



XXVII FIG CONGRESS

11-15 SEPTEMBER 2022
Warsaw, Poland

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The Supporting Material for the Implementation of the UNECE Publications “Guidelines for Formalization of Informal Constructions” and “COVID-19 Recovery Action Plan for Informal Settlements in the ECE Region”

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Highlights

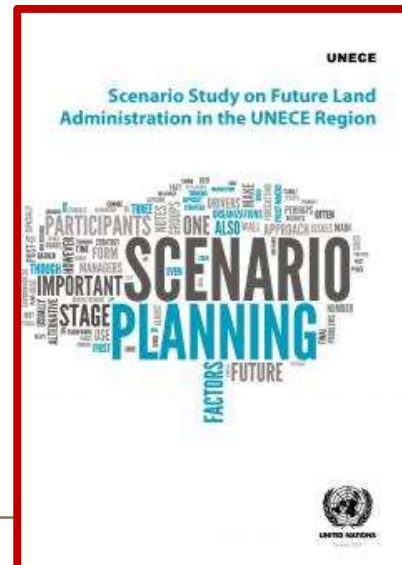
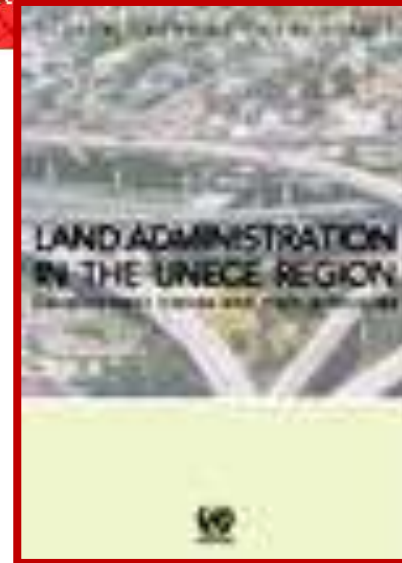
- For many years land registries and cadasters (inventories of land that supported registration) provided information about the evidence of ownership of rights in land and supported property taxation and property markets
- **1980s**: The era of automation. Digital systems developed at different speeds & usually on different technical platforms. Administrative and technical reforms; multipurpose cadaster ; the vision for NSDIs.

The beginning of the **digital divide**

- **1990s**: the major economic & political change initiated the largest land reform in human history (denationalization, restitution of rights, title provision, registration). New challenges.

The **effectiveness divide**

- **2000s**: UN Millennium Development Goals. FFPLA in providing secure land rights at scale.
- **2015**: UN Agenda 2030. LA & other geospatial information in support of all SDGs
- **2020s**: The world’s rapid “digital transformation” & the parallel evolution of BIM, 3d city models, cadaster 4.0, IoT, DT., smart cities, SDG 11...UNECE scenarios on future LA?



Key takeaways: The “effectiveness divide” between the developed and the less developed LAMs in the European region

- Over 13 % of the UNECE adult population feel insecure about their land and housing property — more than 130 million people
- To improve effectiveness of LAMs and thus support national economies and SDGs, countries that face the phenomenon of Informal Settlements were encouraged to (a) initiate formalization projects & (b) build back better ISs
- How countries prepare for future disasters is vital. UNECE has published the Post Covid-19 Recovery Action Plan for Informal Settlements in the UNECE region
- *The 2022 War on top of Covid 19: will the “effectiveness divide” among LAM systems within the UNECE region increase?*

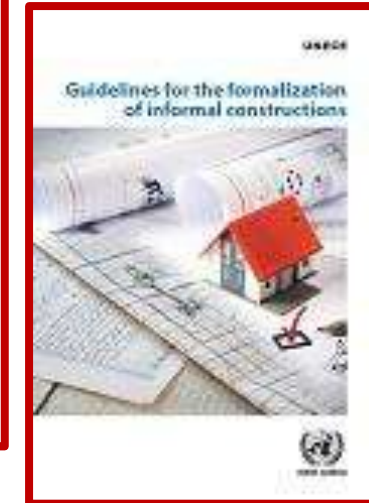
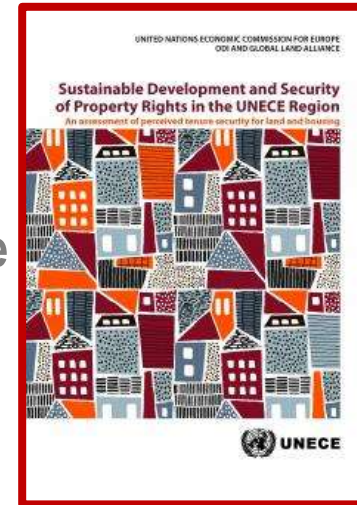
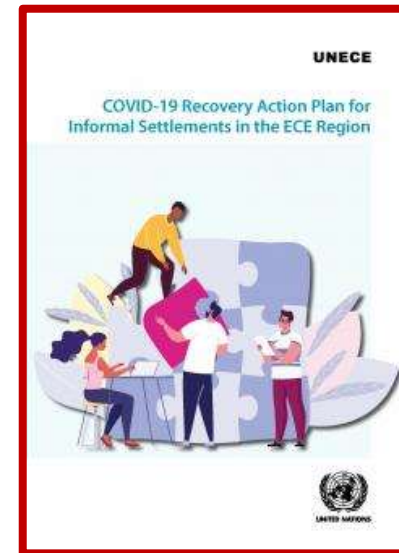
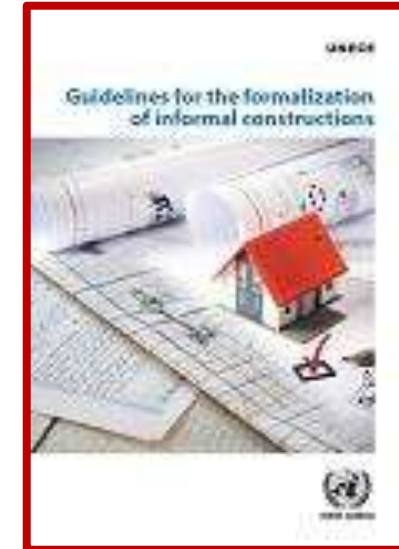


FIG must continue strengthening the capacity of national and local governments to address the needs of the most vulnerable

How to implement formalization and Post Covid 19 Recovery Action Plan?

- Two separate projects but highly interrelated!
 - (a) Formalization /registration and (b) Building Back Better (in the new normal era)
- Those who have already initiated formalization can use the updated cadastral data as an important geospatial infrastructure to start working with the “building back better” project.
- *Actions-if possible- may be coordinated and focused to minimize efforts, time and costs and to avoid duplication and errors*
- There are some cross-cutting themes, valid for both projects, that help towards a successful implementation



Key takeaways: cross-cutting themes are critical for a successful implementation

There are several cross-cutting themes throughout the proposed actions that deserve our special attention:

- Data collection and management:** Appropriate decision-making relies upon adequate, appropriate, reliable data.
- Communication and promotional plans:** Consistent, accurate, inclusive and timely messaging is critical at every step.
- Participation plans:** Effective local engagement, and public participation are necessary.
- Resource allocation and integration:** An effective strategy should incorporate integrated solutions.
- Economic benefits, local and political awareness and will:** Success can be achieved with sustained political and resident support.
- Gender equality, diversity and disability:** to ensure that the specific needs are taken into account through gender analysis, gender-and-age disaggregation of data, and gender-targeted actions.



Key takeaways: The key concept underlying Formalization

- **Security of tenure:** Clear, fair, affordable and transparent property titles
- improve the living conditions
- put the construction in the market for sale or rent (if they no longer wish to live and/or work there) or
- use it as collateral for capital (**turns dead capital into productive capital**)
- Existing informal rights should certainly be recognized and legalized prior to any land reform for upgrading and planning to increase TRUST and participation
- This way residents will be more fairly treated, especially under the new economic challenges imposed by the pandemic & the War, and are more likely to support reforms
- **Increases effectiveness of LAM systems: Creates a valuable geospatial infrastructure for any improvement projects - the power of Data!**

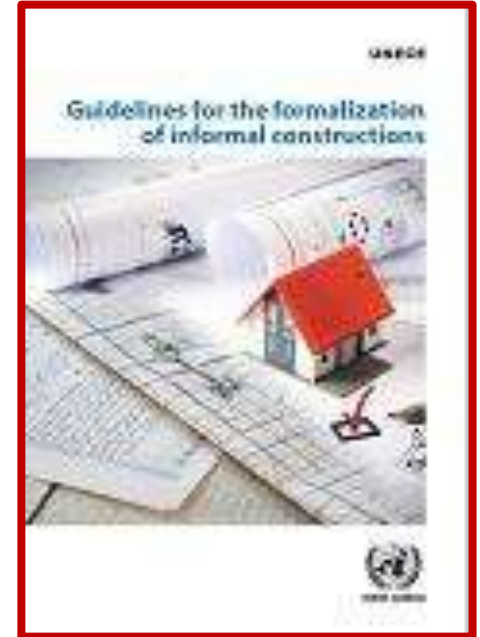
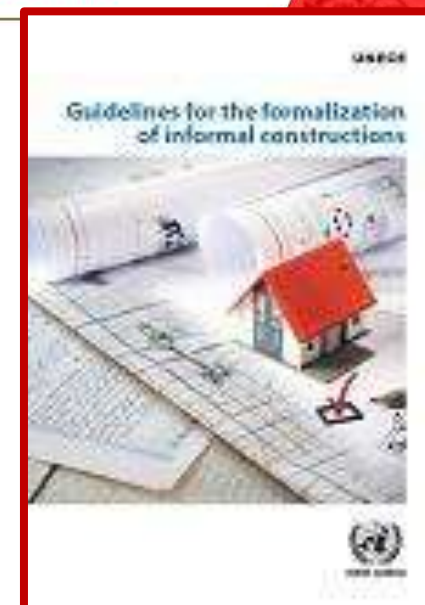
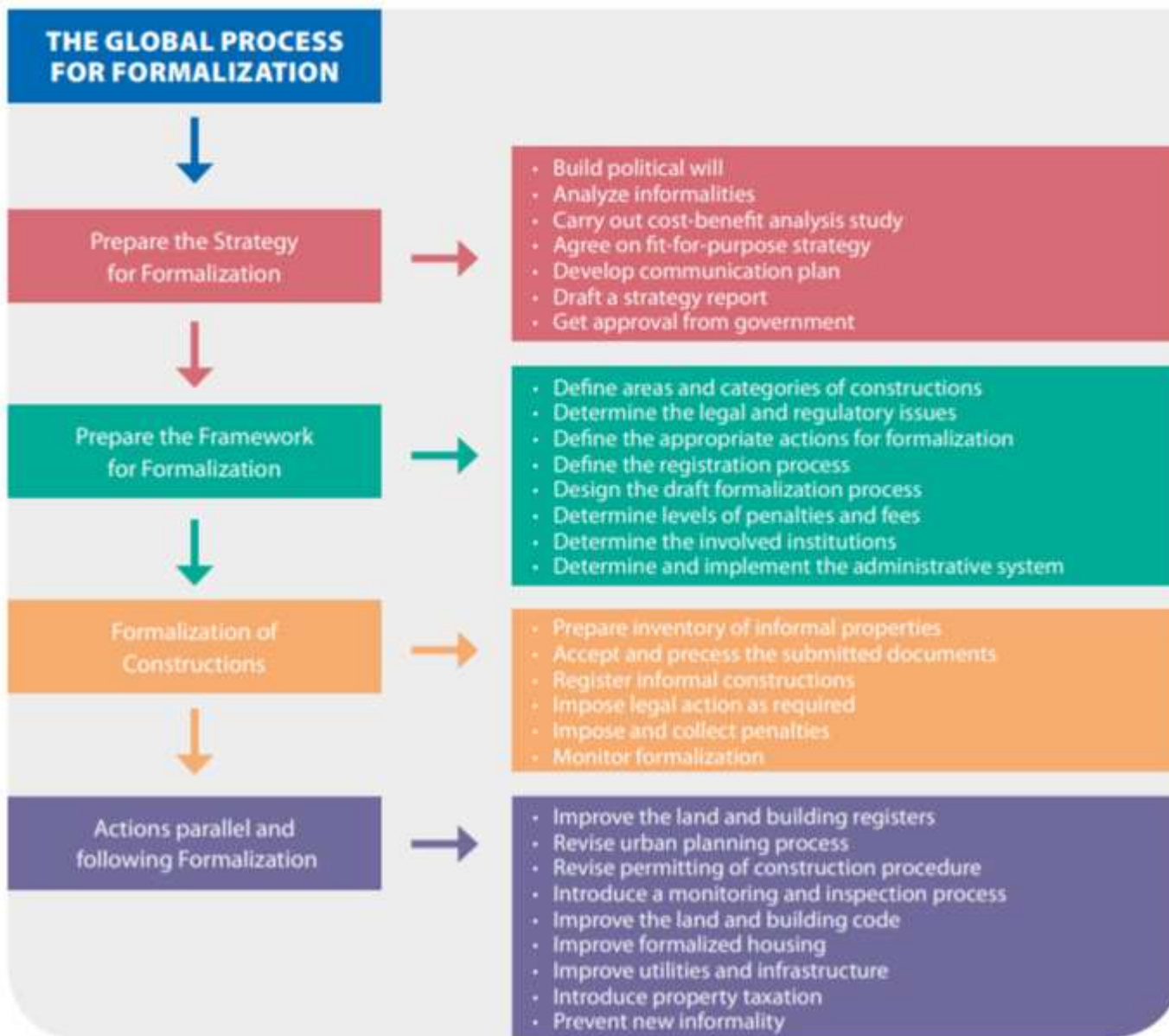


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E-Lectures now available



Key takeaways: The nine Policy Areas of the Recovery Action Plan

Policy Area 1 - Geospatial, land rights, tenure, resource allocation and justice

Policy Area 2 - Involvement of local communities, and local action

Policy Area 3 - Basic data needs, telecommunication and information technology

Policy Area 4 - Physical infrastructure, water, sanitation and energy services

Policy Area 5 - Social and infrastructure services

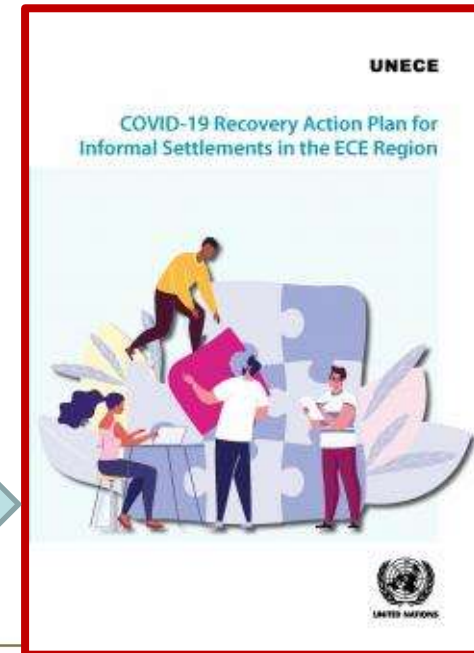
Policy Area 6 - Stay-at-home recommendations, culture and vulnerable groups

Policy Area 7 - Food, basic consumption and distribution

Policy Area 8 - Environmental concerns, green spaces, recreation and social events

Policy Area 9 - Buildings, construction and land planning

E-Lectures now available



Key takeaways: Available supporting material Improve Effectiveness-reduce divide **Grateful to UNECE**

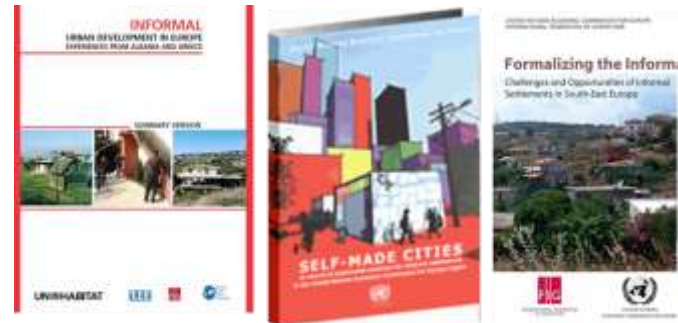
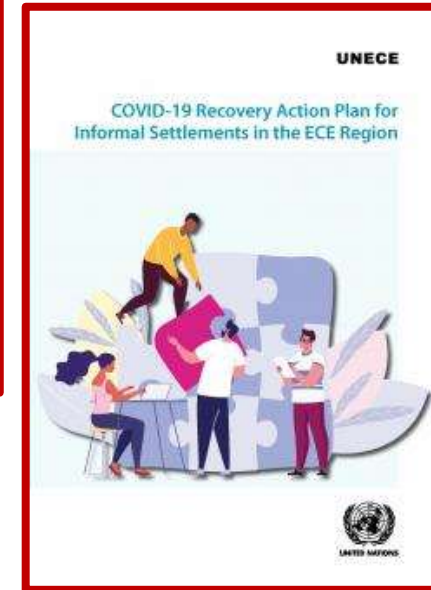


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- *e-lectures*
- *Policy briefs*
- *City assessment reports*
- *Publications*
- *Earlier published research*
- *On-going research*
- *Cooperation with FIG*