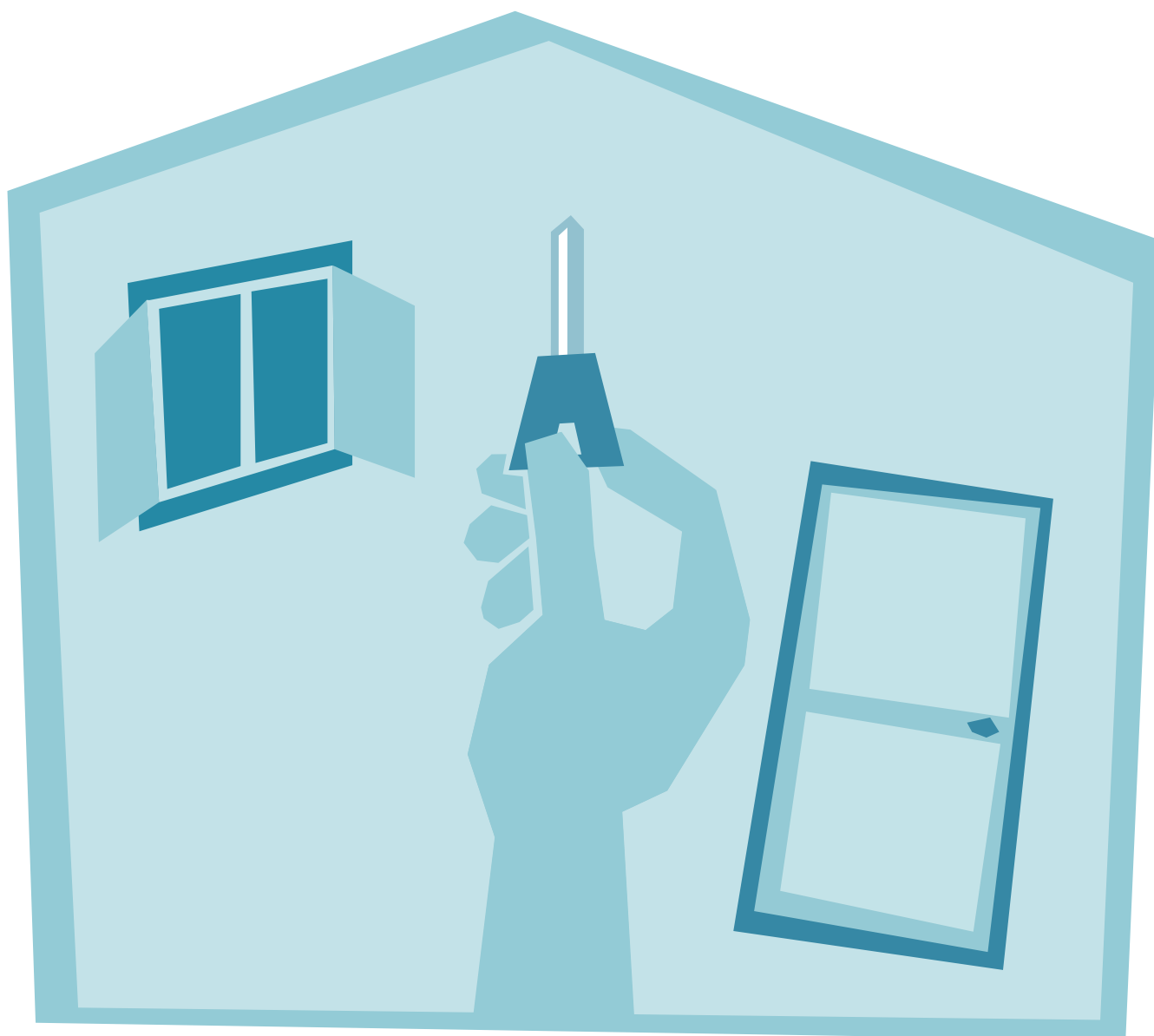
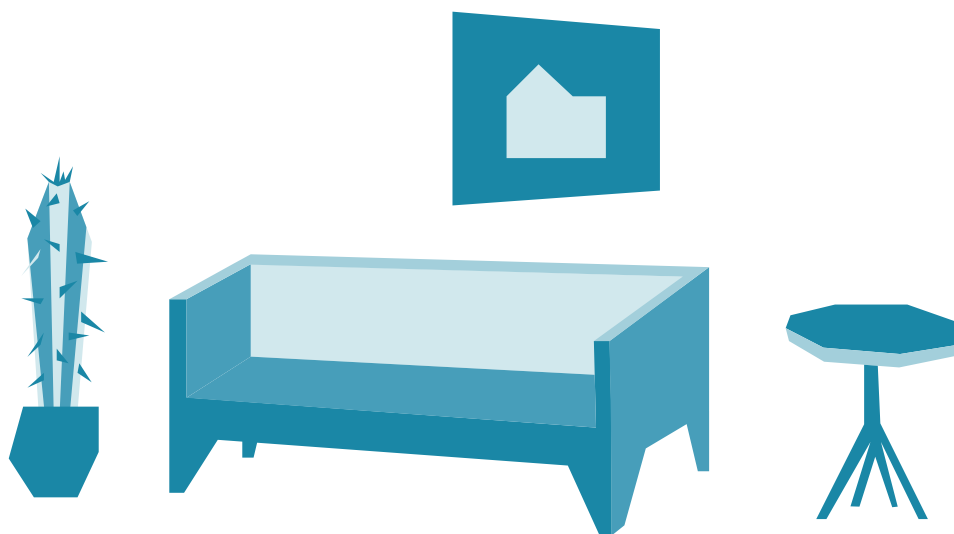


Right to Housing (DAV)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

FINAL REPORT OF THE PILOT PROJECT





Executive Summary

This report presents the final evaluation of the pilot project “*Derechos a la Vivienda*” (DAV), developed by the HOGAR SÍ-Provivienda Alliance between January 2022 and December 2024. The primary goal of the project was to explore and implement new community-based solutions to address homelessness in Spain, while promoting social policy changes aimed at its eradication. The project focused on two strategic lines: deinstitutionalization of individuals experiencing chronic homelessness and prevention of institutionalization through early intervention, with a constant emphasis on autonomy and empowerment. All efforts were directed towards enabling individuals to transition out of the institutional homelessness care network.

Project Scope

The project was implemented in the municipalities of Madrid, Barcelona, Sevilla, Avilés, Murcia, Cartagena, Gijón, and Palma de Mallorca. It was carried out in collaboration with key institutions such as the Junta de Andalucía, Principality of Asturias, Region of Murcia, Community of Madrid, and Consell de Mallorca through IMAS, as well as the municipalities of participating cities. A total of 524 people participated.

Evaluation Process

The project was externally evaluated by *Fresno, the right link*, with a comprehensive approach that analyzed not only the effects on participants but also the impact on participating institutions, professionals’ competencies, and the support system. This multidimensional perspective provided a holistic view of the project’s impact and its potential to drive systemic change in homelessness care. Additionally, an economic evaluation was conducted to analyze intervention costs.



Main Findings

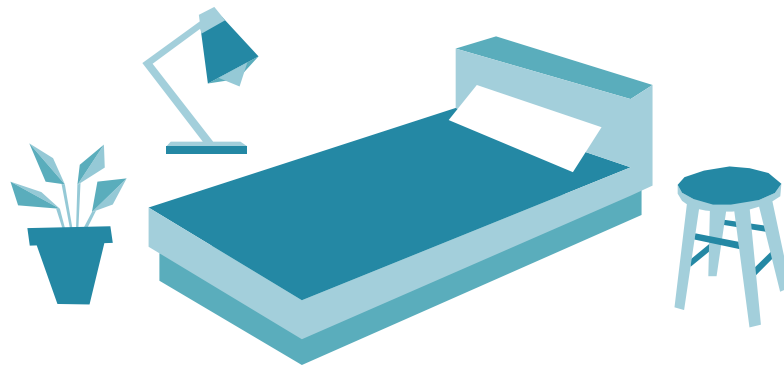
The evaluation focused on four dimensions: access to the program, transition to community housing, autonomy-oriented support and personalized assistance, and independent exits. Key aspects include:

1. Access to the Project

- The project identified a significant lack of institutional responses for individuals with short-term homelessness trajectories, as institutional models often respond only to chronic cases.
- A total of 524 individuals were served, divided into two profiles:
 - > **Deinstitutionalization:** 254 individuals with over a year of homelessness, institutionalized in shelters.
 - > **Early Intervention:** 270 individuals with less than six months of homelessness, including 60 in a self-directed support line.
- The project prioritized voluntary participation based on personal commitment, breaking away from assistentialist approaches.

2. Transition to Community Housing

- Institutional responses often focus on basic needs, offering emergency, short-term, and segregated solutions. In contrast, DAV prioritized rapid access to individualized community housing solutions.



- A total of 186 housing units were mobilized, enabling participants to move from streets or shelters to community settings.
- Participants reported significant improvements in housing satisfaction, autonomy, and community integration.

3. Support Towards Autonomy and Personalized Assistance

- DAV implemented a person-centered approach, emphasizing strengths and personal decision-making. Participants received tailored support, such as employment assistance, housing search aid, and economic assistance.
- Professionals developed new competencies, transitioning from standardized service portfolios to practices that foster deinstitutionalization and autonomy.

4. Autonomy and Independent Exits

- The project achieved superior independent exit rates compared to institutional models: 77.7% for early intervention participants and 52.7% for deinstitutionalization participants.
- Key factors for success included employability, economic access, community network activation, and individual motivation.

System-Level Outcomes

The project led to changes in institutional perspectives and practices:

- 69.7% of administrative representatives reported a shift in their institution’s views on homelessness.
- Actions such as early intervention services, self-directed supports, and diversified housing solutions were implemented or planned.
- Cities like Mallorca, Barcelona, and Seville initiated service reforms inspired by DAV.

Cost Analysis

The project demonstrated cost-effectiveness:

- Per person daily costs were €57.54 for deinstitutionalization, €48.20 for early intervention, and €35.47 for self-directed supports.
- Institutional care costs averaged €68.52 per day, making DAV solutions 19% to 42% cheaper while achieving higher success rates.



Conclusions and Recommendations

The “*Housing Rights*” project demonstrated that homelessness can be addressed effectively through early identification, personalized supports, and rapid access to community-based housing. Critical recommendations include:

- Strengthening early detection and intervention mechanisms within social services.
- Offering flexible, personalized support centered on individuals’ choices and strengths.
- Setting time-bound goals to prevent chronicity in care systems.
- Promoting social capital and community connections as foundations for sustainable reintegration.
- Ensuring collaboration between social services and other social protection systems, especially housing departments.
- Investing in continuous innovation, data-driven decision-making, and professional training to foster a culture of systemic transformation.

DAV underscores the necessity of aligning policies, practices, and resources to empower individuals and ensure sustainable exits from homelessness.

DERECHOS A LA VIVIENDA

Próvivienda
Con las personas,
por la vivienda



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