



**Project title:**

Housing for immigrants and community integration in Europe and beyond:  
strategies, policies, dwellings, and governance

**Grant Agreement number:** 101004535

**Final evaluation report**

**Evaluation of Anna, the pilot project in Gothenburg**

**Deliverable number:** 6.3

**Work Package:** 6

**Dissemination Level (PU/PP/RE/CO):** PU

**Nature of the Deliverable (R/P/D/O):** R

**Contractual due date:** 31 March 2024

**Delivery date:** 25 April 2024

**Responsible:** Cota

**Contributing Partners:** UGOT, Cota, Quatorze, UJML

**Reviewer:** UGOT, UJML

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# 1. THE PROJECT AND ITS CONTEXT

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## 1.1 “ANNA” IN A NUTSHELL

As described in its logical framework<sup>1</sup>, Anna, the pilot project in Gothenburg, aims to **create a floating home, which will become a proof of concept to support the development of a living lab**. In a flyer presenting the project, Quatorze describes it in this way:

*“The floating unit Anna addresses the shortage of accessible housing close to the city centre of Gothenburg, by creating a home on the Göta river that runs through the city. Built with some volunteers, it is grassroot based thanks to the involvement of local partners: Egnahemsfabriken as builders, First to know as marine experts, Education Marina as location and the Lundby Parish who’s will provide social support for the beneficiaries.*

*Calculation and equipment enable safety on board, yet the place feels like a home. On the outside it provides 20sqm of wooden terraces and about 24sqm on the inside with a bedroom, a living room, an open kitchen, and a bathroom. Ecological and bringing a sense of being in a safe place, Anna brings intimacy for people in need of a few months to find their paths.”<sup>2</sup>*

Up to date (April 2024), Anna is staying in a marina in Ringön, waiting for people to move in. A network of people and organizations interested in living on water is evolving around it, carrying out a locally rooted movement supporting the life on water in Gothenburg.

## 1.2 THE LOCAL CONTEXT

During the first collective workshop organized with the local stakeholders to elaborate the theory of change of the project, in May 2022, a brief context analysis has been elaborated. The table below summarizes the main elements which characterize the situation of both housing and migrants hosting in Gothenburg.

In addition to the content of this table, we highlight here a significant example of context element shared by Quatorze: *“during (a) meeting (within the exploratory phase of the pilot), we had the opportunity to speak with Mr Elias Winden from Räddningsmissionen, an NGO that deals with rental management for newcomers throughout Gothenburg.*

*During the interview, the speaker highlighted a conundrum regarding the shortage of small housing units in Gothenburg and the overcrowding of some public housing schemes (...) Municipalities sometimes allow up to six people to occupy a single room, exacerbating the issue (...). The interview revealed that, in most cases, single families and families face the greatest difficulties.”<sup>3</sup>*

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<sup>1</sup> See appendix 2.

<sup>2</sup> See appendix 4.

<sup>3</sup> Quatorze, Deliverable 5.4, p. 8.

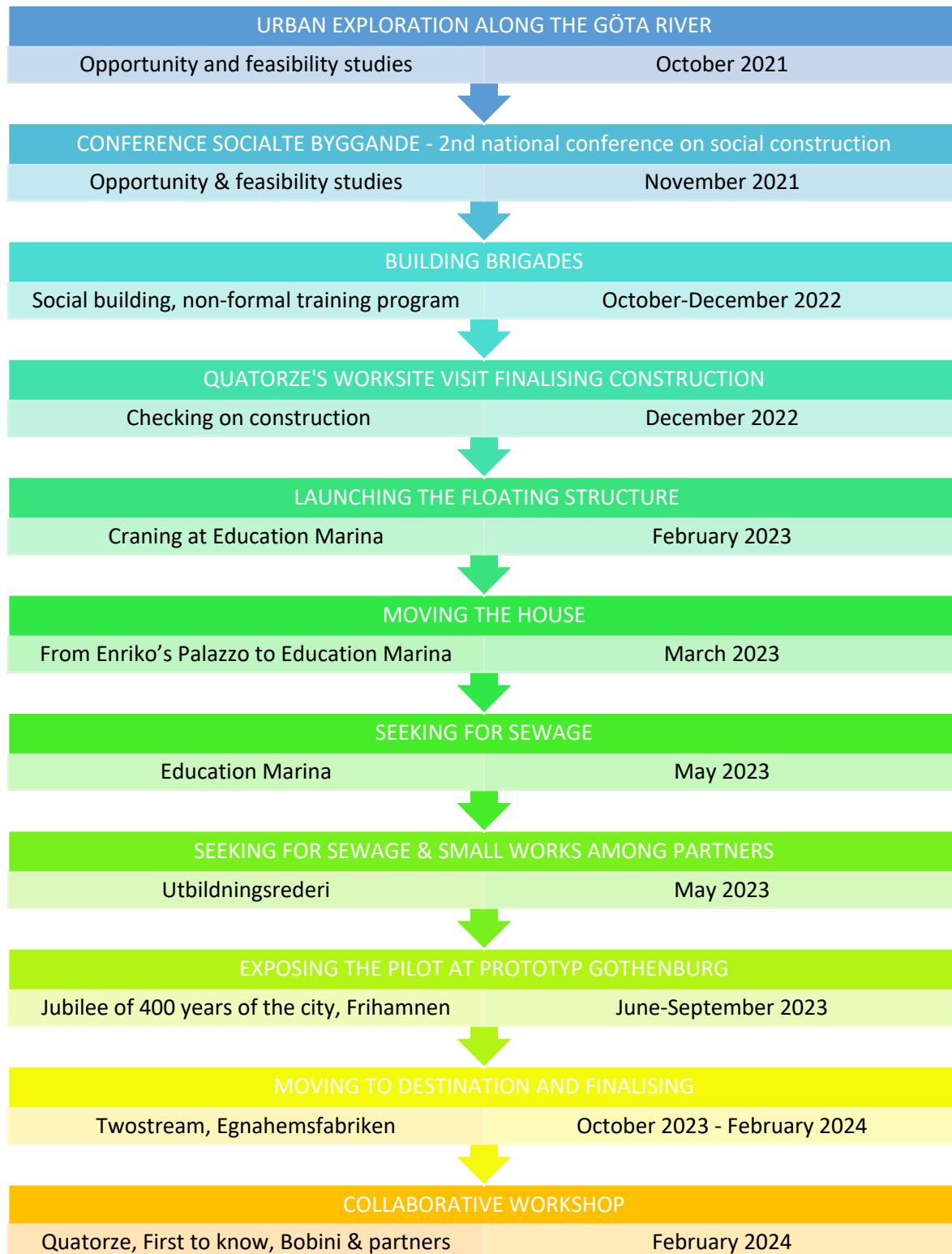
SUBJECT	OBSERVATIONS
<b>POLITICAL ISSUES</b>	
<b>PUBLIC DEBATE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Most of the public servants are politicized</li> <li>*There is too much focus on problem, blaming some groups rather than finding collective solutions</li> <li>*We could observe the growth of a kind of structural racism</li> <li>*A lot of controversies, there is a need to change the narratives</li> <li>*In the debate, there is not enough trust for the inhabitant's knowledge, especially against the gentrification process</li> </ul>
<b>PUBLIC MANAGEMENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*There is a lack of public will</li> <li>*Decision makers are not relating to field work</li> <li>*The rate of participation in election in neighbourhood is only of 35%</li> <li>*There is a lack of "co-creation" of common and shared neighbourhood, people feel "locked" in their own apartment</li> <li>*The day-to-day integration is still difficult</li> </ul>
<b>SOCIAL DUMPING</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Some migrants/newcomers are sent to other municipalities</li> <li>*The responsibility of the municipality is temporary: 5 years for families (then, access to another apartment for 18 months), 4 years for a single (ABO/EBO system)</li> <li>*Extended responsibility of municipalities (language, health, employment, education, welfare)</li> </ul>
<b>HOUSING</b>	
<b>MARKET</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*For refugees, there is a limited access to the housing market: it's too expensive to buy and rent, and it takes too much time to get such possibilities</li> <li>*Prices are rising, families are in debts, even regular worker cannot access</li> <li>*People who have bought a property fear of losing value on it.</li> <li>*We can observe an economic bubble (prices rose, now stable, interest rates now increasing)</li> </ul>
<b>LACK OF POSSIBILITIES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Some areas have support network (some are "dedicated to foreign born people)</li> <li>*It's more difficult for youth to access housing (staying at parents, separation of couples, etc.)</li> <li>*Commuting is not part of the habits, is complicated because the infrastructures are poor, and it's expensive</li> <li>*There is long queuing in public housing (until 7 years sometimes, for rents in the central parts of the city of Gothenburg)</li> <li>*Access conditions are restrictive: permanent work, stable income, etc.</li> <li>*Housing solutions are temporary; people know they'll have to move and it's a big challenge for them</li> <li>*Bad housing context affect children (and schooling)</li> <li>*There is a long chain of change and movement for newcomers (instability up to 20 years)</li> </ul>

SUBJECT	OBSERVATIONS
<b>HOUSE BOATS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*There is no public management of house boats</li> <li>*There are no standards for insurance</li> <li>*The connection with the city is satisfying but not optimal</li> <li>*We can observe a reluctance of political side`</li> <li>*Some people can't swim; they could be afraid of living on water</li> <li>* The municipality fears boat sinking</li> <li>*There are only a few places for house boats</li> <li>*Temporary housing solutions are not allowed</li> <li>*Business VS houseboats: if houseboats get in the way of some important real estate project, they will disappear</li> </ul>
<b>BENEFICIARIES</b>	
<b>SOCIAL MIXITY</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*A difference must be clearly made between asylum seekers and refugees; it's not the same target group</li> <li>*Some others social groups are in trouble with housing, like students (beware of potential tensions/conflicts)</li> <li>*Language is a key for connecting people, and for integration (beware of mixing Swedish speakers with non-Swedish speakers)</li> <li>*Housing is not enough related to other activities, to "build" a neighbourhood and/or a community</li> <li>*People who lives on houseboats ere in charge of their management</li> <li>*They aren't enough juridical experimentation, to go from transition system (ABO/EBO) to common interest, through integration</li> <li>*Settlement distribution laws</li> </ul>
<b>TRUST</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*We can observe some misunderstanding between Swedish and newcomers/migrants, which sometimes leads to mistrust</li> <li>*Newcomers/migrants develop mistrust toward public authorities</li> </ul>
<b>BLACK MARKET</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Single persons have no other solutions than going to black market housing</li> <li>*Second-hand rents are overpriced</li> <li>*There is discrimination in access to private market housing, which push people to go on the black market</li> </ul>
<b>ACCESS TO INFORMATIONS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Raw information does exist, but is sometimes hard to manage</li> <li>*It's difficult for newcomers to navigate in rules and possibilities, and to understand the system</li> </ul>

These elements of context have been taken into consideration for the design of both the theory of change and the operational framework of the project.

### 1.3 MAIN STEPS OF IMPLEMENTATION

We can summarize the project's pathway as following<sup>4</sup>:



<sup>4</sup> Quatorze, Deliverable 5.4, pp. 8 to 15.

## 1.4 CHALLENGES AND DIFFICULTIES TO OVERCOME<sup>5</sup>

One interviewee said that “*Anna was a good learning process with a lot of obstacles.*”<sup>6</sup> Indeed, the implementation of Anna has faced several challenges and obstacles, such as:

- **Difficulty to build a functional and permanent “project team”:** turnover has affected UGOT (two researchers involved in Merging have left within the project timeframe), Egnahemsfabriken was not constantly involved, First to know what mostly represented by a single person, and Quatorze didn’t have enough human resources considering the work to achieve. It has led to some delays, and some difficulties to know who to contact for getting information about the project (during the evaluation, for instance).
- **Difficulty to maintain a high level of involvement** within the local stakeholders’ network: if some, like First to know, have been fully and constantly involved, some others have been less regular in their participation.
- **Moving the dwelling:** in March 2023, Anna had to be relocated to Utbildningsrederi, which posed a significant technical challenge. A truck has been used, and then the dwelling has been putted on the floating structure.
- **Seeking for sewage:** despite prior agreements with Utbildningsrederi, the marina lacked adequate sewage infrastructure. Although the electricity connection was properly established and connection to fresh water could happen, the inhabitable status of the house remained compromised. Additionally, escalating equipment costs constrained the ability to install the necessary pump for sewage management. Faced with these challenges, the primary objective became locating a new site where access to fresh water, electricity, and sewage facilities converged.
- **Finding a good location:** at first the team tried to find a solution with Utbildningsrederi. No agreement could be reached, and they engaged in a new step in the discussion with Egnahemsfabriken. From June to September 2023, the "Prototype Gothenburg" event occurred in Frihamnen, approximately two kilometres west of Utbildningsrederi. In May, Quatorze secured approval from Malin Finlof, the director of Prototype Gothenburg, to relocate the houseboat. After this event, an agreement was reached with Twostream Marina, situated in Ringön adjacent to Enrico’s Palazzo. The subsequent phase involved orchestrating the relocation of the house and its final installation at the new site. Twostream Marina was selected under the premise of possessing adequate sewage connections and requisite infrastructure for habitation. However, unforeseen technical challenges emerged, necessitating some additional months to complete the necessary works. Regrettably, upon inspection, the installations at the marina were found to be deficient, with some components either weak or non-existent. Consequently, remedial actions were imperative, both within the house and within the marina. Furthermore, local partners encountered delays in commencing the works, attributable to coordination issues with the marina's contractors, resulting in a completion timeline extending into the Christmas season were, in this climate, the water ices. Despite concerted efforts, the finalization of the sewage connection was impeded by the onset of December frost, necessitating a delay of one and a half months until completion.
- **Concerns and fear of possible tenants to live on water:** 4 people have been approached, but some of them declined the proposition because they were scared about living on water.

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<sup>5</sup> See the deliverable 5.4, elaborated by Quatorze, for more details.

<sup>6</sup> Individual interviews, February 2024.

## 2. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

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The evaluation responds to the six evaluation criteria designed by the OECD-DAC<sup>7</sup>, which are the following:

RELEVANCY	Is the project responding to proven and effective needs?
COHERENCE	How is the project aligned with public policies and other interventions?
EFFICIENCY	Was the resources well used and optimized?
EFFECTIVENESS	Is the project achieving its objectives and how?
IMPACT	What differences does the project make?
SUSTAINABILITY	How will the benefits and effects last? Is the project replicable and how?

Each Merging pilot project has got its own theory of change and logical framework. To evaluate them, we rely on a questioning framework which mixes some general questions, related to the six OECD-DAC evaluation criteria, and some specific questions related to each theory of change and each logical framework.

The methodology is participative, and encourages the pilot project' stakeholders to be fully part of the data collection and analysis, through interviews, focus groups, etc. By doing so, the stakeholders can analyse their own practices, they are encouraged to identify some lessons learned, and they are supported to elaborate by themselves recommendations for a possible replication and/or scaling up of this kind of initiatives. For the evaluation of Anna, we collected data through:

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<sup>7</sup> <https://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/daccriteriaforevaluatingdevelopmentassistance.htm>



### PRELIMINARY EXCHANGES

Online and in presence  
UGOT and Quatorze  
Second half of 2023, first trimester 2024

### FIELD VISITS

June 2023, when Anna was showcased for Gothenburg's 400 years jubilee  
February 2024, to attend a participative workshop and meet local stakeholders

### PARTICIPATIVE WORKSHOP

Held in February 2024  
Facilitated by Quatorze  
Gathering 25 representatives of local stakeholders

### COMPLEMENTARY INTERVIEWS

On site during the second field visit  
February 2024  
5 people met

In total, **33 persons have been met and/or interviewed** for this evaluation (including Merging partners, local stakeholders, public authorities, neighbours, etc.). Their views and opinions have been crossed with the relevant documentation shared with us by the partners, especially Quatorze, to triangulate the data and to produce an analysis as objective as possible.

## 3. EVALUATION ANALYSIS

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### 3.1 RELEVANCY

- *Is the intervention responding to proven needs?*
- *Is the design accurate and the methodology adapted to address the problematics?*

The relevance is assessed mostly by the extent to which the project is aligned with the needs of beneficiaries, and the degree to which the logic of intervention (in this case, theory of change and logical framework) is results-oriented and consistent for achieving the expected results.

#### 3.1.1 ADDRESSING NEEDS

Based, as the two other pilots, on the proposal assumption that « *access to housing is a fundamental condition for immigrants' socio-economic inclusion* »<sup>8</sup>, Anna aims at providing migrants a holistic support that combines a temporary housing on a houseboat and a multidimensional social follow-up.

The case studies implemented in work package (WP) 3 have highlighted the necessity of promoting the empowerment process towards autonomy, strengthening the participatory process, providing outdoor spaces, or encouraging cohabitation by mixing audiences and proposing various activities.

As it has been highlighted within the work packages 2 and 3, some needs are mainly shared among people in exile, such as:

- **Being able to live in security:** having a secure door, which locks, contributes to this feeling of security, as well as feeling hidden from view from the street.
- **Being able to take care of oneself:** general medicine, psychological, dental, optical, obstetric, pediatric, hospital care, etc.
- **Being able to have life plans,** to project themselves in the future.
- **Having a family, social and emotional life.**

Anna has considered all these needs, and its design and framework offers a relevant proposition to address them.

The identification process of the beneficiaries (it could be a single person or a couple) is carried out by the Lundby Parish organization, which have signed an agreement with Quatorze. This agreement gives details about its role and responsibilities; it reminds that “*the congregation is offered to take part in the project as a resource in their ongoing work for social sustainability and housing opportunities for people with special housing needs*”<sup>9</sup>. The Lundby Parish is in line with the principles carried out by Merging, such as empowerment, tailor made and holistic follow-up, to foster a proper social integration.

#### 3.1.2 A PARTICIPATORY DESIGN PROCESS

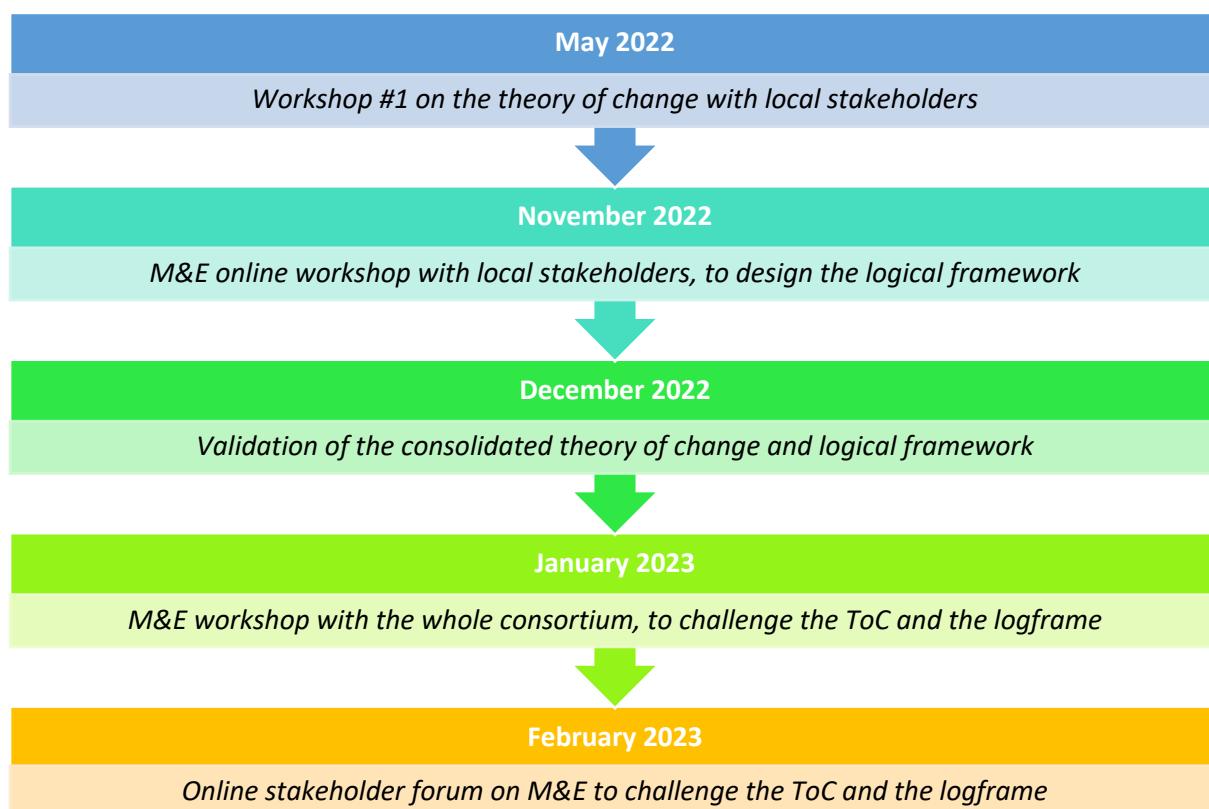
The project has been designed through a participatory process with the local stakeholders. The implication of several entities, with different competences, knowledges, and roles, constitutes a good practice that allowed to collect various points of view, to evaluate the feasibility, to ensure the pilot's

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<sup>8</sup> Merging proposal, p.12 « Overall concept »

<sup>9</sup>Draft of agreement, Quatorze – Lundby Parish.

appropriation by local actors and to identify opportunities and tailor-made participation. The methodological design process has been implemented through the following main steps:



The theory of change has been used as a compass by several actors of the pilots, and it has helped them to keep focus on the political and social vision supported by the project. Since its elaboration, in May 2022, some links and connections have been established with the project of Floating Living Lab (see below), which has allowed Anna to be coherent with similar local dynamics, and which has supported the possibility for the pilot to be sustainable, by being integrated in a broader perspective.

### 3.1.3 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

Anna adopts principles of action echoing the recommendations of the WP 3 deliverables, identified from the analysis of different “Integration Operating Models”, such as:

- **“Perform an analysis of the local context”**: the dialogue and concertation work led during the inception phase, with relevant stakeholders such as Egnahemsfabriken or First to Know, allowed to identify the major issues in the field of inclusion and housing in Gothenburg, and to start thinking about relevant solutions.
- **“Pay special attention to the governance, and the extent to which it is participatory”**: as explained above, the involvement of various actors in the design conception, meetings, decision-making and management of the project has supported the appropriation and individual involvement of every actor, despite some shortcomings. Furthermore, Anna has been articulated with other local initiatives, such as the Floating Living Lab since the very beginning.
- **“Engage in additional actions and activities for integration”** and **“connect with the local community”**. In addition to the social support which will be proposed to the beneficiaries by the Lundby Parish, attention has been paid to develop relationships with the neighbourhood.

Some people involved around Anna and the Floating Living Lab live themselves on houseboats in the area.

- Ensure a “**network of partners and stakeholders**”. Anna adopted a multi-actors dynamic that mobilized several local stakeholders and ensured that interrelations were created between them (see below the map of the stakeholders’ involvement). The participative workshop organized by Quatorze in February 2024 to reflect about the future of the Floating Living Lab is a concrete example of the reality of this network.

The co-participation of the beneficiaries is also a key principle of Anna. Relying on the concept of “agent of change”, it aims to position them in the core of the process, providing them facilities in exchange of responsibilities. By doing so, the project intends to reinforce their empowerment, strengthen their autonomy and the capacity to provide their needs by themselves, in a sustainable approach. Since the beneficiaries will enter their house at the very end of the project, we cannot develop a proper analysis on this point, but we can underline that a person in exile has been involved in the building brigades (see below), which have built the houseboat.

## 3.2 COHERENCE

- *Is the project aligned with the institutional framework?*
- *Is it aligned with some other initiatives?*

### 3.2.1 ALIGNMENT WITH THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The evaluation shows consistency between the project and different level-governance strategic priorities and needs.

- First, the project is **aligned with the charter of fundamental rights of the European Union**<sup>10</sup>, and especially its articles 6 (*Right to liberty and security*), 14 (*Education*), 21 (*Non-discrimination*), 24 (*Rights of the child*) and 26 (*Integration of persons with disabilities*).
- It’s also in line with the Swedish migrant integration policy.<sup>11</sup>
- Furthermore, it’s interesting to observe that **the pilot is positioned in a “grey zone”** regarding local regulations. It could be considered as a house or as a boat, which has not the same implications in terms of norms and regulations. This notion of “grey zone” have been discussed during the participative workshop organized on 28 February 2024 in Ringön, in presence of representatives of the City of Gothenburg, who are totally aware of the issue and aim to clarify the rules to accompany the development of living areas on water.
- The pilot project also responds to **the will of the city of Gothenburg** to develop housing on water, notably in the Lindholms area (see below).

***“Houseboats? It is a lot of wild fields, with a lack of knowledge.”<sup>12</sup>***

<sup>10</sup>[https://www.un.org/peacebuilding/sites/www.un.org.peacebuilding/files/documents/pbf\\_irf-308\\_evaluation\\_report\\_gpi.pdf](https://www.un.org/peacebuilding/sites/www.un.org.peacebuilding/files/documents/pbf_irf-308_evaluation_report_gpi.pdf)

<sup>11</sup><https://www.regeringen.se/regeringens-politik/integration/mal-for-integration/>

<sup>12</sup> Individual interviews, February 2024.

### Focus: a new houseboats area in Gothenburg?<sup>13</sup>

Together, the Social Democrats, the Left Party, the Green Party, and the Center Party form a political majority in Gothenburg. Now the four parties agree to let the city planning administration start planning a new residential area with houseboats. *"We want to proceed with a proposal to make permanent houseboat berths at Lindholms Harbour,"* said Emmyly Bönfors, group leader for the Center Party.

But areas with houseboats are not without controversy. Previous plans have had to be cancelled after heavy criticism from neighbours, who felt that it would be highly inappropriate to add houseboats. Critics have said that houseboats risk privatizing the area. However, some politicians, like Hampus Magnusson, second deputy chairman of the City Planning Committee, believe this kind of housing can be attractive for students, and at the same time, emphasize that it is important that the houseboats do not make Gothenburg's seafront promenade unattractive.

Emmyly Bönfors has previously said that houseboats are an easy way to counteract an increasingly acute housing crisis. At the same time, she is convinced that it is possible to get houseboats as a form of housing to go around economically. According to her, several companies that build student housing have shown an "early interest" in houseboats in Gothenburg. She said that *"we see that it works well to live on water in other cities and we think it is a good form of housing for people who need something a little temporary."*

## 3.3 EFFICIENCY

- ***How did the partnerships and synergies allow to optimize the efficiency of the project?***
- ***Were the resources well adapted to the objectives?***

### 3.3.1 LUMP SUM STRATEGY

The lumpsum fundings of the Merging project, which reflected on the pilot, ensured the flexibility needed to implement a project through an iterative approach. In this flexible framework, Quatorze has been adaptable, to react quickly to each situation and find the best solution as fast as possible.

The lumpsum configuration doesn't allow a global and close budget analysis, that could be useful for a capitalization process or an advocacy for replication, as well as for a proper efficiency analysis. Nevertheless, each pilot has its own financial follow-up (Quatorze had registered all the expenses), but we are not able to track the precise volume of volunteer and salaried work which has been done for each project.

A more precise visibility on the spendings could be potentially key to encourage decision-makers to implement the same kind of project on their territory.

### 3.3.2 HUMAN RESOURCES MOBILIZATION

The pilot in Gothenburg didn't rely on a formal "project team", as it was in Lyon or in Valencia, gathering representatives of the University, the local stakeholders and Quatorze, in regular meetings (weekly for instance). Quatorze was at the centre of the game, developing connections with different

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<sup>13</sup> This focus is based on the article "New residential area with houseboats planned", published in the Göteborgs Posten on the 30 May 2023 by Yousuf Etezaz – See appendix 6.

Nevertheless, the stakeholders' network gathers different actors with complementary competences and fields of expertise (architecture, urbanism, social follow-up, facilitation, animation, etc.). All of them are relevant and qualified to be part of Anna, and even if their involvement has been variable, they all have been part of the observed achievements.

As for Quatorze, some turnover has also had an impact on the work produced. Quatorze had to deliver a lot in a short timeframe, with sometimes a real lack of human resources and a high pressure on its staff. In the other pilots, this pressure was also consistent, but it has been partly supported by the local network, which was stronger and relying on a better structure than the one in Gothenburg. According to one of the local partners, this situation is due to the lack of political support at the local level, as well as the weak support of NGOs for this kind of project, which is related to the specificity of the Swedish housing market context.

The multi-actor concertation, co-design and implementation of the project allowed to ensure additional physical, material, and human resources that the project couldn't mobilize without this collective involvement. Each actor involved had contributed significantly, at least through its expertise. The map and the table below give more details about Anna's direct ecosystem.



Map of involvements in Anna, realized by Quatorze.

	BUILDING	RENTAL MANAGEMENT	SOCIAL SUPPORT	DEVELOPMENT AND CONTINUATION	MONITORING AND EVALUATION
QUATORZE	X	X		X	X
EGNAHEMS FABRIKEN	X	X		X	X
FIRST TO KNOW BOBINI	X			X	X
UGOT				X	X
LUNDBY PARISH		X	X	X	X
CITY OF GOTHENBURG				X	X

Table of involvements for the main stakeholders

As we can see, each of the main stakeholders was expected to be involved in several aspects of the project. As explained above, each organization has a specificity but can bring some relevant inputs in another fields of expertise. Also, each dimension of the pilot (social, technical, financial, etc.) is articulated with the others, and a separated approach, with a partner in charge of a single specific topic, wouldn't have been relevant.

### 3.4 EFFECTIVENESS

- *How did the project ensure a proper implementation?*
- *Have all the activities been realized in the delay?*
- *Are the objectives achieved?*
- *Are there some non-expected results?*

Effectiveness is essentially assessed by the analysis of the logical framework, to determine if (and how) the project has reached its objectives and expected results. In this regard, a first observation is that the pilot project has been late almost all along its development process, for some important and mostly external reasons such as:

- **Difficulty to create and develop a coherent and constantly involved network:** the local stakeholders involved in Gothenburg appear more like a “constellation of actors” than a proper and permanent network.
- **Rising of the construction material prices,** notably due to the war in Ukraine.
- **Turnover in the pilot staff,** notably in UGOT and Quatorze's team (see above).
- **Difficulty to find a good and stable location** for Anna (see above).
- **Technical issues** (connection to sewage for instance – see above).

Quatorze and its partners did their best to react and adapt to all these difficulties. Despite all their efforts, the delay is still important, and the beneficiaries should enter their house at the very end of the project, which doesn't allow us to fulfil the analysis as expected.

However, we propose below a consistent effectiveness analysis, by highlighting the positive results and explaining the delays and failures observed, with factual and triangulated elements. To do so, we present and analysis each expected result (ER) of the logical framework (fully presented in appendix 2), which is the basis to evaluate effectiveness. Without the existence of a proper baseline, we root our analysis in a qualitative more than in a quantitative approach.

#### 3.4.1 ER 1 – SOCIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SUPPORT

***A relevant and efficient social follow-up is ensured for the beneficiaries, and they are supported in their professional inclusion.***

*This result is not achieved, since no beneficiaries have moved in at the moment we were writing this report.*

*We can precise here, as an example, that among the 20 individuals involved in the construction of the houseboat, one was born abroad and held refugee status. Thanks to his involvement in the building brigade, he is now in the process of making his own tiny house to live in the greater Gothenburg area. This individual has recently been granted permanent residency in Sweden. His administrative and residential trajectory proved quite inspirational for other volunteers and helped the group to keep the focus on the meaning of the project: social sustainability and integration on top of environmental sustainability.*

#### 3.4.2 ER 2 – COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL RELATIONS

***The social mixite is reinforced through contacts between the beneficiaries and people from the neighbourhood and/or the outside, and the involvement of the beneficiaries in local activities.***

*This result is not achieved, since no beneficiaries have moved in at the moment we were writing this report.*

#### 3.4.3 ER 3 – BUILDING AND DEVELOPMENT

***Building activities are implemented thanks to professionals and volunteers, with a focus on sustainability.***

The building process have been overseen by Egnahemsfabriken, with the support of Quatorze. None of them were on site, but Quatorze has proposed a tight follow-up, and Egnahemsfabriken was involved in many important tasks like doing the sketches, for instance. As Quatorze explains, the participants involved in the building brigades, along with their trainers, “took part in the process as an act of solidarity and a practical basic training course for those interested in building their own tiny house or houseboat”.

*The 20 participants were divided into two groups of co-builders, with each group working on the project one day a week, either on Tuesdays or Thursdays. If necessary, a construction assistant was available upon request. During this process, the project manager, Erik Berg, mainly communicated with the construction manager via phone. The coordinator visited approximately every two weeks to (...) offer encouragement and check in on the participants. She organised one social event per month that*



included all-day study visits on various themes, such as a houseboat tour on the river, meetings with local maker factories, and visits to self-built tiny houses, as well as other local initiatives in the area.



*Anna from both the inside and the outside.*

The participants included individuals with different profiles. 8 resided in central Gothenburg, 12 in the greater Gothenburg area, and 3 in other cities. In terms of gender distribution, 8 identified as he/him, 11 as she/her, and 1 as they/them. In the supporting team at Egnahemsfabriken, 3 individuals identified as she/her. The management team consisted of 3 individuals who identified as he/him, 1 as she/her, and 0 as they/them. The age distribution was also noteworthy, with an average age of 39 years and a median age of 34. The age range of the participants varied from 21 to 66 years old. The participants expressed their appreciation for the diversity in age and experience.

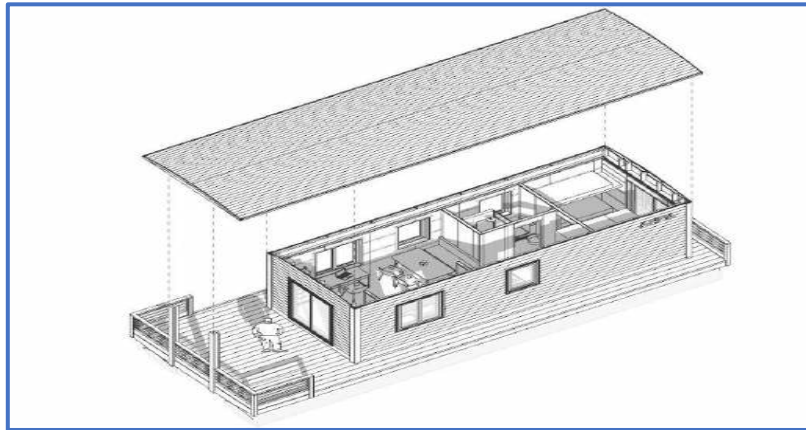
The social events were well-received, with many participants expressing appreciation for the opportunity to get to know each other, discuss their motivations for joining, and be inspired. Additionally, the once-a-month Saturday all-day events allowed participants to discover new parts of the city, initiatives, and communities that were previously unknown to them.”<sup>14</sup>

**“The students grabbed new skills, new knowledge. Every day was something new! According to the money we had and how big the house is, it ended out very well. Everything is a process of learning; it takes more time.”<sup>15</sup>**

Not to have a too heavy boat, many elements have been built thinner than they are usually. The flotation was also an important topic, to ensure viability and safety. During the project, the prices of some materials have raised a lot, which had an impact of the choices that have been made.

<sup>14</sup> Quatorze, Deliverable 5.4, pp. 9 et 10.

<sup>15</sup> Individual interviews, February 2024.



View of Anna

*“As envisioned in the house's design, the construction of the floating housing occurred in two distinct elements: the creation of the floating structure on one side and the construction of the inhabitable dwelling on the other. The floating deck, a crucial component of the design, was meticulously crafted by Egnahemsfabriken's senior builder at Utbildningsrederi. Comprising wooden beams and 100% polyethylene cylinders serving as buoyant elements, the floating deck was engineered for stability. Marine experts and Engineers, integrated into the design process, meticulously assessed its stability, strength, and load-bearing capacity of the structure. Following their first evaluation, they recommended reinforcement measures for the anchoring system, incorporating sturdy wires and straps to prevent torsion due to the motion of the water. Simultaneously, the collective weight of the entire structure was meticulously calculated by the marine experts. This comprehensive approach ensured not only the structural integrity of the floating house but also its resilience to environmental factors.”<sup>16</sup>*

According to all these elements, we can observe that this expected result has been achieved.

#### 3.4.4 ER 4 – WORK PROCESS AND GOVERNANCE

***The pilot project's governance and work process are inclusive and sustainable.***

On this aspect, Anna have been quite successful. As explained above, Anna doesn't rely on a strong “project team”, neither on a proper and formal network, but more on a constellation of people and civil society organizations. Dan Melander, through the organization First to know, has played a crucial role in the development of Anna: he is a promoter of the Floating Living Lab, and thanks to his connections, some relevant local stakeholders have been identified and mobilized. Egnahemsfabriken was a key stakeholder as well.

Anna has been a specific project, with a very locally rooted dynamic. One interviewee has declared: *“we didn't have such a collective process before. We had obstacles to overcome, solutions to find. We did it because we were several actors and organizations working together.”<sup>17</sup>*

Egnahemsfabriken had experience in this kind of project, and it has been useful for all the stakeholders involved. However, an interviewee has noticed that *“they were a key actor, but they stay out of Gothenburg, which is not the best for this kind of very local dynamics. The same happens for Quatorze, which is in Paris”*. Despite these geographical limits, Quatorze and Egnahemsfabriken have been a lot on the field and were totally aware of what was happening when they weren't there.

<sup>16</sup> Quatorze, Deliverable 5.4, p. 11.

<sup>17</sup> Individual interviews, February 2024.

The building brigades seems to have been the most inclusive space of the project's network (see above for more details). *"It has been a very interesting social process, people with different backgrounds and skills have been involved a lot, with a very positive social impact."*<sup>18</sup>



*Participants in the workshop organized on 28 February 2024*

The last workshop held in Ringön on 28 February 2024 was also a very participative experience, with different people, different backgrounds, coming from different areas and countries. This workshop has been held in English, even if only a few participants were not Swedish speakers, which illustrates a will to be open to the "outside" of the project. However, a partner has observed that newly arrived migrants were not present, and the focus on integrating migrants through housing was maybe not developed enough, since the workshop aimed to reflect on a broader perspective (living on water in Gothenburg).

According to all these elements, we can observe that this expected result has been achieved as well.

### 3.5 IMPACTS

- ***Did the stakeholders appropriate with the project?***
- ***Which changes the project did realize on beneficiaries? Stakeholders' structures and organizations? Local ecosystem? Public policies?***

The short time dedicated to the pilot implementation doesn't allow to identify long-lasting changes induced by Anna. However, the evaluation findings show that the project was catalytic and brought some transformative changes, or at least, some seeds of change which can grow after the Merging's closure. We analyse them below according to the pilot's theory of change, to see if the concrete changes are aligned or not with what was expected.

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<sup>18</sup> Individual interviews, February 2024.



The following table presents the pathways to change of the project, elaborated in 2022/early 2023, and part of Anna's theory of change (appendix 3). Since it is a long-term projection, the aim is not to evaluate its achievements, but to define if, and in which extend, Anna has contributed and/or is able to contribute to it. We focus on the 4 pathways to change and not on the vision, which is a quite idealistic description of the future.

PATWAYS TO CHANGE	OBSERVED EFFECTS
<b>1.ACCESS TO HOUSING</b> Newcomers/migrants (families and single persons) have a good access to proper, affordable, and decent housing.	*The houseboat offers an opportunity. *The project of Floating living Lab has been boosted by the implementation of Anna, which can bring some new housing possibilities.
<b>2.POLITICAL ACTION</b> Political authorities in municipalities are aware of the problems faced by newcomers/migrants in access to housing; they dialogue with citizens, and they are involved in concrete and relevant actions to "make the city" in a democratic way.	*The city of Gothenburg was represented in the last workshop, carrying out a vision for the development of living on water in the city, and being able to establish links between this perspective and the housing issues, notably for migrants.
<b>3.COMMUNITIES</b> Newcomers/migrants can organize themselves, together with other citizens, in cooperatives and/or communities, to defend their interest and to contribute to the collective dynamic in the city.	*No migrants are living in the houseboat yet, but we had observed an increasing cooperative dynamic around living on water in Ringön, and Anna was part of this movement.
<b>4.JOB MARKET</b> Newcomers/migrants and other people have an equal access to job market; they generate a proper income, which helps them to face their housing needs in good conditions.	<i>Nothing has been observed on this point.</i>

## 3.6 SUSTAINABILITY

- ***What will persist after the end of the project?***
- ***How did the project ensure the positive effects will last after its end?***
- ***Is there an exit strategy?***
- ***What are the main threats that can affect the project's results?***
- ***Could the project be replicable? According to which modalities?***

### 3.6.1 SUSTAINABLE EFFECTS

Due to the short timeframe of the project, it is not possible, neither relevant, to try to evaluate properly the impact of Anna, and in which extend its positive effects can be sustainable. However, we can already identify some factors of sustainability, related to these positive effects, such as:

- The **consolidation of a local network** around living on water in Gothenburg.
- The **progressive appropriation and promotion** of living on water by the municipality.
- The **existence of a network of builders with relevant and high skills**, who can help developing housing on water on the technical aspects.

Quatorze provides us with some more elements of analysis, regarding the political appropriation: *“the event ‘Prototype Gothenburg’ served as a platform for unveiling the house and soliciting feedback on its design and construction. City representatives and politicians also toured the house during the event. Subsequently, a notable feature in the Gothenburg Post highlighted a city representative's endorsement of establishing a marina for small ecological (‘about 24 sqm’ which is exactly the size of ANNA) houseboats near the city centre, specifically mentioning Lindholmen (...). This endorsement, coinciding with the city's jubilee celebration and the undergoing development of a quay strategy, underscored the significance of this modest prototype in shaping the city's future.”*<sup>19</sup>

They also share some interesting elements regarding the positive and possibly sustainable effects of the building process: *“at the closing event, participants provided verbal feedback on their experiences in the project. They cited increased confidence, inspiration, and knowledge as high points (...). A digital form was distributed to collect and document any additional feedback. Regarding future developments, a social building process combined with social events could be part of the integration process for a group that includes more migrants. Although efforts were made to directly promote participation from neighbourhoods with a high proportion of foreign-born residents, recruitment proved to be difficult. As one participant stated during the final social event: ‘It opened doors for me that I never even knew existed’. The experience gained from this part of the project suggests that expanding participation to include a more diverse range of backgrounds would be beneficial for future endeavours.”*<sup>20</sup>

### 3.6.2 THREATS

In the meantime, some threats stay around the project, such as:

- **The political context:** integration of migrants is still a relatively sensitive topic in Sweden, and in Europe in general.
- **Specific constraints related to houseboats:** this kind of housing presents a quite high level of technical and administrative constraints, who can be an obstacle to the continuation, sustainability, and scaling-up of Anna.
- **The common reticence about living on water** (it's cold, it's dangerous, etc.).

To ensure its continuation, to be sustainable and to scale-up, Anna must prevent itself from the negative consequences of these risks. The local stakeholders involved in the project are totally aware of them.

### 3.6.3 OPPORTUNITIES

***“Anna is a starting point, a real proof of concept.”***<sup>21</sup>

The opportunities are several and mostly related to the interest and/or involvement of different local stakeholders.

Thus, *“the Lundby Parish signed an agreement to find and support the future tenant. In the meantime, the Gothenburg municipality has gone public with the intention of building a village of floating houses in Lindholms neighbourhood dedicated to students (see above and appendix 6). Some public*

<sup>19</sup> Quatorze, Deliverable 5.4, p. 14.

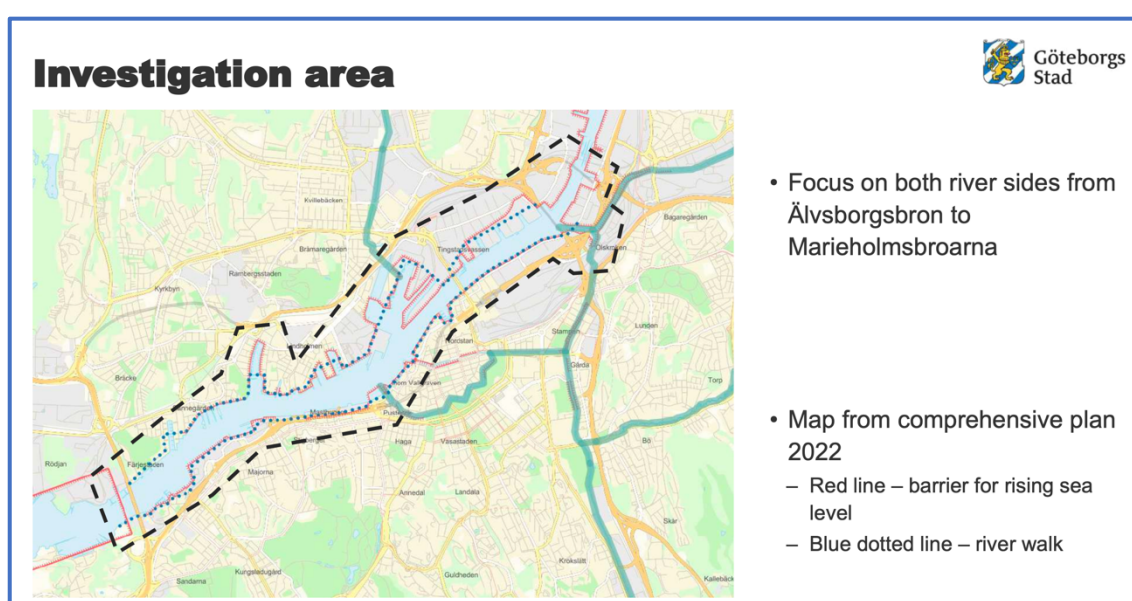
<sup>20</sup> Quatorze, Deliverable 5.4, p. 10.

<sup>21</sup> Individual interviews, February 2024.

*representatives visited Anna and advocated in the local press for such a building proposal: a small, ecological, tiny house on water. This is being aligned with the Floating Lab hypothesis.”<sup>22</sup>*

Quatorze is collaborating with Dan Melander, who is a member of the advisory board of the Floating Living Lab Gothenburg initiative (see below) in developing a community of interest on floating houses. Thanks to the workshop held on the 28 February 2024 in Ringön, with representatives of the city council, Chalmers University and various stakeholders interested in the pilot, the local network continues its development. So far, it seems that an important bench of opportunities lies in the local and “constellated” network existing in Gothenburg and more locally, in Ringön.

Furthermore, and as explained above, the City of Gothenburg is interested in developing housing on water, thinking of strategy for development and planning for the usage of non-commercial quays, or commercial quays which can be used differently. This reflection has been presented during the multi stakeholders workshop organized on 28 February 2024.



*Map of the investigation area determined by the city.*

The example of the Lindholmshamnen area (see above) is a concrete illustration of the city’s will to develop housing on water. Some obstacles arise, like the permit for using the land, or the competition for usage of land and quays.

***“The role of the municipality here can be discussed: they are often the landowner, but not always - and in some cases, perhaps they should keep their hands off. Ringön is an example of where it's called a permissive oasis where experimentation can take place.”<sup>23</sup>***

<sup>22</sup> Quatorze, Deliverable 5.3, Implementing the pilots, p. 7.

<sup>23</sup> Quotation from a participant in the workshop animated on 28 February 2024.

## Focus: the floating Living Lab

The Floating Living Lab - Gothenburg is a project of a living lab for the development of houseboats marinas with climate-smart infrastructures. The idea is to make alive a test area for the development of new marine cultural environments, a lab for new climate-smart logistics in transport and passenger traffic, which will be open for visitors and tourist.

This project could be an arena for new climate-safe urban floating transports and technologies, integrating urban waterways into a multimodal transport network, reducing road traffic, and connecting the city with flexible and emission-free floating links for both goods and passengers, and generating new business opportunities and companies, connecting small and large businesses.

During the workshop held on the 28 February 2024, the idea of the Floating Living Lab has been discussed. The participants *“highlighted the potential of floating facilities as a proactive approach to addressing sea level rise, contrasting with traditional strategies of attack, retreat, and defend. The temporariness of these designs was considered, seen both as an advantage in terms of flexibility and a challenge in terms of financing and insurance issues. Suggestions were made to establish common regulations across Europe to enhance the tradability and safety of such assets. The role of municipalities in facilitating development while balancing public and private interests was explored, with examples like Ringön serving as experimental grounds. Financing mechanisms, including the affordability of housing and the involvement of both public and private landowners, were discussed as crucial factors in driving development. Overall, the conversation highlighted the complex interplay between resilience, regulation, financing, and urban development in the face of environmental challenges.”*<sup>24</sup>

The development and establishment of Floating Lab Gothenburg, as a test- and innovation arena in the western harbor pool on “Ringön”, and the immediate surrounding body of water.



An illustration of the Floating Living Lab

The topic of the monitoring and evaluation of social sustainability has been discussed during this workshop as well. *“There was a proposition to create a testbed or floating lab concept, starting with a smaller scale to avoid complexity. The emphasis was on maintaining focus, involving various stakeholders, and exploring different topics within the floating lab while keeping guiding principles such as inclusiveness, affordability, and sustainability in mind. Inclusiveness was highlighted as crucial,*

<sup>24</sup> Quatorze, Workshop report, p. 4.

*ensuring accessibility for all, including individuals with disabilities. Balancing innovation with regulatory standards was also discussed, suggesting a need for flexibility in building requirements. The testbed and lab were seen as platforms for collaboration, knowledge sharing, and innovation, with plans for ongoing workshops and engagement with various actors. Leveraging existing research and experiences from similar projects was emphasized to expedite progress.”<sup>25</sup>*

Finally, an interviewee has declared: *“we should also keep the European dimension in mind, for two reasons: the need of housing is important all over Europe, and we must create some standards for this kind of neighbourhoods. It’s not only housing. We need to develop this reflection in link with other European cities.”<sup>26</sup>*

### 3.6.4 REPLICABILITY

Initiatives like Anna could be replicable considering, at least, some main points of attention:

- **Choosing a relevant location**, with an important preliminary work for studying the neighbourhood in all its aspects (accessibility, social life, facilities, access to electricity and sewage, etc.).
- **Building a strong and efficient local multi-actor network**, ensuring a real involvement of both public, private and third sector, with a dedicated structure to meet on a regular basis.
- **Attributing roles and responsibilities** through a precise model.
- **Co-designing the technical solutions with beneficiaries** and the local community.
- **Reinsure people** about the chosen solutions and its viability.
- **Paying attention to the attractivity** of the site and the houseboats provided.
- *“Trying to start with a small number of houseboats and small pieces of land and temporary permits.”<sup>27</sup>*

Regarding Anna, the replicability could be important if the local movement about living on water keeps going.

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<sup>25</sup> Quatorze, Workshop report, p. 5.

<sup>26</sup> Individual interviews, February 2024.

<sup>27</sup> Quotation from a participant in the workshop animated on 28 February 2024.



## 4. CONCLUSIONS AND PERSPECTIVES

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As expressed by an interviewee within the evaluation of the pilot project in Lyon, a main question stays unanswered at the end of Merging: *“to strengthen integration, should we first preserve people’s social and cultural roots, by letting them stay with people coming from the same country or region, or should we first encouraging their discover and appropriation of their new environment, by pushing them into an immersive experience among locals?”*<sup>28</sup>

However, thanks to the 3 pilots project, we’ve got material which allow us to say that having a personal housing in a nice neighbourhood, with the possibility to create links with the community of resident, is something positive which meet the needs of many migrants, and which could certainly strengthen their pathway to integration.

Anna and its stakeholders did well, and did their maximum, to overcome the many difficulties they have met on the way.

After almost 40 months of reflection and action, Anna has notably produced:

- **An inclusive framework** at each stage of the project, to promote the inclusion of various local stakeholders.
- **A relevant and very local network**, which is multidisciplinary, relying on qualified and involved people.
- **A living floating unit (houseboat)**, which was what it aims to do from the very beginning.
- **Connections with its direct ecosystem**, in Ringön and beyond.
- **A short-term agreement with a local charity, the Lundby Parish**, which will provide the social follow-up to the beneficiaries once they will move in.
- **A place where environmental respect is highlighted**, since the construction process of the houseboat has been designed and made to ensure that the materials used are as eco-responsible as possible.
- **An inspirational experience** for other actors who would like to explore innovative housing initiatives for migrants.
- **A proof of concept**, supporting the local dynamic about living on water in Gothenburg.

To ensure a proper continuation of the dynamic, some recommendations can be formulated, such as:

- **Developing the links with the Floating Living Lab and the City of Gothenburg**, to stay close to the coming projects involving houseboats.
- **Keeping connections with the European partners** involved in the two other pilot projects, to share knowledge and feedback about the migrants’ integration process through housing.
- **Paying attention in the selection and follow-up of the beneficiaries**; since living in on a boat is not a common experience of home in many regions of the world, it must be attentively followed-up to be sure that the solution proposed is in line with the people needs, personal history (some of them has to cross the Mediterranean sea in hard conditions), and wishes, which can evolve even within a temporary stay.

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<sup>28</sup> Individual interviews, February 2024.

## 5. APPENDIXES

### 5.1 LIST OF INTERVIEWEES

NAME	ORGANIZATION	CONTACT	DATE	MODALITY
<b>MERGING STAKEHOLDERS</b>				
Alexandra BOUSIOU	UGOT	<a href="mailto:alexandra.bousiou@hv.se">alexandra.bousiou@hv.se</a>	Several exchanges all along the project	Online/In presence
Christina HANSEN	UGOT	<a href="mailto:christina.hansen@hv.se">christina.hansen@hv.se</a>	Several exchanges all along the project	Online/In presence
Nancy OTTAVIANO	Quatorze	<a href="mailto:nancy.ottaviano@quatorze.cc">nancy.ottaviano@quatorze.cc</a>	Several exchanges all along the project	Online/In presence
Andrea SPEHAR	UGOT	<a href="mailto:andrea.spehar@pol.gu.se">andrea.spehar@pol.gu.se</a>	Several exchanges all along the project	Online/In presence
<b>LOCAL CIVIL SOCIETY</b>				
Erik BERG	Egnahemsfabriken	<a href="mailto:erik@egnahemsfabriken.se">erik@egnahemsfabriken.se</a>	28 Feb. 23	
Andreas BÖRJESSON	X		28 Feb. 23	
Beine JOHNHILDER	X	<a href="mailto:beine@live.se">beine@live.se</a>	28 Feb. 23	In presence
Dan MELANDER	First to know	<a href="mailto:danmel8@icloud.com">danmel8@icloud.com</a>	28 Feb. 23	In presence
<b>ANNA'S LARGE ECOSYSTEM (WORKSHOP)</b>				
25 people with different and complementary backgrounds: municipality of Gothenburg, activist, Egnahemsfabriken, Merging Partners, etc.			28 Feb. 24	In presence

## 5.2 LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF ANNA

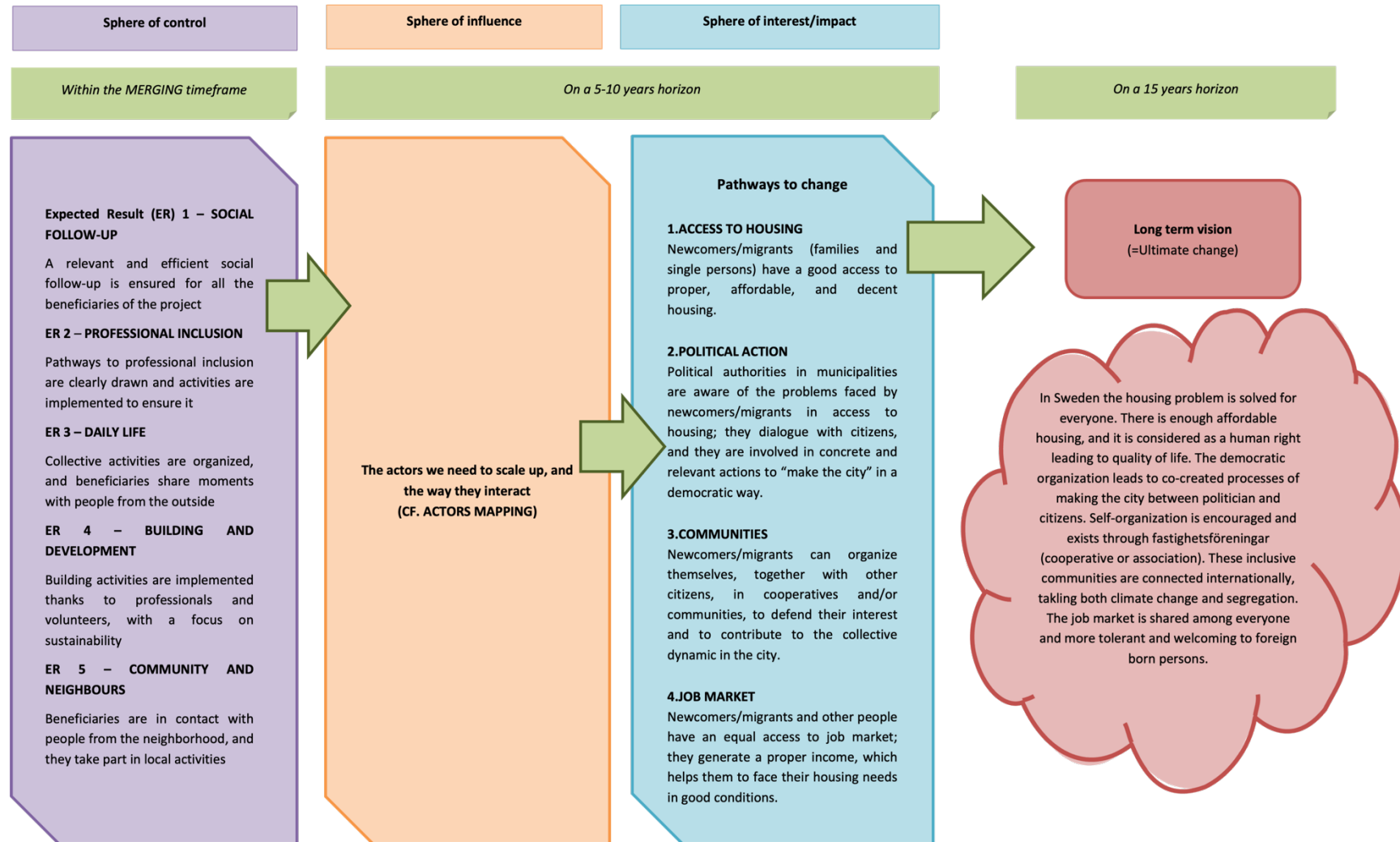
Project description	Objectively verifiable indicators	Baseline (April 2023)	Target (April 2024)	Data collection tool	Data collection frequency	Responsibility
<b>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE - (the <i>achievement</i> aimed by the project)</b>						
<b>A floating home is created and become a proof of concept to support the development of a living lab</b>	A floating home is created	0	1	*The house itself *Interview with the builders	After the construction	Quatorze
	People live in it	0	2	*Interviews with the occupants *Social follow-up	After the installation	Quatorze
	It's integrated to the neighbourhood	X	X	*Interviews with the occupants *Interviews with the local stakeholders *Interviews with the inhabitants	At the end of the project	Quatorze
<b>EXPECTED RESULTS - (smaller achievements that will enable the achievement of the specific objective/products of a cluster of 2 to 4 activities)</b>						
<b>EXPECTED RESULT 1 – SOCIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SUPPORT</b>	Design and implementation of a tailor-made follow-up, considering criteria as gender, age, social background, language skills, etc.		X meetings with social workers X social partners involved	*Follow-up guidelines *Criteria *Interview with social workers	After the elaboration of the social support framework	Social entity doing the follow-up
<i>A relevant and efficient social follow-up is ensured for the beneficiaries, and</i>	Evolution of the beneficiaries' well-being, self-confidence, ability to build a personal project, etc.	Comparison between their feeling before and after		*Interview with social workers *Interview with beneficiaries	At the end of the project	Social entity doing the follow-up

Project description	Objectively verifiable indicators	Baseline (April 2023)	Target (April 2024)	Data collection tool	Data collection frequency	Responsibility
<i>they are supported in their professional inclusion</i>	Development of the beneficiaries' abilities to access job market	Comparison between their abilities before and after		Abilities assessment	At the end of the project	Social entity doing the follow-up
	Access to health care and knowledge about that access	Comparison between the effective access and the knowledge related to it before and after		*Interview with beneficiaries *Administrative data	At the end of the project	Social entity doing the follow-up
<b>EXPECTED RESULT 2 – COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL RELATIONS</b>  <i>The social mixite is reinforced through contacts between the beneficiaries and people from the neighbourhood and/or the outside, and the involvement of the beneficiaries in local activities</i>	Evolution of the perception of beneficiaries and other inhabitants about each other		X% of the people interviewed have a good perception of the others	*Interview with beneficiaries *Interviews with inhabitants	At the end of the project	Social entity doing the follow-up
	Number and kind of shared activities		X activities shared	*List of activities	All along the project	Social entity doing the follow-up
	Quality of the interactions between the beneficiaries and their direct environment		X% of the people interviewed estimate they have good interactions	*Observations by the social workers *Interview with beneficiaries *Interviews of people from the direct environment	All along the project	Social entity doing the follow-up
	Quality of the involvement with people in the surrounding neighbourhood		X% of the people interviewed have a good perception of the beneficiaries' involvement	*Observations by the social workers *Interview with beneficiaries *Interviews of people from the direct environment	All along the project	Social entity doing the follow-up
	Feeling of safety and security	Comparison between their feeling before and after		*Interview with beneficiaries	At the end of the project	Social entity doing the follow-up

Project description	Objectively verifiable indicators	Baseline (April 2023)	Target (April 2024)	Data collection tool	Data collection frequency	Responsibility
	Beneficiaries' feeling of connection to the place and house, their eagerness to live in the house for a long time ("new roots planted") – <i>this depends on the projects target, is it intended for short or long-term stay?</i>		Assessment of this feeling in the end	*Interview with beneficiaries	At the end of the project	Social entity doing the follow-up
<b>EXPECTED RESULT 3 – BUILDING AND DEVELOPMENT</b>  <i>Building activities are implemented thanks to professionals and volunteers, with a focus on sustainability</i>	Number of professionals and volunteers involved in building activities		X people involved	*List and background/quality of people involved	At the end of the construction process	Quatorze & Engnahemsf abriken
	Percentage of reused materials used in the building process		X% of reused material	*List of materials used	At the end of the construction process	Quatorze & Engnahemsf abriken
	Measuring the CO <sub>2</sub> in the materials used and mitigating the CO <sub>2</sub> footprint		X% of the CO <sub>2</sub> produced is mitigated	*Data about the materials used *Decisions made by the stakeholders to mitigate the CO <sub>2</sub> footprint	At the end of the construction process	Quatorze & Engnahemsf abriken
	Calculate the economic and ecological results of the houseboat compared to other types of building and housing		The houseboat is X% more efficient than other type of buildings (specify which ones)	*Comparative survey	At the end of the project	Quatorze & Engnahemsf abriken
	Evolution of the building knowledge and skills of the people involved		X% of the people involved have gained knowledge and/or skills	*Assessment/questionnaire with the people involved	At the end of the construction process	Quatorze & Engnahemsf abriken

Project description	Objectively verifiable indicators	Baseline (April 2023)	Target (April 2024)	Data collection tool	Data collection frequency	Responsibility
	The social mix in the group of building volunteers		Assessment of the diversity of the volunteers' profile	*List and background of volunteers involved	At the end of the construction process	Quatorze & Engnahemsfabriken
	The experience of the participating volunteers of being able to act practically in solidarity work for new immigrant		X% of the participants satisfied about their action	*Interviews with the volunteers	At the end of the construction process	Quatorze & Engnahemsfabriken
	The direct relationships and social bonds between volunteers and the beneficiaries		X% of the interviewed people feel connected to the others	*Interviews with the volunteers *Interviews with the beneficiaries	At the end of the construction process	Quatorze & Engnahemsfabriken
	Involvement of local inhabitants from surrounding community as volunteers		X inhabitants involved	*List and background of volunteers involved	At the end of the construction process	Quatorze & Engnahemsfabriken
<b>EXPECTED RESULT 4 – WORK PROCESS AND GOVERNANCE</b>  <i>The pilot project's governance and work process are inclusive and sustainable</i>	Effective integration of the beneficiaries' voice and opinion in the decision-making process		X interactions with beneficiaries regarding the decisions to be made	*Minutes of the meetings *Interviews with beneficiaries *Interviews with stakeholders	All along the project	Quatorze
	Quality of the relation between the different stakeholders, inside the pilot and around it		X% of the stakeholders consider they have good relationships with the others	*Minutes of the meetings *Interviews with stakeholders	All along the project	Quatorze
	Relevance of the choices made to ensure the continuation of the project		X% of the stakeholders consider these choices relevant	*Interviews with stakeholders	At the end of the project	Quatorze

### 5.3 THEORY OF CHANGE OF ANNA





## 5.4 FLYER OF PRESENTATION OF ANNA (FIRST PAGE)

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research & innovation program under the grant agreement number 101004535

  **MERGING**  
INTEGRATION FOR MIGRANTS

# ANNA

## A FLOATING LIVING UNIT



**ANNA**  
GOTHENBURG SWEDEN

**COCON**  
LYON FRANCE

**CALLIU**  
VALENCIA SPAIN

**H2020 CONTEXT**  
The floating living unit Anna is one of the three pilot projects to achieve within MERGING which is a 3-years European action-research part of H2020 program. MERGING is multidisciplinary and focuses on processes of integration of people in exile and social inclusion through participatory housing initiatives in Europe. As research, it starts by presenting existing knowledge about integration and housing through a state of the art, analysing policies and documenting case studies. Then, MERGING constructs empirically-

based policy recommendations to facilitate innovation for the integration of exiled people in Europe. As an action, the project investigates feasibility studies of participatory housing for people in exile. Then, MERGING intends to build, try, monitor and evaluate 3 new solutions in 3 cities: Gothenburg in Sweden, Lyon in France and Valencia in Spain.

**TARGET & GOALS**  
MERGING's pilot projects are designed & built to host refugees & beneficiaries of international





## 5.5 AGENDA OF THE COLLABORATIVE WORKSHOP – 28 FEBRUARY 2024

**“CREATING CLIMATE SMART HOUSING & AREAS ON WATER ?”**  
**DISSEMINATION OF A PROOF OF CONCEPT**

# COLLABORATIVE WORKSHOP

**28/02/2024 FROM 12:00 TO 16:45**

**@PALAZZOT, RINGÖN, GOTHENBURG, SWEDEN**

Stenkolsgatan 1A, 417 07 Göteborg, Sweden

## PITCH

In Gothenburg, is it possible to offer some tiny affordable ecological floating housings as an answer to newcomers, students or low to moderate income persons' needs ? Through MERGING, a 3-year research-action programme funded by the European Union (H2020), the project ANNA was created. This project of a 25m<sup>2</sup> floating living unit was conducted through a collaboration between various European partners, as well as local ones. Its main focus has been to propose an innovative solution regarding access to housing and the integration of exiled people. With the construction of the pilot project ANNA, now proof of concept, and coming close to the end of MERGING, a prospect for dissemination emerges.

## PROGRAM

**12:00pm // LUNCH**

**1:00pm // OPENING OF ANNA, NETWORKING SESSION**

### VISITING A PROOF OF CONCEPT

The participants will be kindly invited to visit Anna, the proof of concept to further disseminate.

### ICE BREAKERS, COLLABORATIVE EXERCISES

Speedboat, mindmap & vision board

**1:50pm // INTRODUCTION : DISSEMINATING A PROOF OF CONCEPT**

### PRESENTATION BY HOSTS AND TEAM

Nancy Ottaviano & Adèle Azavant, Quatorze, France

Elinor Askmar, Studieförbundet, Sweden

Dan Melander, Bobini and First to know, Sweden

**2:00pm // KEY SPEAKERS PRESENTATIONS**

### 1# MERGING, RESEARCH & INNOVATION WITH A PILOT PROJECT

Nancy Ottaviano, Quatorze, France

### 2# IDEAS AND PLANS FOR HOUSEBOATS AREAS IN GOTHENBURG

Emma Josefson, Building agency Gothenburg City

### 3# THE GOTHENBURG FLOATING LAB

Beine Johnhilder, Björn Södahl, Dan Melander & Peter Alexandersson, Floating Lab Gothenburg

### 4# PLANS FOR CENTRES FOR RECYCLING AND CIRCULAR BUILDING OF SMALL HOUSES

Michaela Holmdahl, Mölndal City

### QUESTION & ANSWERS WITH AUDIENCE



THIS PROJECT HAS RECEIVED FUNDING FROM THE EUROPEAN UNION'S HORIZON 2020 RESEARCH AND INNOVATION PROGRAM UNDER GRANT AGREEMENT N° 101004535

## 5.6. ARTICLE ABOUT HOUSEBOATS IN GOTHENBURG – GÖTEBORGS POSTEN, MAY 2023

6/12/23, 4:56 PM

Göteborgs-Posten

16

TISDAG 30 MAJ 2023

### Nyheter

Bostad

# Nytt bostadsområde med husbåtar planeras

**Göteborg: S, V, MP och C är överens om att Lindholmshamnen ska göras om till ett bostadsområde – för husbåtar. De har nu gett kommunen i uppdrag att börja planera det nya husbåtsområdet. – Det är ett attraktivt läge, säger Centerpartiets gruppleddare Emmyly Bönfors.**

Tillsammans bildar Socialdemokraterna, Vänsterpartiet, Miljöpartiet och Centerpartiet majoritet i Göteborg. Nu är de fyra partierna överens om att låta stadsbyggnadsförvaltningen börja planera ett nytt bostadsområde med husbåtar.

– Vi vill gå vidare med ett förslag om att göra permanenta husbåtsplatser vid Lindholmshamnen, säger Emmyly Bönfors, gruppleddare för Centerpartiet.

Centerpartiet har länge varit för fler husbåtar i Göteborg och har tidigare gjort utspel kring att få till fler permanenta platser i staden.

Nyligen fick man exempelvis igenom att husbåtar ska utredas inom ramen för ett bärarbete om vad som ska byggas vid Stenas terminaler i framtiden.

Men områden med husbåtar är inte helt okontroversiella. Tidigare planer har fått avbrytas efter kraftig kritik från grannar, som ansett att det vore högst olämpligt med ett tillskott av husbåtar.

**Kritiker har ju talat om att husbåtar riskerar att privatisera området?**

– Det är viktigt att vattnet fortsätter vara tillgängligt för alla göteborgare. Vi har till exempel lagat in förslag om att ha offentliga lokaler, till exempel restaurang, i någon av de här husbåtarna för att värna om tillståndet till vattnet.

**Troor du att folk kanske inte tycker att det är attraktivt att bo på en så offentlig plats?**

– Nej. Vi tror att det är ett väldigt attraktivt läge, inte minst för studenter som vill bo nära Campus Lindholmen, men också andra studenter.

Hampus Magnusson (M), andre vice ordförande i stadsbyggnadsnämnden, är i grunden är positiv



Centerpartiets gruppleddare Emmyly Bönfors är överens med S, V och MP om att upprätta ett nytt husbåtsområde i Lindholmshamnen. BILD: PAUL MONTERHOLM

till att prova nya lägen för studentbostäder.

– Men då får man ha en seriös exploatering i ryggen som tror på projektet och kan få ihop ekonomin. Vi vill inte att det blir ett nytt rödgrönt fiasko som de temporära bostäderna i Askåmsviken där skattebetalarna får stå för notan, säger han.

Samtidigt betonar Magnusson att det är viktigt att husbåtarna inte förklarar göteborgarnas strandpromenad.

– Det måste hålla hög kvalitet så att det inte blir någon rövkaj, utan det måste vara estetiskt uttalande. Det finns andra saker som har gjort det här fint, säger han.

**Husbåtarna vid Lindholmen kommer troligen att vara antingen hyresrätter eller studentbostäder. Det senare är ett enklare alternativ, eftersom det inte kräver exempelvis nya förskoleplatser.**

Emmyly Bönfors har tidigare sagt att husbåtar är ett enkelt sätt att motverka en allt mer akut bostadskris. Samtidigt är hon övertygad om att det går att få husbåtar som boendeform att gå runt ekonomiskt.

Enligt henne har flera bolag som bygger studentbostäder uppvisat ett "tidigt intresse" för husbåtar i Göteborg.

**Hur kommer det sig just att Centerpartiet varnar så mycket för just husbåtar?**

– Det är en del i att vi vill tillgängliggöra vattnet för fler göteborgare och använda den ytan som vi har i ett attraktivt läge. Vi ser att det funkar bra att bo på vatten i andra städer och vi tycker det är en bra boendeform för personer som behöver någonstans att bo tillfälligt, som studenter.

Enligt utredningar som gjorts på stadsledningskontoret hade det gått att ha ett tiotal husbåtar med

boendeytor på 25 kvadrater på ena sidan Lindholmshamnen.

Nu går de fyra partierna fram med ett uppdrag om att planera för båg-sidor, vilket enligt Bönfors kan leda till det dubbla antalet.

– Det skulle kunna bli fler eftersom vi tittar båda sidor, eller så blir det färre men större husbåtar, säger hon.

Lindholmshamnen omges av kontor, bostäder och Radisson Blu Riverside Hotel.

Emmyly Bönfors är inte orolig för protester från grannarna, även om hon medger att säkert finns intressen som vill bevara området som det är.

– Så är det ju egentligen var man än bygger, att man alltid vill bevara det som det har varit.

**Etezzaz Yousof**  
etezzaz.yousof@gp.se

Vatten

## 40 liter vatten per person sparades under helgen

**Göteborg: 40 liter vatten – nästan ett halvt badkar per dag.**

Så mycket vatten sparade göteborgarna i snitt under helgen efter uppmaningen från Göteborgs stad.

– Vi är jättenöjda, säger Roger Andersson, enhetschef vid Kretslopp och vatten.

För en vecka sedan stäckade Göteborgs stad ett modellande till göteborgarna med uppmaningen att spara på vattnet under kommande helg.

"Du kan glömma bostäderna, tvätten och biltvätten. Du ska försöka inte heller fylla poolen de här dagarna", skrev kommunen på sin hemsida.

Anledningen till uppmaningen var att en ny, stor huvudvattenledning skulle kopplas in och under tiden bedömdes vattnet enbart räcka till det allra nödvändigaste.

Arbetet med den nya ledningen förväntades pågå mellan fredag kväll och söndag eftermiddag.

Nu har helgen passerat – och göteborgarna visade sig vara riktigt vassa på att spara på vatten.

I snitt minskade göteborgarna sin vattenförbrukning med 40 procent i jämförelse med en vanlig helg. Det motsvarar cirka 40 liter per person och dygn. Alltså nästan ett halvt badkar per dag.

**”**  
**Det var en bra insats av alla inblandade**

En normal dag använder göteborgarna cirka 140 liter vatten per person och dygn.

Totalt sparades 22 700 kubikmeter vatten under helgen.

Göteborgarna har hörsammat oss och det är verkligen bra. Vi är jättenöjda, säger Roger Andersson, enhetschef vid Kretslopp och vatten.

**Lika bra som göteborgarnas insats gick själva arbetet med den nya vattenledningen. Redan vid midnatt på lördagen var inkopplingen klar.**

Arbetet, som skedde utomhus och därför var beroende av väder och vind, fick de allra bästa förutsättningarna.

– Allt flöt på och vi blev klara tidigare än väntat. Det var en bra insats av alla inblandade, säger enhetschefen.

Bäst på att spara vatten var invånarna i Kortedala, Bergsjön och Kaverus.

– Vi genomförde det här arbetet för att undvika en bristsituation. Det råder visserligen ingen akut brist på vatten just nu och tack vare den nya ledningen har vi också skapat oss en god marginal, säger Roger Andersson.

**Jonna Andersson**  
jonna.andersson@gp.se



De fyra partierna är överens om att utreda ett nytt husbåtsområde på båge längsidorna av Lindholmshamnen.



Enligt en utredning från stadsledningskontoret vore det möjligt att få plats med tio husbåtar om 25 kvadrater på ena kortsidan.