, i.e. sleeping rough, and the numbers of homeless people affected by this experience. In recent years, local, regional, and national authorities have increasingly tried to consider this blind spot by organising municipal nightly head counts of people sleeping rough

(i.e. who have no place to stay for the night or who have to sleep in an unsuitable place (car, tent, hallway, etc.). Censuses take place in several cities and provinces in **Belgium** (including Brussels, Arlon, Liège, Ghent, Charleroi, Namur, the south of West Flanders, and the province of Limburg⁴⁰), **Austria** (Graz, Salzburg, Vorarlberg, and Lower Austria), **France**⁴¹ (18 cities participated in a homeless census via the annual Nuit de la Solidarité in January 2022, including Paris, Lyon, Marseille, Bordeaux, Metz, Grenoble, Toulouse, Montpellier, etc.⁴²), **Spain** (Barcelona, Madrid, and autonomous communities). In **Paris**, 2,600 rough sleepers were counted on 20 January 2022.⁴³ In the **Belgian** city of **Charleroi**, 1,159 people were counted as being in need of shelter on 29 October 2021, of whom 36 % (284 people) were sleeping rough.⁴⁴ Local surveys conducted frequently are key to better understanding the profile of rough sleepers and their needs in order to improve public reception, accommodation, and inclusion policies and systems. In **Germany**, the first one-night census of homeless people was conducted by the federal authorities on 31 January 2022, enabling data to be compiled at federal, state, and municipal levels. While it will provide information on the number of people in emergency and temporary accommodation, it does not cover those sleeping rough or those staying with third parties.⁴⁵

Despite the exceptional improvement in circumstances brought on by the pandemic, life on the streets is still deadly in Europe. In **England**, 1,286 deaths of homeless people were recorded in 2021, an increase of 80% in just two years. Some 41% of deaths were reportedly due to alcohol or drug use and 12% to suicide – only seven homeless people were reported to have died as a result of COVID-19, demonstrating the effectiveness of emergency restriction measures against the spread of the virus but also the pitfall of not providing adequate support for people with complex needs.⁴⁶ In the Irish capital of **Dublin**, 115 home-

less people died in 2021, more than double the number of deaths recorded in 2019.⁴⁷ In **France**, in 2021, the Collectif des Morts de la Rue counted 623 deaths of homeless people, up 6% from 2020.⁴⁸ In the **Italian** capital of **Rome**, a man died of hypothermia in January 2021 after settling down for the night in front of the entrance to an emergency shelter which had been closed due to the pandemic.⁴⁹ In the **Netherlands**, palliative care integrated with emergency accommodation was set up to ensure a dignified end of life for very ill people, who are particularly vulnerable to disruption of care.⁵⁰ Having a roof over one's head continues to be a matter of survival; having a home remains a matter of dignity and respect for the most basic of human rights.

The challenge of hosting exiled people

In addition to this 'return to normality', there is a new humanitarian crisis. The Russian invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 forced more than three million people to leave their homes and flee the war. While the European Union and its Member States, especially Ukraine's neighbours, reacted immediately to facilitate the arrival of refugees,⁵¹ the challenge of providing dignified reception conditions for all those in need continues.⁵² The displacement of millions of people as a result of the war in Ukraine is likely to add to the already substantial pressure on existing services and the question of how long they can continue to be accommodated will then arise. The lack of adequate, dignified, and sufficient solutions for homeless people leads to increased competition between groups with intersectional vulnerabilities. This constantly undermines the Member States' duty of unconditional reception posing a

challenge which the whole of the European Union must be able to respond to.

Yet the past decade has shown an unprecedented reception crisis;⁵³ the result of managing migration flows to the detriment of basic rights and the adequate care of those seeking protection. Non-standardised reception conditions combined with dysfunctional housing markets have made refugees and asylum seekers particularly vulnerable to homelessness; not to mention the circumstances of asylum seekers in detention, those affected by the Dublin Regulation or who are in transit, and undocumented migrants, whose fundamental rights are systematically violated.⁵⁴

Reception systems for asylum seekers have not improved significantly in recent years, despite the ongoing humanitarian tragedies that show no signs of abating in many parts of the world. The inhumane and undignified living condition imposed on exiled people still exist today. With a substantial 79% drop in arrivals at **Greece's** land and sea borders in 2020 (particularly since lockdowns began in March of that year), coinciding with the beginning of a documented increase in reported refoulement practices, the Greek government proceeded to close several emergency reception camps.⁵⁵ The length of time that beneficiaries of international protection are allowed to stay in accommodation for asylum seekers has been reduced to six months, leading to bizarre scenarios where refugees, after a few months of being accommodated, were sent back to camps, tents, and makeshift shelters, exacerbating the risk of homelessness and destitution faced by refugees in Greece, in the continuing absence of a proper integration strategy.

The French city of **Calais** also tragically symbolises the structural dysfunction of the reception system. Every 48 hours the police evict homeless people in exile who set up makeshift camps with no alternative means of survival. This egregious harassment by police aims to avoid procedures that comply with international law, i.e. informing people in their own language that they are going to be evicted, providing a 'social diagnosis', and offering alternative accommodation. A prefectural decree even forbids the distribution of water and food in 31 streets across the city of Calais, effectively turning solidarity into a crime. By contrast, those fleeing the war in Ukraine in recent weeks were welcomed with dignity in a youth hostel opened specially by the Calais City Hall and the prefecture in accordance with existing legislation. The unconditional right to accommodation should, however, be non-discriminatory in principle and not depend on the administrative status of the people concerned. However, in practice, some Member States appear to be implementing a two-tier reception system.

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In 2019, FEANTSA and the Foundation Abbé Pierre estimated the number of homeless people sleeping rough or in temporary/emergency accommodation in the European Union at 700,000 minimum on a given night. This amounts to a 70% increase in the space of ten years. These estimates are the result of a methodology established by FEANTSA in 2009 which only uses data collected at a specific time (over one night or one week) via different methods and in countries where the data are available. Accordingly, the data must be approached with caution and considered within the context of a lack of common definitions and methodologies along with the dire lack of a standardised statistical framework at European level. Regarding the need to work towards a standardised statistical framework on housing deprivation, see OECD (2020), 'Better data and policies to fight homelessness in the OECD', *Policy Brief on Affordable Housing*, OECD, Paris, available at: <http://oe.cd/homelessness-2020>.

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REACT-EU is a funding mechanism in addition to the cohesion policy which complements the structural funds of the 2014-2020 programming period.

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La Opinion A Coruña

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