

**ACTION 1: TO COORDINATE & ENHANCE COHESION****Objective:** To coordinate and enhance cohesion in provision of sustainable and affordable housing

KEY OBJECTIVES	KEY TOOLS	PROPOSED ACTIONS (2021-2040)	CRITERIA OF SUCCESS
<p><b>(i) COORDINATION and INTEGRATION (METAGOVERNANCE):</b> Integration of housing into strategic territorial planning at regional and local levels, across sectors and levels of government in accordance with this Action Plan. To be achieved in harmony with the Agenda 2030, the New Urban Agenda (NUA), the UfM Urban Agenda, the Pact of Amsterdam, the New Leipzig Charter, the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, and other policy frameworks to which this Housing Action Plan subscribes.</p>	<p>(i) Agenda 2030, New Urban Agenda, the UfM Urban Agenda, and other international policy frameworks/ Housing observatories and adoption of common standards.</p>	<p><b>(i) NATIONAL INSTITUTIONAL GOVERNANCE TOOL:</b> Encourage National Ministries to establish national "Housing Observatories" and Policy Labs to help define national housing strategies in line with UN-Habitat's Practical Guide for Conducting Housing Profiles (UN-Habitat, 2011), in close collaboration with local authorities, housing federations, civil society and private sector, with emphasis on governance of land use, and historic urban landscapes (HULs), including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- coordination of land administration, introduction of innovative forms of land tenure (community land trusts, cooperative land tenure, social rent, etc.),</li> <li>- coordination of fiscal instruments to influence land use and land availability for development, including progressive taxation and land value capture instruments to generate funds for social housing schemes, and</li> <li>- coordination of policy between relevant National Ministries, particularly between those in charge of housing, urban development, land administration, environment, public works, energy, transport, health, education, culture, social policies, and emergency management, through NUPs and ICDSs.</li> </ul>	<p>(i) Housing Observatories are established in most UfM Member States and have a considerable influence on policy formation at the local level, following internationally agreed policy frameworks and standards, in agreement with the UfM Strategic Action Plan and this Axis of Intervention.</p>
<p><b>(ii) COORDINATION and INTEGRATION (HIERARCHIC GOVERNANCE):</b> Coordination and cohesion of housing planning in national urban policies (NUPs), focusing on the alignment of strategic visions and public policies and their instruments, with a view to the creation of national housing policies (NHPs). NHPs should cover all aspects of housing production and provision, including basic definitions of the right to housing, adequate housing, affordable housing, social housing, and other connected terminology, as well as mechanisms dealing with financing, land supply and value capture, investment and consumption conditions and asset management models.</p>	<p>(ii) Policy Gap assessment in partnership with Housing Europe, UNECE, OECD frameworks/ from a multi-perspective national housing stock assessment (health and safety standards, climate adaptation, sustainable and circular reuse of abandoned or underused spaces and buildings, access to water and sanitation, disaster resilience, fire and earthquake safety and connectivity, among other factors.</p>	<p><b>(ii) NATIONAL POLICY INTEGRATION:</b> Invite and encourage National Ministries to set up national urban policies (NUPs) to prepare and integrate national housing strategies (NHSs), in close collaboration with local authorities, housing federations, civil society – including popular housing movements, and the private sector, through the organization of partnerships and consultancy.</p> <p><b>(iii) POLICY GAPS ASSESSMENT:</b> Invite and encourage National Ministries to set up housing policy development taskforces to analyze gaps in instruments of housing policy, with emphasis on access to affordable housing for all who need it, healthy housing, climate change action and mitigation, disaster risk reduction, and heritage conservation and reuse, under this Housing Action Plan (MedECC, 2020a; UNEP/MAP, 2020; UNESCO, 2019, 2020), in agreement with international policy frameworks.</p> <p><b>(iv) HOUSING STOCK ASSESSMENT:</b> Encourage National Ministries to assess the state of the existing housing stock, with attention to health and safety standards (UK Government, 2006; WHO, 2018b), climate adaptation, sustainable and circular reuse of abandoned or underused spaces and buildings, access to water and sanitation, disaster resilience, fire and earthquake safety and connectivity (European Commission, ARCO, &amp; Prato, 2019).</p>	<p>(ii) NUPs are set up and integrate National Housing Policies. National Housing Policies are set up in UfM member countries where they are missing, following a policy gap analysis, and housing stock assessment.</p>
<p><b>(iii) COORDINATION and INTEGRATION (NETWORKED GOVERNANCE):</b> Integration of national housing policies (NHPs) into integrated city development strategies (ICDSs). Capable, adequately resourced and effective local governments, being as close as possible to citizens, are vital in ensuring the delivery of decent, affordable and accessible housing. Local housing strategies should incorporate an analysis of local housing supply and demand, future demographic, and market trends, as well as recommendations for planning processes, land use plans and development regulations (UNDESA, 2019, 2020; UNEP/MAP, 2020). Special attention should be given to creating liveable places in which housing is spatially integrated with urban services and amenities, providing citizens with easy access to renewable energy, safe drinking water and sanitation, green/blue infrastructures, jobs, and commercial, educational, medical, and cultural facilities. There should be a focus on walkability and slow mobility, and transit-oriented development (TOD) schemes (Guerra &amp; Kirschen, 2016; Ruijven, Verstraten, &amp; Zwaneveld, 2019; Salat &amp; Olivier, 2017).</p>	<p>(iii) Integration of National Urban Policies, National Housing Policies, National Housing Strategies with international frameworks and between themselves.</p>	<p><b>(v) NATIONAL TO LOCAL POLICY INTEGRATION:</b> Encourage local authorities to incorporate national housing strategies (NHSs) into integrated city development strategies (ICDSs) and to seek partnerships for further local capacity building in this area, via Policy Labs mentioned above.</p>	<p>(iii) A substantial number of local authorities around the region have the capacity and take concrete steps to incorporate NHPs into ICDSs and seek to further develop their capacity to implement innovative housing programmes.</p>



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<p><b>(iv) COORDINATION &amp; INTEGRATION (MARKET GOVERNANCE):</b> Integration of housing plans with wider strategic development plans with emphasis on governance of land policy, such as: (a) land administration coordination, including introduction of innovative forms of land tenure (e.g. community land trusts, cooperative land tenure, social rent, etc.); (b) coordination of fiscal instruments to influence land use and land availability for development, including progressive taxation and land value capture instruments to generate funds for social housing schemes.</p>	<p>(iv) Integration of ICDSs with National Urban Policies, National Housing Policies, and National Housing Strategies.</p>	<p><b>(vi) MARKET SHAPING EXERCISES:</b> Integration of NHPs with wider NUPs and ICDSs, with emphasis on (a) land administration coordination, including introduction of innovative forms of land tenure (e.g. community land trusts, cooperative land tenure, social rent, etc.); (b) coordination of fiscal instruments to influence land use and land availability for development, including progressive taxation and land value capture instruments to generate funds for social housing schemes.</p>	<p>(iv) A substantial number of NHPs incorporate innovative land tenure and land administration tools, as well as innovative financing tools that respond to the needs of the most vulnerable citizens in each country. A considerable number of ICDSs address these issues as well.</p>
<p><b>(v) COORDINATION &amp; INTEGRATION (TRANSNATIONAL):</b> Adoption of a set of shared, coherent and relevant key indicators to measure the quality of housing provision, based on the indicators used by Eurostat (EUROSTAT, 2020) and the World Health Organization Housing and Health Guidelines (WHO, 2018b).</p>	<p>(v) Mediterranean Housing Knowledge Hub, with emphasis on mutual learning, and on adoption of common definitions and standards.</p>	<p><b>(vii) TRANSNATIONAL INSTITUTIONAL TOOL:</b> Set up a Mediterranean Housing Knowledge Hub on the model of the European Federation of Public, Cooperative and Social Housing (Housing Europe), in partnership with Housing Europe and its Observatory, and/or OECD, subject to further agreement, in order to facilitate policy transfer and institutional learning (Housing Europe, 2019a, 2019b), and in close collaboration with local authorities, housing federations, civil society (including popular housing movements) and the private sector.</p>	<p>(v) A Mediterranean Housing Knowledge Hub is set up in one of the UfM Member States.</p>
<p><b>(vi) COORDINATION &amp; INTEGRATION (HERITAGE &amp; CULTURE):</b> Wide adoption of UNESCO's Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape as a benchmark for heritage preservation regarding the existing housing stock, with a focus on heritage with the potential for regeneration, reuse, and development (UNESCO, 2011). Valuation and dissemination of vernacular architecture and traditional building materials and a means to increase cultural embeddedness of solutions, and climate adaptiveness (Nakashima, McLean, Thulstrup, Castillo, &amp; Rubis, 2012).</p>	<p>(vi) UNESCO's Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape.</p>	<p><b>(viii) HERITAGE CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT:</b> Encourage National Ministries to assess the state of the existing housing stock with a focus on heritage with the potential for regeneration, reuse, and development, using the UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape.</p>	<p>(vi) National Ministries have assessed the state of heritage preservation of existing housing stock and have developed plans to address it.</p>

1. To address housing provision from a multi-dimensional and integrated perspective, in which structural challenges are faced with a metagovernance approach that is tailor-made, adaptive and culturally embedded, through addressing the six key policy challenges listed in this Action Plan.	1. National Housing Policies (NHPs) and National Housing Strategies, as well as integration of NHPs in National Urban Policies./ (ii) Policy coordination between relevant ministries, particularly between those in charge of housing, urban development, land administration, environment, public works, energy, transport, health, education, culture, social policies, and emergency management, through NUPs and ICDSs and this Housing Action Plan. / (i) National housing strategies (NHS) and local housing strategies (LHS) are in line with the UfM Action Plan. According to UN-Habitat (UN-Habitat, 2012), a national housing strategy is a pillar of national urban policy. It incorporates an agreed set of activities over a suitable period (5 to 30 years) to guide policies, planning and the programming of investment, management, and maintenance activities in the areas of housing supply, quality, affordability, and homelessness prevention. Such strategies should also be built on strong legal, administrative and resource capacity. Feasible and agreed sets of activities should be formulated with the full involvement of all relevant stakeholders.	(i) NHPs: National housing policies (NHPs) are created or updated to reflect this Housing Action Plan.	National Housing Policies are created or updated in all UfM Member States in line with this Axis of Intervention.
2. To address housing provision from a multi-dimensional and integrated perspective, in which structural challenges are faced with a metagovernance approach that is tailor-made, adaptive and culturally embedded, through addressing the six key policy challenges listed in this Action Plan.	2. Integrated City Development Strategies./ (ii) Housing strategies, at the national and city levels, are integrated with land-use, investment, and infrastructure strategies, as well as goals of affordability, access, sustainability, and mobility to achieve national and local economic development goals.	(ii) IDENTIFYING GAPS: Local authorities review integrated city development strategies (ICDSs) to identify gaps and integrated NHPs and local housing strategies/ ICDSs integrate innovative land administration, financing, and land tenure mechanisms/ The UfM Permanent Working Group on Evaluation, Monitoring and Reporting, UfM-IFIs Urban Development Project Committee and the Mediterranean Housing Knowledge Hub will seek synergies and ensure ongoing exchange on substantive issues, focusing on identifying financing gaps and funding opportunities.	Integrated City Development Strategies are reviewed by local authorities and aligned with this axis of intervention to include innovative land administration, financing, and land tenure mechanisms. / The UfM Permanent Working Group on Evaluation, Monitoring and Reporting, UfM-IFIs Urban Development Project Committee and the Mediterranean Housing Knowledge Hub publish a report identifying policy gaps in selected UfM Member States.
3. To address housing provision from a multi-dimensional and integrated perspective.	3. Gathering and networking events of key stakeholders.	(iv) MEDITERRANEAN GATHERING OF HOUSING COOPERATIVES: A gathering of Euro-Mediterranean housing cooperatives is organised by UfM with a view to exchange project experiences.	A gathering of Mediterranean Housing Cooperatives is organised.
4. POLICY CHALLENGE 1: affordability, availability, adequacy & access	4. Housing strategies that address vulnerable groups.	(ix) SPATIAL JUSTICE: NUPs and ICDSs are updated to address the housing needs of elderly, young, vulnerable, and disabled people.	NUPs and a significant number of ICDSs is updated to address the housing needs of elderly, young, vulnerable, and disabled people. To be carried out by National Ministries.
5. POLICY CHALLENGE 2: effective land policy & land administration.	5. Land and property administration tools.	(iii) LAND ADMINISTRATION: National Ministries set up land administration systems where these do not exist. Land administration systems are compared, and knowledge is exchanged among UfM Member States.	Modern land administration systems are operational in all UfM Member States./ A report comparing land administration systems across the region is drafted and updated every 3 to 5 years.
6. POLICY CHALLENGE 3: effective financing and tenure	6. Innovative financing mechanisms.	(x) INCLUSIVE FINANCING: NUPs and ICDSs incorporate innovative financing mechanisms, including alternative financing mechanisms that are culturally fit. Social housing may be financed as infrastructure where the market cannot address the demand for housing for the poorest sectors of society.	NUPs and a significant number of ICDSs incorporate innovative financing mechanisms.
7. POLICY CHALLENGE 3: effective financing and tenure	7. (a) land administration coordination, including introduction of innovative forms of land tenure (e.g. community land trusts, cooperative land tenure, social rent, etc.); (b) coordination of fiscal instruments to influence land use and land availability for development, including progressive taxation and land value capture instruments to generate funds for social housing schemes	(xi) INCLUSIVE LAND TENURE: NUPs and ICDSs incorporate land administration coordination, including introduction of innovative forms of land tenure and coordination of fiscal instruments to influence land use and land availability for development.	NUPs and a significant number of ICDSs incorporate innovative land administration mechanisms and innovative forms of land tenure.
8. POLICY CHALLENGE 4: sustainable, resilient & accessible design/ POLICY CHALLENGE 6: upgrading, maintenance & management of existing housing stock	8. Updated building requirements that address climate change and natural hazards integrated into NUPs and ICDSs.	(vii) BUILDING REQUIREMENTS for NATURAL HAZARDS: NUPs and ICDSs are updated to reflect building requirements in earthquake-prone areas and areas where climate action is immediately needed.	All NUPs and a significant number of ICDSs is updated to reflect building requirements in earthquake-prone areas and areas where climate action is immediately needed.

<p>9. POLICY CHALLENGE 5: upgrading informal urbanisation. POLICY CHALLENGE 4: sustainable, resilient &amp; accessible design POLICY CHALLENGE 6: upgrading, maintenance &amp; management of existing housing stock</p>	<p>9. Slum upgrading strategies.</p>	<p>(vi) SLUM UPGRADING: Slum upgrading programmes are set up where they do not exist, in line with this Action Plan, and focussing on spatial justice and citizen engagement and co-design.</p>	<p>Countries where informal urbanisation is significant have prepared slum upgrading strategies focused on spatial justice and citizen engagement.</p>
<p>10. POLICY CHALLENGE 6: upgrading, maintenance &amp; management of existing housing stock/ POLICY CHALLENGE 4: sustainable, resilient &amp; accessible design/</p>	<p>10. House Retrofitting Programmes.</p>	<p>(v) HOUSE RETROFITTING PROGRAMMES: National Ministries and/or local authorities set up house retrofitting programmes where these do not exist, including energy efficiency measures (improvement of building codes, introduction of natural cooling systems, retrofitting and energy renovation programmes, and energy poverty alleviation measures), as well as resilience measures (fire safety and risks related to intense seismic activity).</p>	<p>Modern housig retrofitting programmes that address both environmental aspects and the heritage heritage dimension are operational in all UfM Member States. Building codes, climate adaptation measures, energy efficiency standards and hazards prevention are incorporated in these programmes.</p>
<p>11. POLICY CHALLENGE 6: upgrading, maintenance &amp; management of existing housing stock</p>	<p>11. UNESCO's Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape / National Heritage preservation in the housing sector strategies. / (vii) An assessment of existing historic and heritage values with potential to propel conservation, "reuse renovation" and development.</p>	<p>(viii) HERITAGE and SUSTAINABILITY: NUPs and ICDSs are updated to reflect heritage preservation in the housing sector, including valuing traditional local building materials, methods, and techniques, as well as traditional or informal institutions and ways of living together, including intangible heritage, in line with UNESCO's Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape and current ideas on social sustainability. Regional programmes are put in place to support this objective, where applicable.</p>	<p>All NUPs and a significant number of ICDSs is updated to reflect heritage preservation in the housing sector, including valuing traditional local building materials, methods, and techniques, as well as traditional or informal institutions and ways of living together, including intangible heritage, in line with UNESCO's Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape</p>