



**World Bank Support for Land Administration and Management: Responding to the Challenges of the Millennium Development Goals**

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**Presentation Outline**

- World Bank – General Overview
- Funding of Land Projects
- Millennium Development Goals
- Land Policy Development
- Key Challenges for Land Projects
- Lessons
- Conclusions




**World Bank Group**

184 member countries, 10,000 staff

Five agencies


- International Bank for **R**econstruction and **D**evelopment (IBRD) \*\*\*\*\*
- International Development Association (IDA)
- International Finance Corporation (IFC)
- Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)
- International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID)

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**Modes of WB Engagement in Land**

- support for policy development
- analytical and advisory (AAA) research
- investment lending to support **development** or **reconstruction**
- emergency response



**Lending for dedicated land administration projects (US Million.)**

Region	Under Spn	FY 01-06	FY 95-00	Before FY95
AFR	48	48	46	-
EAP	124	129	219	30
ECA	451	426	109	80
LAC	447	430	386	29
MNA	-	-	-	33
SAR	6	6	-	-
Total	1,074	1,037	760	172



**Number of projects with land administration component/s**

Region	FY 01-06	FY 95-00	Before FY95
AFR	28	15	16
EAP	13	9	9
ECA	16	10	3
LAC	8	9	13
MNA	3	3	5
SAR	6	3	5
Total	74	49	51



## “Typical” World Bank Funded Land Projects include components for:

- ⊗ Policy Development
- ⊗ Institutional Reform
- ⊗ Tenure Security



## Millenium Development Goals

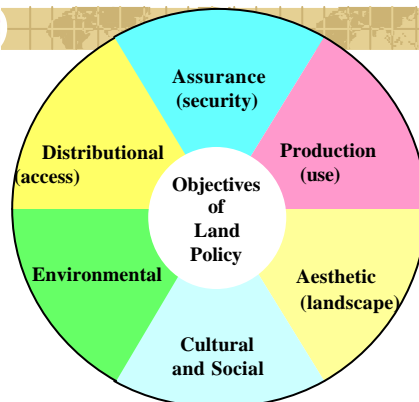
- ⊗ **Goal 1:** Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- ⊗ **Goal 2:** Achieve universal primary education
- ⊗ **Goal 3:** Promote gender equality and empower women
- ⊗ **Goal 4:** Reduce child mortality
- ⊗ **Goal 5:** Improve maternal health
- ⊗ **Goal 6:** Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases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



## Land Policy

Land policy reform serves a number of purposes, which may include:

1. enhancement of security of tenure and providing the basis for determining mechanisms for the distribution of land rights among citizens
2. promotion of social stability by providing a clear statement of government goals and objectives toward land;
3. basis for economic development because decision making is based on expectations and predictability;
4. ensuring sustainable land use and sound land management; and
5. guidance for the development of legislation, regulations, and institutions to implement the policy and monitor its impacts



## Typical Challenges

- ⊗ Civil Service effectiveness; Functionality of political government
- ⊗ Laws and Regulations – often inconsistent
- ⊗ Institutions – weak, inefficient, accountability
- ⊗ Client Services – almost does not exist, non-transparent
- ⊗ Capacity – government, private sector, CSO, NGO
- ⊗ Land – land records and tenure security
- ⊗ Large area of land under state control
- ⊗ State land abuses, viz. Forestry and Protected Areas
- ⊗ Land grabbing
- ⊗ Large areas of degraded forest land where people have no secure tenure
- ⊗ Property taxation is neither effective nor equitable
- ⊗ Recognition of indigenous people land rights
- ⊗ Gender issues
- ⊗ Corruption - governance
- ⊗ Civil Conflict
- ⊗ Natural disasters – poor living on marginal lands



## Spatial Technology

- ⊗ Very useful tools, BUT
- ⊗ Spatial technology is no substitute for good governance, transparent and accountable service delivery, equity and justice.
- ⊗ Most important issues are policy, law and institutions.



## *Lessons and Key Success Factors (1)*

- ❖ There is no magic template
- ❖ Reform is long-term
- ❖ Reform requires highest level of government political commitment – how to get there
  - ❖ Need to link land agenda to overall poverty reduction and growth agenda
  - ❖ Need to show results on the ground quickly otherwise, political support may run down
- ❖ Development of national land policy often raises awareness and bring highest support to land reform agenda



## *Lessons and Key Success Factors (2)*

- ❖ Land policy reform often go hand on hand with political reform
- ❖ Land agencies need to be transformed to efficient, effective, transparent organizations, otherwise, may not survive the next round of the reform process
- ❖ Credibility of the land registration requires critical mass of land titles in the system and high volume of subsequent transactions
- ❖ Partnership with NGOs, CSOs and other stakeholders facilitate the reform process



## *Conclusions*

- ❖ Land administration and management reforms are complex
- ❖ Need for a long-term vision
- ❖ Need to include land policy issues in the overall framework of a broadly based development strategy that addresses the wider social, economic and environmental agenda.
- ❖ Need to independently monitor, and jointly with other government programs aimed at poverty reduction and economic development.
- ❖ Land policy has a special role for many post-conflict settings in providing a stable foundation and maintaining the peace.
- ❖ Land reform has an integral role in meeting the challenges of the MDG.



## *Ende!*

