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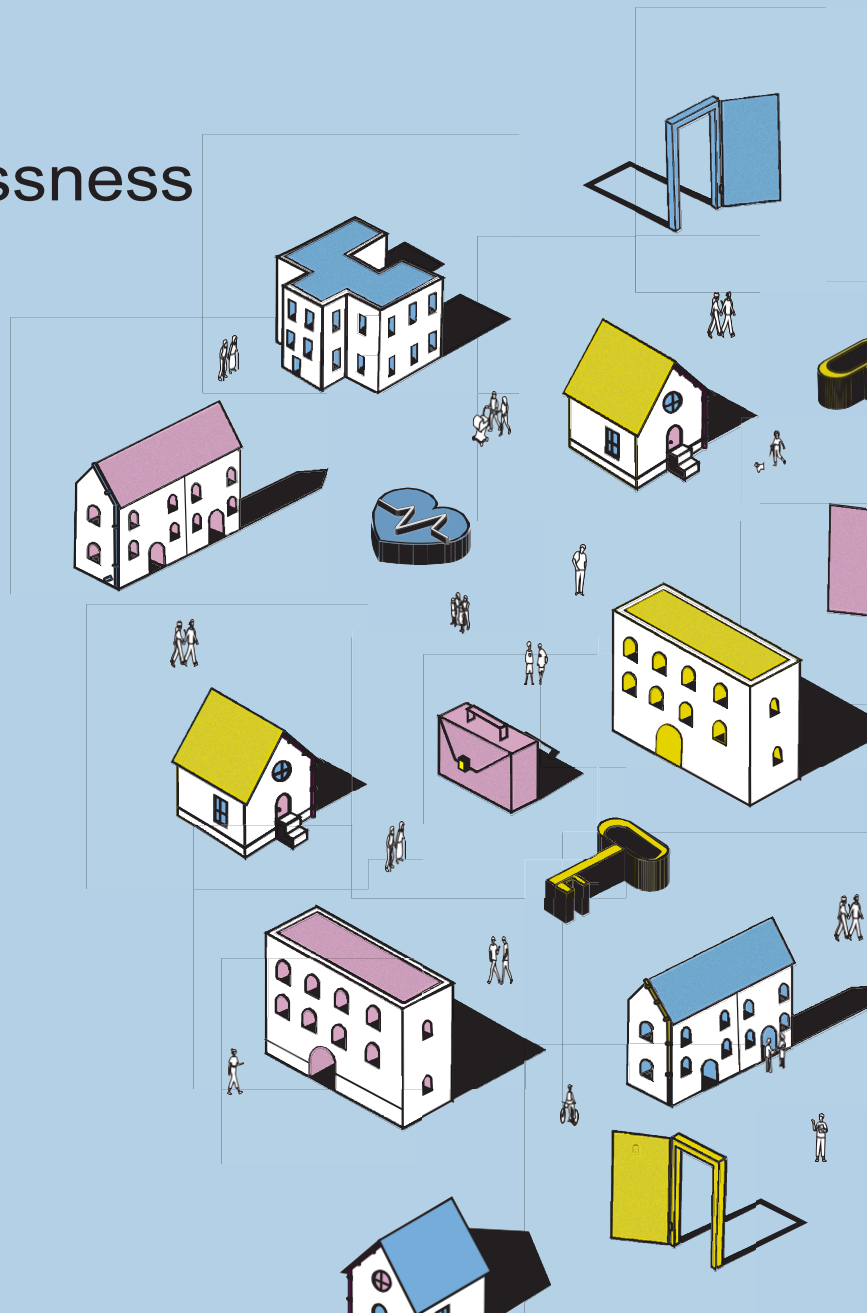
**Interministerial delegation
for accommodation
and access to
housing**

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Second five-year plan for Housing First (2023-2027)

**Act, prevent, build,
to combat homelessness**



June 2023

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EDITORIAL

Elisabeth BORNE

Prime Minister



Housing is a matter of dignity. It's a question of quality of life, health and access to public services. It's also a key to employment and integration.

On the strength of these convictions, during the last five years we launched the "Housing First" plan, which has enabled 440,000 homeless people to gain access to housing.

This is the result of the joint commitment of the State, local authorities, associations and social landlords, who have supported the increase in access to social housing, the mobilisation of private housing for social purposes and the strengthening of support for homeless people.

On the strength of the results we have achieved, together with the Minister for Housing, Olivier Klein, we want to accelerate the "Housing First 2" plan.

We want to take comprehensive action, upstream to prevent situations of distress and promote access to housing, and downstream to help people stay in their homes.

We have three priorities:

- mobilising a supply of suitable and affordable housing;
- building effective support pathways;
- Preventing people from becoming homeless.

Above all, we believe that the fight against social exclusion requires joint work and the decompartmentalisation of support, in particular medical support and support towards employment.

Access to housing for all is one of the Government's priorities. With the "Housing First 2" plan, we are continuing and accelerating along this path.

EDITORIAL

Olivier KLEIN

Minister for Urban Affairs and Housing



The Housing First plan is first and foremost the conviction that everyone has the right and is capable of living in a home. It's about creating affordable housing solutions tailored to the needs of homeless people. Finally, it's a reminder of the essential nature of social and multidisciplinary support and of the professionals who provide it on a daily basis.

The five years of implementation of the first Housing First plan have confirmed the validity of these principles, with an increase of almost 70% in the proportion of social housing allocated to homeless people between 2017 and 2022. In terms of affordable housing, 40,000 rental intermediation places and more than 7,000 places in boarding houses have been created. Behind these figures lie renewed support pathways, based on autonomy, integration, recovery, trust and partnership with the people being supported themselves. It also means a rethink of the way in which the State and its partners (local authorities, associations, social landlords) work together, giving greater scope to social innovation and the emergence of local synergies. The plan has brought together the players, particularly in the forty-four territories where Housing First is being implemented.

With the second Logement d'abord plan, the government is continuing its determined action to speed up access to housing for homeless people and is stepping up the preventive approach by developing responses that will reduce the risk of people returning to the street. This starts with a better understanding of homeless people, so that we can intervene as quickly as possible to direct them towards housing, using the SIAO, which will be consolidated. A plan to modernise and strengthen social monitoring (115, outreach services, day centres) will give concrete expression to this ambition. Secondly, we need to take early action to help vulnerable groups. To this end, we are investing in the development of appropriate solutions for people suffering from mental health problems, for young people who have had a breakdown in their lives, and for tenants threatened with eviction, in order to minimise disruption to their lives. Finally, this means supporting a comprehensive approach to reducing social exclusion, based on integrated approaches to employment, health and housing.

Working towards inclusion through housing, stepping up the prevention of homelessness and maintaining the ambition to solve it - these are the guidelines that guide our action.

INTERVIEW

Sylvain MATHIEU

Interministerial delegate for accommodation and access to housing

"Housing First has proposed a new framework for action that has increased access to housing for homeless people."



Aside from the results achieved in terms of access to housing, what in particular should we remember about the first Housing First plan?

It is important to emphasise the innovative approach taken by the Housing First plan, in particular through the development of specific and innovative measures to deal with specific groups with multiple vulnerabilities.

I'm thinking first of all of the "Un chez-soi d'abord" scheme, the real starting point for the whole Housing First plan. Designed for people who, on the face of it, are the furthest from housing, suffering from mental health problems, and who have often spent a lot of time on the streets, the success of the scheme, with 80% of people staying in accommodation, is proof that everyone has a legitimate right to access housing. With more than 2,000 places opened in 5 years, for a total of 2,570 places by the end of 2022, 32 towns now host a "Un chez-soi d'abord" scheme. The scheme now needs to target young people in particular, and be extended to medium-sized towns and rural areas.

Then there are the 39 support sites for people living on the margins of society, which are experimenting with innovative approaches to meet the needs of homeless people who are furthest from the mainstream. Set up during the health crisis and providing support for 1,000 people, these sites are proof that we need to continue experimenting with new ways of operating, sometimes departing from usual practices and showing flexibility in the deployment of schemes.

How does Housing First help to renew governance between the State and its partners, particularly local authorities?

Because the housing and social support sectors are characterised by a complex division of responsibilities between different levels (local authority, EPCI, departmental council, State), it was vital to strengthen the partnership with local authorities from the outset.

To achieve this, Logement d'abord proposed a new framework for action, based on mutual trust and the logic of contractualisation between the State and territories. Deployed throughout France, Logement d'abord (Housing First) is a new principle for action in the fight against homelessness. This method, which encourages everyone to get involved, has improved access to housing for homeless people throughout the country.

However, particular emphasis should be placed on the commitment of the 44 accelerated implementation areas, which have developed a range of innovative solutions to help people in very precarious situations to access or remain in housing. Supported by the State, which has granted them 46 million euros over 5 years, these partner territories have demonstrated the need to involve local authorities more closely in the policy to reduce homelessness.

What will be the new strategic instrument for reducing homelessness in the second Housing First plan?

Without doubt, the SIAO. In line with the March 2022 instruction, the aim is to make them the keystone of the Public Housing Street Service. Intended to gradually become the reference bodies for coordinating access to housing, the SIAOs are intended to play a major steering role at local level, in conjunction with all housing and accommodation partners.

In addition to their coordinating role, represented in particular by the establishment of a broadly open strategic partnership committee (I am thinking, for example, of representation from the health sector), links with the employment and health sectors will be increased, in order to support the Housing First approach, that of integration through housing.

Key figures of the first five-year plan 2017-2022

440 000

homeless people moved into housing between 2018 and 2022 as part of the Housing First plan

122 300

allocations of social housing for households without

(non-DNA or homeless) were achieved between 2018 and 2022, i.e. **+43%** compared with the period 2013 - 2017.

+67%

increase in the proportion of sheltered and homeless households in the total social housing allocations in 2022 compared with 2017

40 000

new places created in the private rental sector in

rental intermediation between 2018 and 2022, i.e. **+118%** of the stock financed at the end of 2017

7 200

new boarding house places opened between 2017 and 2010

2022, i.e. **+50%** of the existing stock at the end of 2016

44

communities involved as implementing territories Housing First

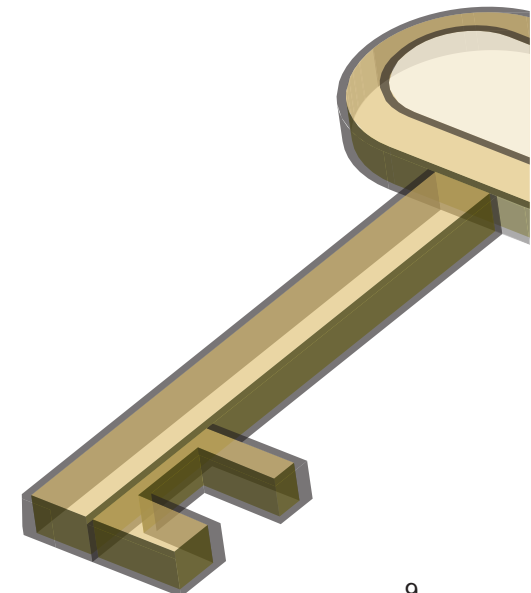
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Why a second plan Housing first?

● The second Housing First Plan
2023-2027

● The 3 challenges of the second
Housing First plan

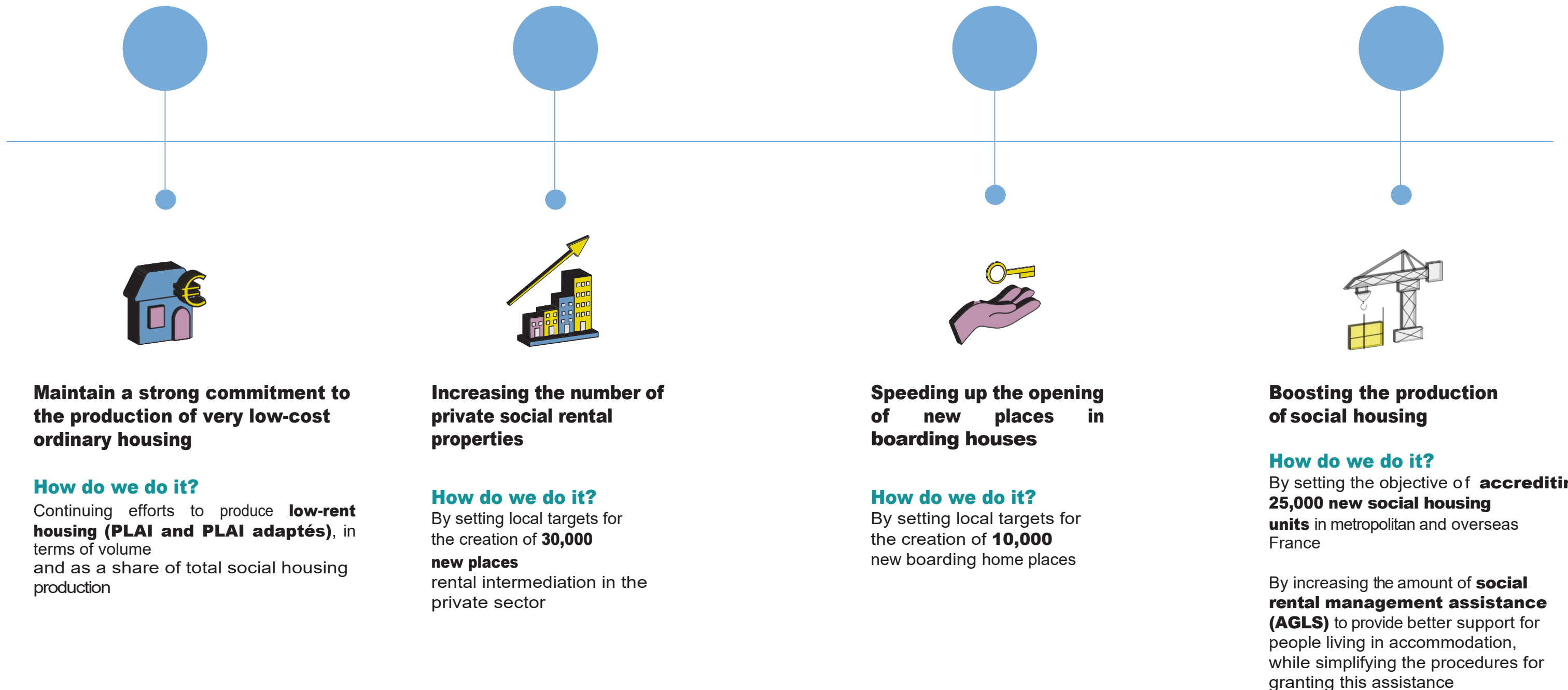
● The 3 pillars of the second Housing
First plan



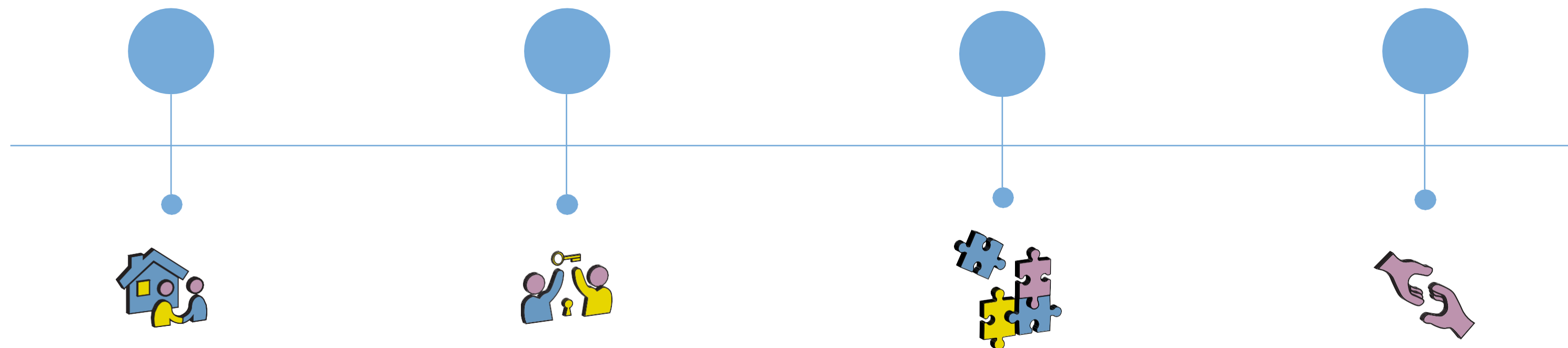
Produce and mobilise appropriate and affordable housing solutions for households in very precarious situations

The development of **affordable housing that is** adapted to the income and needs of homeless people is essential to reducing homelessness.

The second Housing First Plan, building on the positive results achieved over the last five years, maintains a strong ambition in this area, with the aim of **increasing the number of solutions that give the most vulnerable households access to housing**.



Helping people stay in their homes, preventing breakdowns and preventing situations from deteriorating



Stepping up the policy of preventing rental evictions

How do we do it?

By perpetuating the experimentation of **mobile teams of preventing rental evictions**

Maintaining the reinforcements of the **Commissions de Coordination des Actions de Prévention des Expulsions Locatives (CCAPEX) (Coordination Commissions for Action to Prevent Tenancy Expulsions)**

Developing solutions to help vulnerable young people access housing

How do we do it?

Rolling out the **"Un chez soi d'abord Jeunes" scheme** based on its evaluation

Continuing to implement the **Youth Commitment Contract (Contrat d'Engagement Jeune - CEJ) for young people who have broken away from the labour market**, and accurately assessing its effects

Supporting **young workers' hostels (FJT)**

Acting on access to housing for homeless people is not enough. To prevent homelessness, Housing First aims **to act as far upstream as possible** to avoid the accumulation of difficulties that can lead to rough sleeping.

The second Logement d'abord plan will focus more strongly on **prevention**, by stepping up efforts to **get people into housing** and on **specific schemes**.

In order to be able to adapt action to the reality of situations and direct efforts towards resolving the causes of homelessness upstream, efforts will be made to refine **knowledge of needs**.

Supporting tenants and social landlords to prevent difficulties

How do we do it?

Launching a **"Mental health in housing" action plan in partnership with the Union Sociale pour l'Habitat (USH)**.

By strengthening the links between **SIAO and social landlords to support referral to the right support services**

Better understanding of demand and needs

How do we do it?

Setting up an **observatory on homelessness**

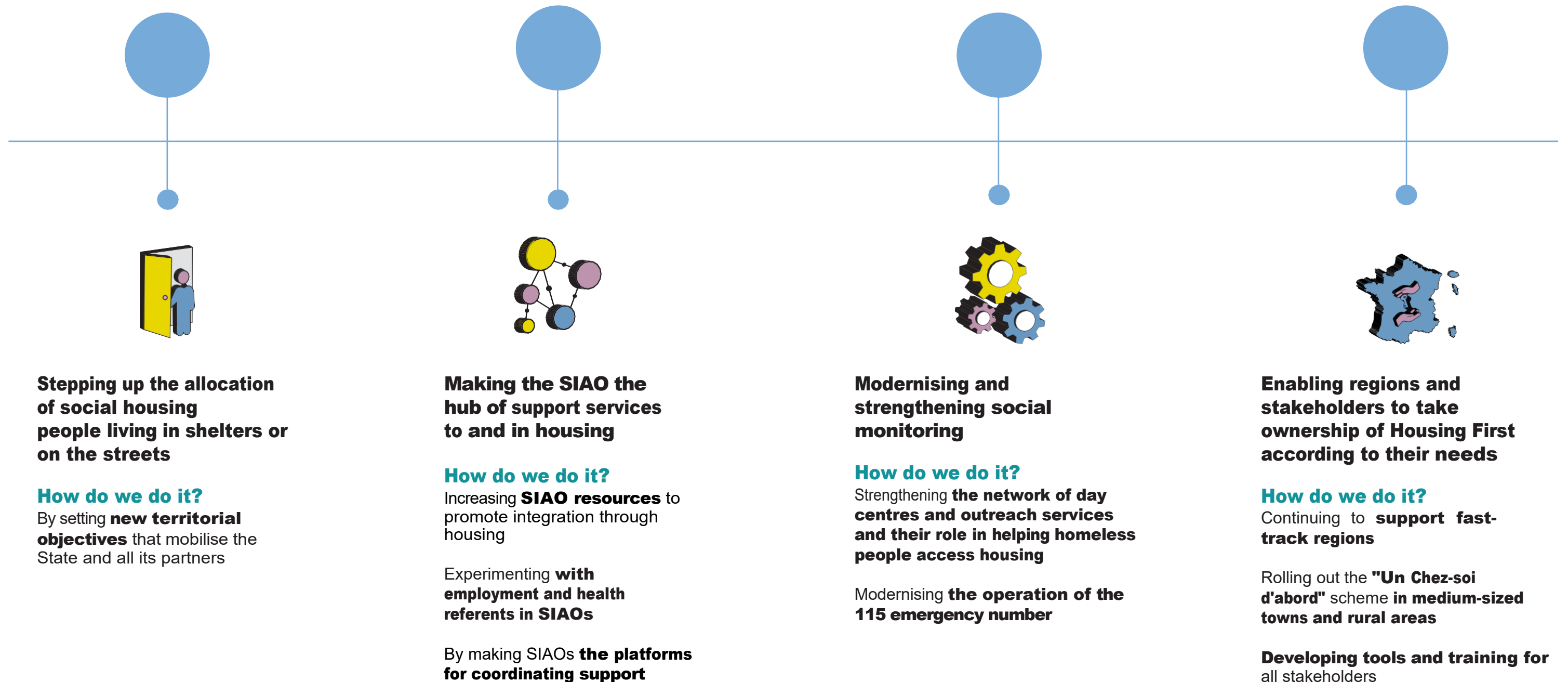
Renewing the **national survey "Homeless" survey conducted by INSEE**

Evaluating **the performance of Housing First by monitoring rehoused people over time**

Speeding up access to housing and offering support pathways combining housing, employment and health

The provision **of** a seamless **support pathway** is a **key element in the** integration of homeless people into housing. Achieving this objective will be facilitated by the **SIAO**, which act as departmental platforms for coordinating pathways and facilitating multidisciplinary support for homeless people.

The second Logement d'abord plan aims to deepen the **partnership dimension** by equipping the players in the ecosystem and renewing the **ambitious objectives** for access to housing for homeless people.



Strengthening solutions

that have proved their worth

First and foremost, it is the mobilisation of housing that has enabled **440,000** homeless people to access housing between 2018 and 2022, thanks to a diversification of housing offers.

Promising results

40% of them were housed in a boarding house or a place in an intermediary rental scheme. This result is the fruit of the appropriation of new resources (social housing agencies, construction of boarding houses, etc.). The next five years will see the full use of all the tools that have been put in place, providing even greater access to suitable accommodation and private housing for homeless people.

60% were allocated social housing. While allocations to the homeless have risen sharply across the country as a whole, they have risen even more sharply in recent years.

This sharp rise in allocations highlights the relevance of the Housing First plan. This sharp rise in allocations underlines the relevance of the Housing First plan, which is based on a combination of financial resources and local dynamics, whether it is

Now it's a matter of expanding it across the country.

Specific schemes, in particular **"Un chez soi d'abord"**, have clearly proved their effectiveness and their deployment must continue, particularly in medium-sized towns and rural areas. **With 2,200 new places built in 5 years**, bringing the total number of places to 2,570 by 2022, the "Un chez- soi abord" scheme is set to become a reality.

"Un chez-soi d'abord" is now set to spread outside the main conurbations.



The first Housing First plan launched **a movement aimed at an in-depth transformation of the Accueil Hébergement sector's models and reference systems** Insertion (AHI) as well as the housing sector.

To respond to persistent situations of extreme insecurity and pursue the major strategic projects to transform and modernise the sector, **The second "Housing First" plan will accelerate the momentum that has been built up by all those working to help the homeless.**

Structural reforms to combat homelessness

Homelessness is at the crossroads of a number of public policies (housing, employment, health, social affairs, migration, etc.) and emergency accommodation is the last safety net for people in very precarious situations, whose situation often deteriorates as a result of a combination of difficulties. Because it is heavily dependent on external factors, reducing homelessness requires **comprehensive responses to be devised and built, with the creation of multidisciplinary support pathways and renewed governance of the ecosystem, more open to other players** (ARS, local authorities, Pôle Emploi, etc.).

Strong governance of the SIAO

With this in mind, the governance of public policy has been reorganised at regional level around the SIAOs, thanks to the instruction of 31 March 2022, which enshrines their **role as the keystone of the public service from the street to housing**. Instruments for building broader, unified governance to reduce homelessness

The second Logement d'abord (Housing First) plan will **enable this structural reform to be rolled out, with the aim of decompartmentalising services and making them more effective.**

With their role of coordinating support, the SIAOs are tasked with developing **integrated approaches to housing, employment and health**, in order to ensure that all the obstacles to accessing housing are taken into account.

A new pricing system for CHRS

The accommodation sector must also continue to move **towards Housing First**. The reform of the fees charged by the CHRS will propose a **fairer model that values the social support provided**, reflecting the propensity of the "Accueil Hébergement Insertion" (AHI) sector to promote access to housing for homeless people.

"Access to housing" and "preventing breakdowns at all levels".

The first Logement d'abord (Housing First) plan prioritised access to housing for homeless people, while at the same time strengthening the tools used to prevent evictions.

In order to continue to build on the preventive approach, the second plan will ensure **that people remain in their homes and that priority is given to rapid intervention to prevent situations from deteriorating**. The challenge lies both upstream (prevention of eviction from rented accommodation, early care for young people with serious psychological problems, etc.) and downstream (support in housing, closer links between SIAO and social landlords, etc.).

Particular attention must continue to be paid to specific groups (young people, women who are victims of violence, people suffering from mental health problems, etc.), whose situation can be prevented from deteriorating, thereby reducing the need to resort to accommodation or even to the street.

The governance of support **through the SIAO** will enable all these actions to be orchestrated, with priority given to building integrated pathways designed to promote integration through housing, in particular by strengthening links with the employment sector.

By **stepping up social monitoring**, we will be able to detect deteriorating situations more quickly and develop more effective responses to the needs of homeless people.

1 Produce and mobilise appropriate and affordable housing solutions for households in very precarious situations

Maintaining a high level of ambition in the production of very social housing

Production of social and very social housing

remains a priority for the new Housing First plan. The development of additional affordable housing solutions is a prerequisite for rapid access to housing for the most vulnerable sections of the population and for

improve the flow of accommodation.

This is why **maintaining a high level of ambition in terms of the production of very low-cost PLAI and PLAI adapted housing** (LLTS and LLTSA in the overseas territories) remains a major area of work for the coming years. Increasing the volume of very low-income housing produced and boosting their share of total social housing production are two objectives that require the proactive and coordinated involvement of all partners: the State, local elected representatives and local authority departments, associations approved to manage integration projects, associations managing adapted housing and other players in the property sector.



The Government's ambition is to approve **25,000 new homes in social residences and young workers' hostels**, and to open **30,000 new intermediary rental places** and **10,000 new boarding house places** by 2027.

Developing affordable housing in the private sector

To complement the efforts made on social housing, the use of private social housing must be increased. In particular, **rental intermediation** is an effective means that has established itself in recent years as an essential tool for smoothing the transition from rough sleeping to housing. The setting up in recent years of **local platforms to find accommodation** and **the appropriation of rental intermediation mechanisms** by new players provide a **solid foundation** on which to build this system.

A new regional plan to open rental intermediation places will be launched, with the aim of opening 30,000 new places over the five-year period, focusing on the development of the management mandate. In 10 years (2017-2027), the number of state-funded intermediary rental schemes will have tripled.

The government will continue to **develop tools to facilitate and encourage take-up, such as the Loc'Avantages tax incentive scheme. In addition, it will endeavour to link the plan with other public policies aimed at transforming the private rental housing stock**, such as combating vacancy and substandard housing, promoting social diversity, revitalising town centres and encouraging the renovation of buildings.

Speeding up the opening of new places boarding houses and social residences

Finally, support for **adapted housing** will also be an essential element of the new Housing First plan. First of all, **boarding houses**, which are permanent social residences adapted to people who have experienced extreme exclusion, are acclaimed by all stakeholders and recognised for their effectiveness in reducing homelessness. Having established the conditions for a relaunch of production between 2018 and 2022, **the plan to develop boarding houses will be extended with a new multi-annual territorial programme: 10,000 new places will be opened between now and 2027**, i.e. an average of 2,000 new places per year.

Traditional **social residences**, adapted to a wider range of profiles (young workers or apprentices, single-parent families, precarious or seasonal workers, people on the move, vulnerable people, etc.) are genuine Housing First tools. As a springboard for integration and a lever for preventing breakdowns in residential pathways, social residences adapt to the challenges of the region to provide practical solutions for people experiencing housing difficulties. **In line with the roadmap launched by the government in 2021, the new plan sets a target of 25,000 new approved homes in social residences and young workers' hostels.**

To support the social projects of social residences and enable them to fully play their role in the Housing First policy, **the Social Rental Management Grant (AGLS) will be upgraded and the granting procedures reviewed** in order to establish clearer principles for **greater fairness between structures** and to support innovation in housing support for households in serious difficulty.

More generally, work **will be carried out on the economic model for social housing**. This will be based on all the work carried out with stakeholders during the first wLogement d'abord (housing first) plan, and will aim to put this into practice. Particular attention will be paid to strengthening their links with the SIAO.

2 Helping people stay in their homes, preventing breakdowns and preventing situations from deteriorating

Taking action to prevent rental evictions

The second Logement d'abord plan will focus on strengthening preventive measures, in particular the **prevention of rental evictions**, to prevent households with particular social and financial vulnerabilities from falling into extreme poverty. Building on the third inter-ministerial plan for the prevention of rental evictions and the successful measures of previous years, the new plan will maintain the mobile teams for the prevention of rental evictions. The CCAPEX teams will continue to be reinforced in order to ensure the long-term viability of the crisis exit mechanism, which has proved its worth, and to strengthen the co-piloting of this public policy with local authorities.

In addition, **the Solidarity Pact will make it possible to**

set up socio-legal advice centres to help reduce the number of people evicted from their homes for non-payment of rent.



Prevention of is at the heart of the new plan, both in terms of the **prevention of rental evictions** than on **support** for people with multiple vulnerabilities.

Rapid intervention will be made possible

thanks to a **better understanding of**

Supporting transitions and prevention

the breakdown of specific groups

People who present or accumulate particular difficulties or vulnerabilities must benefit from increased attention as part of the prevention of breakdowns. Special measures will be taken for young people, **to intervene as early as possible** and prevent their situation from deteriorating, for women who are victims of violence, for people suffering from mental health problems and for people in custody.

For young adults in particular, housing is a major lever for social and professional integration. The implementation of the **Contrat d'Engagement Jeune en rupture**, which includes a section on support towards and in housing, will be particularly closely monitored. The development of **Foyers de Jeunes Travailleurs will be encouraged and supported as** part of the relaunch of social residences.

Lastly, depending on the conclusions of the evaluation currently underway, **the "Un chez-soi d'abord Jeunes" scheme** will be rolled out, to take action early on in the homelessness process and avoid

the worsening of mental health problems and the lengthening of street life.

Again with a view to preventing breakdowns, **support in housing, and in particular in social housing, needs to be strengthened and landlords need to be supported**. A **"Mental health in housing" action plan, in partnership with the Union sociale pour l'habitat (USH)**, will identify the best ways to prevent breakdowns in social housing, **equip social landlords** for this work and provide better support for schemes that contribute to this objective.

Better understanding of demand and needs, better understanding of career paths

All these actions can only be carried out by based on detailed knowledge of needs on the ground and by developing evaluative approaches. A **better understanding of demand, pathways and the breakdowns that people face** (residential breakdowns, breakdowns in support pathways, etc.) **means that we can propose solutions that are calibrated to promote access to and retention in housing and, where necessary, ensure that people are taken into accommodation.**

To this end, **the Homelessness Observatory** will facilitate dynamic observation of the homeless population. The **INSEE Homelessness Survey**, which is qualitative and in-depth, will

Generally speaking, **support for landlords will be consolidated by strengthening their links with the SIAO**. They will develop their role as a resource centre for landlords, who will be able to call on them for expertise on how to mobilise the right support systems.

The commitment of all those involved in helping women victims of violence will be pursued to ensure that victims are kept in their homes by removing the perpetrators of violence, or that the women concerned and their children are quickly rehoused.

Particular attention will be paid to **people in the justice system and those leaving prison**, in order to determine which schemes are the most effective and efficient in preventing disruption at the end of sentences or at the end of incarceration, and to encourage their development.

Finally, to facilitate support for people with addictions, it will be necessary to **build on the positive results** of the call for expressions of interest launched by the French government.

A joint project by Dihal and the CNAM (Fonds de lutte contre les addictions) aimed at preventing addictive behaviour within the AHI system.

be renewed and will document the profiles and pathways of the homeless.

homeless people, including allophones. The trajectory following access to housing must also be studied: it is the performance of Housing First itself that will be definitively recorded **by monitoring rehoused people over time.**

Solidarity Nights will be extended to new towns. These annual counts of homeless people were held **in 40 towns in 2023.** They are useful for reporting on the situation on a given night and produce qualitative data that are necessary for adapting public policy as closely as possible to needs.

3

Speeding up access to housing and offering support pathways combining housing, employment and health

Continuing efforts to provide rapid access to social housing

Allocation of social housing to households

This is an effective tool for speeding up the implementation of Housing First, and provides permanent solutions for tens of thousands of people each year to get off the streets and out of extreme poverty.

New targets will be set to maintain the momentum by mobilising all reservation agents.

The reform of the fees charged by CHRSS is designed to encourage support for people on the road to housing, and to recognise the expertise of establishments that have developed specialised support services. The deployment of "CHRSS hors les murs" (CHRSS outside the walls) support services (support teams working directly with housed households), a tool for smoothing the pathway, will be accelerated.



The second Logement d'abord plan continues the

ambitious objectives for access to housing for homeless people and strengthens the **partnerships organised around the SIAO.**

All players and regions will be given the tools they need to accelerate the **Logement d'Abord (Housing First) with 500 new posts for the SIAO, day centres and outreach services.**

Modernising and strengthening social monitoring

Social monitoring services (day centres, outreach workers, the 115 emergency number) are **essential local players** in the fight against non-use of services and the prevention of extreme marginality. These organisations need to be supported to forge closer links with the **various players involved in social inclusion and, in particular, to develop their skills in helping homeless people find housing**, avoiding the need to move on to accommodation as much as possible.

Following on from the SIAO instruction published in 2022, these structures will be called upon to play an important role in ensuring the effectiveness of the objective of systematic social assessments for homeless people as soon as they are identified.

The next step is to start providing support directly from the street, without waiting for the person to be taken into accommodation, and even to **continue this support with the same teams once the person has moved into housing.**

To achieve this, **a plan will be launched to strengthen and modernise social surveillance. It will increase the capacity for professional support in day centres and outreach services** and increase the territorial coverage of these services (or increase their number in the most densely populated areas).

A plan to modernise the 115 emergency number will be implemented in order to secure and improve the service provided to users. Its operation requires a major overhaul at all levels (governance, technical support, doctrine and processes, resources) to ensure a public service that is more secure, better treated and more efficient for users and provides useful data for steering public policy.

Facilitating the adoption of Housing First by regions and professionals according to their needs

Housing First is based on **a strong partnership at local level and between the various players.** This mobilisation must be maintained. It will be strengthened with a view to proposing solutions adapted to the challenges of each region.

The development of the "Un chez-soi d'abord" scheme in medium-sized towns and rural areas is a major objective to ensure better territorial coverage and better meet people's needs.

Adapting the existing model will provide **a practical response to situations of extreme exclusion** (long street experience, severe psychological problems, addiction), while taking into account the characteristics of these areas.

In addition, the policy of reducing the number of shanty towns inhabited by people from European Union member states will be stepped up, with **continued financial and technical support for the areas involved, increased efforts to get children into school and wider deployment of the digital shanty town reduction platform in the context of the implementation of a new European directive on access to water.**

This policy is part of France's response to the 2020-2030 European framework for equality, inclusion and participation of the Roma, of which the fight against anti-gypsyism is also a priority. **A roadmap and its coordination will be adapted to the specific characteristics of the French overseas territories, in particular French Guiana and Mayotte.**

The "Territoires de mise en œuvre accélérée du Logement d'abord" ("Territories for accelerated implementation of Housing First"), which spearhead public policy at local level, will continue to receive support in the coming years. The successes of these partnerships between the State and local authorities must now be put on a more permanent footing in order to implement multi-year Housing First strategies on the ground.

Lastly, it is **essential to provide all partners with the tools they need to support changes in practice in the AHI sector, and to ensure that all stakeholders are acculturated to the principles of Housing First. A training programme will be developed with the aim of reaching out more widely to key professionals.**

It will be enriched by capitalising on the results of the experimentation of the schemes in the call for expressions of interest **"Support for people living on the margins of society"**. As real innovation laboratories for guaranteeing access to accommodation and housing that adapts to the needs of each person, whatever their difficulties, needs and wishes, the evaluations underway will help to **identify the essential elements to be disseminated in the sector** and to decide on the sustainability and possible deployment of these structures.

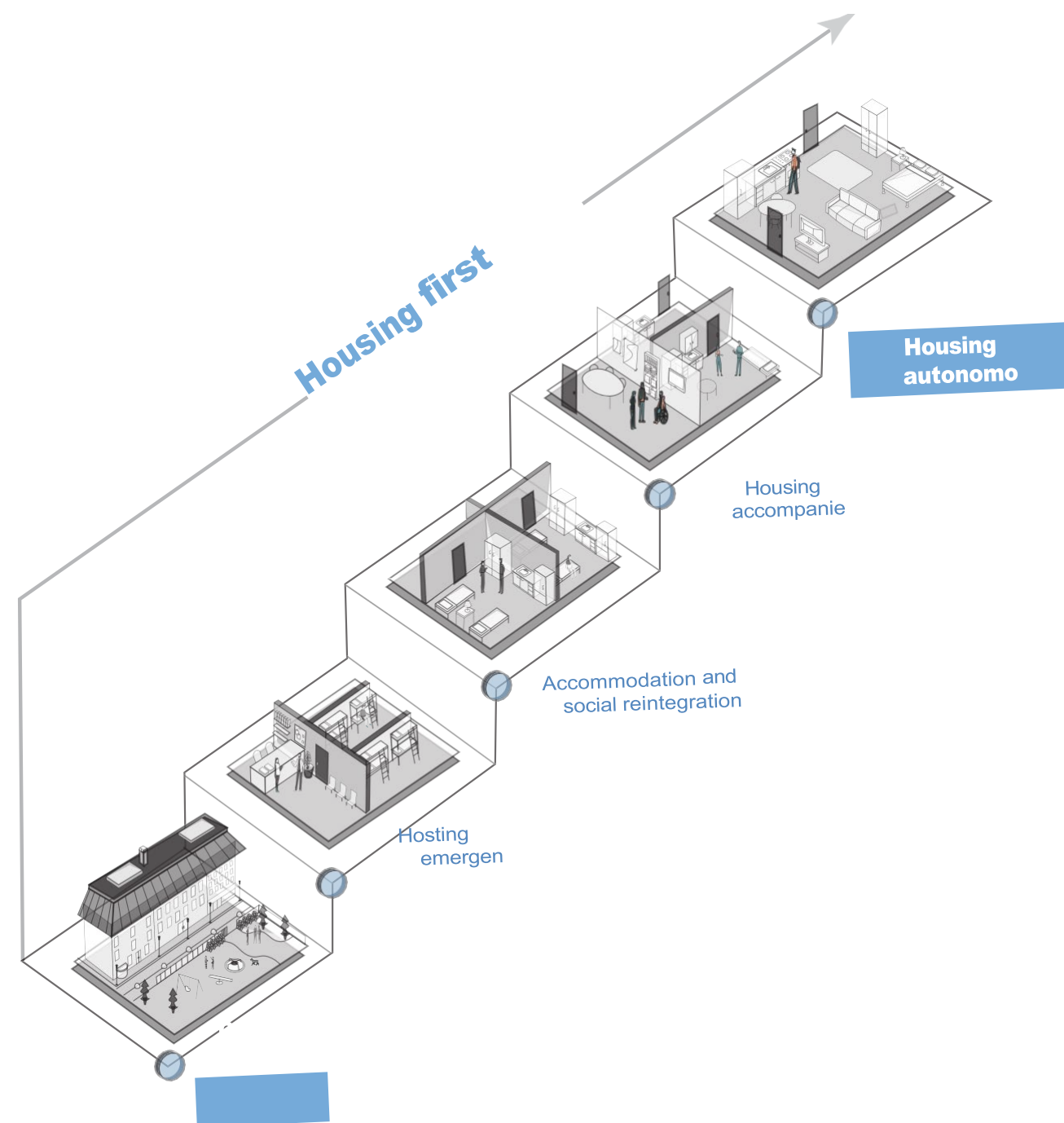
From the staircase to Housing First

Making the SIAO the hub of support services to and in housing

In order to provide appropriate and seamless support pathways, from the street to housing, we need to strengthen active coordination between services and the strategic alignment of the various funding bodies. The SIAO will evolve into **genuine operational platforms** that will facilitate the day-to-day links between the various support professionals.

Links will need to be strengthened with the network of partners covering all needs and target groups: specialist associations, landlords, local authorities, health and employment agencies, family allowance funds and national health insurance funds, youth support agencies, etc. The challenge is to enable the SIAO to provide a high-quality public service that does not focus solely on emergency management, but is capable of building real pathways to integration for homeless people, taking into account the person's overall situation.

Closer links with other sectors will be facilitated by the recruitment, on an experimental basis, of **thematic referents for pathways to employment and care.** The aim is to **facilitate joint support and knowledge between partners, improve responsiveness, prevent situations from deteriorating and avoid breakdowns.** Particular attention will be paid to links with economic integration structures and to the challenges of ageing in conjunction with specialised services.



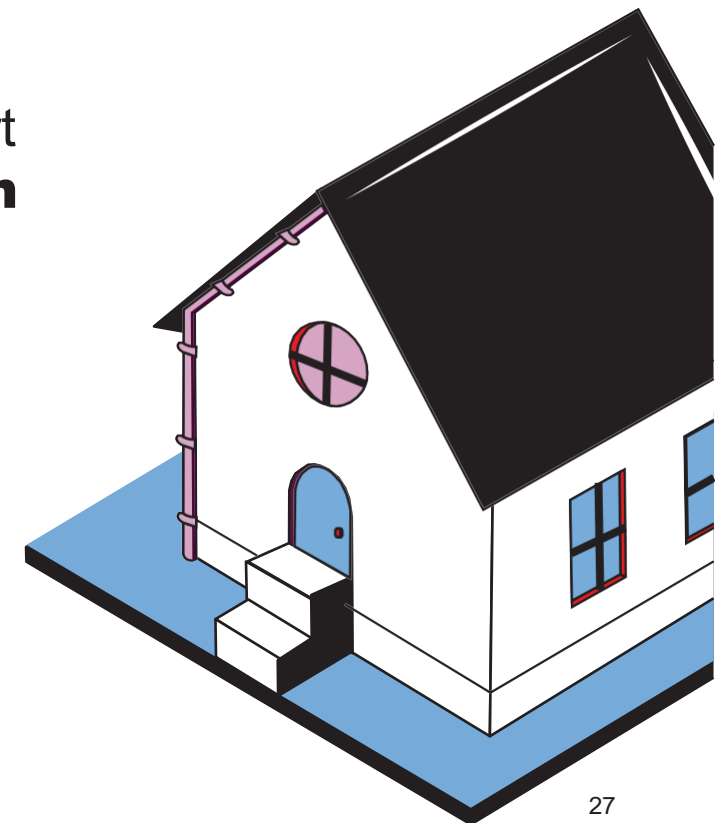
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**Assessment of the first
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Housing First,
it's all about housing

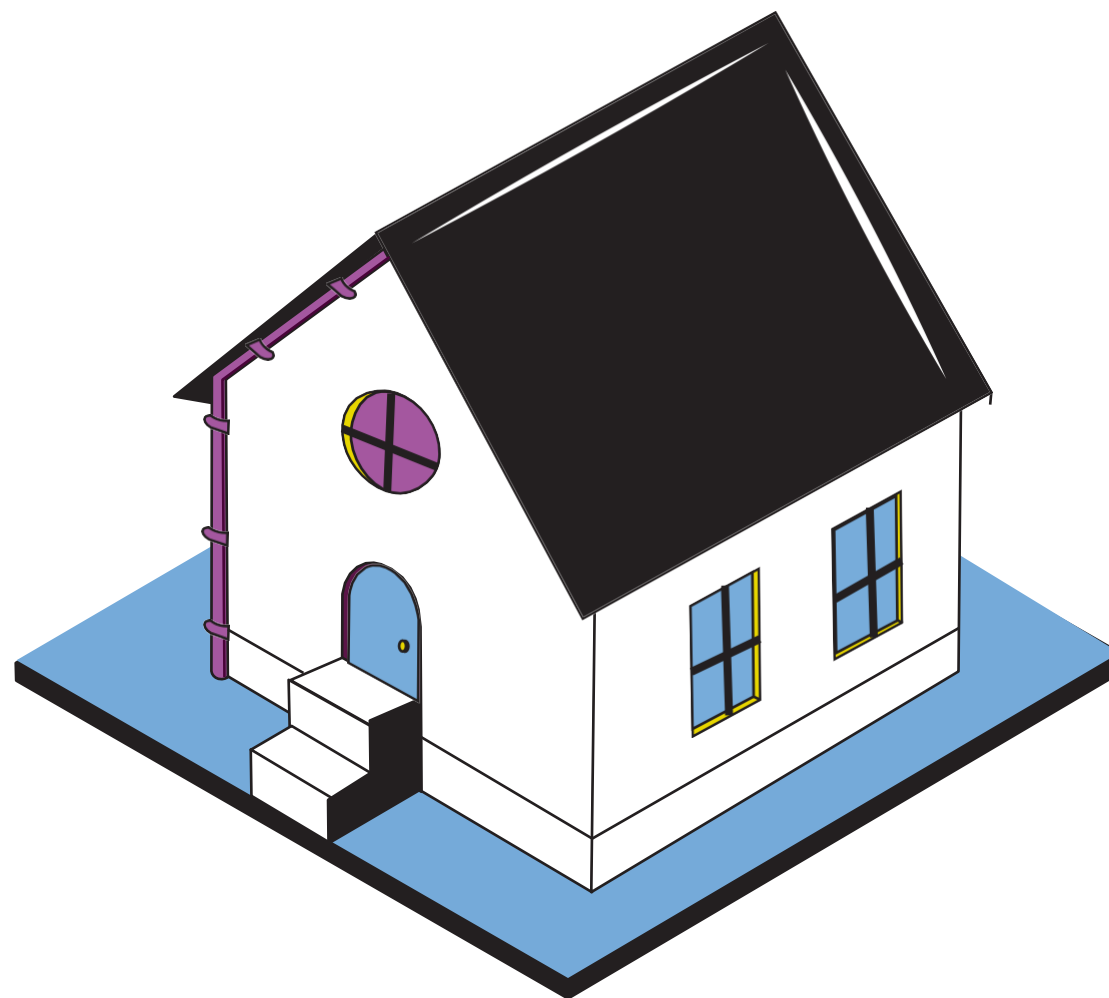
**Support tailored to individual
needs:**
key to inclusion and access to
housing for all

Partnership at the heart
of **the implementation
of Housing First**

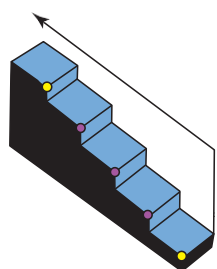


The first Housing First plan (2017-2022):

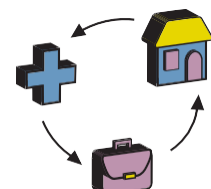
5 years of transforming policy to combat homelessness



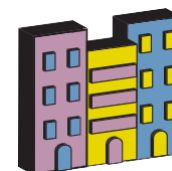
Key principles



Access to housing as quickly as possible, with as few intermediate stages as possible



Encouraging multidisciplinary approaches
Health-Employment-Housing



Enabling people to access and remain in housing thanks to appropriate support, without prejudging an "inability to live".



Reaching out to the most disadvantaged sections of the population and preventing breakdowns, including rental evictions

The State invests in the fight against homelessness



2.9 billion euros in 2022

for accommodation and access to housing for homeless people, an increase of **50%** since 2017

Adapted housing

499m by 2022

Hosting

2.1 billion in 2022

SIAO and 115

76m in 2022

Day centres

74m in 2022

Outreach

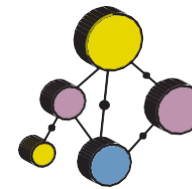
45m by 2022

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all the players in the regions by
positioning the
SIAO as shared tools for providing an
appropriate response to the needs of
homeless people



Housing First means housing first

Tens of thousands of new solutions for homeless people

To reduce the number of households on the streets or in hostels, we need to provide housing that can accommodate people on very low incomes. That's why the government has made the ramping up of affordable housing a major focus of the Housing First plan.

After five years of implementing Housing First, **the results confirm the collective mobilisation around this national strategy.** There has been an increase in the number of projects run by associations and social landlords, supported by government departments and guided by local objectives.

With more than 40,000 new intermediation rental places created between 2018 and 2022, **an increase of 118% compared with the existing stock in 2017**, the Housing First Plan has demonstrated the effectiveness of a strategy to diversify the supply of affordable rental accommodation towards the private rental sector.

Tens of thousands of new solutions for homeless people. As a complement to what social landlords can offer, rental intermediation mobilises a segment of the housing stock that is often less accessible to people in serious difficulty. To achieve this, the government relies in particular on the expertise of social housing agencies, which have expanded rapidly over the past five years.

The boom in boarding houses is another key feature of the first Housing First plan, with more than **7,200 new places opened in five years**, representing a 48% increase in the existing stock.

There are now **more than 1,000 boarding houses** throughout France, offering a new home to isolated people who, in addition to their individual accommodation, benefit from communal spaces and the presence of state-funded house hosts who help to create social links and make daily life easier. By combining a personal home with community support, boarding houses are proving every day that they are an effective and useful tool for giving people back their power to act.

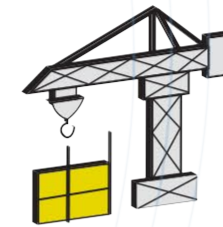
Finally, the **Logement d'abord plan has supported the development of social residences**, immediate housing solutions for disadvantaged households whose resources and social situation make it impossible to envisage access to mainstream housing in the short term. To this end, **a government roadmap has been drawn up jointly by government departments, those involved in supported housing and local and regional authorities, with the aim of boosting the production of these residences.** By aiming to remove the obstacles to the development of social residences (lack of available land, difficulties in setting up projects, particularities of the economic balance, etc.), the **roadmap pursues the ambition of strengthening the integration of this offer into the Housing First policy.**

State-funded intermediary rental spaces



74 000
places in 2022
34,000 seats in 2017

Places in boarding houses



22 700
places in 2022
15,500 seats in 2016

Access to social housing: prioritising people homelessness that is bearing fruit

While the recent period has been marked by a **downward trend in social housing allocations (-10% in five years due to a drop in stock turnover), the proportion of allocations made to homeless households increased by almost 70% between 2017 and 2022.**

With more than **122,000** social housing allocations to homeless people since 2018, **the social housing stock is the main driver of access to independent housing for people living in shelters or on the streets**, reflecting its importance in the Housing First strategy.

These results demonstrate the strong mobilisation of all the housing players on the ground, and in particular the State services, which have made extensive use of their own quota of social housing to accommodate homeless people.

Linked to the existence of a supply of social housing at very low rent levels, the increase in allocations for homeless people is based on the development of PLAI and PLAI adapted housing. These rents are very affordable thanks to housing subsidies.

While the health crisis has slowed the issue of approvals for new projects, it is worth highlighting the growth in low-income social housing (PLAI adapté), which now accounts for 8% of all new approvals for very low-income housing (PLAI), compared with just 2.5% in 2017.

The combination of an affordable housing supply and a proactive allocation strategy for homeless people will speed up their access to housing and improve the flow of accommodation, making it easier for people in distress to find immediate shelter.



8%
of PLAI adapted to
of PLAI production in 2022
2.5% in 2017



122 300
social housing allocations
between 2018 and 2022
85,500 between 2013 and 2017

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A strong commitment to prevention residential disruption for victims of violence by encouraging their rapid rehousing



30 000
housing allocations
social services for victims of
domestic violence from
September 2019

10 000
accommodation places
and adapted housing
reserved for women
who are victims of
violence and their
children.
doubling **between 2017
and 2022**

Allocations of social housing to victims of domestic violence increased steadily during the course of the Housing First plan, and were further strengthened following the Grenelle conference on domestic violence. Despite the increase in the number of applicants and the overall drop in the number of homes let each year, allocations to women victims of domestic violence have been rising since 2017 and have stabilised at a high level. Between 2015 and 2021, the annual volume of social housing allocations reporting "domestic violence" as a reason for allocation has almost tripled, reaching more than 11,500 in 2021. **Following the launch of the Grenelle in September 2019, more than 30,000 social housing units have been allocated to women victims of violence in 3 years**, demonstrating the commitment of all housing stakeholders. These rehousing now represent more than **2.6%** of total allocations, and in almost **80% of cases** concern women with dependent children.

The number of places in accommodation and suitable housing to ensure the immediate safety of women victims of violence and their children has doubled between 2017 and 2021, to reach 10,000 seats. To ensure a better reception and To ensure that women receive appropriate care, an online training programme has been developed to raise awareness of violence against women in mixed-sex hostels. It should enable shelter staff to prevent such violence and improve the support offered.

Access to housing for refugees : a vehicle for integration republican success

Since 2015, the policy for the reception and integration of refugees has been stepped up to support the reception of a growing number of people in France. With more than 54,000 housing units mobilised in 5 years, enabling the rehousing of almost 110,000 refugees, the State has bet on housing to build a solid integration policy.

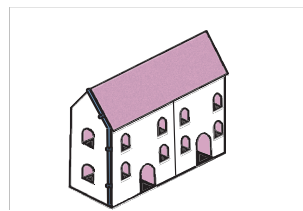
Through the "Cohabitations solidaires" scheme, the French government supports the hosting of refugees in private homes or in shared accommodation with French citizens. A key factor in rapid and successful integration, this mobilisation of civil society has already enabled 1,500 refugees to be welcomed since 2017, and is set to increase in number in the years to come.

Lastly, the State has ensured that it has provided strong, rapid and practical responses to the crises, which have required the coordination of players and the exceptional mobilisation of housing solutions.

For example, Dihal piloted the APAGAN scheme to guide Afghan refugees towards housing.

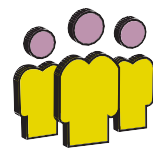
In February 2022, Russia's invasion of Ukraine immediately led to a movement of solidarity at European Union level for the reception of war displaced persons, in which France took part by providing emergency solutions and more permanent integration measures.

Of the 100,000 displaced persons initially received and cared for in accommodation (collective or public), 26,500 have already been able to access housing. This mobilisation illustrates the responsiveness of the entire chain of partners (local authorities, social landlords, private individuals, businesses, etc.) in offering dignified solutions to a particularly vulnerable population, 80% of whom are women and children.



64 000

accommodation mobilised for refugees and displaced from Ukraine between 2017 and



FOCUS

The "citizen accommodation" scheme: the solidarity of French citizens with Ukrainian refugees

26 500

Ukrainian displaced persons housed at 31 December 2022

10 000

displaced Ukrainians accommodated in private homes with the support of an association by 31 December 2022

2022



The Ukrainian crisis immediately led to an outpouring of solidarity from French citizens, who came forward in large numbers to welcome families fleeing the conflict into their homes. Faced with the influx of displaced people, the help provided by these private volunteers in providing accommodation proved decisive. **With more than 10,000 displaced Ukrainians staying directly and permanently in private homes, public accommodation is a major means of helping displaced people to find a place to live.**

To support this spontaneous outpouring of solidarity, **the Government has decided to provide exceptional assistance to people sheltering displaced Ukrainians.**

d between 2017 and 2022

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Support tailored to individual needs: the key to integration and access to housing

Access to housing for people with mental health problems: "Un chez-soi d'abord" ("A

"Un chez-soi d'abord" is aimed at the most **vulnerable homeless people (with severe mental health problems and addictions)** who are not covered by conventional support services. The scheme **offers direct access to accommodation from the street**, with **intensive, multidisciplinary support**.

An independent scientific study¹ confirmed in 2016 that this strategy was **genuinely effective. 80% of people remained in their homes**, with an improvement in their quality of life and state of health. There was also a significant reduction in the length of their hospital stays and an overall more efficient intervention for public spending.

Following these conclusions, the scheme was made permanent in 2016, and since 2017 the government has deployed **2,220 new places as part of the Housing First plan**, initially targeting the **main French cities** and then **medium-sized towns**. The results obtained during the experimental phase have been maintained on all sites, confirming the relevance and usefulness of this solution.

"Un chez-soi d'abord" can also be adapted to **less densely populated areas**. Without changing the essential principles, the aim is to **adapt practices to local constraints**, particularly geographical ones. The aim is to provide equal access for everyone across the country over the next few years, **with new sites in rural areas and small towns**.



2 570

"Un chez-soi d'abord" places in 2022 in 32 cities

350 places in 2017

FOCUS

39 sites in France to support 1,000 people living on the margins of society towards independent housing.

"I know that I don't have to sleep wherever I want, squatting all over the place. I just go home and close the door."



Launched by the Government at the end of 2020, the "Accompagnement des personnes en situation de grande marginalité" ("Support for people living on the margins of society") projects are experimenting with innovative approaches to support and accommodation to meet the expectations and needs of people for whom existing services, particularly accommodation, are not or are no longer suitable. By enabling people who were previously excluded from mainstream services to return to support, these schemes aim to give them back the power to take action to facilitate their access to housing.

By capitalising on the momentum generated by the lessons learned from the health crisis, the support offered meets the needs of homeless people who are the furthest removed from the integration system, who are particularly vulnerable because of a long history of street life or a combination of health problems (including mental health) and addictions. As a result, **the operating methods sometimes depart from usual practices to better meet expectations**: sometimes original housing (tiny houses, mobile homes), flexible internal rules drawn up with the residents, acceptance of animals and support for harm reduction. The multi-disciplinary teams are invited to offer non-coercive support, respecting people's choices, developing their power to act and working towards recovery. Access to housing is an objective.

Finally, by offering previously disaffected and marginalised people a new place to live, these facilities help to pacify relations in the towns where they are deployed.

39

systems have been launched in all regions of mainland France and in three overseas territories

1 000

people in situations of extreme marginality

1. Tinland A, Loubière S, Boucekine M, Boyer L, Fond G, Girard V, Auquier P (2020). Effectiveness of a housing support team intervention with a recovery- oriented approach on hospital and emergency department use by homeless people with severe mental illness: a randomised controlled trial. Epidemiology and Psychiatric Sciences 29, e169, 1-11

Preventing break-ups : the importance of

Preventing evictions to avoid losing your home

To combat homelessness, we need to identify and prevent the difficulties that can lead to people losing their homes. **With this in mind, preventing evictions is a major focus of Housing First.**

The Logement d'abord (Housing First) plan has substantially improved prevention tools, by strengthening support systems for tenants in difficulty and supporting landlords affected by rent arrears, particularly in the context of the health crisis.

Unprecedented resources have been deployed by the State: **73 project managers**, funded to the tune of €3.7 million, have been put in place in **69 départements**, to strengthen the Commissions de coordination des actions de prévention des expulsions locatives (CCAPEX) from 2021.

20 million has been allocated to the national compensation fund for landlords affected by crisis management measures.

Since 2021, **26 mobile teams** have been deployed in the largest conurbations to reach out to tenants in private housing who are in arrears with their rent and who are not known to the social services.

At the end of the first year of implementation, the initial results are very positive, with **3,000 households monitored, 800 landlords contacted and more than 600 unpaid bills resolved** thanks to this outreach approach, combining the skills of social workers and legal experts.

In addition to the resources deployed, **13,000 eviction procedures and 12,000 court decisions were avoided between 2016 and 2019 thanks to the ramping up of the eviction prevention policy under Housing First.** During the Covid crisis, the Government's preventive action enabled a historic reduction in the number of evictions in 2020 (-50%) and 2021 (-25%), while supporting a gradual and controlled resumption of the management of eviction proceedings in 2022. Taken together, these actions have made it possible to avoid the wave of evictions and the annual doubling in the number of evictions feared at the start of the crisis.

At the same time, Dihal has contributed to improving knowledge of trends in rental arrears and to improving the prevention of evictions by running **the National Observatory of Rental Arrears with all the national partners concerned.**

Significant **work has** also been undertaken to **rationalise the EXPLOC information system**, which is responsible for the national management of the eviction prevention procedure, in order to improve, in the short term, the ability to identify and take early action on tenants who have not paid their rent.

Finally, **work has been carried out to improve knowledge of the housing solidarity funds** managed by the departmental councils and metropolitan areas in order to improve the arrangements for settling rental debts.

Working with young people to prevent situations from deteriorating

Young adults face **many difficulties** when it comes to finding accommodation, especially if they have a **combination of social and health vulnerabilities** (lack of stable financial resources, poor health, addictions, illiteracy, lack of social and professional networks, experience in child protection institutions, etc.). For these people, **the risk of breakdowns that could rapidly lead to homelessness is particularly high.**

The "Un chez-soi d'abord" study showed that **half of the 700 people** tracked had experienced **a first episode of homelessness before the age of 21 and a half.** Already in 2012, of the 66,000 homeless people born in France recorded by INSEE, 26% were former children placed in child protection care.

Housing is a major lever for social and professional integration, and a prerequisite for empowerment.

In this respect, access to housing for the most vulnerable young people is a priority for the State, which is taking action through **a combined health-employment-housing approach that is** particularly appropriate for promoting the integration of young people.

To reach **the most vulnerable young people**, who have no income, are far from employment and have a combination of psycho-social difficulties, the "Young people in difficulty" section of the **Youth Commitment Contract (Contrat d'Engagement pour les Jeunes - CEJ)** has been set up.

In conjunction with local missions, **the projects selected by the end of 2022 will help more than 24,000 people find their way into the world of work**, including support for health, mobility and housing.

More than 13,000 young people are concerned by this last aspect, which benefits from a specific reinforcement of **€10m** in addition to the mobilisation of credits and measures of common law. A dedicated "Young people - CEJ Young people in crisis" adviser has also been created in each SIAO to facilitate the decompartmentalisation of interventions and the search for concrete housing solutions for young people.

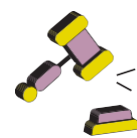
Finally, **to reduce homelessness among young people suffering from mental health problems, two experimental sites**

In 2019, "Un chez-soi d'abord Jeunes" centres will open in Lille and Toulouse. With the aim of **taking action at the earliest possible stage in a young person's wandering pathway, preventing mental health problems from worsening and prolonging street life**, the scheme is already having **a real preventive effect.** At 12 months, all the young people supported have found accommodation and 91% remain in employment with a significant increase in their financial resources and access to employment or training.



3 000

households assisted in one year
by mobile teams



13 000

procedures avoided
between
2016 and 2019



13 000

young people targeted by an EYC - young
people on the margins of society
will specifically benefit from
housing-related support



110

places in the 2 experimental sites
"A home first for young people"

Supporting people : a pillar of Housing First

Rapid and easy access to housing depends largely on the ability to offer social support tailored to the needs of each individual, before, during and after rehousing. **The added value of support is twofold: working on a strengths-based approach aimed at restoring people's confidence and power to act, and working with landlords to prevent tenancy risks.**

With this in mind, through the first Logement d'abord plan, the State supported **efforts to improve the territorial governance of support.** This support for local authorities "Territoires de mise en œuvre accélérée du Logement d'abord" has enabled the **creation of regional support platforms** designed to coordinate or pool resources and facilities.

These innovative tools have strengthened **the partnership approach at local level** to ensure that access to housing is the first step in a more comprehensive integration programme, and to ensure that housing is maintained over time.

More broadly, **the Housing First plan has enabled progress to be made in structuring simultaneous support for employment and housing, as** employment is a key factor in securing rehousing and social integration. This is the purpose of the COACH programme, which aims to provide enhanced, individualised and seamless support for people in shelters in their search for employment and housing. The aim is to combine the logic of We are also working to combine the "Housing First" approach with the "Employment First" approach by empowering people to take action.

As part of the **Logement d'abord (Housing First) plan, the government has reformed the Fonds national d'accompagnement vers et dans le logement (FNAVDL - National Fund to Support People Moving Towards and Into Housing),** with the aim of increasing its resources and effectiveness. The reform has resulted in **a doubling of the fund's resources** between 2019 and 2021, to almost €50 million, thanks to the financial support provided by social landlords through the caisse de garantie du logement locatif social (€15 million) and Action Logement (€10 million). Thanks to the ramping up of the FNAVDL, **more than 26,000 households will have received support by 2022,** both to help them gain access to housing and to keep them there.

Inclusion of the people concerned

As a long-standing supporter of the participatory approach adopted by the people concerned, Dihal has for several years been supporting **the implementation of the National and Regional Councils of Supported and Accompanied Persons (CNPA and CRPA).** The link with these bodies was particularly evident during the health crisis, when the delegates created and contributed to **a digital platform for collecting testimonies.**

This direct feedback made it possible to measure **the importance of working with the delegates to adapt public policies** to the real needs of the people who are furthest from the systems. This initiative, to which Dihal has been particularly attentive, has helped to identify certain difficulties encountered in the regions, such as the refusal of service vouchers in certain shops.

FOCUS

Enhancing the value of social work, a prerequisite for effective support



**+ More than
€106m**

were paid in 2022 for
**finance the long-term
upgrading of socio-educational
professionals in the Shelter and
Integration sector**

28 000

FTEs working as
with a socio-educational support
role have received an increase
of €183 net per month

For several years now, social work has been under unprecedented strain. At a time when support is at the heart of the Housing First plan, the attractiveness of the Shelter-Accommodation-Inclusion (SAI) sector is fundamental to achieving the desired objectives, by enabling professionals to carry out their work in the best possible conditions.

The government is committed to raising salaries in the sector. In the AHI sector, more than €106 million has been paid out in 2022 (€150 million in 2023) to finance the permanent salary increases resulting from the "Ségur" plan for the social and medico-social sector. Since 1 April 2022, almost 28,000 FTEs working primarily in socio-educational support have benefited from an additional €183 net per month. Similarly, the transposition of the rise in the civil service index point to the health, social and medico-social sector will enable the sector's wage bill to be increased by 3%.



50 M€

committed to support
to and within housing (AVDL) in 2022



26 000

assisted households
in 2022

The SIAO, the keystone of the public de la Rue au Logement

Strengthening SIAO partnership governance to improve access to housing

The Service intégré d'accueil et d'orientation (SIAO) is the "keystone" operator of the public Street to Housing Service in each département. It is responsible for regulating and coordinating public policy to combat homelessness, within the framework of renewed governance. The government instruction of 31 March 2022 sets out a new strategic and operational framework for the SIAO and establishes public policy performance targets. One of the measures set out in this instruction is the creation of a Strategic Partnership Committee, which is currently being set up in most départements. It brings together the State, voluntary local authorities, representatives of associations in the AHI sector, social landlords, the ARS and those involved in providing access to healthcare for people in precarious situations, particularly mobile services.

The resources of the SIAO have been increased, with **150 new FTEs financed in 2021, in particular to strengthen the missions of monitoring pathways and access to housing, and a further 100 dedicated to young people in 2022.** In 2023, training sessions are planned for SIAO staff and government departments on the implementation of the March 2022 instruction, and more generally on Housing First.

Coordinating and consolidating social monitoring

The instruction of 31 March 2022 reaffirms the role of the SIAO in coordinating social monitoring and sets the objective of a **social assessment for all. Social monitoring services** (day centres, outreach services, 115 emergency number) are **as close as possible to homeless people and are essential in the fight against non-use and extreme marginality.**

This sector received a boost during the first Housing First Plan: **€24.8 million from France Relance was used to fund modernisation and rehabilitation work in 161 day centres, bringing them up to standard, adapting spaces to their uses and the number of people using them, embellishing and refurbishing facilities, renovating heating systems, etc.**

The budget allocated to **outreach services and day centres has been increased by a further €50 million between 2017 and 2022 (+75%).** The professionalisation of the sector was accompanied by the publication in 2018 of a reference document on **the missions and evaluation of maraudes and Samu Sociaux**, co-written by the DGCS, Dihal, the Fédération des acteurs de la solidarité and the Fédération nationale des Samu Sociaux.

Improving knowledge of homeless people

To implement Housing First effectively, we need to know the needs, profiles and pathways of people who are housed and homeless, so that we can provide the right accommodation and services for them.

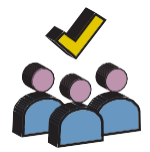
To this end, a number of local authorities have set up operations to count the number of homeless people, a method that originated in Anglo-Saxon countries and was introduced for the first time by the City of Paris in 2018.

Following the joint publication in 2021 by INSEE and Dihal of a methodological guide designed to help local authorities organise similar events in the future, **the State led the organisation of the first Nuit Nationale de la Solidarité (National Night of Solidarity), which brought together around twenty towns in January 2022 and around forty in 2023.**

Several "Housing First Accelerated Implementation Areas" have set up **local homelessness observatories**, to be able to share needs in real time by collecting, consolidating and exploiting all relevant data.



24,8 M€
to finance work
to modernise day
centres



150
Additional FTEs
in SIAO



100
dedicated referents
"Young people - CEJ
Young people in crisis



40
participating towns
at the Nuit Nationale de la
Solidarité in 2023

Partnership at the heart of implementing Housing First

The partnership between the State and local as the driving force behind the homelessness

The Housing First plan is designed by and for the regions: each region's experience enriches the national strategy, which in turn provides a framework for action and the resources that will enable them to adopt the new model and find appropriate responses to their own problems.

Strengthening the operational partnership between government departments and local and regional authorities has been a priority since the launch of the Housing First plan.

The plan is national in scope and applies to the whole country. However, since 2017, 44 local authorities have volunteered to implement the plan.

accelerated implementation of Housing First. All the players in the field have worked towards a common vision that implements the national strategy by harnessing the different skills and resources of each player. As a result, a number of concrete projects have been launched, including platforms for capturing private housing for rental intermediation, the creation of enhanced support systems to help homeless young people find and stay in accommodation, the creation of family guesthouses, the setting up of multidisciplinary mobile teams to reach out to homeless people who no longer use services, the development of "housing first" action plans, and so on.

training programmes for local professionals, etc. The local action plan, led by a dedicated coordinator, is the result of an agreement between the decentralised government departments and the local authorities.

The State has encouraged these initiatives with funding of **€46 million over the duration of the first Housing First plan (2018-2022)**, dedicated to engineering and experimentation in addition to the State's ordinary law credits. It has also **run the network** (themed meetings, regional clubs) and provided close monitoring and personalised technical support at the level of

national (management dialogues, special Dihal contact for each territory).

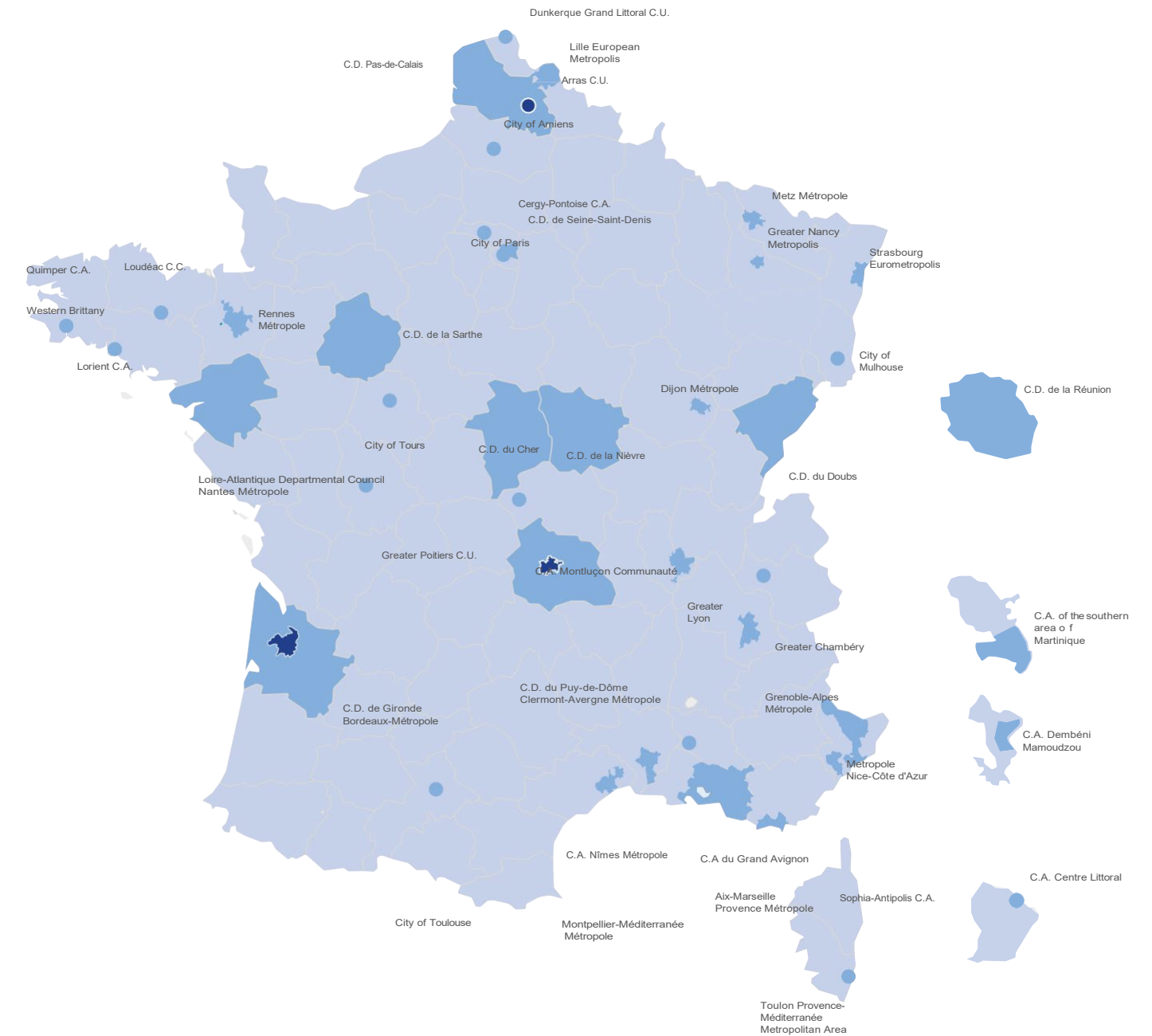
To maintain this momentum, the Government has announced that it would continue to support the "Accelerated Implementation Territories", to enable everyone to accelerate the projects deployed and to promote the establishment of

structural changes.

€
46 M€

dedicated to supporting the Territoires de mise en accelerated implementation of "Housing First" between 2018 and 2022, in addition to general funding

44 territories involved in the implementation accelerated implementation of the



Encouraging momentum Housing First initiative launched in Overseas France



Extreme poverty has different faces in the French overseas departments and regions. The challenges of Housing First are therefore specific to these regions and require tailored measures and support.

Over the last five years, we have been able to build a new context for action: the launch of the experiment in adapted very social rental housing and relay villages in response to the problems of shanty towns in French Guiana and Mayotte, and the introduction of specific personalised housing assistance for social residences, family guest houses and young workers' hostels.

Special financial efforts have been made. These have led to an increase in the number of general accommodation places (in Mayotte: +600 places in five years) or targeted at "women victims of violence", the construction of accommodation facilities, the upgrading of centres and the refurbishment of day centres thanks to France Relance, the creation of more than 1,500 new intermediary rental places and more than 300 new boarding house places.

The **national plans are deployed by adapting to the challenges of each context:**

Deployment of the "Un chez-soi d'abord" scheme: 100 places created on Réunion and 55 places created on Martinique.

Call for expressions of interest: "Support for people living on the margins of society": On Reunion Island, launch of a 24-place site, in French Guiana (Cayenne) creation of a 30-place site for people leaving prison, and in Martinique, installation of a system underway.

Accelerated implementation of Housing First: Dembéli-Mamoudzou (Mayotte) will be included from 2018, followed by the Communauté d'agglomération Centre Littoral (Guyane), the Communauté d'agglomération Espace Sud Martinique and the Conseil départemental de La Réunion in 2021.

Support for public policy on preventing rental eviction: in each DROM, funding for CCAPEX project managers, and a mobile prevention team at La Réunion.

Deployment of the slum clearance platform in overseas France: initially in Mayotte and French Guiana, the two departments most affected.



1 500
new places



rental intermediation

The "Medium-sized towns" plan: territorial solidarity, a driving force access to housing for displaced persons in Ukraine

The "Medium-sized towns" plan, deployed as part of the Ukrainian crisis, gives an idea of the possibilities offered by partnership working between the State, local authorities, social landlords and associations.

100,000 people arrived in France in the space of a few weeks, rapidly concentrating in the cities that were already under the greatest housing pressure (Paris and Nice in particular). The government has put in place a strategy based on directing Ukrainian households towards areas with less housing pressure.

In this context, the **support of all the local partners proved to be decisive in convincing the displaced persons of the advantages of moving to medium-sized towns**, while their relative unfamiliarity with France reinforced their desire to stay in Paris or the Alpes-Maritimes, where the Ukrainian diaspora is present.

Launched in June 2022 and supported by the **"Toute la France vous accueille" (All of France welcomes you) advertising campaign**, the Villes moyennes (Medium-sized towns) plan is based on **local initiatives**: provision of free housing by local authorities, temporary rent reductions in the social housing stock, and support in finding jobs in shortage in the host regions.

At the end of December 2022, six months after the roll-out of the Medium-sized Cities Plan, **around 80% of the homes occupied by Ukrainian households were located in a city with a population of less than 100,000, i.e. almost 7,000 homes.**



300
new places



of boarding houses

8 600

occupied housing
by displaced Ukrainians

80%

of homes are located in a city of
less than 100,000 inhabitants

The CLIL programme: a new start for people who are homeless, an opportunity for rural areas

The **Logement d'abord (Housing First)** plan has developed programmes to encourage homeless people to move to towns offering employment and housing opportunities, to help reduce the pressure on metropolitan areas.

The **EMILE programme (Engagés pour la Mobilité et l'Insertion par le Logement et l'Emploi - Committed to Mobility and Integration through Housing and Employment)** offers homeless people living in Île-de-France personalised support to help them find work and accommodation in a host area where recruitment is under pressure and there is a shortage of affordable housing. This mobility represents an economic and social opportunity for the host areas.

Thanks to the **mobilisation of volunteer départements to welcome** people from the Île-de-France region, who benefit from a n immersion and discovery stay to validate their choice of new living area, the **EMILE programme offers a new start to households in situations of great insecurity.**

Supported for up to six months after settling in the host area, each applicant benefits from intensive, personalised monitoring designed to ensure their long-term integration. **Partner companies are on hand to provide new arrivals with access to employment,** demonstrating the benefits of close cooperation between the housing and employment sectors.

More broadly, the **CLIL programme works to reduce the divide between urban and rural areas.** In this way, it makes residential mobility one of the responses to the objective of territorial rebalancing, and demonstrates the value of partnerships between regions in reducing homelessness.



The CLIL programme currently offers 9 host territories:

- Ain
- Allier
- Cantal
- Dear
- Indre
- Maine-et-Loire
- Lozère
- Savoie
- Seine-Maritime

Links with the health sector

Keeping people with vulnerabilities and life trajectories fraught with breakdowns in their homes **requires a stronger partnership between the health and housing sectors.**

To this end, experimental multi-disciplinary **mobile** health and social **teams** are being deployed to help tenants who are vulnerable in their homes.

Their actions are based on the principles of **outreach** and the detection of warning signals. On the front line: caretakers, neighbours, etc. The aim of these schemes is to **re-establish contact with people in vulnerable situations** to help them find appropriate solutions, improve residential peace and quiet and provide operational support to landlords. **The aim is to help tenants stay in their homes while improving relations with their neighbours.**



Deployed in **several Paris arrondissements, the Intersectional Liaison Teams for Support between Housing and Care (ELIAHS)** intervene with residents reported as potentially in a deteriorated psychosocial situation, with the tenant's agreement, to assess the overall situation and, if necessary, propose the introduction of appropriate care, combined with social support. The aim is twofold: to enable the resident to keep their home, and to improve their personal and financial situation.



In **Dijon, the Mental Health Home Intervention Unit**, made up of a social worker, a nurse and a clinical psychologist, works with tenants of social housing who are experiencing a combination of psychological and social difficulties. The aim is to **promote continuity of support for these people, who often have a break in their medical care, by offering them the opportunity to resume a course of treatment, thereby reducing the need for emergency hospitalisation, often under duress.**

Slum clearance : an example of a successful

A new government strategy for slum clearance has been implemented from 2018. In order to break the counter-productive cycle of evacuations followed by resettlements, **a strategy for the sustainable resorption of sites has been deployed.**

This method requires **a longer period of time but results in definitive resorption** with, for most residents, integration into society and access to housing.

It requires the **mobilisation of a large number of partners** and an approach covering all issues (health risks, schooling, professional integration, rehousing, etc.) as well as **intervention on all sites, as early as possible.** This was reaffirmed in France's 2020-2030 strategy in response to the Council of the European Union's recommendation of 12 March 2021 to

This is the aim of the "equality, inclusion and participation of the Roma" initiative.

In operational terms, **the digital platform Résorption Bidonvilles (Slum Clearance)** enables more than **1,300 users** (to date) to coordinate their efforts and makes it easier to steer and monitor the policy. Support on the ground has been stepped up and **the dedicated funding envelope has been doubled in 2020, from €4 million to €8 million per year.** As a result, more than **70 sites will have been permanently closed between 2019 and 2021, more than half of them in 2021 alone, and nearly 3,000 people will have gained access to housing over the period.**

While the number of people living in shanty towns is falling in mainland France, the overseas departments need to be given personalised support in this area. **French Guiana and Mayotte** in particular are characterised by the presence of large numbers of shanty towns. **A specific roadmap "from shanty towns to housing" is currently being drawn up.**



70

sites resorbed since 2019



3 000

people who have gained access to housing since 2019

FOCUS

Helping children get to school as part of measures to reduce shanty towns

"My job is to give meaning to school, make it easier for children to adapt to school and promote understanding between families, head teachers and teachers".

A school mediator in Nantes



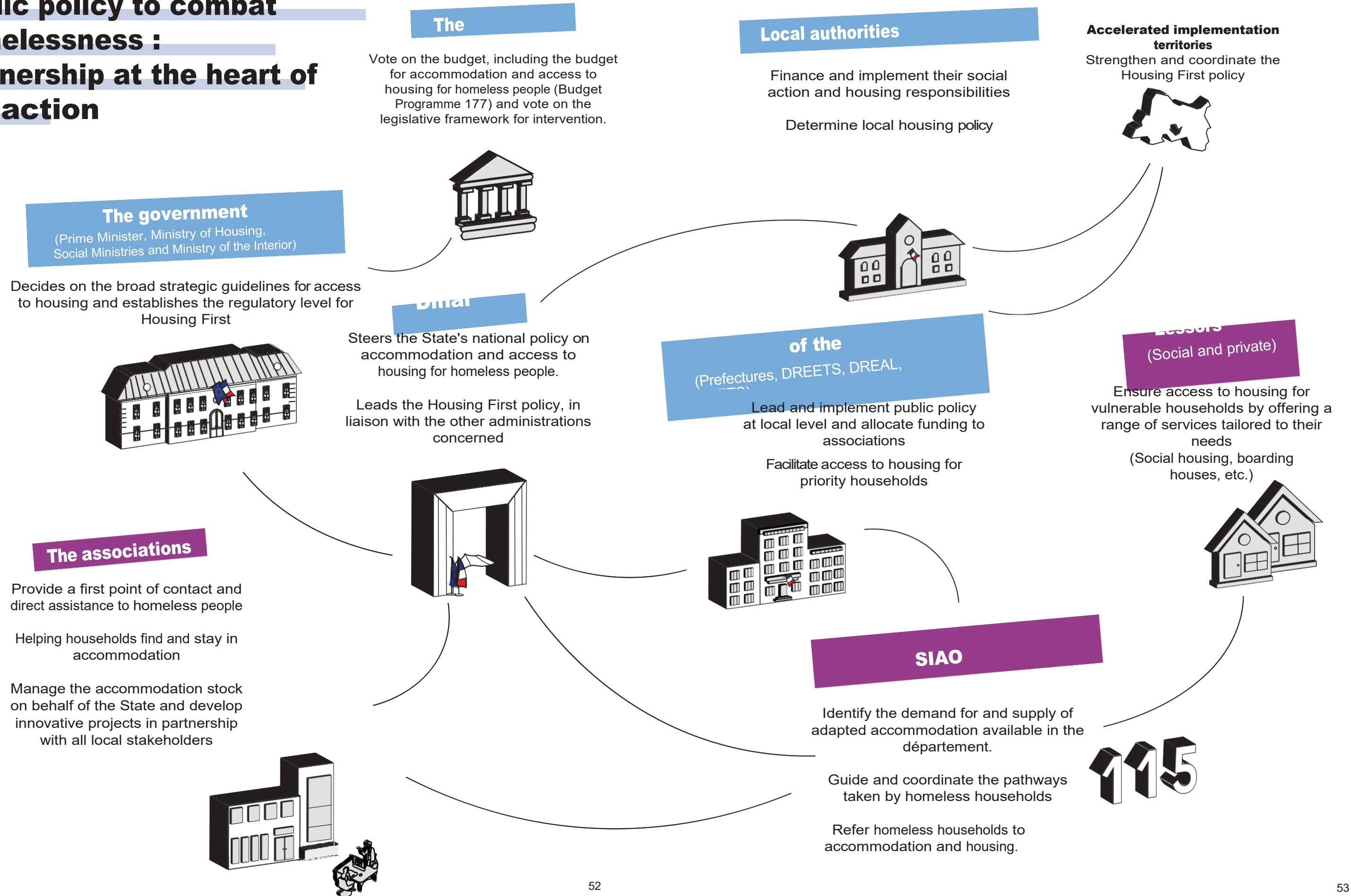
3 200
children at school
every year since
2020

40
school mediators
16 departments concerned

Access to school for the 7,000 children living in squats and shanty towns is one of the measures being taken to reduce the number of children living in these areas. Of these, 70% have never been to school or are dropping out. Since the start of the 2020 school year, **school mediation** initiatives **have been set up** in close collaboration with the education authorities.

40 mediators, funded to the tune of €1.6m, are helping to bring about a paradigm shift in the way this issue is dealt with, and to **establish bonds of trust between parents, children and schools.** More than **3,200 children** have been **enrolled in school** each year as a result, and **2,800** now benefit from **individualised educational support.**

Public policy to combat homelessness : partnership at the heart of our action



**Interministerial Delegation
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