ACTION 3: TO ENVISION AND GOVERN TOGETHER

Objective: To envision and govern together for the provision of sustainable and affordable housing

KEY OBJECTIVES	KEY TOOLS	PROPOSED ACTIONS (2021-2040)	CRITERIA OF SUCCESS
CITIZEN PARTICIPATION and STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT: Citizen engagement is needed in the development of integrated housing policy, to provide greater housing variety in response to the growing diversity of households, to achieve social mix and to support labour market needs, increasing the social sustainability of solutions. In line with the idea of metagovernance, in which distinctive styles of governance must be coordinated in an agile, pragmatic, and adaptive manner, stakeholder engagement is crucial to the success of the Strategic Action Plan and this Axis of Intervention in particular. This means bringing together members of the public sector, the private sector and civil society in diverse arrangements in which distinct perspectives, knowledge, interests, and mandates interact to produce better inputs for sound policymaking.	(i) National Urban Policies and Integrated City Development Strategies.	**(i) STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT:** National urban policies (NUPs) and national housing policies (NHPs) across the region adopt principles of stakeholder engagement and citizen participation in housing policy design and implementation, including principles of participatory housing design.	(i) Civil society organizations, including social movements for housing, are involved in decision-making, implementation, monitoring and reporting. Businesses have their interests represented legitimately and transparently.
	(ii) Living Labs and Urban Design Labs, based on the City Labs methodology developed by URBACT: plenary session (introduction/scene-setting); "stars and bars" exercise; fishbowl session, parallel workshops focused on a specific theme and built around case studies, allowing for triangulation with partners from the larger international network.	**(ii) LIVING LABS and HOUSING URBAN DESIGN LABS:** A number of municipalities set up Housing Living Labs in partnership with local universities, to engage public sector actors, the private sector and civic society around real societal challenges in relation to sustainable housing.	(ii) Living Labs and Housing Urban Design Labs are established in a number of municipalities around the Mediterranean. A Mediterranean Housing Knowledge Hub is established in one of the partner universities.
	(iii) National Housing Observatories.	**(iii) HOUSING OBSERVATORIES:** National Governments are encouraged to set up Housing Observatories at the national level, and these observatories must disseminate information about quality, affordability, financing, and other issues concerning housing that is easily understandable by citizens, businesses, and other departments in the administration.	(iii) A substantial number of housing observatories are set up in UfM Member States and produce periodic reports about the state of housing provision and access in each country.
	(iv) The Mediterranean Housing Knowledge Hub, based on the model of, and in partnership with, Housing Europe.	**(iv) MEDITERRANEAN HOUSING KNOWLEDGE HUB** is established in one of the UfM partner universities and is charged with producing accessible reports in the state of housing in the region, in cooperation with OECD, the World Bank, UNECE and other institutional partners.	(iv) A Mediterranean Housing Knowledge Hub is set up at one of UfM's partner universities and starts collecting data, producing, and disseminating knowledge and monitoring the state of housing provision and accessibility around the Mediterranean.
	(v) Citizens' Assemblies and Stakeholder Assemblies, based on participatory methodology for River Basin Committees (integrated in NUPs and promoted by local governments),	**(v) CITIZEN & STAKEHOLDER ASSEMBLIES** at functional urban areas at regional level, based on participatory methodology for River Basin Committees (integrated in NUPs and promoted by local governments).	(v) A substantial number of citizen assemblies are organized in countries around the region and are incorporated into the day-to-day functioning of planning systems around the region.

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 integarted 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 accross the region is dressed 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 adress 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 fland 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.

9. POLICY CHALLENGE 5: upgrading informal urbanisation. POLICY CHALLENGE 4: sustainable, resilient & accessible design POLICY CHALLENGE 6: upgrading, maintenance & management of existing housing stock

9. Slum upgrading strategies.

(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.

Countries where informal urbanisation is significant have prepared slum upgrading strategies focused on spatial justice and citizen engagement.

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

10. House Retrofitting Programmes.

(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).

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.

11. POLICY CHALLENGE 6: upgrading, maintenance & management of existing housing stock

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.

(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.

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