



IGH Global Framework of Homelessness in Argentina, Brazil and Puerto Rico

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Learn - Research

Who?

- Operational and Conceptual Categories

How many?

- Methodology of counts, surveys, censuses, etc.

What to do?

- Programs, policies, good practices, etc.

Operational and Conceptual Categories



Who?

Definition of "homelessness population" is a fundamental condition for working in an articulated way in the context of Latin American and Caribbean Network on Homelessness.

Nominal category by country

Argentina

Situación de calle (efectiva)

Riesgo a la situación de calle



Brazil

População em situação de rua



Puerto Rico

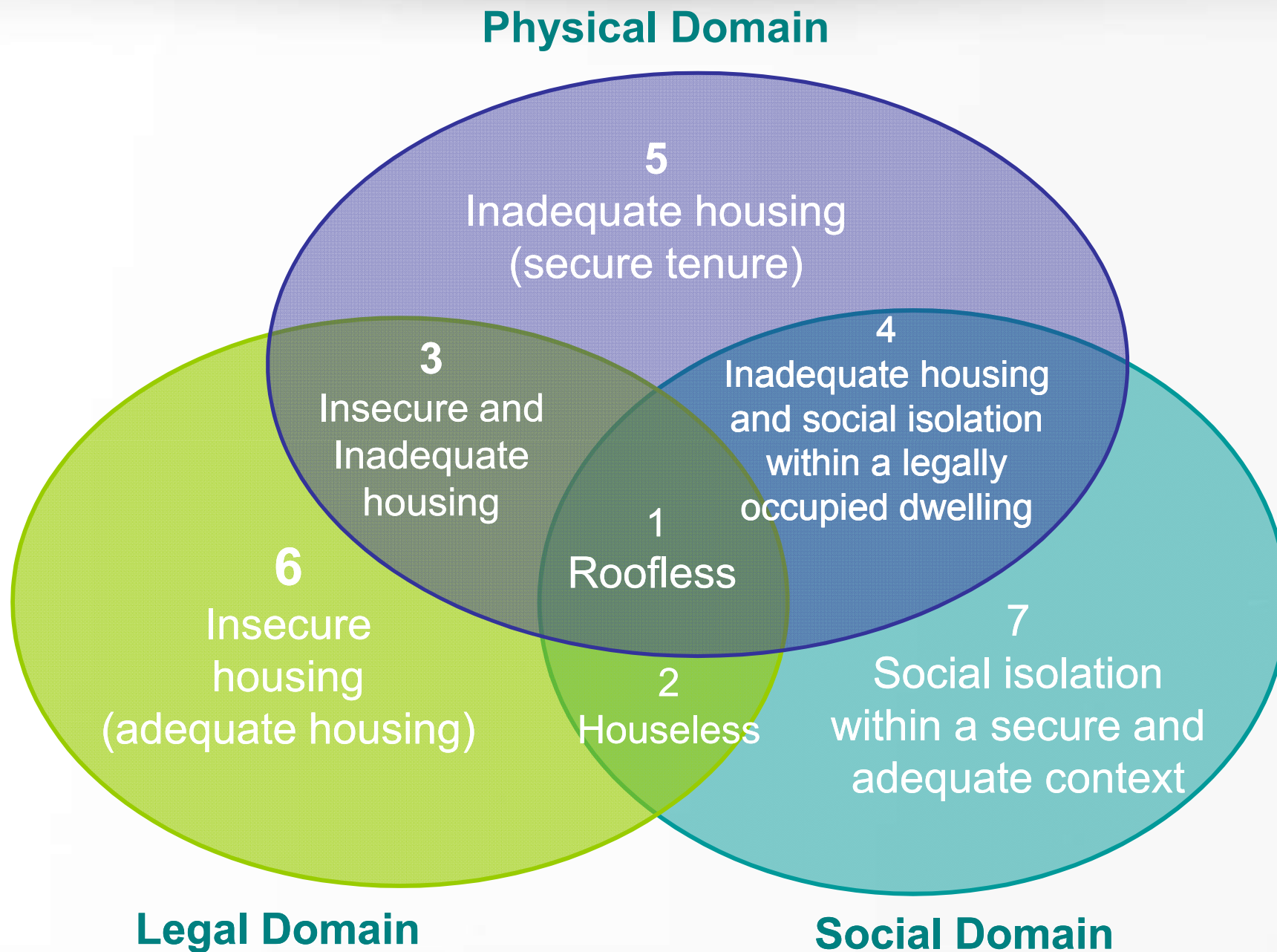
Situación sin hogar
(no albergada y albergada)

Riesgo a la situación sin hogar



Each country has its own particular way of nominating – name refer to people living in the homeless spectrum. However, we speak of equal or similar populations.

Domains of Homelessness and Housing Exclusion





Conceptual Framework on Homelessness

The Institute of Global Homelessness (IGH) Conceptual Framework on Homelessness was introduced in 2015 at the IGH Conference

- As members of the Latin American and Caribbean Region, we initiated national and international discussions on the plight of homelessness within our Region based on the Global Framework

Category	Subcategory	
<p>1 People without accommodation (ETHOS: 1)</p>	a	Streets or in other open spaces
	b	Public roofed spaces or buildings not intended for human habitation
	c	Their cars, rickshaws, open fishing boats and other forms of transport
	d	'Pavement dwellers' - individuals or households who live on the street in a regular spot, usually with some form of makeshift cover.
<p>2 People living in temporary or crisis Accommodation (ETHOS: 2-7)</p>	a	Night shelters (have to renegotiate their accommodation nightly)
	b	Homeless hostels and other types of temporary accommodation for homeless people (have a designated bed or room)
	c	Women and children living in refuges for those fleeing domestic violence
	d	Camps provided for 'internally displaced people' but have not crossed international borders
	e	Reception centres/temporary accommodation for asylum seekers, refugees and other immigrants
<p>3 People living in severely inadequate and insecure accommodation (ETHOS: 8-13)</p>	a	Sharing with friends and relatives on a temporary basis
	b	Under threat of violence
	c	Cheap hotels, bed and breakfasts and similar
	d	People squatting in conventional housing
	e	Conventional housing that is unfit for human habitation
	f	Trailers, caravans and tents
	g	Extremely overcrowded conditions
	h	Non-conventional buildings and temporary structures, including those living in slums /informal settlements

Literal homelessness

<p>1</p> <p>People without accommodation (ETHOS: 1)</p>	a	Streets or in other open spaces			
	b	Public roofed spaces or buildings not intended for human habitation			
	c	Cars, rickshaws, open fishing boats and other forms of transport			
	d	'Pavement dwellers' <i>Ranchadas</i> (AR)			
<p>2</p> <p>People living in temporary or crisis Accommodation (ETHOS: 2-7)</p>	a	Night shelters <i>Paradores Nocturnos</i> (AR) <i>Centro de Acolhida</i> (BR) <i>Albergues de Emergencia</i> (PR)	<p>Situación de calle efectiva (AR)</p>	<p>População em situação de rua (BR)</p>	<p>Situación sin hogar no albergada (PR)</p>
	b	Homeless hostels and other types of temporary accommodation <i>Hogares de Tránsito y Centros de Integración Social</i> (AR), <i>Vivienda Transitoria</i> (PR)			
	d	Camps provided for 'internally displaced people'. <i>Centros de Evacuados</i> (AR), <i>Campamentos/parcelas</i> (PR)			

Risk of homelessness



Riesgo a la Situación de calle (AR) Riesgo a la situación sin hogar (PR)

<p>2</p> <p>Temporary or crisis Accommodation (ETHOS: 2-7)</p>	c	<p>Women and children living in refuges for those fleeing domestic violence</p> <p><i>Centros de violencia familiar o de género (AR), Centros de acogida especial (BR)</i></p>
	e	<p>People living in reception centers/temporary accommodation for asylum seekers, refugees and other immigrants</p>
<p>3</p> <p>Severely inadequate and insecure accommodation (ETHOS: 8-13)</p>	c	<p>Cheap hotels, bed and breakfasts and similar</p> <p>Only with subsidy for housing purposes: <i>subsidio habitacional (AR)</i>.</p> <p>Only if they are part of the system of continuum of care - <i>Sistema de Cuidados Continuos (PR)</i>.</p>
	d	<p>People squatting in conventional housing</p>
	e	<p>Conventional housing that is unfit for human habitation</p>
	g	<p>Extremely overcrowded conditions</p>
	h	<p>Non-conventional buildings and temporary structures, including those living in slums /informal settlements</p> <p>- <u>Including informal settlements</u>: <i>asentamientos informales (AR), invasión de terrenos (PR)</i>.</p> <p>- <u>Excluding slum dwellers</u>: <i>villas de emergencia (AR), Favelas (BR) and Arabales (PR)</i>.</p>

Broad and inclusive category

Nominally we will not attempt a common language, especially in countries that have public policies on homelessness. However, for those countries where public policies on homelessness have not been developed and implemented, nominally and conceptually, the LAC Network and the IGH Global Framework will be of great service.

- We focus on the term **situation** by emphasizing that it is a transient problem to be overcome.
- **Risk of homelessness:** need to expand the category and to include those who are contemplated by the housing emergency

Methodology of counts



How many?

For countries or communities whom have not done homelessness count we developed homelessness Instrument based on the Global Framework to be adapted to their socio-political context in order to facilitate knowledge exchange

Methodology Point in time count



Brazil



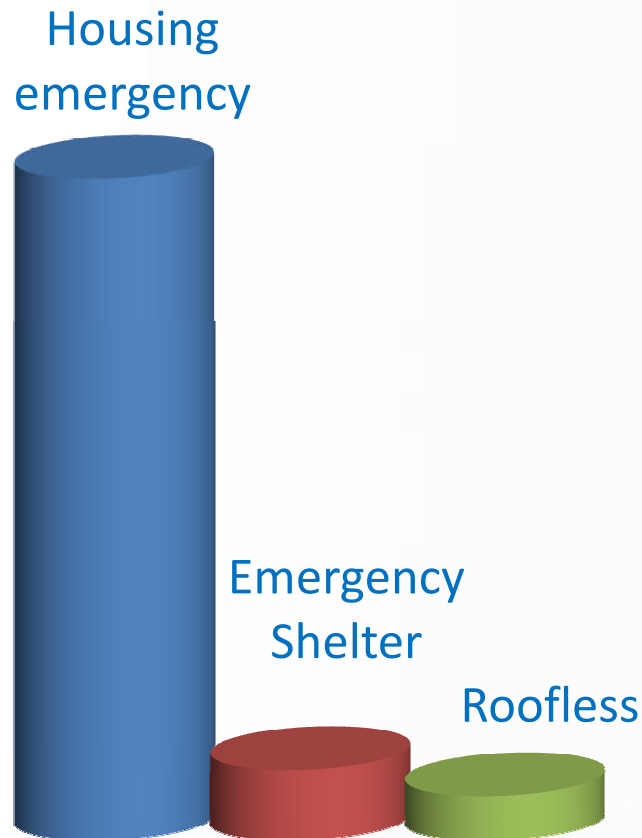
Puerto Rico



Argentina

Years	National	Sao Paulo	National	Ciudad de Buenos Aires
2000		8.706		
2005-2006			6.046	914
2007-2008	48.843		4.181	800
2009-2010		13.666	3.867	1.153
2011-2012		14.478	3445	1287
2013-2014	85.040		2.773	
2015-2016	101.854 (Statistical estimates)	15.905	4.518	876
2017				1.066

Conceptualization and measurement



2016-2017

Challenge: Prevention

- Conceptual and operational delimitation between those who are literal homelessness and other forms of housing emergency as risk of homelessness.

Policies and practices



What to do?

Based on the common conceptual framework we can see who and how the spectrum of homelessness is included in our policies and how it impacts our practices. Even though our strategies to address homelessness vary, we found a similar integrated approach in our policies and practices to address the homelessness' plight.

Continuum of Care System "CoC"

Outreach, intake
and assessment



Emergency
Shelter



Transitional
housing



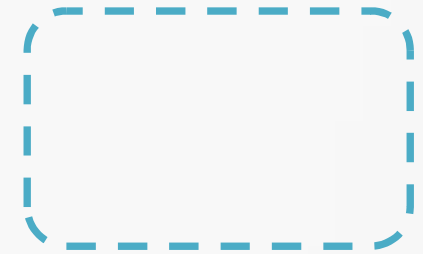
Permanent
Housing



Buenos Aires Presente
Linea 108
Operativo Frío

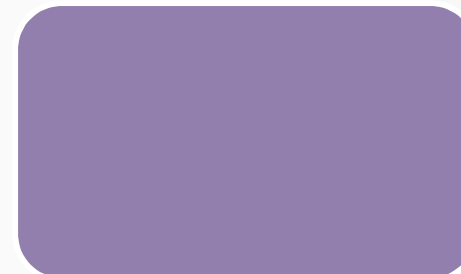
Paradores y
Hogares
Centros de
Integración

Subsidio
Habitacional



Operação Baixas
Temperaturas
Consultório na Rua

Centro de
Acolhida
Repúblicas



Sistema Integrado de
Cuidado Continuo a
Personas Sin Hogar
"Carta de Derechos de
PSH"

Albergues de
Emergencia

Vivienda
Transitoria

Vivienda
Primero


Policies and practices

Continuum of Care System "CoC" & Housing First

- Most of the countries in our LAC Region have not developed an articulated relationship or link between housing policies and the restrictive categories. This being one of the reasons for Argentina and Brazil not implementing models as "Housing First".

Collaborative work of the LAC Network on Homelessness

LAC Network: need to expand the category by covering covert situations that if not treated in time end in street situation.



Decoupling between the housing policies and restricted categories.



The LAC network need to work in an articulated way: clear objective conditions through LAC Region.



Surpass the denomination difference because our populations live under the same conditions.



Establish the **WHO**, **HOW** and **WHAT to do** will allow the collaborative work of the LAC Network on Homelessness.

Thank you!

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