FIT-FOR-PURPOSE FORMALIZATION OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

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Background: Collaboration FIG/UNECE/UNHABITAT

- The issue of Informal Settlements is not new to Europe;  
  *important and urgent the last 25 years*; since 2007 UNECE and FIG are involved  
  joint workshop 2007
- FIG/UNHABITAT/GLTN: *INFORMAL URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN EUROPE*  
  In-depth study for 2 countries (2010)  
  June 2011 decision, joint FIG/UNECE workshop 2012
  In-depth study for 5 countries (Albania, Cyprus, Greece, the Former Yugoslavia Republic of Macedonia; Montenegro)
Background: History

Thanks to the:
- FIG & UNECE WPLA for their interest to address this topic
- Countries and experts who participated to the research & for their support to provide information & all contributors
- All sponsors for the research & for printing

History of the research - basic principles
- Definition of the term informal
- Investigation of the state-of-the-art & the tools that countries used in the past to deal with informal settlements
- Everyone has a right to decent housing and better living conditions
- There is no single solution, countries are free to choose various solutions to address this issue according to their priorities, local situation and challenges and local special issues.

Background: Policies & tools

Measures to address informal settlements include:
1. Measures to deal with the existing situation
   - ignorance
   - demolition and resettlement
   - formalization & improvement, or improvement & formalization
   - all options may have pros and cons according to local special challenges
2. Measures to eliminate the phenomenon in future
   - build public trust, increase transparency
   - monitoring of sensitive areas (automatic procedures)
   - adoption of pro-growth planning, flexible, inclusive, affordable
   - development of affordable housing policies
Objectives of the 2015 study on FORMALIZING THE INFORMAL

- Assessment of the adopted policies:
  - How efficient and sustainable these solutions are
  - Their impact on property market and economy
  - Identification of new or remaining weaknesses
  - Evaluation of the affordability & inclusiveness of the solutions (minorities, refugees, women, young, unemployed)

- Investigation of tools used to eliminate the phenomenon in the future:
  - Protection of environmentally sensitive areas
  - Improvements provision in affected areas
  - Affordable housing provision and social inclusion

- Recommendations to unblock the property market and the economy
  (principle 4 of the POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR SUSTAINABLE REAL ESTATE MARKETS UNECE/WPLA/REM 2010 publication)

Evaluation of the Formalization Progress in the 5 countries

Definition of the terms **dead capital, unused, or underused capital**

Basic Principle of the “Formalization and Improvement” choice is to create sustainable real estate markets:

- Hernando De Soto’s Theory on “Informal Economy” and the inability of some regions to produce capital, in spite of being wealthy regions, because of the lack of representational processes that would make assets visible and productive.

Findings:

- Progress? Yes…but
- Purpose of Formalization & Improvement approach is not always clear, not always Fit-For-Purpose (FFP)
- Priorities & procedures vary and are not always sustainable, fast, low cost, reliable, inclusive
- There is a need for further support
Future Joint FIG/ UNECE Research: Why the procedure matters

Objectives:
- Identify the **purpose** and set the **priorities**
  - Purpose: to make these assets visible and productive
- Propose a **Fit-For-Purpose** formalization & improvement

A. Need to define best practices for the Formalization Procedure:

**FIG & WPLA :**
What are the minimum requirements in order to get those assets into the economy/market (into the property registration system) and make them productive

- What **type of information** should be collected
- What **tools/methods** are available and preferable
  - Low-cost, fast, reliable, inclusive
- A FFP procedure to convert the “dead or underused” capital into a productive capital

B. Need to define best practices for the Improvement procedure

**UNECE CHLM & UNHABITAT & FIG:**
What type of improvements may be achieved according to best practices
What low-cost standards and planning procedures may be used
What type of information is needed
How improvements of IS are achieved - examples, case studies
Demolition practices, costs, treatment of the debris and resettlement policies for those not formalized, future tools:
  - e.g., social/affordable housing policies
Future Joint FIG/ UNECE Research: Why the procedure matters

FIG & WPLA & REM:

What technical tools/methods are available and how these may be used to collect the necessary information

How improvements will be financed. What are the best practices in order to achieve and ensure sustainability of this attempt

Tools and methods to speed up improvements, citizen participation, crowdsourcing methods; monitoring tools

Valuation aspects & tools/ methods to generate revenue to accomplish energy saving and stability improvements