

Housing

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Editorial



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Trends in demographic concentration in cities have contributed to a significant worsening of housing problems worldwide, hampering universal access to decent housing. In the last year, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic crisis and the successive demands for the lockdown of populations, especially in cities, housing has gained an increased relevance for families, with a marked impact on social inequalities.

How to guarantee humanly acceptable confinement conditions for populations living in degraded housing, without healthy conditions, overcrowded, with little or no access to basic services, among other needs? On another level, how to reconcile in the domestic space all the 'new' functions of school, office and leisure?

The conditions of habitability and the quality of housing have undoubtedly turned out to be conditioning variables of public health measures, somewhat refocusing the debate and the urgency of public policies on housing. The relationship between housing and the public space and with the urban functions of proximity also took on another dimension, requiring systemic approaches to housing problems.

In Portugal, it is possible to say that housing problems never ceased to exist, despite the different cycles of housing policies and successive policy instruments aimed at providing solutions to situations of housing scarcity, lack of housing conditions, clandestine housing, of degradation or overcrowding of the housing stock. Although concentrating especially in the two metropolitan areas, Lisbon and Porto, either within their historical centres, or in the areas of more recent expansion and in the peripheries, the truth is that, in recent years, the difficulties in securing decent housing for all citizens have tended to extend to other Portuguese towns and cities, medium or small, including in rural areas where more significant migratory movements have been accentuated (see, for example, the case of

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Odemira and the recent situation of Asian communities settled there that pose a great set of challenges from this point of view).

The New Generation of Housing Policies (NGHP) aims precisely at providing a global and integrated response to the immense diversity of challenges that arise in this area and to the importance, aggravated by the pandemic, of housing problems and needs, justifying the announced symbolic goal of guaranteeing that we can celebrate the 50th anniversary of the 25th April with no families in unworthy housing situations. This goal is certainly ambitious, but it fundamentally assumes that everyone, public and private, will be called upon to participate actively in a more effective and responsible governance model of housing policies.

Quaternaire Portugal brings together a set of skills and experiences that allow it to foresee an attentive and collaborative position within the context of changes that NGHP is introducing. In this sense, the company has been preparing to respond to the needs of updated and in-depth diagnoses of the housing needs of each municipality and of exhaustive surveys of the resources that can be mobilised locally for the different responses, with a view to formulating strategies and action plans aimed at taking advantage of either the new public financing instruments (for example, the strengthening of the Support Programme for Access to Housing, within the scope of the Recovery and Resilience Plan - PRR), or of the market itself.

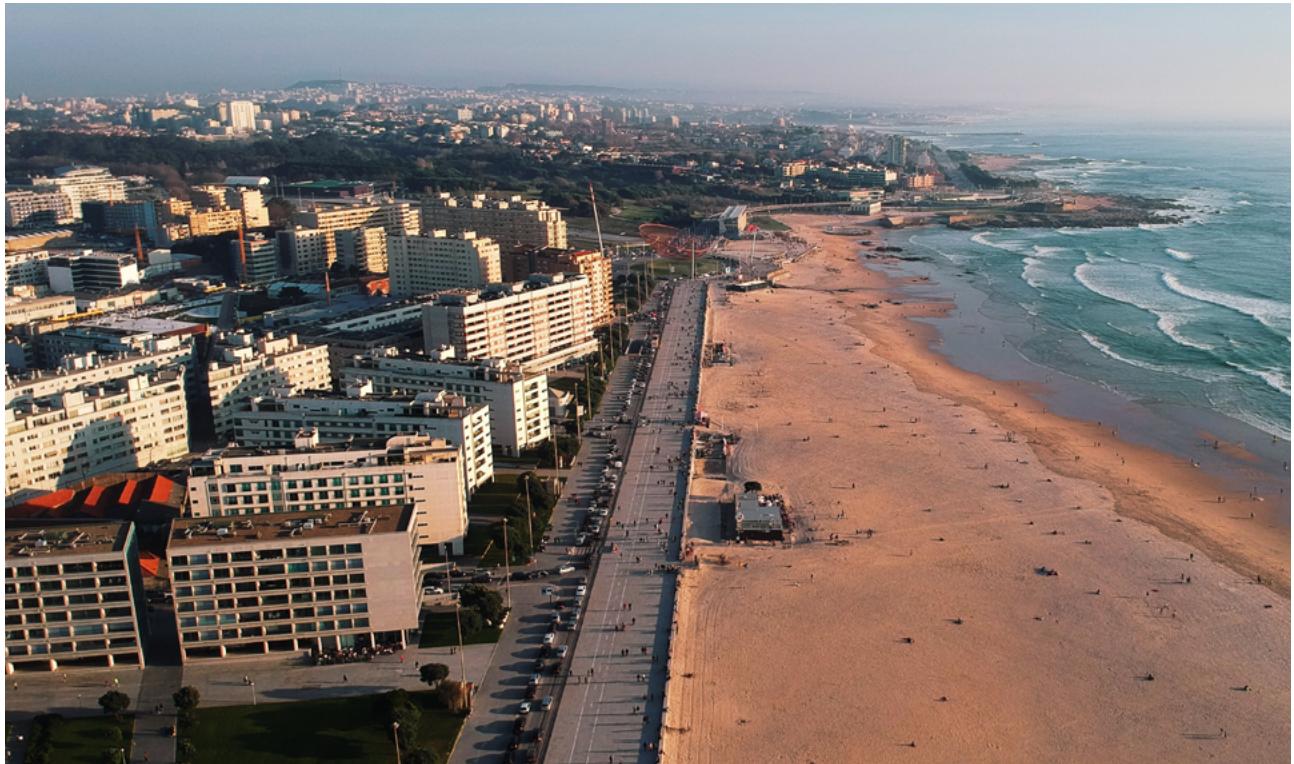
The Board



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The experience of Quaternaire Portugal



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The issue of housing has been present in the activity of **Quaternaire Portugal** practically since its foundation, as a transversal domain or as a central focus of projects in different work areas.

This is, of course, an unavoidable topic in planning, due to its relationship with the territory, with the economy and with society in general. It is inseparable (in an interactive logic) from demographic and social dynamics, the economy and employment, land use discipline, urban regeneration, etc.

As is typical of the activity of a consulting company, working essentially for the Portuguese public administration market, at national, regional, supramunicipal and local levels, **Quaternaire Portugal**'s approach to housing issues has adapted to the evolution of concepts, models and public policy instruments.

A clear example of this evolution is the way in which urban regeneration policies, which have always been closely related to the subject of housing, have evolved over time, responding to social needs, to more holistic and forward-looking views of cities, including more recent logics of return to urban centres, in contrast to the dynamics of urban growth by expansion. The main instruments of this policy - from the regeneration programmes of degraded urban areas, to the several generations of European support and incentive programmes for the regeneration, revitalisation and rehabilitation of urban areas, passing through the legal regime of urban regeneration, and currently, the NGHP - they looked at housing in different ways, from the social response, the object that helps to configure the territory to the tradable economic good. The same observation could be made, moreover, in terms of spatial planning or strategic urban or regional planning (planning of services and proximity equipment, strategic city plans, innovative urban actions, etc.).



In addition to this more comprehensive approach, in which housing is a planning 'topic', **Quaternaire Portugal** has also carried out some works focused specifically on housing issues, as mentioned above, which remains a very relevant domain in the company's activity. Some examples are:

- Porto Downtown Revitalisation Programme - Housing (2001, Sociedade Porto 2001 / Municipality of Porto);
- Evaluation of the Youth Rental Incentive programme (2006, National Housing Institute);
- Market research on housing rents (2008, IHRU);
- Evaluation of the "Porta 65 Jovem" Programme (2009, IHRU);
- Evaluation of the "PER Famílias" Programme (2011, IHRU);
- Basic Law of the East-Timor Housing Policy (2014, Government of East-Timor);
- Impact assessment of the creation of the Entry Manager position in social housing units (2016, Domus Social - Municipal Housing Company of Porto);
- Collaboration with several Municipalities and Municipal Housing Companies in projects for the integration of disadvantaged communities, energy efficiency in municipal housing and preparation of applications for public, national and European financing instruments (since 2008).



Porto
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"1.º Direito" Programme
Source: portaldahabitacao.pt/1.%C2%BA-direito



"Porta 65 Jovem" Programme
Source: portaldahabitacao.pt/pt/porta65j



East-Timor
Source: Quaternaire Portugal

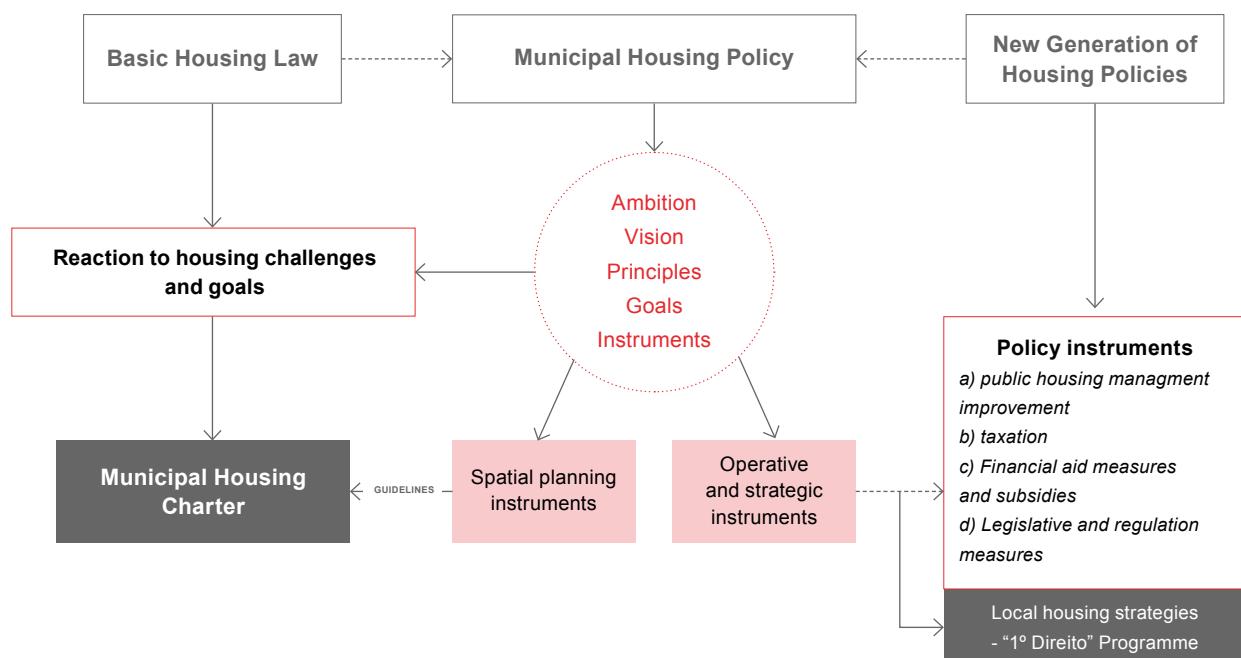
Our view on the current framework of Housing Policies in Portugal

The various legal and financial instruments created to improve citizens' access to decent housing pose significant challenges in terms of their application. One of these challenges corresponds to the interaction of the municipal housing policy with that of spatial planning.

Local Housing Strategies (LHS), whose elaboration is required of Municipalities wishing to apply for the "1.º Direito" Programme - Support Programme for Access to Housing, are, according to the respective legal framework, limited instruments when it comes to their scope, since they only cover families that live in housing conditions considered unworthy.

The effort placed in the diagnosis of the territory that takes place in the context of an LHS, in relation to the identification of the housing needs of a municipality could be, in many cases, more useful if it properly explored the social scope of the NGHP - that is, if it were not limited only to the most deprived families. It is argued, therefore, that the elaboration of an LHS should seek to identify all the problems that the community faces in the matter of housing, betting on the diversity of responses, translating into a true Municipal Housing Policy.

Such an option will allow to frame the applications to all financing programmes to promote housing solutions, in addition to the "1.º Direito" Programme, as well as to envisage financing opportunities in new or renewed financing instruments, with emphasis on those that may arise within the framework of Portugal 2030 Programme.



In a Municipal Housing Policy, the territorialisation of housing problems and solutions emerges as an essential work axis for the implementation of the strategy. Problems to be territorialised include, among others, situations of housing shortages, areas of concentration of urban and social problems, as well as areas of greater real estate pressure. In terms of housing solutions and responses, territorialisation must include, among other aspects, the location of housing resources potentially mobilisable for the strategy, such as real estate stock, public and private, vacant and land with constructive capacity, and the typification of solutions to privilege as a response to the identified deficiencies.

It is precisely in the field of territorialisation of LHS options that the main interactions between the municipal housing policy and that of spatial planning and urbanism are identified. And it is also in this scope that the focus of the Municipal Housing Charter (MHC), provided for in the Basic Housing Law, is an instrument that proves to be more comprehensive in terms of 'target audience' and with a more strategic and prospective character than LHS.

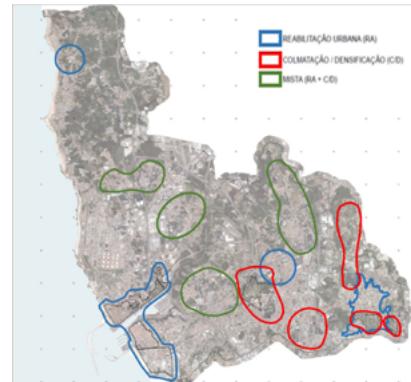
Indeed, MHC presupposes:

- The identification of housing resources and local potential, namely in expectant urbanised land, in abandoned urbanisations or buildings and in vacant, degraded or abandoned dwellings;
- The identification of the needs for urbanised land and the rehabilitation of buildings that respond to housing shortages and the need for relocation due to housing degradation, at a social or urban level, of the agglomerate or of the building.

In this context, we understand that until the regulation of the Basic Housing Law, the broad approach to housing problems at the municipal level within the scope of LHS allows an exercise of prior strategic planning that, in a second phase, will facilitate the required spatialisation in the MHC.

It is, therefore, within this conceptual and methodological framework that **Quaternaire Portugal** seeks to support its customers in matters of public housing policy, at a time when the topic gains particular importance in Portuguese society, if we take into account the current context of growing needs at this level, in which housing shortages are heightened, as well as the corresponding financing of solutions.

Housing strategies, whether of a broad scope, or focused on policy instruments



Territorialisation of Local Housing Strategy in Matosinhos



Our products

The NGHP proposes the LHS as a central programmatic instrument of municipal public policy in the field of housing, based on an updated and exhaustive diagnosis of existing housing needs and resources, establishing concrete goals and priorities, identifying and quantifying the best solutions, mobilising the necessary resources, proposing an implementation schedule and effective monitoring of its application and scope. This instrument is also a mandatory requirement for municipalities to have access to financial support mechanisms for housing, with emphasis on the “1.º Direito” Programme.

Depending on the complexity and need of each municipality, **Quaternaire Portugal** structured its approach to the LHS market around a methodology with two variants: (i) a more comprehensive LHS that seeks to outline the global picture of needs and responses on housing, regardless of the policy instrument to be used; and (ii) an LHS prepared in accordance with the principles of the “1.º Direito” Programme, which seeks to perceive housing shortages according to the target audience and the specificities of this specific instrument of public housing policy.

Municipal Housing Charters

A planning instrument that territorialises the options of the municipal housing policy, establishing the necessary articulations with the existing territorial plans and the existing urban rehabilitation operations. It presupposes the location in the territory, not only of the needs and problems, but above all of the housing solutions, distinguishing the type of intervention to which each sector of the territory should be targeted, namely, urban regeneration, new construction (of public or private promotion), incentives for the creation of accessible accommodation, acquisition of accommodation, etc.

Monitoring and external evaluation of strategies, programmes and projects

Monitoring and external evaluation of public policies and their various instruments is of greater importance in an increasingly tight framework of public scrutiny and financial restraint. **Quaternaire Portugal**, with recognised experience in the field of monitoring and evaluation, considers that plans for this policy should also be devised for housing policy instruments. In fact, it is only through the implementation of rigorous monitoring mechanisms and tools that it will be possible to identify progress in the implementation of the proposed solutions, ensure knowledge and permanent updating of housing shortages and on the situation in context, identify the factors responsible for possible deviations and propose appropriate measures to correct the trajectory of compliance with the main objectives and targets set.



Support in the preparation of applications for policy instruments

In the current framework (and for the coming years) of public policies, there is a great diversity of financing instruments at the disposal of municipalities to address different problems in the housing domain, namely: "1º Direito" Programme, "Porta de Entrada", "Chave na Mão", "Da Habitação ao Habitat", "Porta ao Lado", Financial Instrument for Urban Rehabilitation and Revitalisation (IFRRU) 2020, "Casa Eficiente", National Building Rehabilitation Fund, Urban Rehabilitation of Social Neighbourhoods in the Area of Energy Efficiency or Plans for Integrated Action for Disadvantaged Communities. To be able to access financing under these instruments, beneficiaries (including municipalities) have to submit their respective applications, with **Quaternaire Portugal** prepared to provide all the technical support necessary for project design, application submission and subsequent support to management and monitoring of its execution.

Support for the promotion and management of intervention programmes in the housing field

Planning and monitoring and evaluation of strategies and programmes are essential, but the urgency of the intervention requires that they be put into practice. The effectiveness of the action is often conditioned by the availability and training of the municipal teams, who are doubly pressured - by the increasing needs and the growing demand for support by families and by the financial constraints that the Portuguese public administration is also suffering. In this sense, **Quaternaire Portugal** intends to optimise its general and specific know-how, extending its services to the implementation of strategies. The first example, which is already on the ground, is the establishment of a technical team to support the management of the Municipal Programme "Matosinhos: Casa Acessível" (Matosinhos: Affordable House).



Quaternaire Portugal

Quaternaire Portugal, Consultoria para o Desenvolvimento SA is a corporate society created in 1990 and working on the following fields of expertise: Evaluation; Culture; Employment, Competences and Vocational Training; Strategic planning; Spatial Planning; Urban Projects and Policies.

Our approach integrates the development of territories with the improvement of capabilities of private and public organisations. We aim to produce solutions that fit the specific needs of clients and to generate and diffuse pertinent strategic knowledge.

In doing so, our multidisciplinary and increasingly qualified group of full time consultants regularly interacts with a network of high-skilled and well known national and international shareholders as well as with a regular and flexible group of external advisers in various fields of expertise.

Matosinhos

Rua Tomás Ribeiro, 412 – 2º
4450-295 Matosinhos, Portugal
T.: +351 229 399 150
F.: +351 229 399 159

geral@quaternaire.pt

Lisboa

Rua Duque de Palmela, nº 25 – 2º
1250-097 Lisboa, Portugal
T.: +351 213 513 200
F.: +351 213 513 201