

IOM CZECHIA

Rental housing opportunities in multi-generational houses
in rural areas

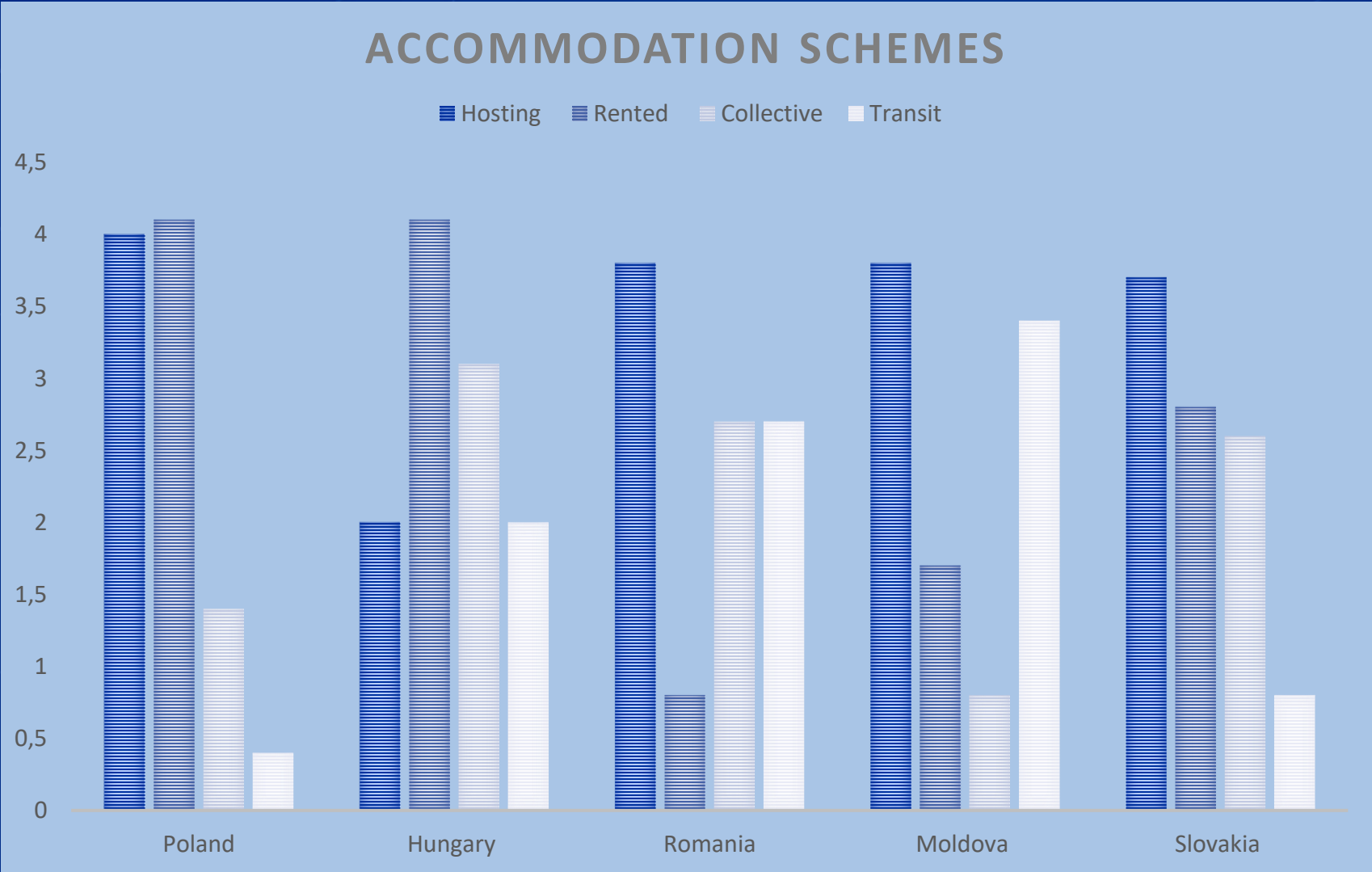
Identification and mitigation of barriers

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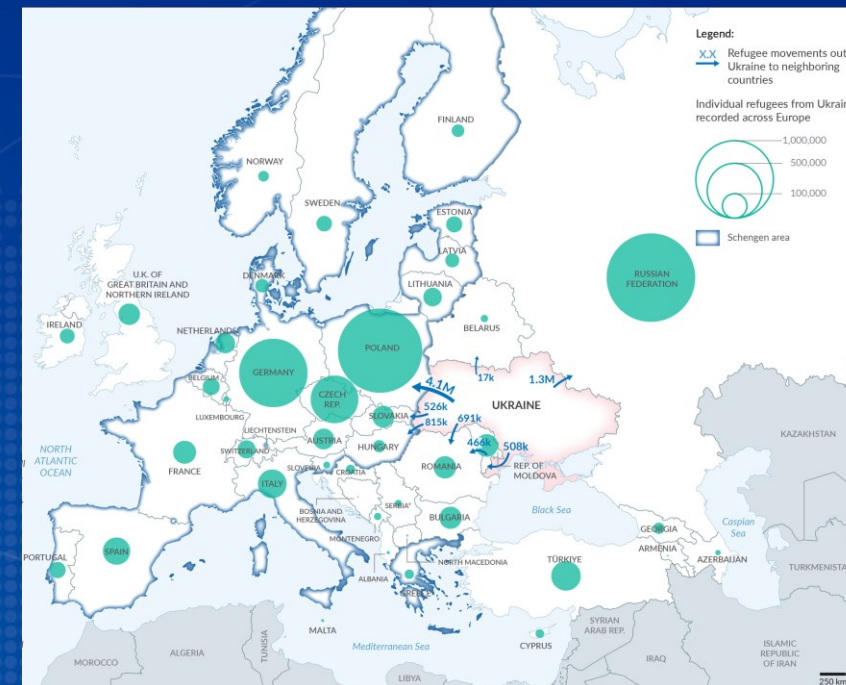


1. OPERATIONAL CONTEXT
2. NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND TECHNICAL CONSIDERATION
3. RESPONSE STRATEGY
4. IMPLEMENTATION MODALITIES
5. CONCLUSION



POPULATION	POLAND	HUNGARY	ROMANIA	MOLDOVA	SLOVAKIA
BORDER CROSSINGS	9,926,884	1,200,00	1,600,00	590,00	817,000
TEMPORARY PROTECTION/STAYING	1,246,315	28,640	84,662	90,500	95,179

- 5 million individuals have left Ukraine since 24 February.
- Each country is different
- Internal Capacities challenged
- Pre-existing housing challenges
- *Governments and civil society mobilized*
- *Combination of housing strategies.*
- *Temporary accommodation not designed for medium to longer term;*
- *Housing Challenges to privacy, safety, and dignity*
- *Medium to long-term accommodation solutions are necessary*



Overview of the situation in Czechia

- Approximately 1/5 of refugees from Ukraine in the Czech Republic live in commercial rentals or council housing,
- Almost 30% in non-residential types of housing and the rest live in apartments provided or shared with Czech or Ukrainian households.
- More than half of the refugees live in cramped conditions – with less than 6 m² of living space per person (bedrooms and living rooms).

PAQ Research (6 September 2022)

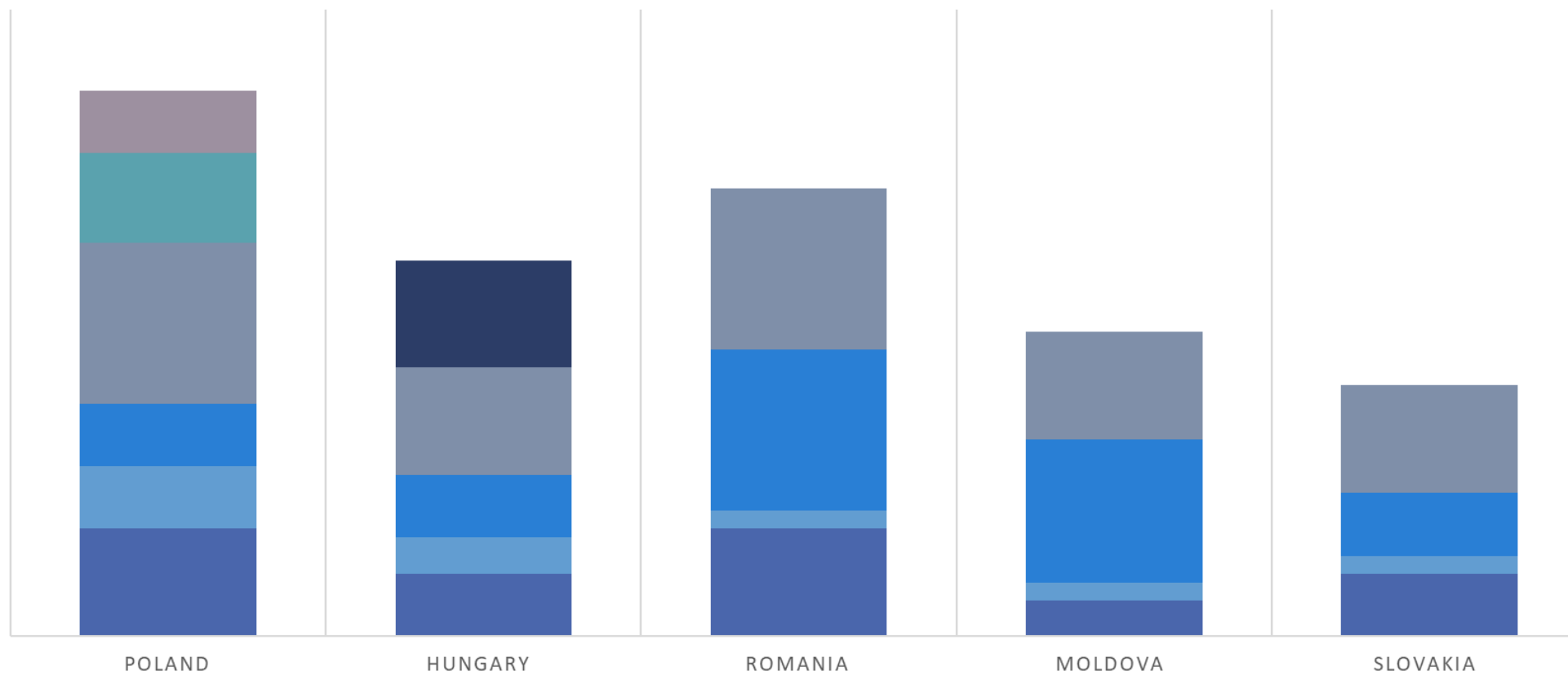
Displacement tracking matrix (DTM)

- Proportion of respondents living in rented house or flat - 34.6%
- Living in Hotel or Hostel - 24.7%
- Living in accommodation of friends or other residents free of charge - 32.0%
- Living "Shelter type" accommodation - 3.1%
- Proportion of respondents who chose the place of living because of presence of their friends or relatives - 85.0%

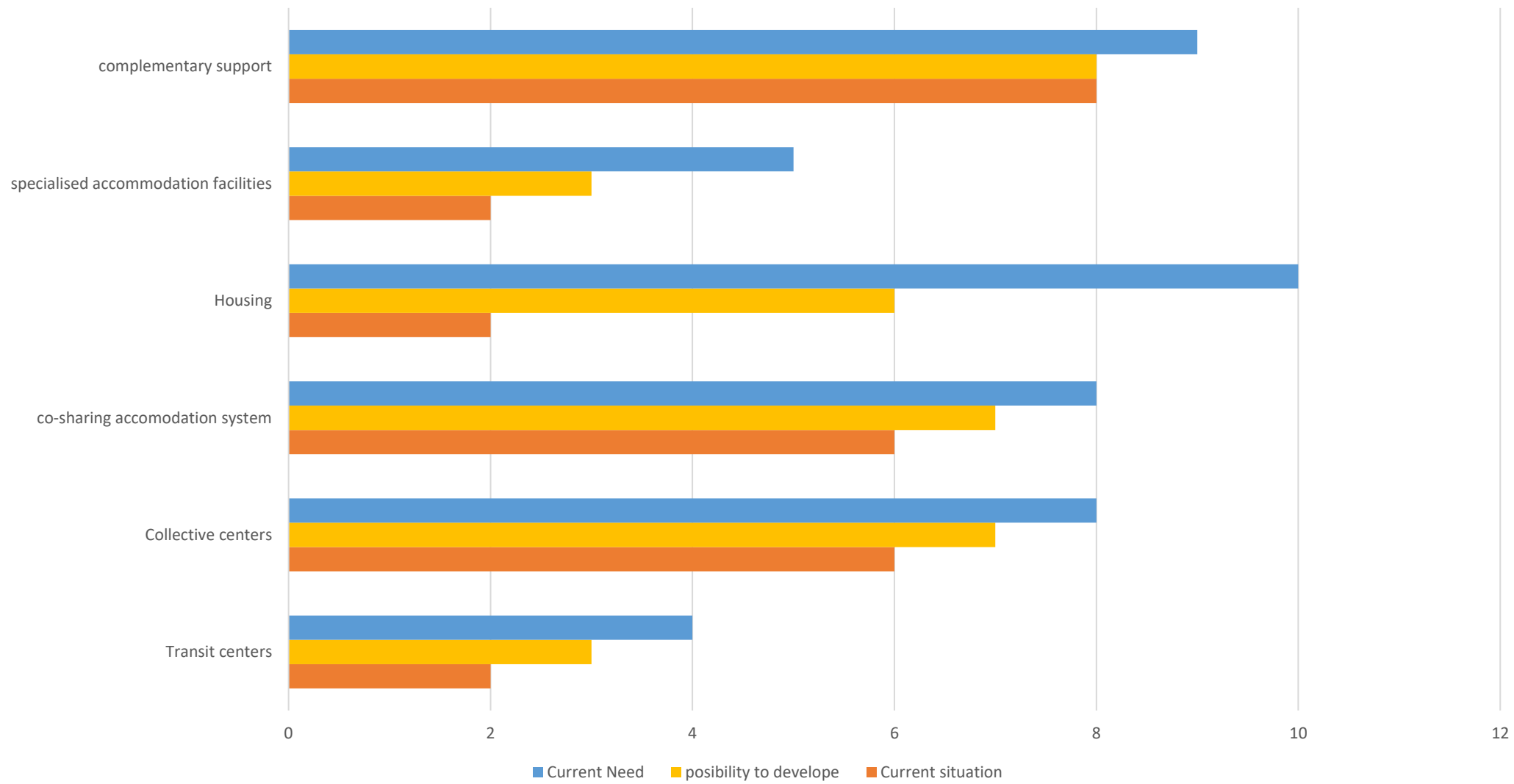
DTM report (June-July 2022, IOM)

MEDIUM TO LONGER TERM ACCOMMODATION POSSIBILITIES

■ Collective
 ■ Social H.
 ■ Rental
 ■ Sra
 ■ Adap.Vac.
 ■ TBS
 ■ Emp.&Ho



COUNTRY NEED ASSESMENT AND CAPACITY



RESPONSE STRATEGY

IOM's is aware of the contextual differences between countries and establishes an ad-hoc strategy for each region and country according to needs and gaps.

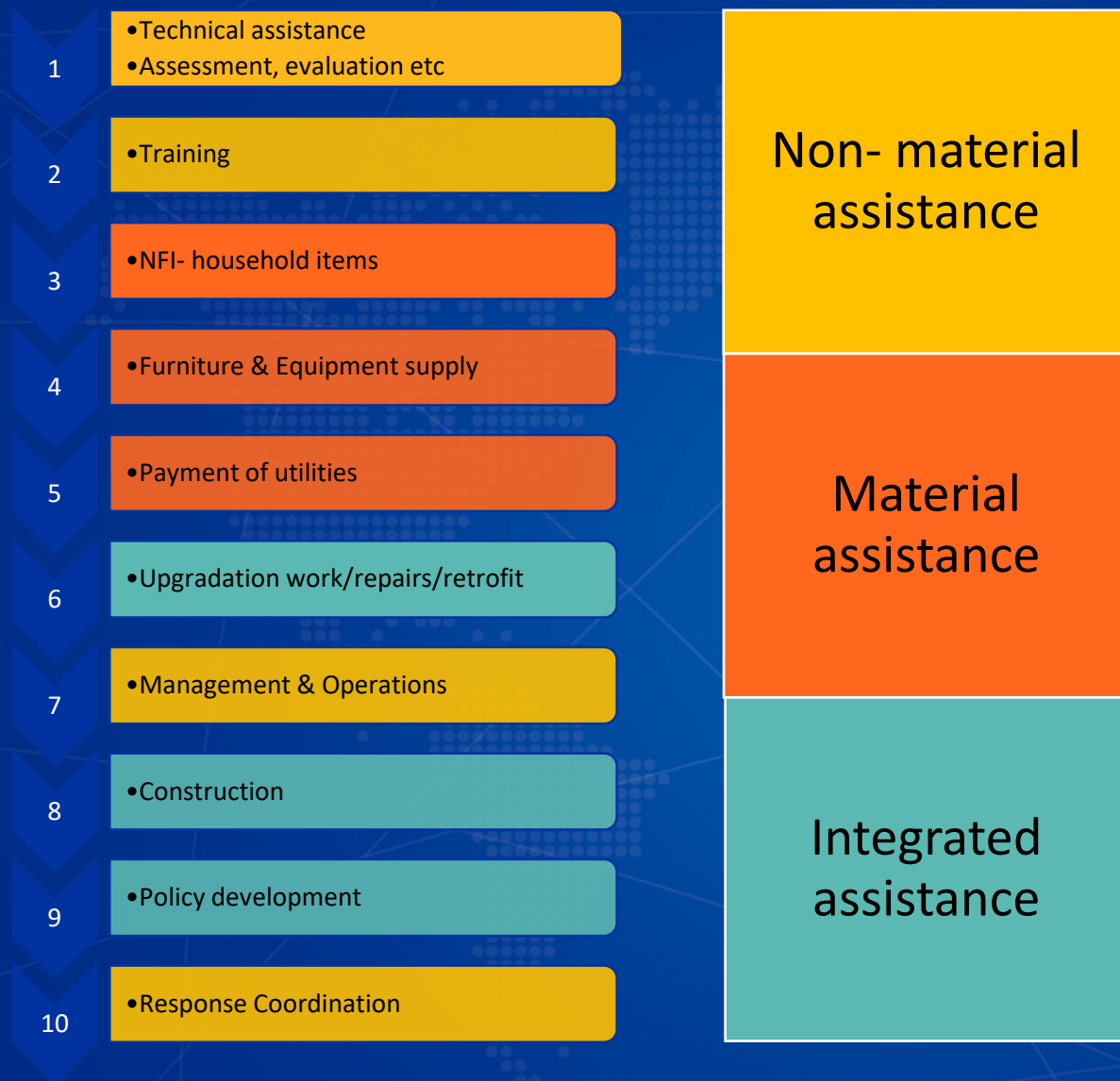
IOM's first strategic principle is to support national and local governments, as well as civil society. to this end, an assessment is carried out to identify the areas of assistance and partners needed for each activity.

IOM's Shelter and Housing looks at providing support at collective, individual as well as communal level, providing immediate life-saving support as well as longer-term transitional and durable shelter and housing solutions.

The top three response priorities for the sector are:

- 1) Supporting the access to **goods and resources** that enable people to meet their immediate basic needs and to rebuild their lives in dignity through direct distribution or by collaborating with key actors, partners, and public and private organizations.*
- 2) Supporting the access to **accommodation** (as Emergency shelter, Housing, rental Assistance, Collective centers, Shared Housing, Host family, etc.) that provide an adequate, secure, safe, and dignified living conditions for affected people.*
- 3) Enable the access to **ancillary services** (as WASH, health, Food, education, etc.) within a comprehensive framework that enables and promote a sense of healthy, safe, and dignified environment for affected population.*

IMPLEMENTATION MODALITIES



The modalities for the delivery of assistance will be: delivery of NFI Kits (CRI, HH Kits, Hygiene Kits ,etc.) , equipment, construction materials (in-kind); support for rent and cash transfer for repairs (cash for Shelter, cash for rent, MPCA); development and dissemination of IEC material, awareness-raising and information campaigns, Training in management and protection in Shelters, operational and financial support to partners, campaigns on housing and safe construction, technical assistance for adaptation of shelters and housing (capacity development); improvement of community spaces, urban services, and infrastructure (public Service support).

All the activities developed by the organizations will be programmed and planned to consider the response given from other sectors, mainly from the protection, WASH and social integration sectors in order to improving the cost-effectiveness and impact of interventions



To ensure proper accountability, all actions must apply an age, gender, and diversity (AGD) approach, to ensure that both the people in mobility and the host community can enjoy their rights on an equal footing and participate meaningfully in the decisions that affect their lives, families, and communities.

Project HELIOS

- The Hellenic Integration Support for Beneficiaries of International Protection – HELIOS - is a large-scale integration project designed by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) with the support of the Government of Greece, aiming at facilitating the integration of beneficiaries of international protection residing in Greece in the local socio-economic life, ensuring that adequate and comprehensive support is available to them to actively pursue their integration in the Greek community.
- HELIOS (June 2019 – January 2023) is implemented by IOM and its Partners and is funded by the Ministry of Migration and Asylum. The project builds upon the HELIOS project funded by DG HOME between June 2019 and December 2021.
- Objective: The objective of the project is two-fold:
 - to increase the prospects of beneficiaries of international protection and temporary protection towards self-reliance and support them in becoming active members of the Greek society;
 - support the Greek authorities in establishing a sustainable integration mechanism for beneficiaries of international protection and temporary protection in Greece, as part of the overall Migration Management System in the country.

HELIOS – Key components

- **Integration Courses:** Each course cycle lasts for 6 months and consists of modules on Greek language learning, cultural orientation, job readiness and life skills.
- **Accommodation support:** Supporting beneficiaries towards independent accommodation in apartments rented on their name, including contributions to rental and move-in costs and networking with apartment owners.
- **Employability support:** Provision of individual employability and job readiness support, including job counseling, access to job-related certifications and networking with private employers.
- **Integration monitoring:** Regular assessment of the integration progress of the beneficiaries to ensure that they will be in a position to confidently navigate through Greek public service providers once they will exit from the HELIOS project and start living independently in Greece.
- **Sensitization of the host community:** Organization of workshops, activities and events and production of a nationwide media campaign to create exchange occasions between the hosting and the hosted communities, highlighting the value of the integration of migrants into the Greek society.

- 77 % of new arrivals require state accommodation (now maybe 90 %) - hotels
- IOM's role – match and transfer those in emergency accommodation settings into pledged accommodation; vulnerability and needs assessment; screening process for pledges; developed matching and transfer process, framework for transfer process; information management system established
- Pilot in April – 60 individuals; reluctance to move from hotels, rural pledges (need of a car); vacant vs. shared accommodation, activation of pledges
- Lessons learned - Targeted approach to BNFs – screening process before detailed assessment, targeting sites with an approaching deadline; engagement with local authorities; matching and transfer process – in parallel with other services
- Most pledgers commit to 6 months (then review for possible extension)

Social rental agency

- An innovative response to the housing needs of Ukrainians and/or TCNs who fled conflict in Ukraine
- Analysis of barriers and opportunities arising from renting housing units in multi-generational houses to refugees from Ukraine
- Legal analysis and draft rental contracts
- Expertise in (social) rental housing innovations
- Implementing partner for the pilot
- Functional and replicable model of rental housing in rural areas

The desired outcome of the pilot project is to identify barriers to rental housing options for people fleeing conflict in Ukraine in multi-generational houses in the rural areas and to design a functional and replicable housing model which would mitigate these barriers and sustainably increase capacities of (social) rental housing. The impact of research and housing model is also significant on a regional level due to the shared characteristics of rural housing dynamics.

Target:

Vulnerable refugees from Ukraine in the Brdy-Vltava region:

- 5 households will move from substandard conditions (collective housing) to housing units;
- 15 households residing in substandard conditions in the region will be screened and assessed;

Catalogue of social housing options:

20 housing units for refugees are identified, assessed and added to a catalogue of social housing units for refugees.

Challenges

- Lack of accommodation capacity in private apartments in smaller municipalities that could serve for the transfer of refugees from Ukraine from emergency accommodation to standard accommodation within the framework of integration measures in the Czech Republic.
- Temporary protection holders, mostly women and children, who have been accommodated in non-standard accommodation for long periods of time since the beginning of the Russian aggression, such as:
 - Summer camps (400 persons),
 - municipal hostels (4 100 persons)
 - regional hostels (1 600 persons)
 - private hostels (17 400 persons)

Key activities

- Research design, thematic analysis, and recommendations for creating a functional housing model
- Legal research and draft rental contracts
- Acquisition for a catalogue of rental housing options (identification of and screening of owners, needs of readjustments of housing units, sensitization campaign)
- Screening of needs of potential tenants,
- Matching of the owners and potential tenants pursuant to their needs and expectations; readjustments to increase safety of both parties will be made and basic equipment of housing units; installment and follow-ups

Key considerations

- Research design, thematic analysis, and recommendations for creating a functional housing model
- Legal research and draft rental contracts
- Acquisition for a catalogue of rental housing options (identification of and screening of owners, needs of readjustments of housing units, sensitization campaign)
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ACCOMMODATION KEY FINDINGS

- Pre-existing housing challenges in host countries. Insufficient housing, unaffordability and rising costs.
- Quick responds and scale up capacity to the refugee needs.
- Mix of accommodation options.
- Capital Cities have major accumulation
- Mix of financial support
- Unclear where a large part of population lives.
- Lack of data
- Unclear intentions of staying
- Collective centers are operating as medium term
- Host Families - Important are an important accommodation option.
- The large flow of refugees from Ukraine has also pushed rental prices.
- Protection issues in many accommodation options
- Lack of a comprehensive medium to longer term accommodation strategy
- The refugee crisis is an opportunity to develop the housing policy in correlation with the migration policy.

SHORT TERM



MEDIUM- LONGER TERM



Thank you!