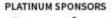




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Formalization of Informal Real Estate

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Formalizing the Informal

Challenges and Opportunities of Informal Settlements in South-East Europe



FIG WORKING WEEK 2019

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"Geospatial Information for a Smarter Life and Environmental Resilience"

Content of the FIG/UNECE publication

Background:

1. Definition / size of the problem in the various UNECE countries

2. reasons /causes

3. various types of informal development in the various countries (with many similarities) Albania, Cyprus, Greece, North Macedonia, Montenegro but also from:

Georgia, Italy, Kyrgyzstan

4. Assessment of the adopted policies











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Identified causes

- political changes,
- urbanization,
- internal migration, conflicts, marginalization, disasters,
- cumbersome authorization processes for home improvements and modernization,
- corruption,
- absence of policies to adopt pro-growth planning as well as affordable housing
- weaknesses of the private sector,
- lack of political will to recognize existing tenure, and
- reluctance of state agencies to support the economic reforms









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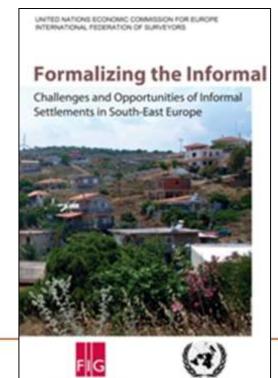




The obvious

when **neither the state nor the private sector** provide legally the supply of appropriate real estate types and quantities to satisfy the current demand,

people build informally













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- Informality is a prominent characteristic of development in the so-called frontier markets; it affects public revenues, productivity and job opportunity; creates non-productive, dead capital; competition is distorted
- Informality in the real estate sector and real estate markets is considered to be a social, an economic and an environmental challenge
- Since 2005 we have systematically encouraged countries to initiate - where possible - formalization projects
- We have assessed the policies adopted from the various governments (formalization or demolition)















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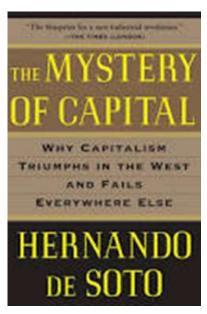
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Title registration is important

Registration improves:

- security of tenure,
- establishes property rights over the investment,
- minimizes lending risks and
- provides easy access to credit and funding mechanisms; enables the poor to unlock the value of their land
- it also improves legal protection, as well as legal empowerment of occupants/owners.



Karl Marx saw private property as the source of wealth and called for its elimination to promote equality.

A century and a half later, we know that a country without a formal system for registering property rights limits its own economic development and prevents its citizens from realizing their full potential.











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A long-lasting, bureaucratic and expensive formalization process?

- We have also managed to identify and quantify the annual GDP loss caused by delaying the formalization of the informal real estate sector, and have proved that it can be significant and worthy of serious consideration.
- The formalization of informal development is the most important step towards formalization in the real property market.
- If there is little or no possibility of selling a house, home ownership in the self-made cities can offer little in the way of capital accumulation.
- It is hard to make money from a house that cannot be sold, or nobody is interested to buy.









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Why do we need some TG for Formalization?

A solution to informal development is the most important step towards formalization in the real property market

- assist policy makers, government agencies, private sector, civil society
- contribute to the global effort towards the eradication of hunger and poverty by achieving the SDGs within the UN Sustainable Development Agenda 2030
- WB, UNHabitat, GLTN, FIG, FAO VGGT, etc

Rationale for guidelines

Why do we need guidelines?

a Fit for Purpose solution is needed to meet the SDGs timely, reliably, inclusively & affordably

Policies adopted from the various governments to address the problem:

- > often lack of a concrete Fir for Purpose Strategy and in many countries formalization is a long lasting, bureaucratic and expensive procedure
- > may start with the best of intentions but become bogged down due to administrative bottlenecks or change of government
- reflect that governments often understand the problem but they do not fully realize the size of its impacts

e.g., require all improvements, conformity to regulations, plus penalties to be undertaken by the occupants prior to any formalization; or provide planning amnesty, but require high penalties

the momentum is missed

Economic impact

Direct: loss of taxation revenue & fees (informal real estate cannot be transferred, rented or mortgaged)

Indirect: no investment on informal real estate, loss of job positions & taxation revenue through undeclared income of

Social impacts

insecure tenure, risk for evictions or demolition

no access to credit, risky investment, permanent threat

lack of services, poor quality of construction/risk for health or life

Environmental impacts

maters, soil and air due to illegal wells and sewage systems; high energy consumption due to commuting and poor construction quality







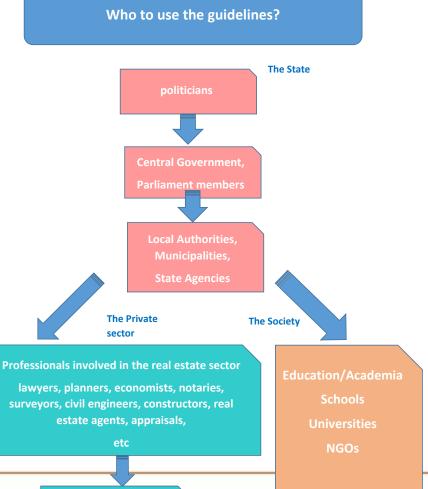
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A General Guide

Should explain why a country would choose: to go beyond the established scientific/engineering /planning practice, in order to successfully deal with:



- the Property Market Challenges,
- FundingChallenges,
- Structural Stability Challenges,
- EnvironmentalChallenges and
- difficult EthicalChallenges
- Hostile reactions to a formalization project

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Banks & Funding mechanisms

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List of recommendations to be taken into consideration

(1/2)

- Raise awareness about the economic and social benefits of formalization and other socio- economic realities
- There are no simple solutions-there is a need for consistent land policies
- An informal construction of "fairly good quality" may be gradually converted into productive capital
- Adequate institutional capacity is paramount
- Priorities are important, recondition of existing tenure, provision of clear titles (social, economic benefits)
- Engage all parties, provide incentives









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List of recommendations to be taken into consideration

(2/2)

- Develop a strategy-what to formalize and how, be inclusive, define areas under formalization and classes, avoid details
- Develop a communication plan and a strategy report;
- Develop the legal framework; fees and penalties, administration/agency, technical issues
- Implement , control, register, improve /allow for improvements
- Monitor the protected assets
- Avoid corruption, avoid on-site inspections
- Improve relevant policies for sustainable real estate markets





