

# Geospatial Information technologies and the challenges of urbanization: Perspectives from the World Bank

- *Presented at the “ Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements,”  
Urbanization: Challenges and Solutions” session of the Third High  
Level Forum on UN Global Geospatial Information Management  
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**WORLD BANK GROUP**

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WB projects in Client Countries*
  - Urbanization, land admin., multiple sectors*
- 4. Public Dissemination and Awareness*

# 1. The World Bank Group



	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	1944
	International Development Association (IDA)	1960



Over 10,000 employees  
Over 5,000 consultants  
120 country offices



1956



1966



1988

**The Bank's twin goals**

Ending Poverty &  
Boosting Shared Prosperity

Part of the United Nations (UN) System



# ***How The World Bank is organized***

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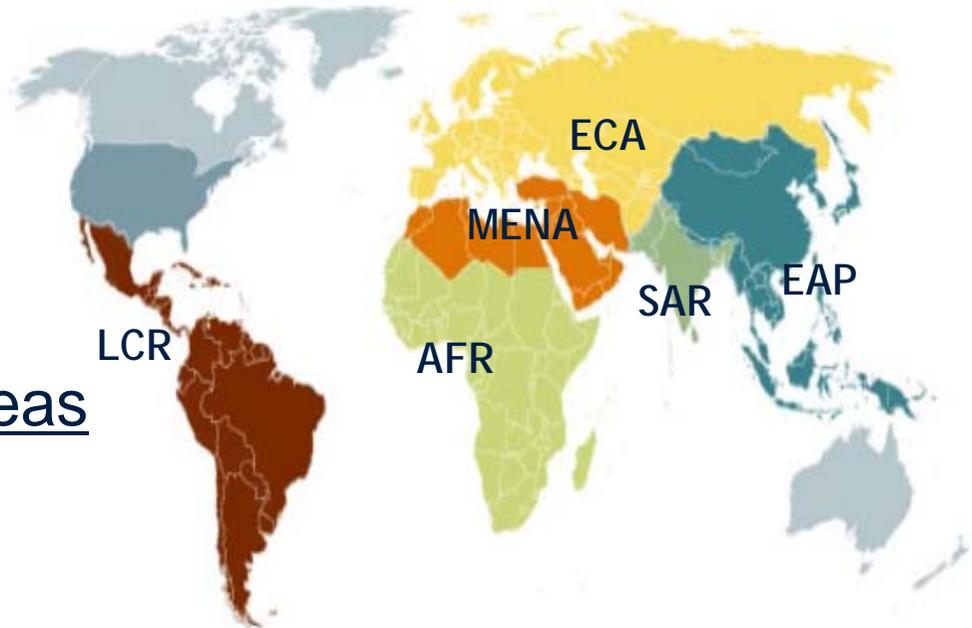
- Six Regional VPs  
(*AFR, EAP, ECA, LCR, MENA, SAR*)
  - Country Management Units  
with Country Director

- 14 Global Practices & 5 Cross Cutting Solution Areas

- Technical content of projects
- Several units led by Practice Managers

- Corporate Departments

Office of the Chief Economist:  
Research, Development Data  
ICT Department (GIS expertise)



# Global Practices (GPs) and Cross-cutting Solution Areas (CCSAs)

*Since July 1, 2014*

GPs  
(14)

Agriculture

Education

Energy & Extractives

Environment & Natural Resources

Finance and Markets

Governance

Health, Nutrition & Population

Macroeconomics & Fiscal Management

Poverty

Social Protection & Labor

Trade & Competitiveness

Transport & ICT

Social, Urban, Rural & Resilience

Water

CCSAs

(5)

Climate Change

Gender

Jobs

Fragility, Conflict, and Violence

Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)

Global Land, Rural & Geospatial Unit



## 2. How The World Bank works with Client Countries

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- Investment projects



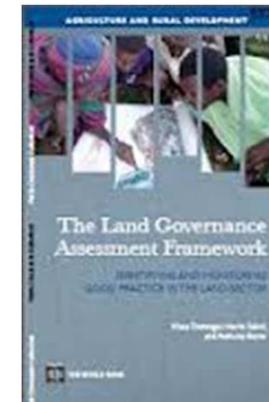
- Policy Advice and Technical Assistance

- International Partnerships



- Global Research and Standards

- Training and Capacity Building



### ***3. Use of Geospatial Information Technologies in WB projects***

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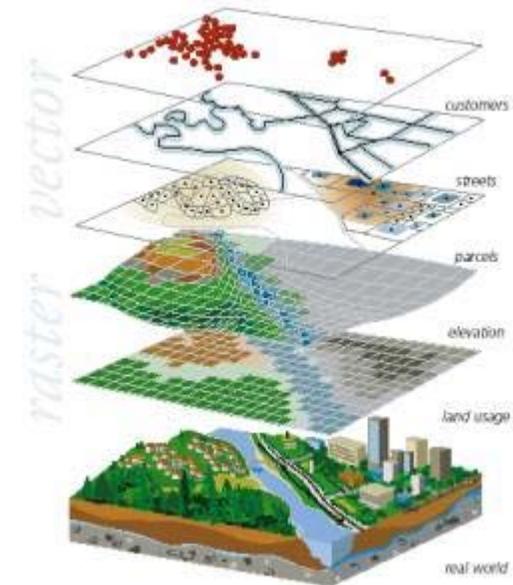
Provide great opportunities to accelerate development and address global, national and local challenges, but “Geospatial” is not just more sophisticated maps...it requires

**Paradigm shift:**

**From ... seeing flat maps**



**To... Understanding issues in multiple dimensions**



# ... and use of multiple tools

Use of the Cloud

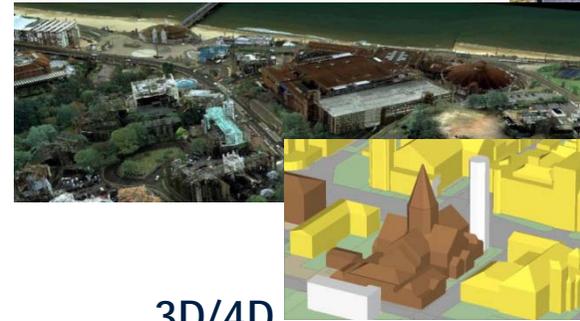


Aerial and satellite imagery



Indoor positioning

UAVs (drone)



3D/4D visualization

So, Bank assists countries in ...

- Developing legal and policy frameworks
- Building institutional capacities and skills training
- Developing and meeting standards
- Sharing good experiences across countries

*... in partnerships with...*



**Land Policy Initiative**



*... and civil society, private sector, academia*

*To leverage our  
global, multi-sector expertise  
through multiple financing instruments*



# *Urbanization...*

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... is happening at an unprecedented rate in human history. Urban growth challenging the ability of cities to deliver the jobs, services, infrastructure, and security that residents need.



Common challenges of using geospatial data:

- Changing technologies and exponential growth of data
- Building institutional capacities, training
- Ensuring consistency of standards and agency cooperation
- Managing Trade-offs... Open access / reliability / authority / outsourcing / funding



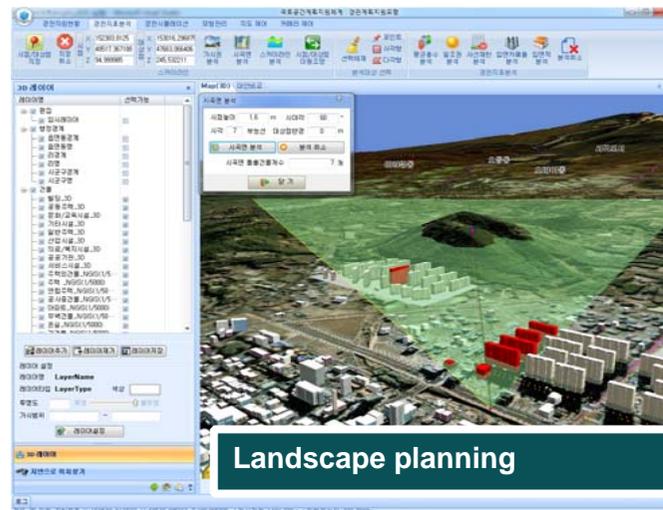
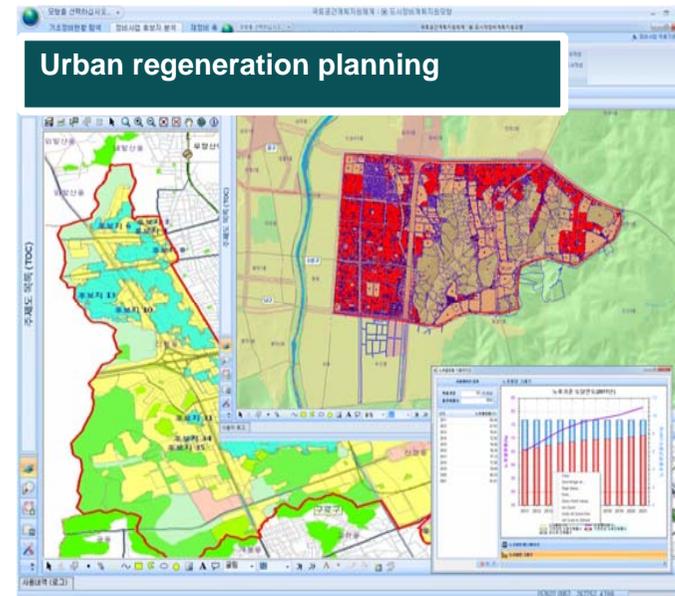
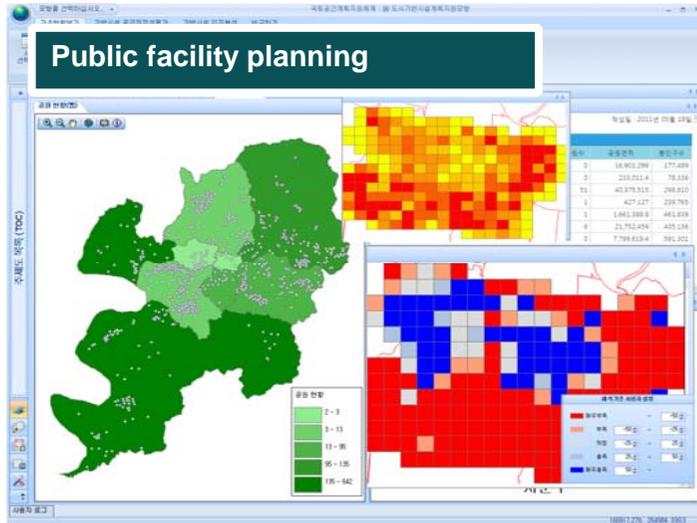
## ***But there are also unique challenges in urban contexts...***

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- 3-D mapping (buildings)
- Registering horizontal properties (apartments), registering addresses
- Juxtaposition of private and public parcels and infrastructure in small areas
- Mapping underground infrastructure
- Frequent changes, dynamic updates (4-D mapping)



# Geospatial information technologies can help with ...



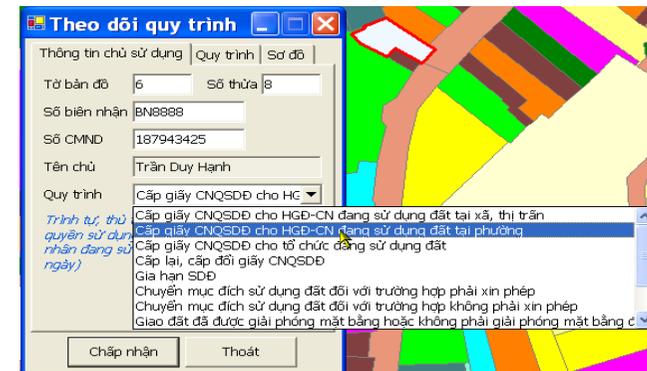
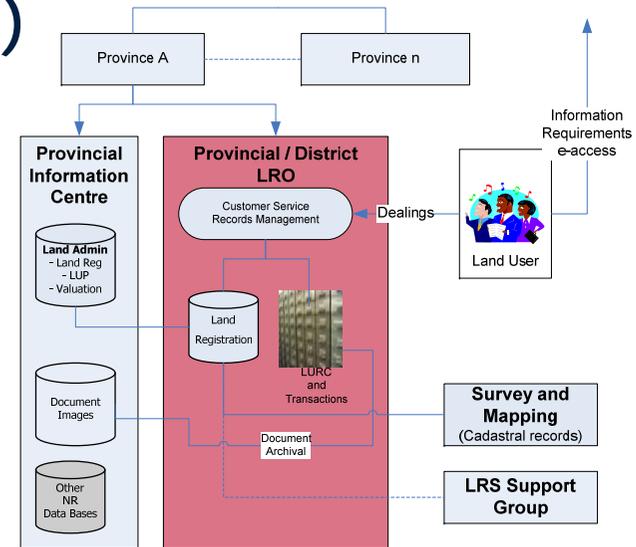
# Urbanization with Geospatial



# Other sectors – Land Administration Systems

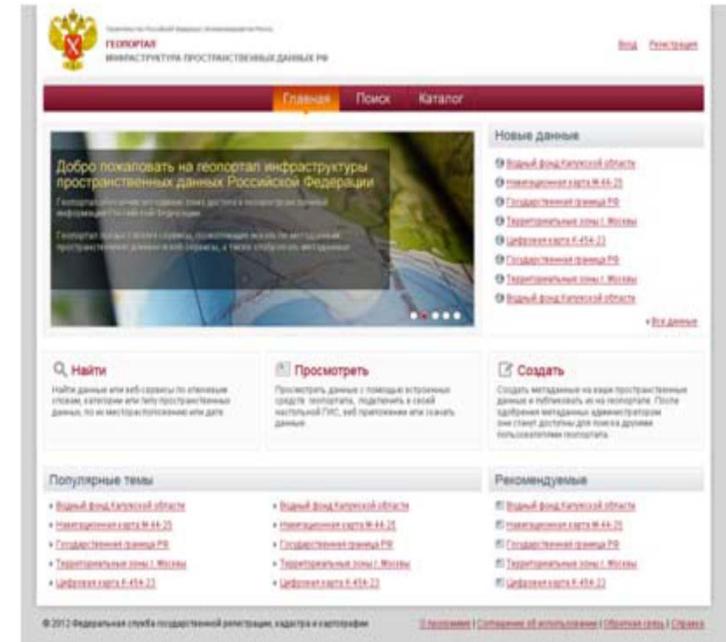
## Vietnam (US\$ 100 mill, 2009-2015)

- ✓ Modernization of land registration system and improved service delivery
- ✓ Support for National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI)
- ✓ Establishment of 63 one-stop shop local offices
- ✓ Field testing of FAO open source software



# Spatial Data Infrastructure in Eastern Europe

- ❖ **SDI legal/regulatory base:** Croatia, Macedonia, Moldova, Russian Federation, Serbia and Turkey
- ❖ **SDI coordination mechanisms:** Albania, Croatia, Moldova, Serbia and Turkey
- ❖ **SDI strategies:** Croatia, Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey, Russia
- ❖ **Geo-portals:** Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Montenegro, Moldova, Serbia, Slovenia, Russian Federation, Turkey, Ukraine



Russian NSDI gateway,  
opened April 2012

More than 300,000 metadata

# e-Services in Russian Federation



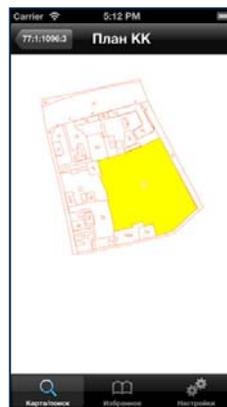
## Russian Public Cadastral Map' (PCM) e-service

Over 15 million visits in 2013

Over 25 million pages viewed in 2013

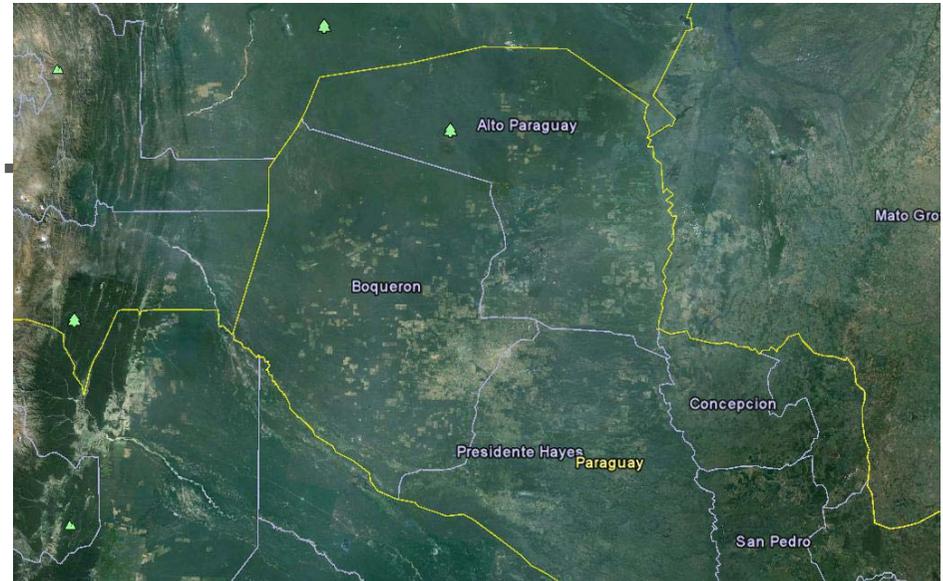
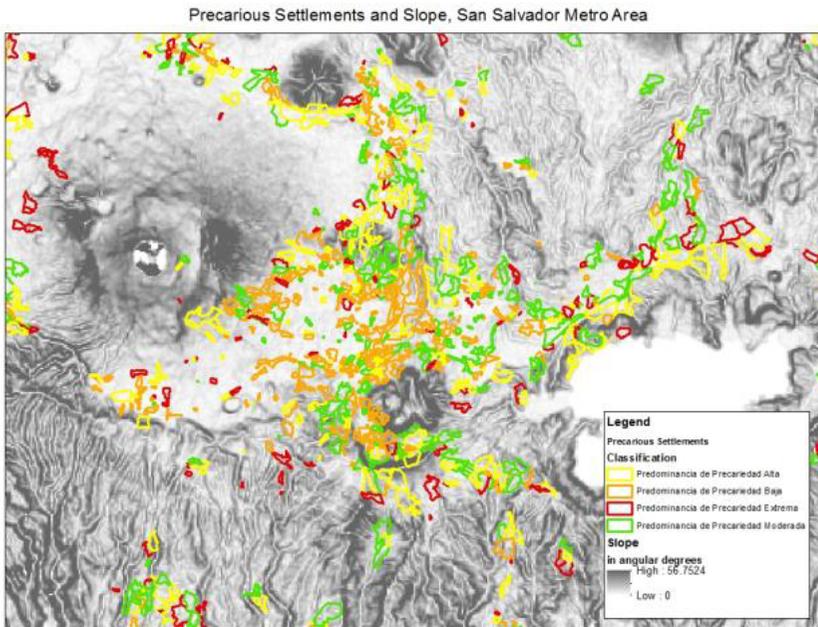
Average length of PCM visiting is 29 minutes

Also available on Mobile devices



# Land sector assessments in Latin America

Use geospatial data to  
assess urban expansion...

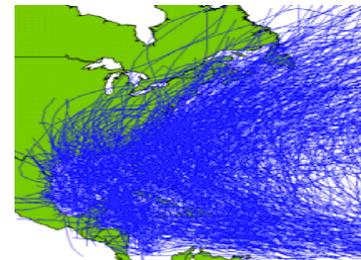


...or land use changes  
and deforestation

# *Pacific Risk Management Initiative*

Partnership WB / Asian Dev. Bank / SOPAC

- Provide the Pacific Island Countries with disaster risk modeling and assessment tools
- Largest collection of geo-referenced dataset
- Disaster Risk Planning
- Post-disaster damage assessment
- Public access to information
- Disaster Risk Financing



Event Generation

Intensity Calculation



Damage estimation



Exposure information



Loss calculation

# ***WAVES***

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## Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services

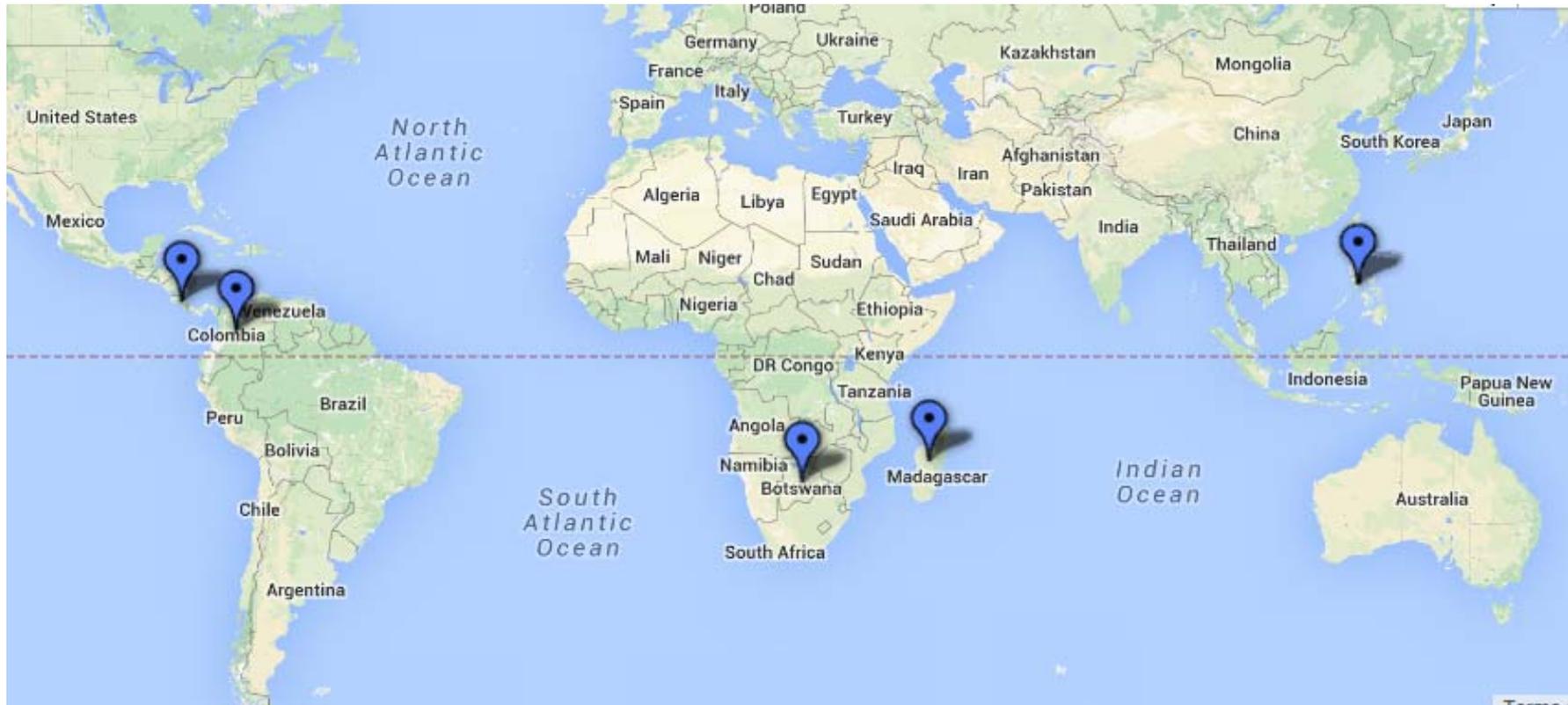
A global partnership to ensure that natural resources are mainstreamed in development planning and national economic accounts



In context of 2010 Convention on Biological Diversity meeting in Japan to implement Natural Capital Accounting (NCA)

Partnership with UNEP, UNDP, other UN agencies, national governments, NGOs and academic communities

# WAVES

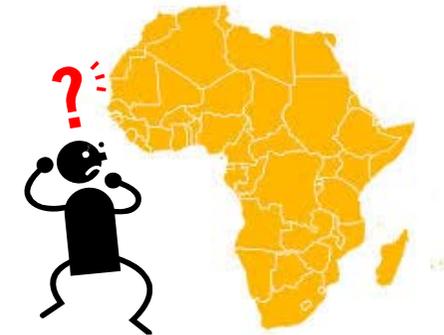


## Core implementing countries with WAVES:

- Botswana, Colombia, Costa Rica, Madagascar, Philippines, Guatemala, Indonesia and Rwanda

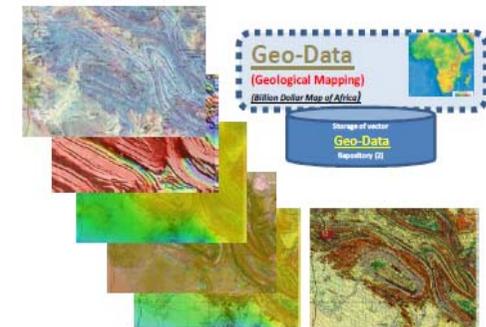
# *Africa Billion Dollar Map*

- Lack of knowledge about mineral potential
- Difficulty in getting best value for countries
- Reduce information asymmetry
- Considerable un-coordinated funding

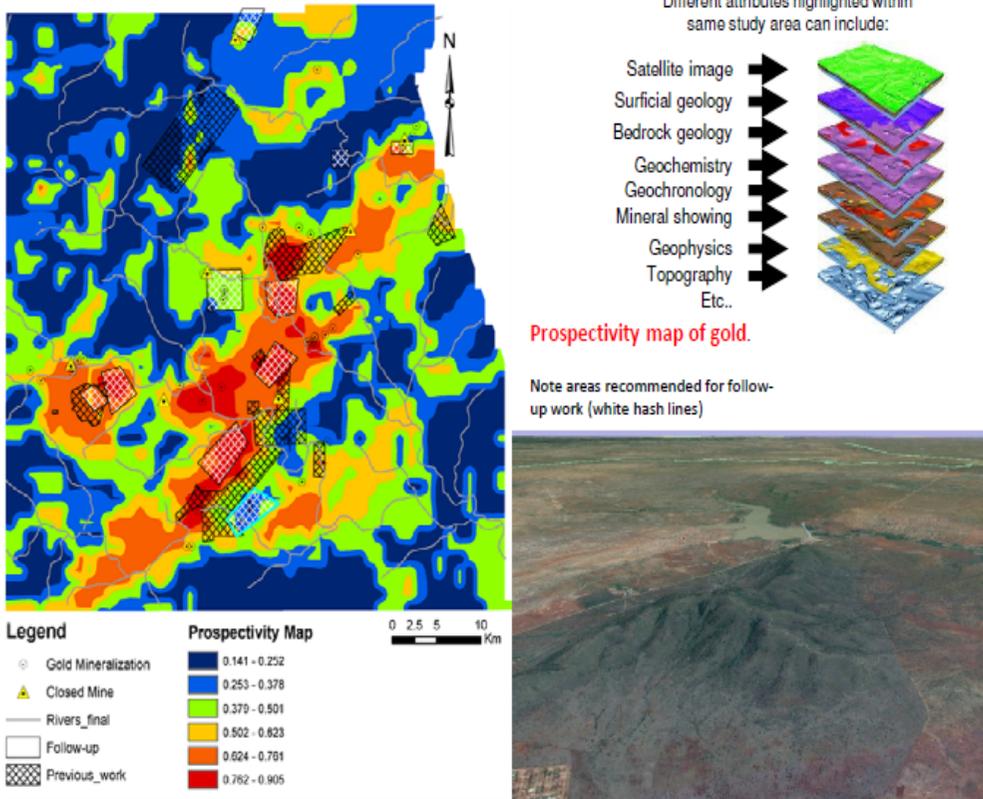


## African Mineral Geoscience Initiative (AMGI)

- Provide public geo-data
- Improve value assessment
- Improve competitiveness and transparency in mining sector
- Maximize economic development impacts



# African Billion Dollar Map



Courtesy of the South African Council for Geoscience

Track-1:  
Scanning & geo-referencing  
with existing geodata

Track-2:  
Services & products with  
(geological)  
Satellite images  
(1:50,000 to 1:100,000)

Capacity Building

## 4. Public Dissemination and Awareness

Mapping for Results: Locations of World Bank-financed projects to better monitor development impact, improve aid effectiveness, and enhance transparency and accountability

<http://maps.worldbank.org/>



# WB Climate Change Knowledge Portal

THE WORLD BANK GROUP  
**Climate Change Knowledge Portal**  
 For Development Practitioners and Policy Makers

Search  GO

You Are Here: Home > Global Map > Asia > China

CLIMATE IMPACTS VULNERABILITIES

HISTORICAL FUTURE GCM FUTURE DOWNSCALED COMPARISONS HISTORICAL VARIABILITY TOOL

Click on icons to view map layers. Click on map to change chart data from country aggregated to site-specific data.

Choose your variable: Temperature and Rainfall  
 Choose your time period: 1960-1990

**AVERAGE MONTHLY TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL FOR CHINA FROM 1960-1990**

Month	Rainfall (mm)	Temperature (°C)
Jan	10	0
Feb	20	5
Mar	30	10
Apr	40	15
May	50	20
Jun	60	25
Jul	100	28
Aug	100	28
Sep	60	25
Oct	30	20
Nov	20	15
Dec	10	10

It is important to evaluate how climate has varied and changed in the past. The monthly mean historical rainfall and temperature data can be mapped to show the baseline climate and seasonality by month, for specific years, and for rainfall and temperature. The chart above shows mean historical monthly temperature and rainfall for China during the time period 1960-1990. The dataset was produced by the Climatic Research Unit (CRU) of University of East Anglia (UEA).

<http://sdwebx.worldbank.org/climateportal>

An online tool to comprehensive global and country data related to climate change

# Thank you



for more information, please visit  
[www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org)