

ACTION 6: TO MONITOR AND COMMUNICATE

Objective: To monitor and communicate on the provision of sustainable and affordable housing

KEY OBJECTIVES	KEY TOOLS	PROPOSED ACTIONS (2021-2040)	CRITERIA OF SUCCESS
GOOD MONITORING, PEER, AND INSTITUTIONAL LEARNING: Monitoring and benchmarking of housing provision across the region, accompanied by peer and institutional learning that improves the capacity of governments to respond to housing challenges in informed, networked ways.	(i) OECD Affordable Housing Database and the OECD Questionnaire on Affordable and Social Housing (QuASH).	(i) DATA COLLECTION: To extend the OECD Questionnaire on Affordable and Social Housing (QuASH) to UfM countries not currently covered. QuASH helps to assess the main challenges faced by households in accessing good and affordable housing, and summarizes housing policies in countries. This tool could be extended to other countries to document and track housing policy objectives, measures, and outcomes over time. OECD may also cooperate with the UfM in knowledge-sharing workshops and conferences, bringing together experts and practitioners from different countries to discuss specific housing affordability data challenges.	(i) The OECD Questionnaire on Affordable and Social Housing (QuASH) is extended to UfM countries not previously covered.
	(ii) JRC data collection, analysis, and reporting.	(ii) DATA MANAGEMENT: A possible partnership with the European Commission's Joint Research Centre (JRC) on a strategy for data, inspired by the European data strategy (European Commission, 2019c), which aims to empower citizens and other stakeholders in sound decision-making. (UfM/JRC/OECD) data collection, analysis, and reporting start in 2022, with a tailored list of indicators, commonly agreed definitions and collection methodologies to be further detailed. The UfM Permanent Working Group on Evaluation, Monitoring and Reporting Systems will work with national statistical offices (also with JRC/OECD, if possible), to help improve evaluation, monitoring and reporting systems on housing at local level in the Euro-Mediterranean region. It will focus on monitoring adequacy (quality standards), affordability, access to housing opportunities (allocation, standards) and accessibility (land use planning).	(ii) An increasing number of UfM countries can correctly and smartly evaluate their capacity to monitor affordable and sustainable housing conditions and have institutionalized the collection of relevant housing and urban indicators and their reporting to inform policy actions. (iii) An increasing number of UfM countries have evaluated their capacity to monitor affordable and sustainable housing conditions and institutionalized the collection of relevant housing and urban indicators and their reporting to inform policy actions.
	(iv) National property and land registrars. (v) Smart land registration and management tools. (vi) UNECE Guidelines on the Management and Ownership of Condominium Housing. (vii) UNECE Working Party on Land Administration.	(iii) PROPERTY REGISTRARS: To support countries in establishing property registers, cadastral maps, prepare address registers and geographic information, for the purposes of effective land management, including property rights, development control, strategic urban planning and revenue raising (UNECE, 2005b, 2016).	(iv) Agile, smart, and open property registrars are established in all UfM Member States.
	(viii) Eurostat and OECD affordable housing indicators. (ix) UNStats SDG Monitoring and Reporting Toolkit. (x) UNStats (2020) Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.	(iv) AFFORDABLE HOUSING INDICATORS: To define common housing indicators, following the models set by Eurostat and OECD (EUROSTAT, 2020; OECD, 2020d, 2020e, 2020g, 2021), as well as indicators for SDG 11-related housing indicators (EUROSTAT, 2021; UN, 2021; UNStats, 2020), and those further agreed by UfM countries.	(iv) A Mediterranean Housing Knowledge Hub is established at a partner university, and it starts collecting data on housing systematically from non-EU UfM countries and make data available through one of its existing platforms, in partnership with the UfM, Housing Europe, JRC, OECD. (v) UfM Members States have established national affordable housing indicators and national indexes are created.
	(i) OECD Affordable Housing Database and the OECD Questionnaire on Affordable and Social Housing (QuASH). (ii) JRC data collection, analysis, and reporting. le Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. (xi) Mediterranean Housing Knowledge Hub. (xii) UfM Permanent Working Group for Evaluation, Monitoring and Reporting Systems. (xiii) UfM-IFIs Urban Project Committee.	(v) MEDITERRANEAN HOUSING KNOWLEDGE HUB: A Mediterranean Housing Knowledge Hub is set up in a partner university.	(vi) A Mediterranean Housing Knowledge Hub is created at one of the partner universities, in partnership with Housing Europe, if possible, and produces regular assessments of housing systems in the region, based on criteria listed in this Action Plan.
	"(i) OECD Affordable Housing Database and the OECD Questionnaire on Affordable and Social Housing (QuASH). (ii) JRC data collection, analysis, and reporting. le Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. (xi) Mediterranean Housing Knowledge Hub. (xii) UfM Permanent Working Group for Evaluation, Monitoring and Reporting Systems. (xiii) UfM-IFIs Urban Project Committee."	(vi) COMMUNICATION & DISSEMINATION: The UfM Permanent Working Group on Evaluation, Monitoring and Reporting Systems, in partnership with the Mediterranean Housing Knowledge Hub and the Universities Network, will also establish a communication and reporting strategy that goes beyond technical reports, and produces materials for a wider range of stakeholders, including citizens, businesses and academics. It will make ample use of digital communication strategies, as well as digital platforms for online policy-focused knowledge-sharing on specific policy challenges and best practices.	(vii) A shared affordable housing index is established by the Mediterranean Housing Knowledge Hub. (viii) A common communication and reporting system strategy is agreed by partners and reports are published regularly.

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 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>