Trends in Land Administration and Management With Particular Reference to World Bank Support for Projects in the East Asia Region

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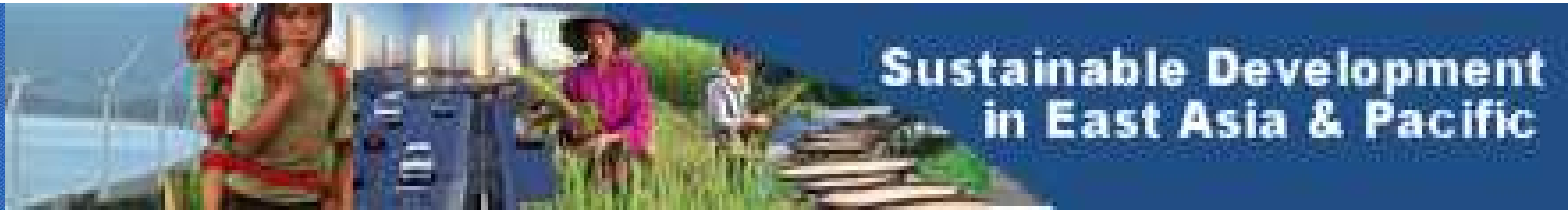


Presentation Outline

- World Bank – at a Glance
- Millennium Development Goals
- World Bank Support for Land Sector
- Key Challenges for Land Projects
- Regional priorities
- Conclusions

World Bank Group - Overview

- 185 member countries
- 8,600 staff (approx) from 161 countries
- 120 offices – 36 % of staff are based in regional offices
- In 2008, the World Bank provided approx. US$24.7 billion for 298 projects in 106 countries worldwide.

The World Bank Group 2008

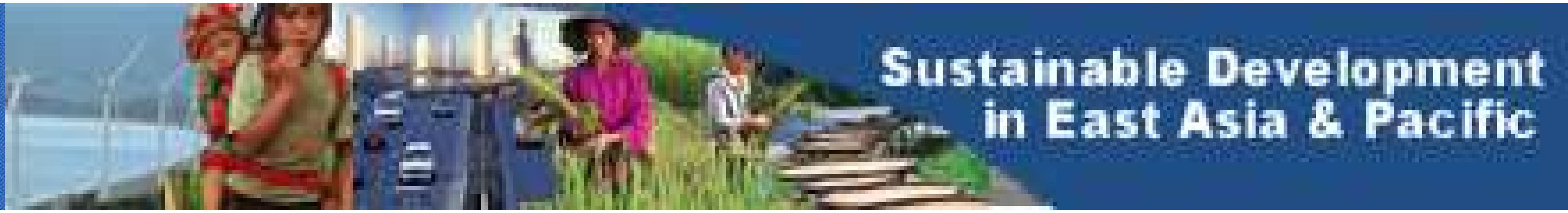
IBRD (International Bank for Reconstruction & Development)
- Established 1944 | 185 Members
- Cumulative lending: $446 billion
- Fiscal 2008 lending: $13.5 billion for 99 new operations in 34 countries

IDA (International Development Association)
- Established 1960 | 167 Members
- Cumulative commitments: $193 billion
- Fiscal 2008 commitments: $11.2 billion for 199 new operations in 72 countries

IFC (International Finance Corporation)
- Established 1956 | 179 Members
- Committed portfolio: $32.2 billion (includes $7.5 billion in syndicated loans)
- Fiscal 2008 commitments: $11.4 billion for 372 projects in 85 countries

MIGA (Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency)
- Established 1988 | 172 Members
- Cumulative guarantees issued: $19.5 billion
- Fiscal 2008 guarantees issued: $2.1 billion

Source: World Bank Annual Report 2008



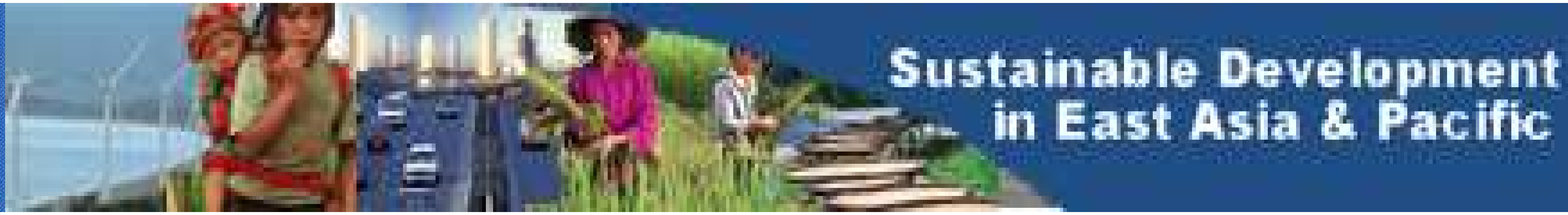
World Bank Group - Mission

- The work of the World Bank focuses on achievement of the **Millennium Development Goals (MDG),** which call for the elimination of poverty & sustained development.

  *"**Our mission is to help developing countries & their people reach the goals by working with our partners to alleviate poverty. To do that we concentrate on building the climate for investment, jobs & sustainable growth, so that economies will grow, & by investing in & empowering poor people to participate in development***

- **To achieve its mission**, the World Bank concentrates on building the climate for investment, jobs & sustainable growth, so that economies will grow, & by investing in & empowering poor people to participate in development.

- **Support for the land sector** is critical to the World Bank's achievement of its mission.



Millennium Development Goals

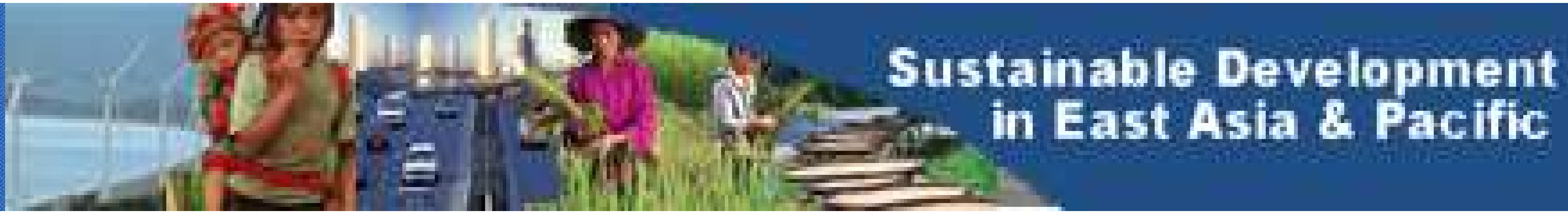
- **Goal 1:** Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- **Goal 2:** Achieve universal primary education
- **Goal 3:** Promote gender equality and empower women
- **Goal 4:** Reduce child mortality
- **Goal 5:** Improve maternal health
- **Goal 6:** Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases
- **Goal 7:** Ensure environmental sustainability
- **Goal 8:** Develop a global partnership for development

World Bank Support for Land Sector

- The World Bank has been directly engaged in supporting the land sub-sector for more than 30 years.
- This work can be broadly divided into two key areas:

  (i) support for policy development including analytical & TA; &

  (ii) investment lending to support development & reconstruction.
- Currently the World Bank is supporting land administration projects around the globe with a total value of around US $1.5 billion.
- These projects have had varying emphases on institutional & policy reform, capacity building, tenure security, land management, governance, social equity, economic development, service delivery , ICT & NSDI.

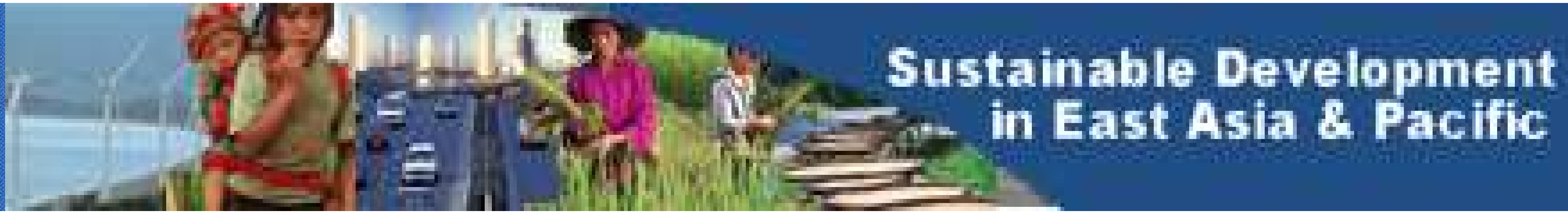


Financing for Land Administration Projects

Region	2009 Implementation		Under Preparation	
	No. of projects	US$ million	No. of projects	US$ million
Africa	12	169	3	30+
East Asia & Pacific	6	182.6	1	235+
Europe & Central Asia	20	716	2	22.3
Latin America & Caribbean	6	375.5	2	21.7
Middle East & North Africa	0	0	2	10.0
South Asia	2	48.5	0	0
Total	**46**	**1,4981.6**	**10**	**319**

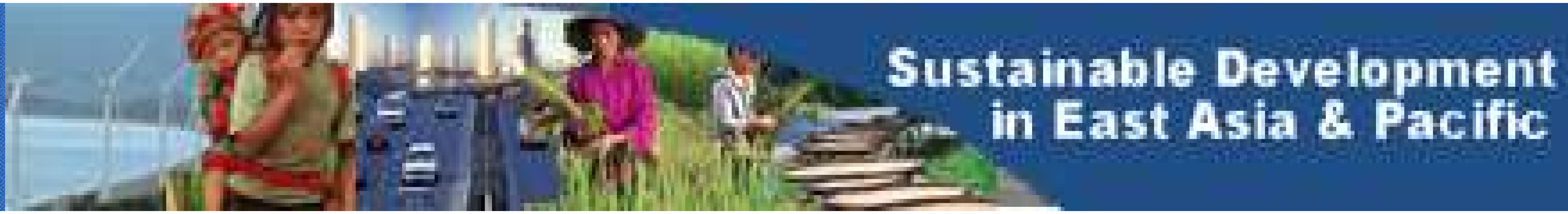
Analytical & TA for Land Administration Projects

Region	2009	
	No. of projects	US$ million
Africa	3	0.40
East Asia & Pacific	7	0.93
Europe & Central Asia	0	0
Latin America & Caribbean	2	0.10
Middle East & North Africa	1	0.06
South Asia	4	1.68
Total	**17**	**3.17**



Key Land Sector Issues in East Asia

- Governance
- Access to Land for Development Investment
- Land Acquisition
- Gender Mainstreaming
- Institutional and Policy Reform
- Capacity Building
- Sustainability of Land Administration Systems
- Utilization of Information Communications Technologies
- Development of NSDI



KEY PRINCIPLES ***for responsible agro-investment .***

PRINCIPLE 1: RESPECTING LAND AND RESOURCE RIGHTS

- *Existing rights to land and associated natural resources are recognized and respected.*

PRINCIPLE 2: ENSURING FOOD SECURITY

- *Investments do not jeopardize food security but rather strengthen it.*

PRINCIPLE 3: ENSURING TRANSPARENCY, GOOD GOVERNANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

- *Processes for accessing land and making associated investments are transparent, monitored, and ensure accountability by all stakeholders, thereby improving the business, legal and regulatory environment.*

PRINCIPLE 4: CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

- *All those materially affected are consulted and agreements from consultations are recorded and enforced.*

<u>KEY PRINCIPLES</u> continued

PRINCIPLE 5: ECONOMIC VIABILITY AND RESPONSIBLE AGROENTERPRISE INVESTING

- *Projects are viable economically, respect the rule of law, reflect industry best practices, Investors ensure that their projects respect the rule of law, reflect best practice and result in durable shared value.*

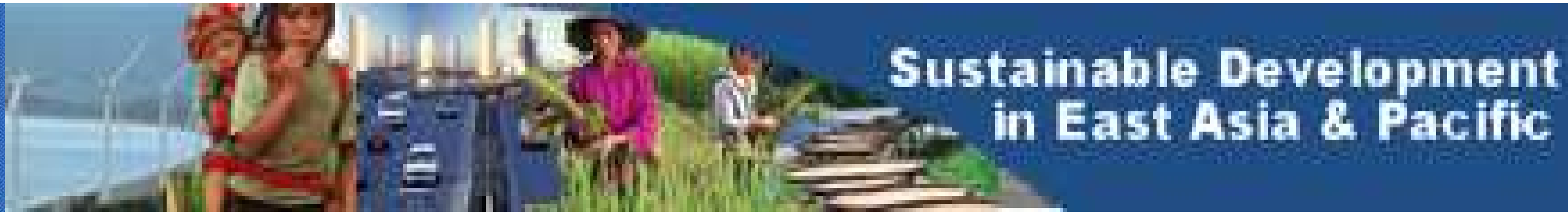
PRINCIPLE 6: SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

- *Investments generate desirable social and distributional impacts and do not increase vulnerability.*

PRINCIPLE 7: ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

- *Environmental impacts due to a project are quantified and measures taken to encourage sustainable resource use while minimizing the risk/magnitude of negative impacts and mitigating them.*

SOURCE: "Securing Land Tenure and Improving Livelihoods: Towards a Set of Principles for responsible Agro-investment", Draft Paper, World Bank, ARD, Sep 2009



Social Priorities for East Asia

- Responding to serious land use planning, management, land valuation, & land acquisition issues in a strategic way
  - Part of the rural-urban transition agenda
  - Cross cutting from infrastructure to rural & urban
- Linking "safeguard" issues with policy dialog, client capacity building, & proactive social programs

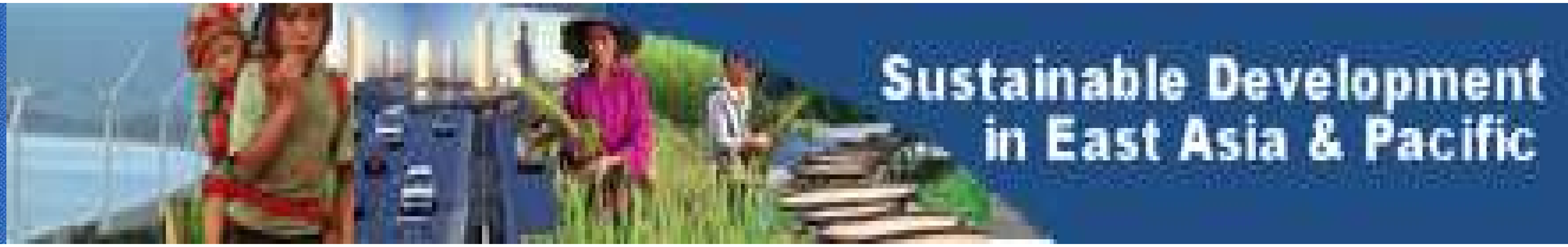
Environment/NRM Priorities

Climate change has become a key platform for environmental and cross-cutting programs

- **Re-energizing global environment programs**
  - Large opportunities post Copenhagen to help translate agreements to programs, move to programmatic approaches
- **Linking local & global priorities**
  - NRM (forest, land and water resources, coastal zones, and biodiversity)—agenda is increasingly focused on biodiversity protection, carbon sequestration, especially in MICs
  - "Brown agenda" (air pollution, hazardous wastes etc…)
- **Supporting environmental governance, policy, & institutional development**
- **Mainstreaming good environmental management practices in project design**
  - Linking the "safeguard" agenda with client policy, dialogue, capacity building…

Agriculture & Rural Development Priorities

- Supporting the food security-agric. productivity-rural livelihood nexus, especially in LICs
- Responding to a new agricultural agenda—access to markets—with focus on food security, standards, value chain enhancement, PPP, especially in MICs
- Responding to climate change challenges
- Support for new “business lines” (e.g. Pacific catastrophe risk finance)



Conclusions

- World Development Reports (2007, 2008, 2009) have consistently emphasized a need to scale-up land sector support
- Land sector reforms are complex and cross-sectoral - requiring broadly based development strategy that addresses the wider social, economic, natural resources and environmental agenda
- Land sector reform requires long-term engagement
- Governments with a record of good governance and political will for reform are more likely to attract support

Cảm ơn bạn

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