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**Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development and
the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly:
priority Theme: Affordable housing and social protection
systems for all to address homelessness**

Statement submitted by Association Nationale pour Promouvoir la Société Civile et la Citoyenneté, non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council*

The Secretary-General has received the following statement, which is being circulated in accordance with paragraphs 36 and 37 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

* The present statement is issued without formal editing.



Statement

Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that everyone has the right to an adequate standard of living for the health and well-being of himself and his family. This includes nutrition, clothing, housing, medical care as well as necessary social services. He has the right to secure his life in cases of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age and other loss of livelihood as a result of circumstances beyond his control.

However, many people find themselves deprived of some or all of these rights because of the lack of political will to eradicate this social scourge, although some homeless or homeless pose a danger to others if they are lacking in their strengths or the minimum requirements for a decent life such as lack of a safe and quiet place, especially for sleeping, lack of preservation of private property, lack of personal hygiene facilities, lack of ability to clean and dry clothes, difficulty in preparing and preserving food, lack of permanent contact due to lack of address, difficulty of access to health services facilities, lack of access to educational services, and increased chances of exposure to violence, exploitation, social ills.

Among the causes of homelessness are lack of employment opportunities, poverty due to loss of employment or inability to work, difficulty in accessing health care, wars, natural disasters, mental illnesses and disabilities, social exclusion, housing crisis, domestic violence, divorce, etc.

In order to address this problem, there is no doubt about the Algerian experience. The Algerian State has encouraged all initiatives aimed at enabling this category of society to enjoy its natural and legal rights by intensifying efforts between the Ministry of National Solidarity and organizations and active associations such as the Algerian Red Crescent and the National Association for the Promotion of Civil Society and Citizenship. National security services to provide transport for people without shelter to emergency shelters in order to enable them to cover and warm meals, and to enable families in need, women mothers and their children from the hostel decent.

However, such initiatives remain costly and insufficient given the increasing number of homeless people who are victims of severe social hardship. The National Association for the Promotion of Civil Society and Citizenship proposes that countries impose a wealth tax on housing projects for this category of society while ensuring social and health coverage. Therefore, it is necessary to divide this category into two categories: a category qualified for work, for which the State helps to obtain a permanent job, which guarantees the provision of a living and the payment of the rent of his residence; and a category that is ineligible for work, for whom the State will cover health and social needs with the allocation of an arbitrary grant enabling decent lives.
