

SHARED OBJECTIVES AND PARTNERSHIPS: A VIEW FROM THE WORLD BANK



WORLD BANK GROUP

Kathrine Kelm

Global Land and Geospatial Unit

Shared Objectives and Partnerships

- A brief introduction to the World Bank Group
- The current role of the World Bank in Good Land Governance
- The strategic work on-going both internally and externally in Geospatial in the World Bank
- Global and Local Partnerships and 'missing links' to success: a personal reflection

The World Bank Group

The Organization, the Goals and the Operation

The World Bank Group Composition



 <p>INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR WORLD BANK RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT</p>	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	1944
 <p>INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION IDA</p>	International Development Association (IDA)	1960



Over 10,000 employees

Over 5,000 consultants

120 country offices



1956



1966



1988

Part of the United Nations System

The World Bank Group Goals adopted in 2013



End Extreme Poverty
Reduce the percentage of people living on less than \$1.90 a day to 3% by 2030

Promote Shared Prosperity
Foster income growth of bottom 40% of the population in every country

Achieving the Goals in a Sustainable Manner:
Securing the long-term future of the planet and its resources, ensuring social inclusion, and limiting the economic burdens on future generations underpin efforts to achieve the two goals.

The goals are aligned with the 2015 Sustainable Development agenda

How The World Bank Group is organized

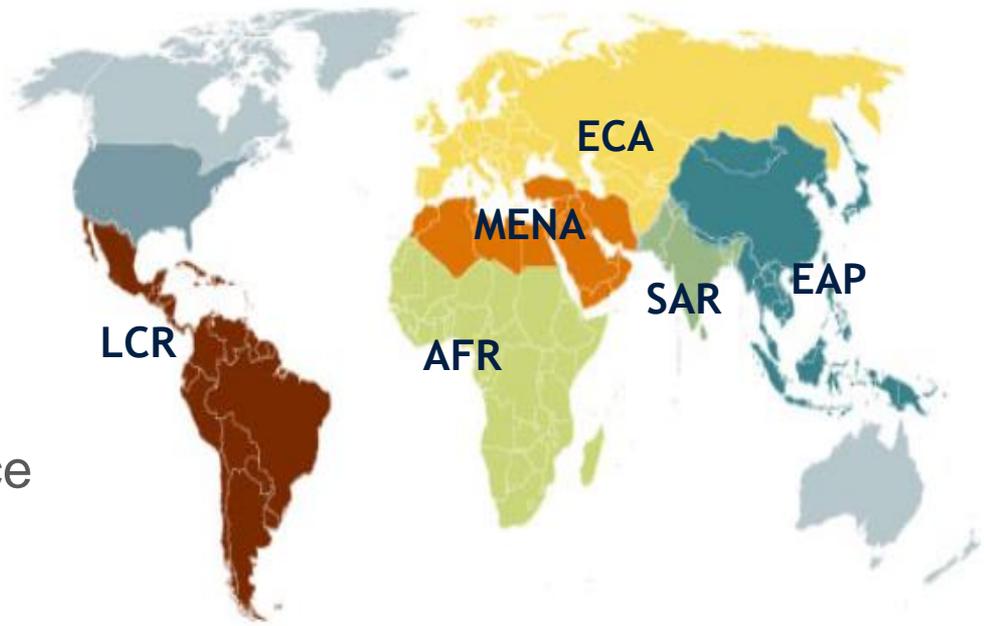
- Six Regional VPs
(*AFR, EAP, ECA, LCR, MENA, SAR*)

120 offices

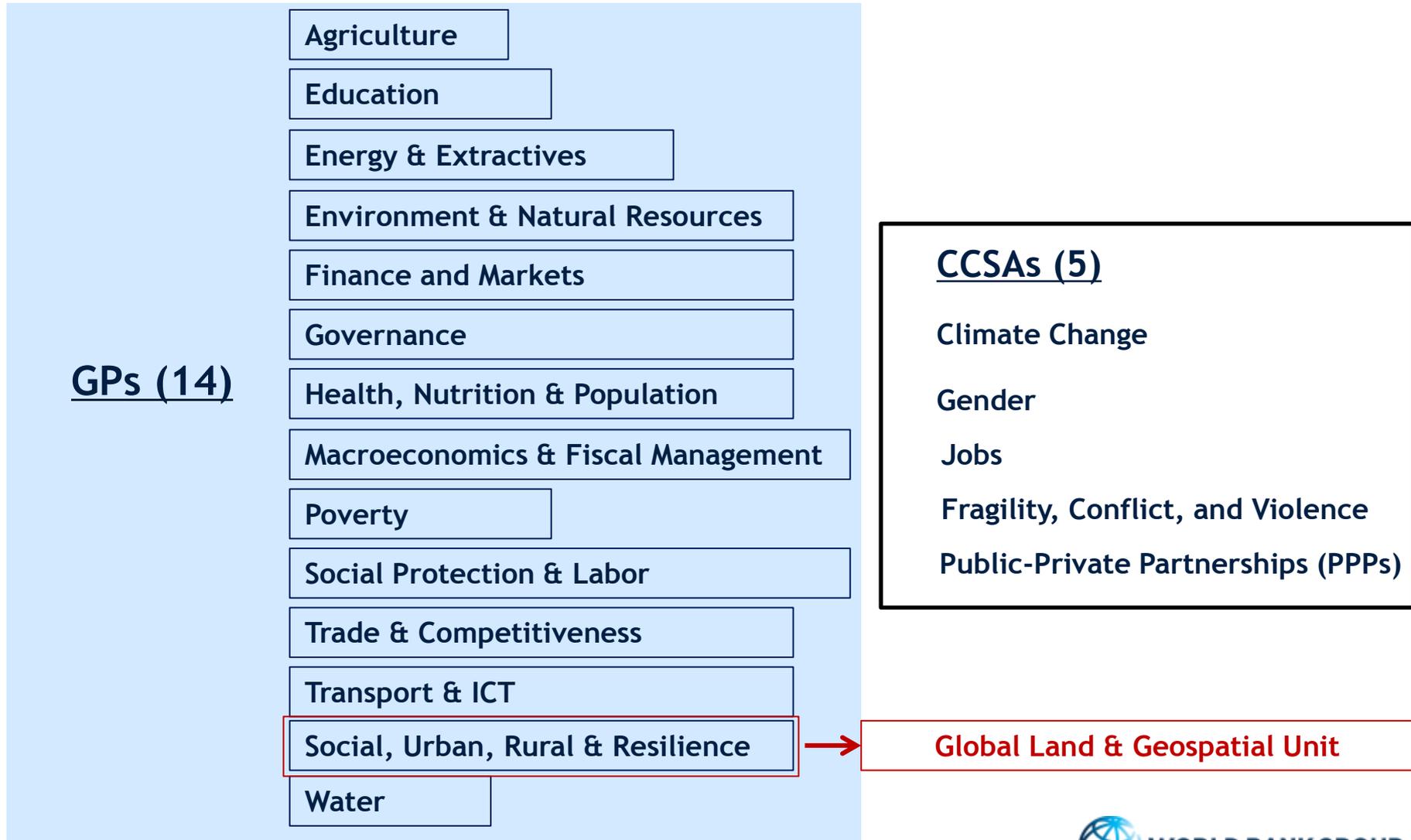
- Operations:
14 Global Practices &
5 Cross Cutting Solution Areas
Lending and Technical Assistance

- Corporate Units

- Office of the Chief Economist and Development Economics Unit (DEC)
Premier research and data arm of the World Bank



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

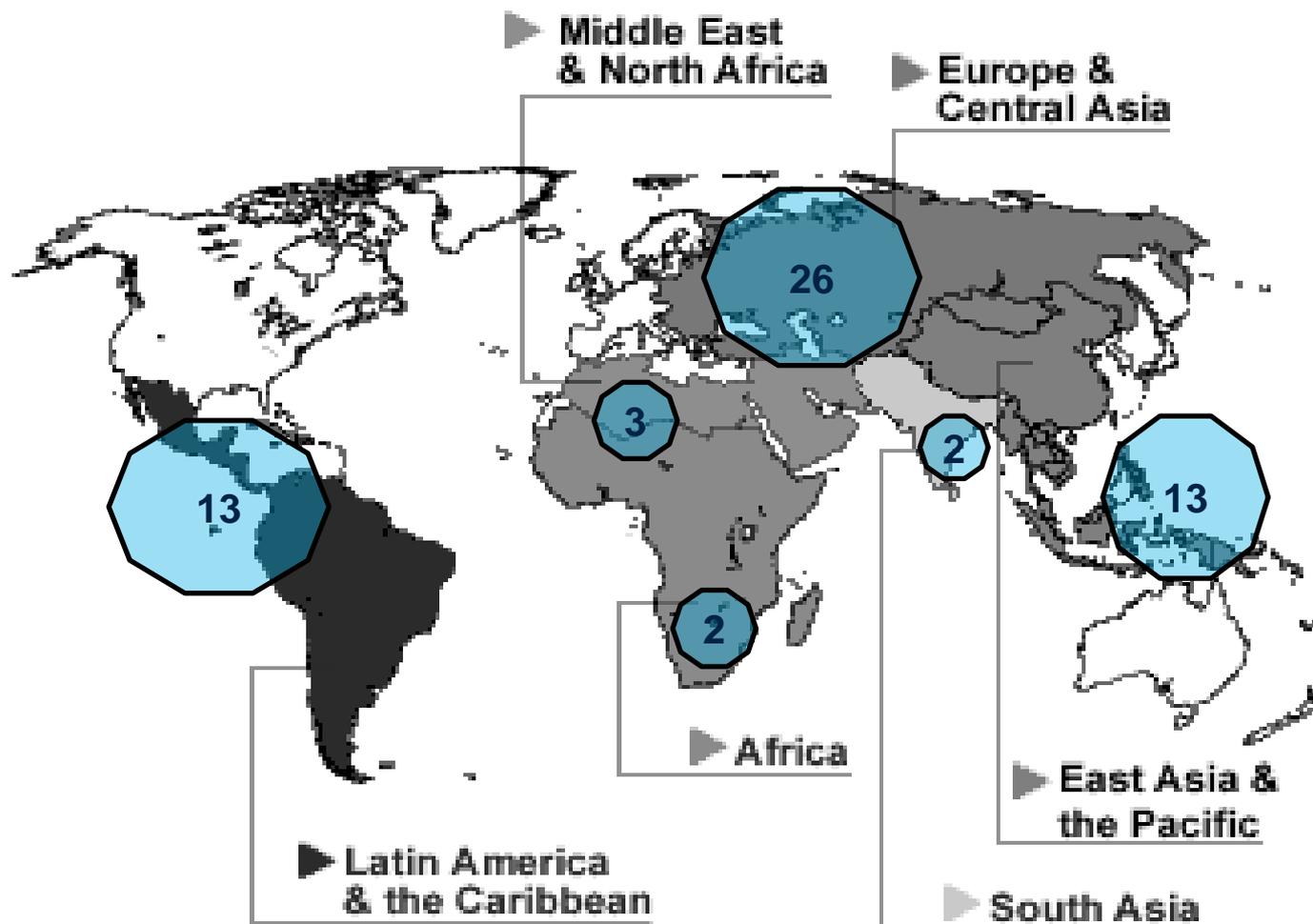


The World Bank Group

The World Bank in Good Land Governance

Regional concentration of projects

Since 2008: US\$3Bn 59 stand-alone IBRD/IDA Land Projects
Land components in 294 non-land projects



Current Portfolio: Country engagements in all regions

17 active land projects (US\$ 761 million)

28 other projects with land administration components (US\$140 million)

56% of nearly US\$1Bn used for IT and Spatial Data Infrastructure

Investment projects:

**Albania, Ghana, Russia, Vietnam,
Digital registers, e-government, SDI**

Policy Advice & Technical Assistance

**Cyprus: using geospatial elements to
support discussions on unification**

Analytical work:

**Regional gender data disaggregation
Valuation/taxation in ECA Region**

Reimbursable Advisory Services:

**Romania- EU compliance
Kuwait- State Land Management**

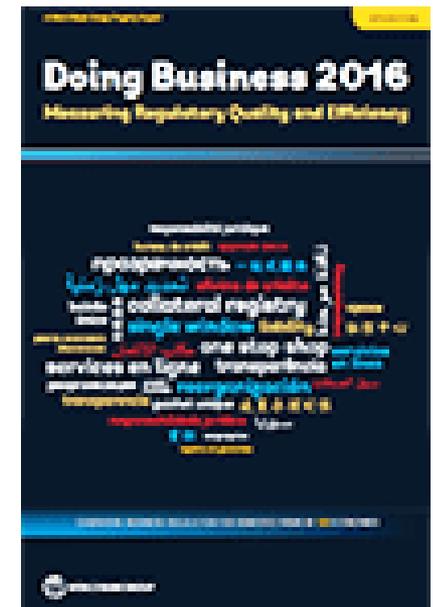
Research and Data: Global Analytical Tools

Doing Business: Registering Property Indicator

Topical Analysis: *Doing Business 2016* “*Registering property: The paths of digitization*”

Main Findings

- Over the past five years **37 economies computerized land registry** resulting in **38%** reduction in the time required to transfer property
- Going digital can be done incrementally—starting with computerization of the registry and moving to full online registration
- Land registries can develop new services: mobile applications, interconnection with other agencies.



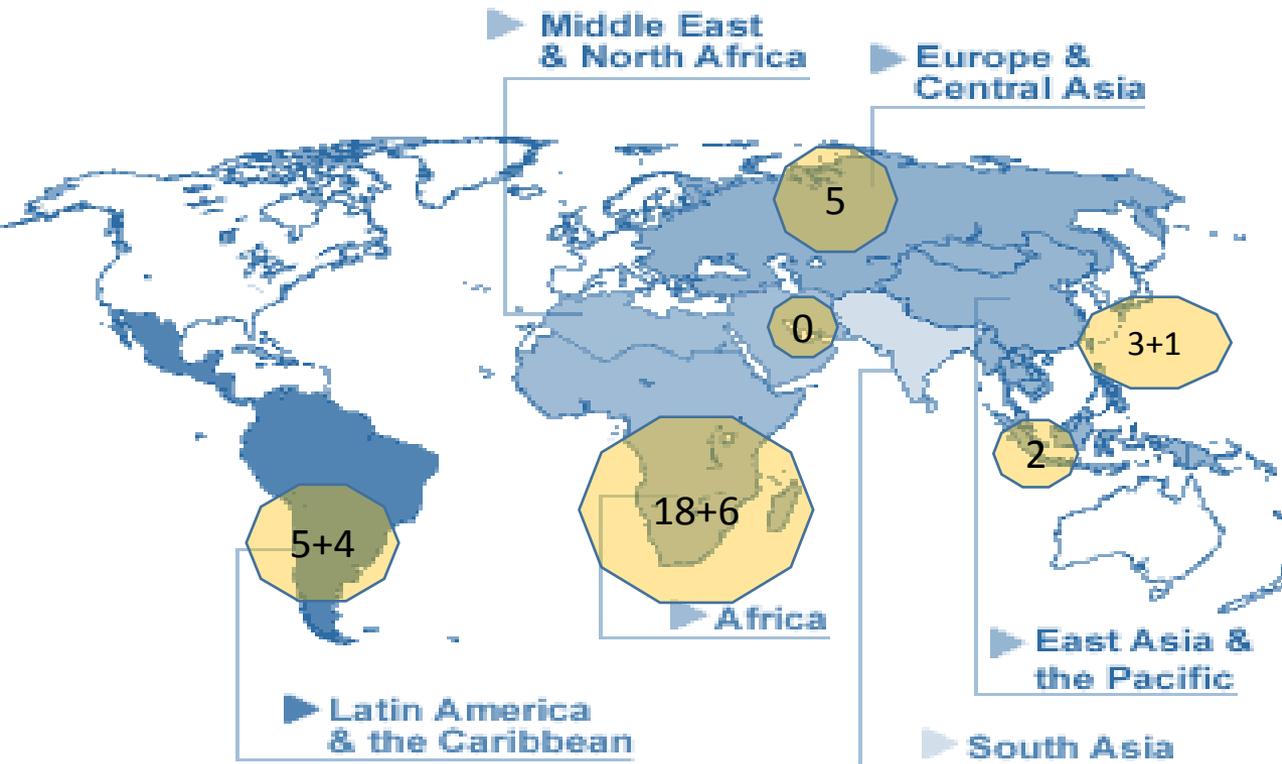
The Land Governance Assessment Framework (LGAF) Participatory self-assessment by country level experts



Panel 1	Land Tenure Recognition
Panel 2	Rights to Forest and Common Lands; Rural Land Use Regulations
Panel 3	Urban Land Use, Planning, and Development
Panel 4	Public Land Management
Panel 5	Process for transfer of Public Land to Private Use (LSLBI)
Panel 6	Public Provision of Land Information (registries)
Panel 7	Land Valuation and Taxation
Panel 8	Dispute Resolution
Panel 9	Review of Institutional Arrangements and Policies

In partnership with [FAO](#), [IFAD](#) and [UN-Habitat](#)

LGAFs in 44 countries (completed and on-going)



Africa Region:

- Burkina Faso
- Burundi (ongoing)
- Cameroon
- Cote d'Ivoire
- Democratic Republic of Congo
- Ethiopia
- Gambia
- Ghana
- Guinea
- Kenya (ongoing)
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Mali (ongoing)
- Mauritania
- Mozambique (ongoing)
- Nigeria
- Rwanda
- Senegal
- Sierra Leone
- South Africa
- South Sudan
- Tanzania (ongoing)
- Uganda
- Zambia (ongoing)

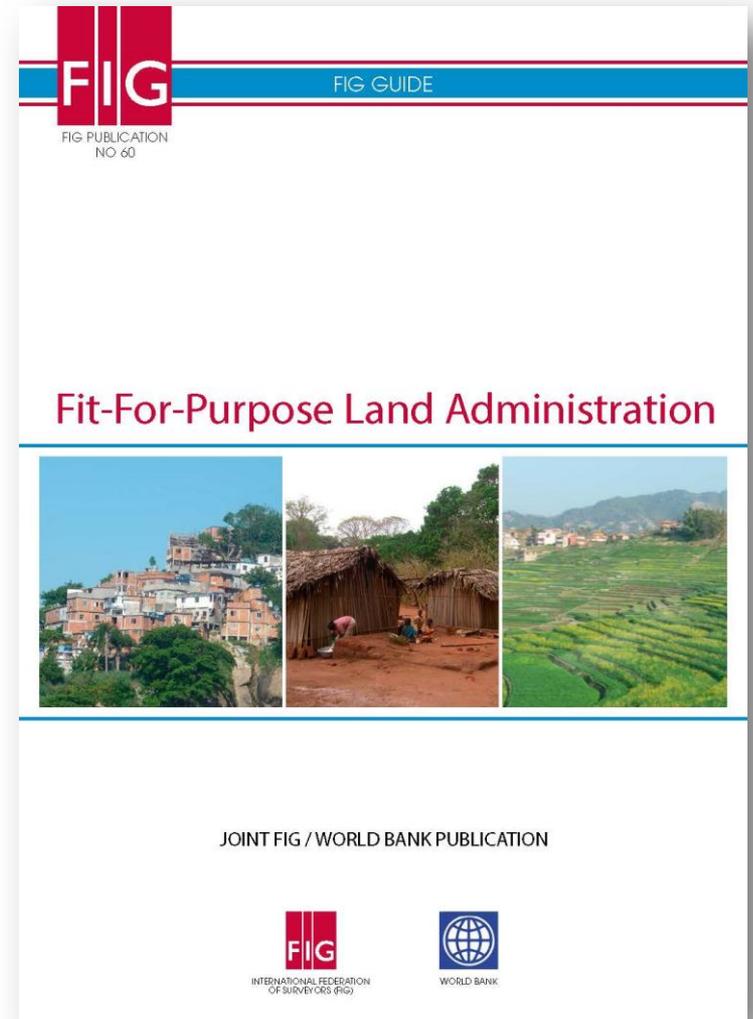
Fit-For-Purpose Land Administration

- 75 percent of the world's population do not have access to formal systems to register and safeguard their land rights.
- Foreign investors through large scale land acquisitions have attained more than 30 million hectares of land in largely poor and middle-income countries since 2000.

A fit-for-purpose approach

includes the following elements:

- **Flexible**
- **Inclusive**
- **Participatory**
- **Affordable**
- **Reliable**
- **Attainable**
- **Upgradeable**



Voluntary Guidelines (VGs) on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests

Guiding principles of responsible tenure: legal recognition, allocation and transfer of tenure rights and duties.

Implementation encouraged:

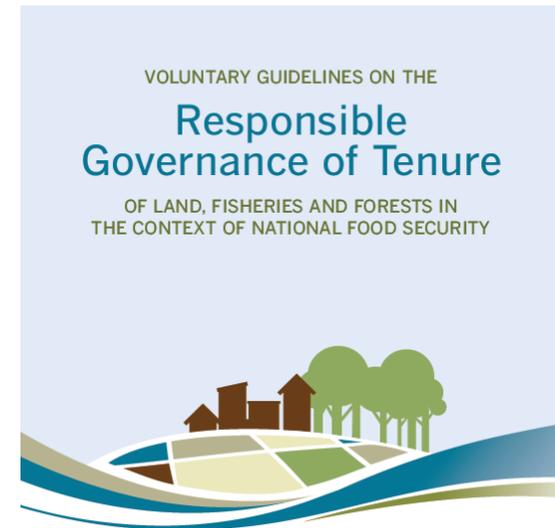
G8, G20, Rio+20, UN General Assembly, World Bank

Major civil society activities on governance of tenure:

Oxfam 'Behind the Brands'

High profile private sector endorsements:

CocaCola Corp; PepsiCo

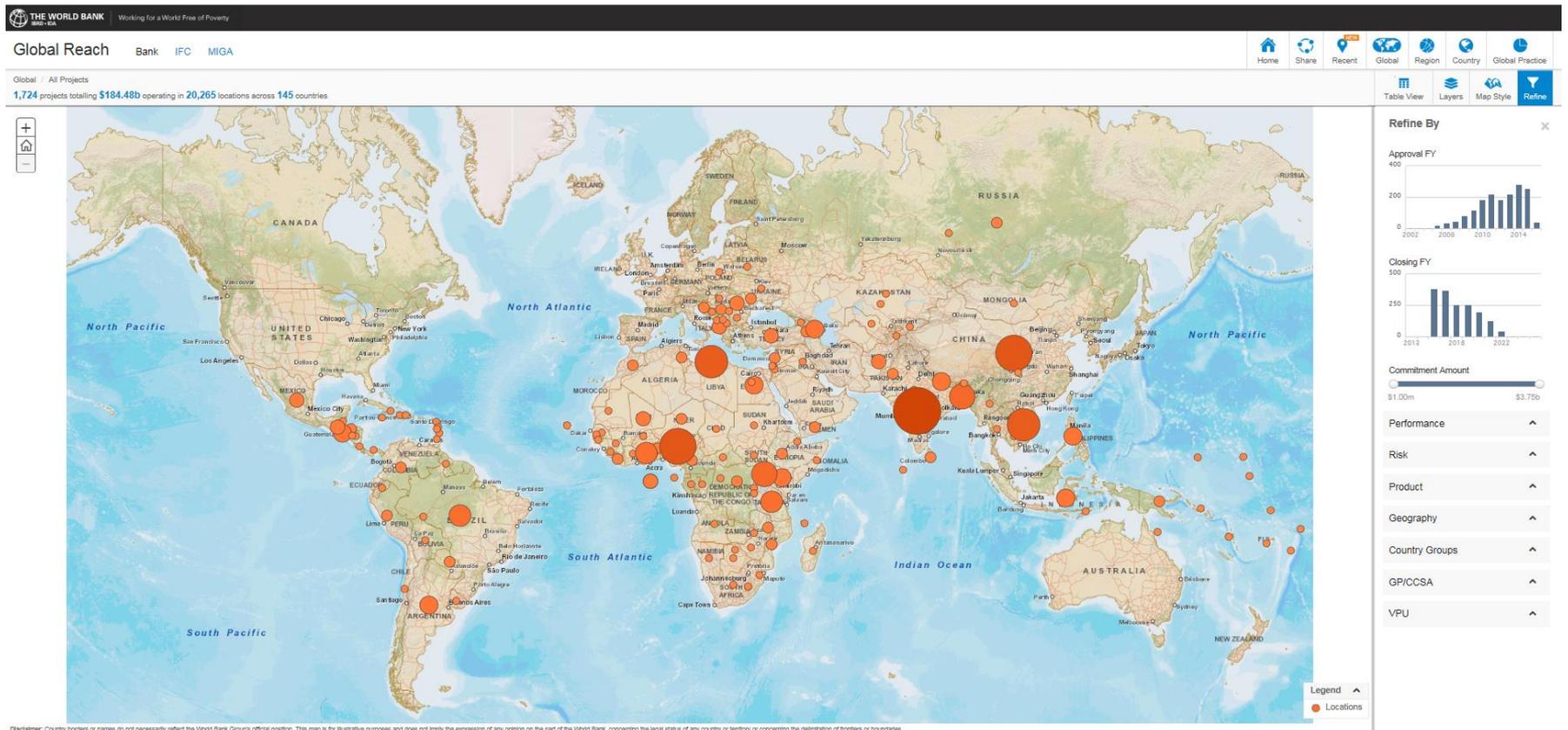


The World Bank Group

The current strategic work in Geospatial at the World Bank

Geospatial Information: a cornerstone to good development policies

“The WBG is an organization **driven by data and evidence**, whether in terms of monitoring, lending, or undertaking the latest research and analysis for its clients”
Development Economics Group 2015



Meeting the WBG's Twin Goals and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The 2013 WBGs Twin Goals and 2015 UN Sustainable Development Goals gives a **focus on 'place'**.

It will only be by the better understanding of **'where' events happen** or **'where people live'** that positive decisions and interventions can take place

Where is my property?



Where do the poor live?



Where to build infrastructure?

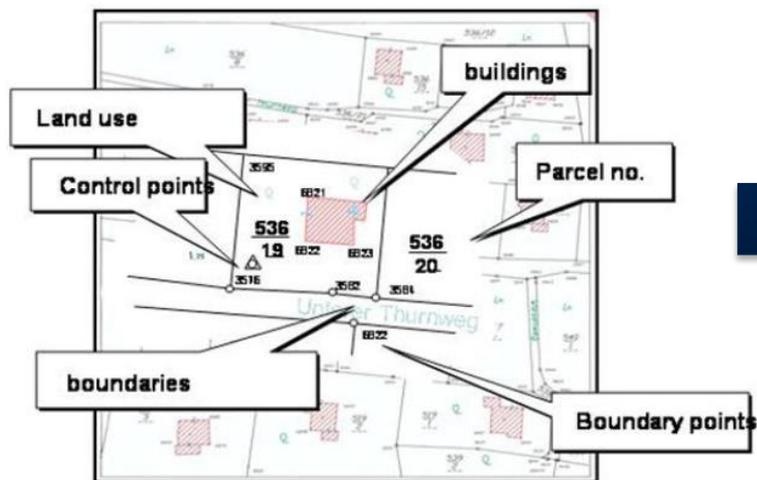


A Paradigm Shift is required

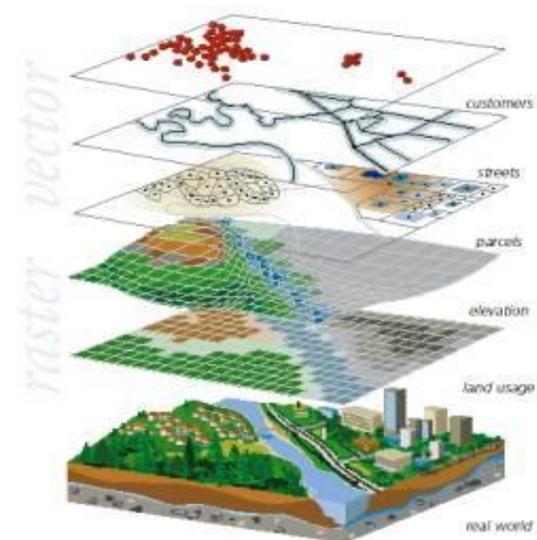
*“The use of geospatial information provides great opportunities to accelerate development of nations and address global, national and local challenges but no longer are ever more sophisticated maps needed but **the development of spatial data infrastructures are required, to underpin all decision-making of countries**”.*

Ede Jorge Ijjasz-Vasquez, Senior Director of World Bank Group
Geospatial Industry Conference, Lisbon, May 2015:

Flat maps



Multi-dimensions



WBG Geospatial Review: September-December 2015

- **Internal:** To undertake an assessment of **existing geospatial resources and uses within the World Bank Group (WBG)** including applications, data, human resources, skills, tools and techniques and produce a set of recommendations on how the WBG should move forward in this area
- **External:** To undertake an assessment of **how the WBG currently engages Client Countries regarding the use of geospatial information** and produce a set of recommendations on how the WBG should move forward in this area including **recommendations for partnerships with other Development Agencies, Governments, Private Sector and other key stakeholders**

Led to Corporate Level Analytics and Geospatial Working Group

Location information underpins local, regional, national and global issues

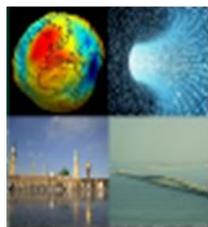
- **Geospatial information assists investment decisions** so that monies can be targeted and spent in the correct place. In addition **adequate measuring and monitoring** of investments.
- Its common uses that were documented include:
 - Monitoring **climate change** issues
 - Assessing **environmental impacts**
 - Assisting in the total management of the **urban and rural environment**
 - Managing **disasters**
 - Underpinning **urban and rural land issues**
 - Providing **decision-making tools for traffic and transport** logistics managers
 - Underpinning the **construction industry**
 - Providing rigor to **geographical boundaries** for the governance of countries including in electoral issues
 - Assisting with **mineral exploitation**

Should geospatial structures be part of the WBGs strategic discussions and investment plans with governments?

Vision: To make geospatial information as accessible and useful to WBG staff, Client Countries, and Development Partners, as it is in our daily lives.

Goal: Ensure that geospatial information underpins future development decision making in a transparent way and simplify many aspects of the business.

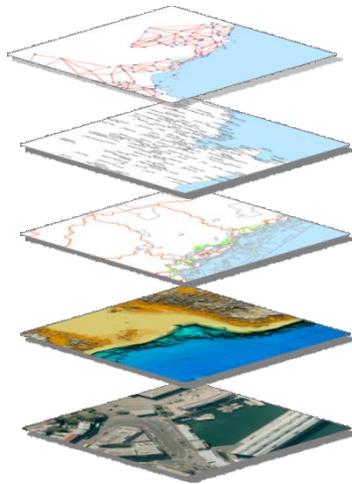
As everything, including lending and investment, happens somewhere, location is an essential element to future successful development.



World Bank Role:

What are the geospatial investments needed to underpin local, regional, national and global issues

- An accurate positioning system (UN-GGIM GGRF)
- Foundation data themes (UN-GGIM Fundamental Datasets)
- Adopting Geospatial Data Standards (UN-GGIM Standards work)



Positioning
(Geodetic)

Names
(Gazetteer)

Administrative
Boundaries

Bathymetry
(Hydrography)

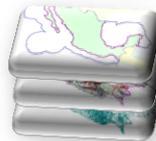
Imagery
(Satellite &
Photo)



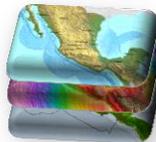
Geographical names

Cadastre, Topographic, Natural
Resources and Climate Data

Land, Island and Submarine Relief



Coastal, International, State and
Municipal Limits



Geodetic Reference Frame

Global Geospatial Development Standards

Phase 1: Initial Internal Review (early 2016)

- Inform WB Staff of Benefits and Capabilities of Geospatial Standards
- Identify key global practice / sector workflows leveraging geospatial information and to formulate standards recommendations
- Review Procurement language to ensure standards compliant solutions

Phase 2 (late 2016):

- Adopt **WB Development Geospatial Standards & Implementation Guides**
- Possible consultation with key development partners to agree/adopt **Global Development Geospatial Standards**



The World Bank Group

Partnerships and the 'missing links' to success:
a personal reflection

Global Partnerships

- Partnerships are an essential element of successful delivery of Good Land Governance, Land Administration and the new Geospatial work in the WBG.
- Many requests to partner with the WBG but due to constrained resources, the WBG prioritizes partnerships where:

Shared strategic objectives with clear targets

WBG has a clear value-added and comparative advantage

Broad Coverage

Global Land and Geospatial Unit partners:



UN-GGIM
UNITED NATIONS INITIATIVE ON
GLOBAL GEOSPATIAL
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Local Partnerships: Maximizing Benefits of New Technology

Industry/Private Sector

Government

Professional Groups

Civil Society

International Community

Academia



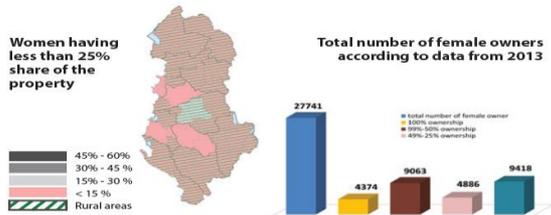
Regional Work on Land and Gender

Multi-stakeholder Groups Needed to Effect Change: Local government, cadastral agencies, notaries, media, civil society

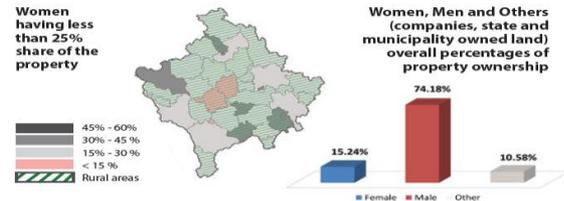
Data for Policy Dialogue and informed decisions: Gender -disaggregated data for SDG measuring and monitoring

Communication and Sponsorship

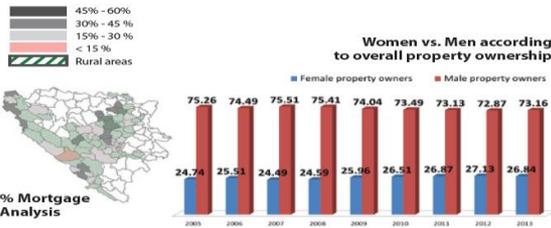
Albania



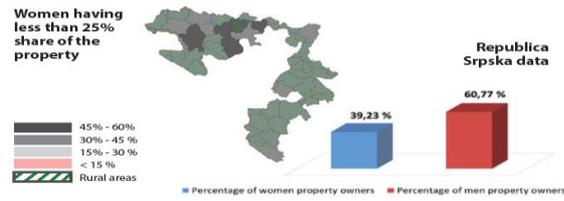
Republic of Kosovo³



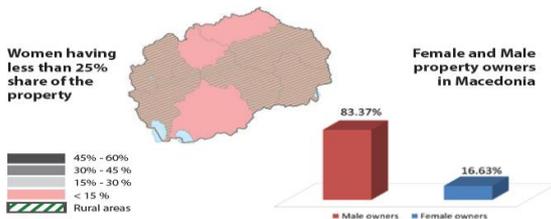
Bosnia and Herzegovina - Federation



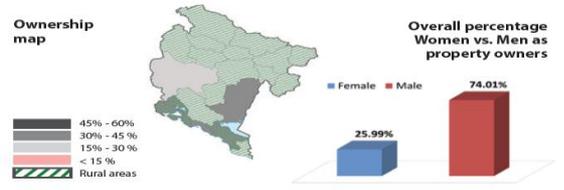
Bosnia and Herzegovina - Republika Srpska



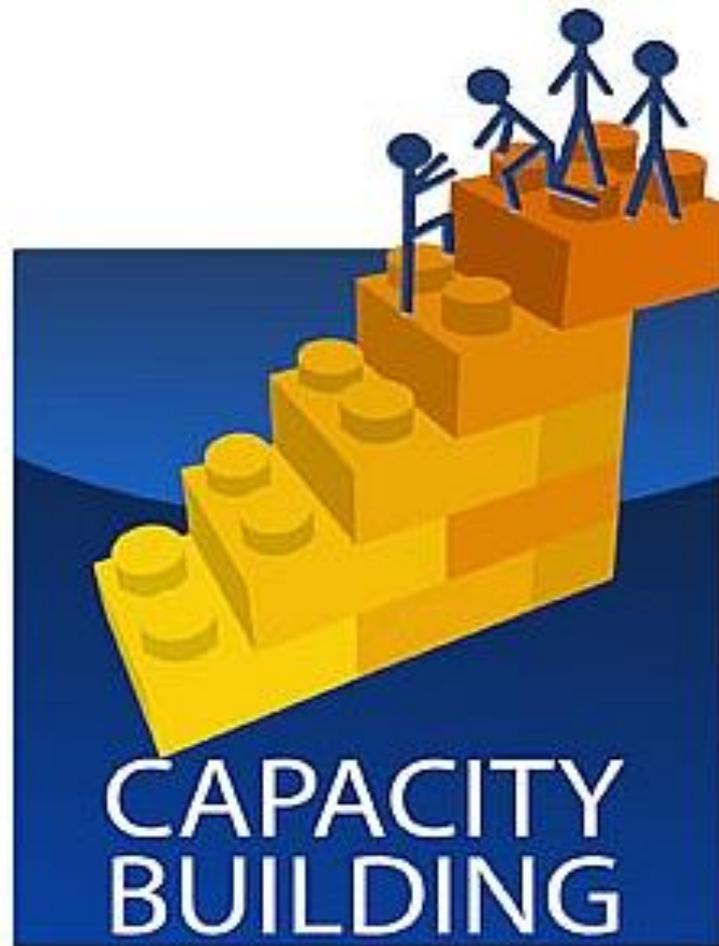
FYR Macedonia



Montenegro



Missing Links: Capacity Building: Awareness, Education and Training



The Geospatial World is changing rapidly: Public and Private Sector cooperation is essential



Aerial and satellite imagery

Use of the Cloud



UAVs (drones)



Indoor positioning



3D/4D visualization

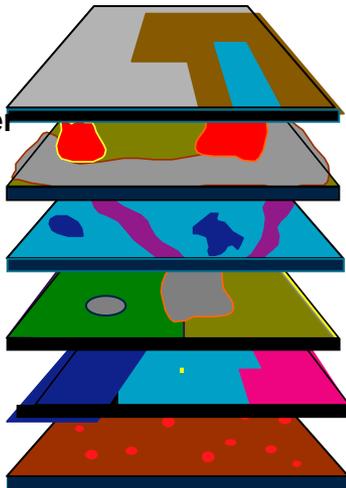


Machine learning



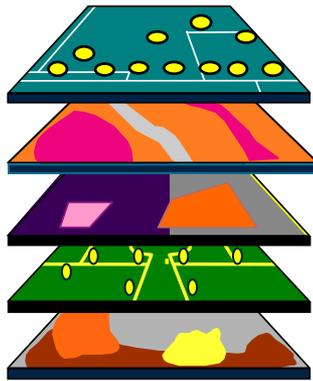
High quality, timely and reliable data

Geodetic
Elevation
Water/Ocean
Land use/cover
Transport
Cadastre
Population
Infrastructure
Settlements
Admin. Bdys.
Imagery
Geology/soils
Observations
etc.

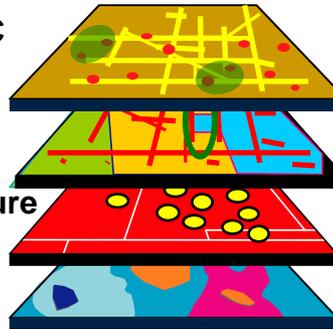


National Spatial Data Infrastructure

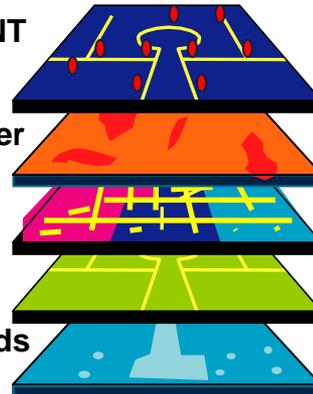
SOCIAL
Society
Poverty
Education
Health
Population
Employment
Water
Sanitation
Equality
Gender
Governance



ECONOMIC
Well-being
Cities
Water
Energy
Infrastructure
Industry
Sanitation
Economy



ENVIRONMENT
Water
Seas/oceans
Land use/cover
Ecosystems
Forests
Agriculture
Climate
Biodiversity
Natural hazards
Pollution



With thanks to Greg Scott



UN-GGIM

United Nations Secretariat
Global Geospatial Information Management

Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges

ggim.un.org

IF YOU WANT TO GO FAST,
GO ALONE.

IF YOU WANT
TO GO FAR,

go
TOGETHER.
- african proverb

www.pinterest.com

Thank you!