

ACTION 2: TO EDUCATE AND STRENGTHEN CAPACITY

Objective: To educate and strengthen capacity in the provision of sustainable and affordable housing

KEY OBJECTIVES	KEY TOOLS	PROPOSED ACTIONS (2021-2040)	CRITERIA OF SUCCESS
<p>NETWORKED CAPACITY BUILDING & PEER-TO-PEER LEARNING: Additional capacity (skills and resources) needs to be built up in the implementation of housing policy and governmental leadership in guiding national and local strategies through peer-to-peer learning, city-to-city partnerships, and networked learning. This covers resource management, organizational capacity, industry-specific capacity, networking, political capacity, and monitoring.</p>	(i) Institutional stakeholders' partnerships.	(i) PARTNERSHIPS: To establish partnerships between the UfM, local and key universities with skills for housing policy and planning, as well as other capacity building organizations across the Euro-Mediterranean region, such as the Housing Europe, the European Federation of National Organizations Working with the Homeless (FEANTSA), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), UNECE, United Nations' United for Smart Sustainable Cities (U4SSC) initiative coordinated by ITU, UNECE and UN-Habitat, and others.	(i) An MoU for cooperation and mutual learning is signed by partners mentioned. Networking activities are organized.
	(ii) Living Labs: multi-stakeholder real-life experimentation environments for policy design and implementation, coordinated by national and local authorities in partnership with local universities. Their focus is ministerial and municipal policymakers, planners and designers, experts on historical urban landscapes (HULs), business leaders, civil associations and citizens, especially vulnerable groups.	(ii) LIVING LABS: The Universities Network and National Ministries set up Living Labs in a small number of pilot cities with the European Network of Living Labs and VNG International.	(ii) A substantial number of Living Labs are organized around the Mediterranean. Their results are disseminated via websites and reports.
	(iii) Housing management skills short courses and workshops.	(iii) MANAGEMENT SKILLS DEVELOPMENT: UfM, the Universities Network, Housing Europe, National Ministries and other parties promote short housing skills building workshops and on-the-job courses to increase housing management capacity in the region.	(iii) A substantial number of short workshops and on-the-job courses are organized in several cities around the Mediterranean.
	(iv) Summer schools focused on the next generation of planners and designers of the region.	(iv) SUMMER SCHOOLS: Universities Network sets up summer schools for students from across the Euro-Mediterranean region.	(iv) Yearly summer schools are organized in a number of partner universities.
	(v) Traditional building workshops and research.	(v) TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE: Universities Network, vocational training institutions, National Ministries and donors promote jobs and skills development related to building with traditional materials and/or traditional and new techniques for the restoration of the built heritage.	(v) Traditional building knowledge is recognized as an asset in NUPs and ICDSs. Traditional building knowledge skills are widely disseminated. A substantial number of workshops are organized.
	(vi) Curriculum analysis of planning and design schools in the region.	(vi) UPDATED CURRICULUMS: To encourage the update and coordination of the curriculums of the region's spatial planning and architecture schools regarding housing policy, design, and implementation.	(vi) Curriculums of planning and design schools around the Mediterranean are compared, findings are disseminated, and there is a significant effort to bring those curriculums up to date.
	(vii) City-to-city partnerships: periodical workshops organized by cities across the Mediterranean region paired-up in terms of their shared and/or complementary challenges, expertise, and institutional knowledge. An example of such partnerships can be found in the work of VNG International, the international branch of the Association of Dutch Municipalities. Focus: ministerial and municipal policymakers, spatial planners, and urban designers.	(vii) CITY-TO-CITY PARTNERSHIPS: Periodical workshops organized by cities across the Mediterranean region paired-up in terms of their shared and/or complementary challenges, expertise, and institutional knowledge. An example of such partnerships can be found in the work of VNG International, the international branch of the Association of Dutch Municipalities. Focus: ministerial and municipal policymakers, spatial planners, and urban designers.	(vii) A substantial number of city-to-city partnerships are organized yearly. Knowledge produced is widely disseminated via websites and publications.
	(viii) Peer-to-peer learning workshops. Such workshops will include diverse kinds of stakeholders, in particular international and local organizations and universities, with a focus on ministerial and municipal policymakers, planners, and urban designers.	(viii) PEER TO PEER LEARNING WORKSHOPS at National Level: periodical workshops with national and local planning authorities, in which policymakers from UfM countries discuss problems and solutions actively, in tandem with the EU Urban Agenda Housing Partnership Action Plan (European Commission, 2018b).	(viii) A significant number of peer-to-peer workshops are organized, and their results are widely disseminated via websites, reports and other online resources.

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 & accessible design POLICY CHALLENGE 6: upgrading, maintenance & 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 & management of existing housing stock/ POLICY CHALLENGE 4: sustainable, resilient & 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 & 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>