

Franet national contribution to the Fundamental Rights Report – Challenges and achievements in 2025

**Housing crisis and people experiencing
homelessness**

Belgium

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Disclaimer

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1. Legal framework

Please briefly elaborate on the legal framework to protect tenants or owners from homelessness and forced eviction. Please include respective provisions in the case of an execution order and in case an eviction takes place. Please consider specific provisions for vulnerable person, legal safeguards which prevent or limit evictions and intervention system in the case of eviction and early interventions before evictions.

Within the framework of Belgium's federal system, the constitutional guarantee of the right to housing, as provided under Article 23¹, is subject to a distribution of competences across various levels of government. The issue of homelessness does not fall under the exclusive jurisdiction of any single authority², and eviction procedures are subject to a complex division of responsibilities between the federal authority and the Regions³. The existence of a housing crisis is debated, given that Belgium maintains a high rate of homeownership and that, although rents are increasing faster than inflation, they remain lower than in many other European countries⁴. Nevertheless, housing remains a significant factor of inequality and a risk of poverty, particularly in large cities⁵.

Housing policy is devolved to Belgium's three Regions. On this basis, the Brussels-Capital Region adopted its Housing Code in 2003⁶, which underwent two significant amendments in 2023⁷ and 2024⁸ concerning eviction procedures. These reforms notably

¹ Belgium, [Constitution](#), 17 February 1994.

² Hancart, S. (2024), '[La répartition des compétences et le fédéralisme coopératif en matière de sans-abrisme à Bruxelles : des cache-misères ?](#)', *Revue Droits fondamentaux et pauvreté*, 45-76.

³ Leriche, P. and Bernard, N. (2025), '[Les expulsions de logement](#)', Brussels, Larcier-intersentia.

⁴ Winters, S. (2025), '[A Housing Crisis in Belgium: Perception or Reality?](#)', *Housing in Crisis Policies and Challenges in Europe*, Cham, Palgrave Macmillan.

⁵ Institut wallon de l'évaluation, de la prospective et de la statistique (IWEPS), '[Taux de pauvreté selon le statut du logement](#)', 1 December 2025.

⁶ Belgium, Brussels-Capital Region, Ordinance enacting the Brussels Housing Code ([Ordonnance portant le Code bruxellois du Logement](#)), 17 July 2003.

⁷ Belgium, Brussels-Capital Region, Ordinance introducing into the Brussels Housing Code the procedural rules governing judicial evictions and amending the funds allocated by and for the benefit of the Budgetary Solidarity Fund ([Ordonnance insérant dans le Code bruxellois du Logement les règles de procédure applicables aux expulsions judiciaires et modifiant les moyens affectés par et au profit du Fonds budgétaire de solidarité](#)), 22 June 2023.

⁸ Belgium, Brussels-Capital Region, Ordinance amending the Brussels Housing Code in order to implement the right to housing ([Ordonnance modifiant le Code bruxellois du Logement en vue de concrétiser le droit au logement](#)), 4 April 2024.

strengthen the judicial procedure that may lead to a tenant's eviction, introduce the obligation to issue a formal notice and set timeframes to facilitate the search for rehousing solutions, list the grounds that may justify eviction, penalize unlawful evictions, expand the powers of the Regional Housing Inspection Directorate, and establish a winter moratorium prohibiting evictions between November 1st and March 15th. The legislation provides that, during this period, the tenant does not occupy the property free of charge and is, instead, liable for the payment of an occupation indemnity. In the event of non-payment, the landlord may lodge its claim with a Solidarity Fund financed by fines levied on owners of vacant or uninhabitable properties. The competence to order eviction rests exclusively with the judiciary, exercised within the framework of civil procedure. The 2024 reform also regulates the ancillary charges that may be imposed on tenants. A further step was taken in 2025, with the Housing Code being amended once again to combat excessive rents, notably through the introduction of mandatory reference rent indicators and the establishment of a Joint Rental Commission empowered to assess and challenge unfair rental practices (see below). Housing-related challenges are less pressing in the other two Regions, which may explain why their legislative frameworks—the Flemish Housing Code of 2021⁹ and the Walloon Code for Sustainable Housing of 1998¹⁰ or the decree concerning residential tenancy agreements¹¹—offer comparatively fewer protections against eviction. In these regions, there is neither a winter moratorium on private housing, nor procedural safeguards for eviction, nor rent regulation.

Regions also set minimum legal standards for housing. In cases of unsanitary or hazardous housing, the authorities may order precautionary measures or even prohibit the occupation of the dwelling. Such a measure shall be deemed an administrative eviction, which may be subject to judicial review before an administrative court, the Council of State. When such a ban is issued, regional legislation requires the authorities to offer a rehousing solution. This obligation, which applies solely in cases of administrative eviction and not in cases of judicial eviction, may have the unintended consequence of leading the authority to refrain from declaring a dwelling as unsanitary.

⁹ Belgium, Flemish Region, Decrees on Flemish housing policy - Flemish Housing Code 2021 ([*Decreten over het Vlaamse woonbeleid - Vlaamse Codex Wonen van 2021*](#)), 17 July 2020.

¹⁰ Belgium, Walloon Region, Walloon Code on Sustainable Housing ([*Code wallon de l'habitation durable*](#)), 29 October 1998.

¹¹ Belgium, Walloon Region, Decree concerning residential tenancy agreements ([*Décret relatif au bail d'habitation*](#)), 15 March 2018.

Regional measures aimed at combating discrimination in the rental market are also worth mentioning. In Brussels, the Equality Code of 2024¹² defines which information landlords may request from prospective tenants and authorize the Regional Housing Inspection Directorate to conduct proactive discrimination tests using mystery shoppers. In Wallonia, a decree adopted in 2023¹³ allows for similar testing and introduces administrative fines for discriminatory practices. In Flanders, the Housing Code emphasizes equal treatment and provides guidance to landlords to avoid both conscious and unconscious discrimination. The measures applicable in this region have nevertheless been deemed insufficient by the European Committee of Social Rights¹⁴, which notably pointed out that the Flemish Region does not take adequate steps to improve the economic accessibility of housing for vulnerable groups. The Committee also highlighted the absence of systematic data collection on evictions and homelessness and found that the measures in place to prevent evictions from rented housing are inadequate. Additionally, regional lease regulations include mechanisms aimed at preventing evictions by preserving the contractual relationship between owner and tenant, such as the possibility of requesting a lease extension in exceptional circumstances (e.g. serious illness, accident).

The three Regions do not act solely through legislation on residential leases; they also develop social housing policies that are essential to ensuring affordable rents. Tenants of these dwellings pay a capped rent, proportional to their income¹⁵. The amount of the rent may be increased in the event of an income rise, but if the income exceeds certain

¹² Belgium, Brussels-Capital Region, Common Community Commission, French Community Commission, Joint Decree and Ordinance of the Brussels-Capital Region, the Common Community Commission and the French Community Commission establishing the Brussels Code of Equality, Non-Discrimination and Promotion of Diversity ([*Décret et ordonnance conjoints de la Région de Bruxelles-Capitale, de la Commission communautaire commune et de la Commission communautaire française portant le Code bruxellois de l'égalité, de la non-discrimination et de la promotion de la diversité*](#)), 4 April 2024.

¹³ Belgium, Walloon Region, Decree to combat discrimination in access to housing ([*Décret visant à lutter contre la discrimination dans l'accès au logement*](#)), 30 November 2023.

¹⁴ European Committee of Social Rights, *European Federation of National Organisations working with the Homeless (FEANTSA) v. Belgium*, Complaint No. 203/2021, [*Decision published on March 19, 2025*](#).

¹⁵ In the Brussels Region, tenants of public non-social housing can also benefit from a regulated rent, under the same conditions as social housing tenants. Order of the Government of the Brussels-Capital Region concerning the socialization of rents for dwellings assimilated to social housing of public real estate operators ([*Arrêté du Gouvernement de la Région de Bruxelles-Capitale visant la socialisation des loyers de logements assimilés au logement social d'opérateurs immobiliers publics*](#)), 21 October 2021.

thresholds, the lease agreement may be terminated. In Flanders, the occupation of a social housing unit is subject to a maximum duration of nine years. Specific rules are in place to protect tenants in these types of housing: for instance, winter evictions are prohibited for social housing tenants in Wallonia. In each Region, a significant number of applicants remain on waiting lists¹⁶. During this period, they may receive financial assistance, the conditions and modalities of which vary from one region to another. This allowance must be distinguished from another regional financial aid: the relocation allowance. It is designed to help cover moving expenses and rent for individuals exiting substandard or overcrowded housing, or a situation of homelessness.

To conclude on regional interventions, it is worth noting that several tools are used to combat vacant housing, such as public management right (see below) and administrative fines for unjustified vacancy lasting at least 12 months.

Other key institutional actors in the implementation of the right to housing are the three communities (French, Flemish, and German-speaking) and the Brussels Common Community Commission. These entities, which hold the competence for personal assistance, provide day centres, overnight shelters, and street outreach services. They develop reintegration policies that go beyond emergency responses, for example, by offering housing combined with psychosocial support. They also support the main grassroots actors in the fight against homelessness. The Communities also play a role in preventing homelessness through their competences in health and social action, by addressing issues such as addiction, debt mediation, and support for individuals transitioning out of prison. This personal assistance competence also targets specific population groups, notably persons with disabilities, for whom the Communities fund housing adaptations and support for inclusive housing.

The federal authority also holds a series of levers related to the right to housing. These include, on the one hand, criminal law and judicial law provisions, notably the so-called anti-squatting law. Originally enacted in 2017 and amended in 2022, this law defines the procedure for the eviction of premises occupied without legal right or title (Articles 1344octies to 1344duodecies of the Judicial Code¹⁷). It also criminalizes the illegal

¹⁶ The Flemish Children's Rights Commissioner (Kinderrechtencommissariaat) and the Flemish Ombudsman (Vlaamse Ombudsdienst) drew attention, in a joint advisory opinion dated June 23, 2025 ("[Hoelang nog? Children from larger families dangle at the bottom of the waiting list for social housing](#)"), to the specific situation of children (one third of those on the waiting list), who often have to wait longer to receive social housing. The supply for large families is limited, and the allocation criteria are poorly adapted to their needs.

¹⁷ Belgium, Judicial Code ([Code judiciaire](#)), 10 October 1967.

occupation of vacant properties (Article 422/1 of the Penal Code¹⁸) with judicial safeguards: public prosecutors can only order evictions with prior authorization from an investigating judge. However, squats are not automatically subject to such measures. A number of situations are regulated through precarious occupation agreements, which often involve public authorities. These agreements define the rights and obligations of the occupants, who are frequently part of collectives protesting the vacancy of buildings in the context of housing crisis. The Judicial Code also sets out the procedures for evicting tenants who seriously breach their lease obligations or whose lease has ended, including provisions for prior conciliation to encourage an amicable resolution, minimum timeframes for executing the eviction, and mandatory notification of the public social welfare centre (Articles 1344bis to 1344septies). It also governs the eviction of owners in the context of real estate seizure and enforcement proceedings, which may result in the forced sale of the property to satisfy outstanding debts, such as mortgage loans (Articles 1560 and seq.).

On the other hand, the federal authority is responsible for migration and asylum. It must provide material assistance to asylum seekers, which includes housing. Nevertheless, the supply of reception places remains markedly insufficient in relation to the volume of requests. This has resulted in numerous judicial convictions of the Belgian state¹⁹ and has contributed significantly to the proliferation of homelessness. The federal authority is also active in the field of social assistance, by funding anti-poverty programs and defining the framework for public social welfare centres, which, in each municipality, offer subsidiary assistance to citizens to guarantee their human dignity. Within this framework, and based on its competence regarding population registers, the federal authority sets the criteria allowing homeless individuals to obtain a reference address, which can be established at a private residence, an association, or a public social welfare centre. This reference address grants access to several rights.

Municipalities also provide transitional housing, offering temporary accommodation in cases of substandard living conditions, gender-based and intrafamilial violence, or violence targeting LGBTQ+ individuals, and situations of homelessness. Theoretically, they are also on the front lines of efforts to combat vacant housing: they may, in particular, requisition any building that has been abandoned for six months—after issuing a formal notice to the owner—in order to make it available to homeless

¹⁸ Belgium, Penal Code ([Code pénal](#)), 8 June 1867.

¹⁹ Council of Europe (DIRECTORATE GENERAL HUMAN RIGHTS AND RULE OF LAW), [The European Court of Human Rights and Migration - Frequently Asked Questions](#), October 2025.

individuals (Article 134bis of the New Municipal Law²⁰). However, in practice, this prerogative is never implemented. In rare cases, mayors also use their public order powers to enforce the placement of homeless individuals during periods of extreme cold or heat. In Brussels, regional services, municipalities and public social welfare centres can also activate a public management right, allowing them to temporarily take control of an unoccupied or substandard dwelling, renovate it, and offer it at a reduced rent to individuals who meet the eligibility criteria.

Lastly, it should be emphasized that each entity is vested with the legal authority to carry out expropriations for reasons of public utility, in accordance with Article 16 of the Constitution, provided that appropriate compensation is granted to individuals deprived of their property. This procedure is predominantly applied in the context of large-scale infrastructure projects related to mobility or energy.

²⁰ Belgium, Brussels-Capital Region, New Municipal Law ([*Nouvelle loi communale*](#)), 3 September 1988.

2. Major developments in 2025

Table 1 – Major legislative/policy measures on eviction and homelessness in 2025

	Reference/name/ weblink	Short description and reference to the paragraph / page in the referenced document	Authorities responsible to implement
a) Legislative act / Policy measure	1. Ordinance of the Brussels-Capital Region implementing provisions to establish a joint rent commission and to combat excessive rents (Ordonnance fixant l'entrée en vigueur des articles 8 à 13 de l'ordonnance du 28 octobre 2021 visant à instaurer une commission paritaire locative et à lutter contre les loyers abusifs), 10 April 2025.	A rent is presumed excessive if it exceeds the reference rent (based on objective criteria such as location, size, energy performance) by more than 20%, or if the property has significant quality defects. A dedicated website enables the calculation of the reference rent by entering various parameters. The reference rent must be included in the lease, and a commission composed equally of landlords and tenants may be consulted to assess the fairness of the rent. All leases are subject to this provision as of May 1, 2025.	Brussels-Capital Region: Brussels Housing (Bruxelles-Logement) ; Joint rent commission (Commission paritaire locative).
a) Legislative act / Policy measure	2. Two asylum-related laws enacted on July 14, 2025 .	Restriction of the right to material assistance (reception) for certain asylum seekers.	Fedasil (Federal Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seeker)
a) Legislative act / Policy measure	3. The federal authority has ended its funding for the extreme cold weather plan aimed at supporting the five largest cities in accommodating	This plan enables the creation of additional beds in homeless shelters between November and March through subsidies granted to the Public Social Welfare Centres of	The Brussels Region and the Walloon Region have announced that they will compensate for the loss of federal funding.

	homeless individuals during the winter season.	Antwerp, Brussels, Charleroi, Ghent, and Liège.	
a) Legislative act / Policy measure	4. Reduction in funding from the Walloon Region for social relay centres	The role of these services is to ensure coordination and networking among public and private stakeholders involved in assisting people facing social exclusion. They fear that such budget cuts could undermine their efforts to sustainably help people off the streets, including initiatives like Housing First projects.	Walloon Region
a) Legislative act / Policy measure	5. Draft legislation (proposition de loi) providing legal status to precarious occupancy arrangements, 20 February 2025.	The agreement shall be differentiated from a lease yet acknowledged as a valid contract insofar as its precarious character is justified by legitimate grounds (see p. 224).	Belgium Chamber of representatives (Chambre des représentants)
a) Legislative act / Policy measure	6. Order of the Walloon Government implementing the decree of November 30, 2023 aimed at combating discrimination in access to housing (Arrêté du Gouvernement wallon portant exécution du décret du 30 novembre 2023 visant à lutter contre la discrimination dans l'accès au logement), 15 May 2025.	The order sets the fines for violations of anti-discrimination housing legislation and defines a training program to raise awareness about discrimination	Walloon Government
a) Legislative act / Policy measure	7. New Flemish regional Binding Social Objective (Bindend Sociaal Objectief (BSO)) for the period 2026–2042, 12 September 2025	This objective sets targets for additional social rental housing per municipality: 45,000 homes to be created through a mandatory Binding Social Objective per municipality;	Flemish Government and Flemish municipalities

		5,000 homes, scalable up to 11,000 homes, to be realized by municipalities that wish to go beyond their mandatory BSO.	
b) Developments of safeguards to limit or prevent evictions	1. Constitutional Court of Belgium (<i>Cour constitutionnelle de Belgique</i>)- judgment no. 131/2025 of 9 October 2025 .	The Court rejected the application for the annulment of the 2023 legislative provisions introducing a winter moratorium on evictions. While confirming the competence of the Brussels Region to legislate on eviction matters—even if it encroaches on the federal jurisdiction over civil procedure—the Constitutional Court noted that the moratorium aims to prevent situations that are contrary to human dignity in the absence of rehousing solutions. If the tenant does not pay the occupancy indemnity (which is generally equivalent to the rent) during the winter moratorium period, the landlord may claim full payment from the Regional Solidarity Budget Fund. Furthermore, four exceptions to the winter moratorium are provided (where 1° the tenant has found a rehousing solution; 2° the sanitary or safety condition of the property justifies that the occupation cannot continue; 3° the tenant’s conduct gives rise to a danger that makes any extension of the occupation impossible; and 4° where the landlord	Brussels-Capital Region

		is in a situation of force majeure requiring him to occupy the dwelling personally). Therefore, the winter moratorium does not disproportionately restrict the right to property (see B.26.1 et seq.).	
c) Protection of vulnerable groups and intervention mechanism	1. Belgian Council of State (<i>Conseil d'État</i>), judgment no. 263.398 of May 23, 2025 , annulling the circular of July 7, 2023 concerning the reference address for homeless persons.	Several associations challenged the restrictions imposed by this circular on establishing a reference address. This circular introduced a series of new rules concerning automatic registration of domicile, verification of the reality of the reference address, and additional conditions for entitlement to social assistance.	Following this annulment, the federal authority needs to step in to clarify the rules.
c) Protection of vulnerable groups and intervention mechanism	2. Draft Walloon decree (avant-projet de décret de la Région Wallonne) restructuring the legislative framework for collective accommodation facilities	As these facilities accommodate individuals facing prolonged hardship (i.e., anyone experiencing long-term vulnerability that significantly compromises their autonomy, well-being, or social inclusion), the reform aims to better protect vulnerable residents by establishing quality standards, strengthening inspections, and introducing sanctions.	Local authorities and AVIQ (Walloon Agency for Quality of Life)
c) Protection of vulnerable groups and intervention mechanism	3. Use of European recovery plan (RRF) resources to create housing for vulnerable populations in Wallonia .	The measure must be fully implemented by the end of 2026. It includes a component for the development of inclusive and supportive housing aimed at elderly people and persons with	Walloon Region

		disabilities, as well as a component for the renovation and creation of reception and accommodation places for homeless or inadequately housed populations (396–401).	
c) Protection of vulnerable groups and intervention mechanism	4. Flemish Energy and Climate Plan 2021–2030 (Vlaams Energie- en Klimaatplan 2021-2030), updated on July 18, 2025.	Several measures are planned to support the energy efficiency in housing, including a ban by 2028 on indexing rents of properties that do not meet the energy standards (197-198).	Flemish Region
c) Protection of vulnerable groups and intervention mechanism	5. As of January 1, 2027, a new system known as 'hot rent' will be introduced to revise how rents are calculated for social housing in Wallonia , following a decision made by the Government on July 17, 2025 .	The system will consider both the tenant's income and the energy performance of the dwelling. Currently, most tenants pay a rent capped at 20% of their income, regardless of the building's energy efficiency.	Walloon Region

3. Number of execution orders and actual evictions for private households

Please provide data or estimates for 2025 or published in 2025, and as available for different categories (tenants/owners and as outlined in 2b and 2c) and any trends. Please indicate data limitations and justification for the choice of source(s) or lack of data

The literature in the field highlights a series of limitations in the available data: illegal evictions are poorly documented, there is a significant gap between eviction requests and those actually carried out—often because tenants voluntarily leave the property—and, most importantly, no official statistics centralize all evictions, whether ordered by a judge or an administrative authority²¹. No official information is either collected on the profile of persons who have been evicted. Nevertheless, a few figures and estimates were published in 2025.

I. According to figures compiled by Bruxelles Logement, 2,870 eviction requests were made in 16 of the 19 municipalities of the Brussels Region and forwarded to the various public social welfare centres between July 1, 2023, and June 30, 2024²². Just under a third of the affected households established meaningful contact with the public social welfare centres to seek solutions, resulting in 525 households being able to remain in their homes, and 445 finding alternative housing either before or after the eviction.

II. The Association of Flemish Cities and Municipalities conducted a survey among Flemish public social welfare centres and concluded that in 2024, 9,843 households were faced with a risk of eviction, mostly due to unpaid rent²³.

III. In Parliament, the Walloon Minister of Housing presented all the statistics on judicial evictions in public housing in the Walloon Region²⁴. Between 2015 and 2023, the

²¹ P. Godart, E. Swyngedouw, M. Van Crieckingen and B. van Heur (2023), '[Housing evictions in Brussels: how many, who and where?](#)', Brussels Studies.

²² BX1, [La Région bruxelloise dresse un premier bilan de la réforme sur les expulsion des locataires](#), 2 April 2025.

²³ Vereniging van Vlaamse Steden en Gemeenten (VVSG), '[Uithuiszetting bedreigt nog steeds 189 gezinnen per week in Vlaanderen](#)', 10 July 2025.

²⁴ Belgium, Walloon Parliament, [Reply from Minister Cécile Neven to the written question of 19 March 2025, from MEP Tzanetatos](#), 22 April 2025.

number of eviction rulings significantly decreased, dropping from 1,522 to 677. Evictions carried out by bailiffs over the same period fell from 561 to 279.

IV. In April, university teams published a report commissioned by public authorities that carried out a count of people experiencing homelessness. By extrapolating from counts conducted in certain areas, they arrived at estimates of 20,363 homeless individuals in Flanders and 19,387 in Wallonia²⁵. The report includes in these estimates people under threat of eviction—that is, those who must leave their housing within the following month. Nearly 12% of the homeless population recorded in Flanders are in this situation, compared to 7% in Wallonia. The report also estimates that between one-third and 40% of the homeless population are chronically homeless, meaning they have not had stable housing for more than a year. Counting exercises have only recently been initiated and are not yet completed, making it impossible to establish trends.

V. The activity reports for the year 2024 from UNIA (the inter-federal organization for equality) and Bruxelles Logement record a number of reports of discrimination related to access to housing, with 51 and 32 cases respectively²⁶. However, they acknowledge that these figures are largely underestimated, as housing discrimination is difficult to prove and the imbalance between supply and demand allows landlords to be selective.

²⁵ Nana Mertens, Evelien Demaerschalk, Anna-Laura Marana, Koen Hermans, Nicolas De Moor, Josepha Moriau, Martin Wagener, '[Dénombrements du sans-abrisme et de l'absence de chez-soi](#)', Global Report April 2025.

²⁶ Unia, [Rapport bruxellois 2024](#) (30) ; Bruxelles Logement, [Rapport d'activité 2024](#) (32-34).

Annex – Promising practice

Promising practice	
Title (original language)	Masterplan de fin du sans-chez-soirisme
Title (EN)	Master Plan to End Homelessness
Organisation (original language)	Bruss'help
Organisation (EN)	Bruss'help
Government / Civil society	Bruss'help is a non-profit public law organization whose governing bodies include political members and representatives of civil society
Funding body	Common Community Commission of Brussels
Reference (incl. URL, where available)	https://brusshelp.org/images/Rapport_MP_2024-FR.pdf
Indicate the start date of the promising practice and the finishing date if it has ceased to exist	2025-2030
Type of initiative	Strategic Action Plan
Main target group	People experiencing homelessness
Indicate level of implementation: Local/Regional/National	Regional
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	The Masterplan is a strategic framework aimed at ending homelessness in the Brussels-Capital Region by 2030. Developed through inclusive consultation with civil society, public services, and affected individuals, it focuses on four levels of prevention: primary (housing access and social safety nets), secondary (early intervention and support), tertiary (long-term reintegration and rights protection), and institutional violence prevention. The plan outlines 35+ concrete measures across housing, health, migration, youth, and justice sectors. The plan emphasizes systemic change, intersectoral collaboration, and continuous evaluation, aiming to shift from emergency responses to sustainable solutions. It also calls for improved governance, data collection, and inclusive policymaking to ensure lasting impact.
Highlight any element of the actions that is transferable (max. 500 chars)	The plan's multi-level approach—addressing root causes, enabling early intervention, and supporting long-term reintegration—is highly transferable. It fosters systemic, rights-based change and promotes coordinated, cross-sectoral

	responses that can be adapted to various national contexts facing homelessness.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as sustainable (as opposed to 'one off activities')	One of the main objectives of the plan is to move away from emergency responses, such as those deployed during extreme cold. It implements instead solutions that prevent homelessness by addressing underlying social issues. It also aims to deploy structural measures that enable a sustainable exit from homelessness
Give reasons why you consider the practice as having concrete measurable impact	The final objective of ending homelessness is articulated as a tangible and measurable result.
Give reasons why you consider the practice as transferable to other settings and/or Member States?	The factors that lead to homelessness and the solutions to address it are broadly similar across different national contexts.
Explain, if applicable, how the practice involves beneficiaries and stakeholders in the design, planning, evaluation, review assessment and implementation of the practice	The Masterplan actively involves both beneficiaries and stakeholders throughout its development and implementation. From the outset, the plan was co-designed through inclusive consultations with civil society organizations, public institutions, and individuals experiencing homelessness. This participatory approach includes the voices of people with lived experience and rights holders to ensure that the strategies and actions proposed are grounded in real needs. During the planning phase, working groups brought together actors from various sectors—housing, health, migration, youth, and justice—to align priorities and define coordinated interventions. More specifically, three participatory dialogue days were organized among these actors. These sessions allowed for hearing from a dozen experts and debating the four levels of prevention defined by the WHO and the five objectives of FEANTSA: first, to formulate a diagnosis (Day 1); second, to identify available resources (Day 2); and finally, to identify essential but insufficient or missing resources (Day 3). In implementation, stakeholders continue to play a central role through intersectoral collaboration and governance structures that include representatives from both institutional bodies and civil society. Beneficiaries are engaged not only as recipients of services but also as contributors, notably through peer support initiatives and community-based programs. The plan also integrates continuous evaluation mechanisms (with an interim milestone in 2027), using both qualitative and quantitative data, to assess progress and adapt strategies. Feedback from frontline actors and affected individuals is systematically collected and used to refine actions, ensuring the plan remains responsive and effective. This inclusive, rights-based model fosters ownership, transparency, and long-term impact.

