The World Bank Group

How The World Bank works with Client Countries
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
The World Bank Group

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
- Founded in 1944
- Over 10,000 employees
- Over 5,000 consultants
- 120 country offices

International Development Association (IDA)
- Founded in 1960

International Finance Corporation (IFC)
- Founded in 1956

International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID)
- Founded in 1966

Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)
- Founded in 1988

Part of the United Nations (UN) System
How The World Bank is organized

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

- **14 Global Practices**

  - 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

- **Corporate Departments:** Chief Economist: Research and Development Data,
Financing Development: Country Engagement

The WBG focuses its country programs through a selective country engagement model with national priorities, and in coordination with development partners:

- A **Systematic Country Diagnostic** uses data and analysis to support country clients and WBG teams in identifying the most critical constraints to, and opportunities for, reducing poverty and building shared prosperity sustainably.

  **No Diagnostic Tool for Geospatial/SDI**

- A **Country Partnership Framework** describes focus areas for WBG support and finance for a 5-7 year period, aligned with the country’s own development agenda and selected primarily to address the key constraints and opportunities identified in the SCD.
Land/Geospatial Unit Current Portfolio

17 active land projects (US$ 761 million)
28 other projects with land administration components (US$140 million)
50+% of nearly US$1Bn used for IT and Spatial Data Infrastructure
Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges

With thanks to Greg Scott, UNGGIM

United Nations Secretariat
Global Geospatial Information Management

ggim.un.org
Geospatial Information: A Cornerstone to Good Development Policies

It will only be by the better understanding of ‘where events happen’ or ‘where people live’ that positive decisions and interventions can take place.
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
INSPIRE and Geospatial World Conference, Lisbon, May 2015
World Bank Support and Business Line
For Geospatial Information and Spatial Data Infrastructure
Communicating to Decision Makers - What is Spatial Data Infrastructure?

Spatial Data Infrastructure

- Governance Arrangements: Institutions, leadership, coordination mechanisms
- Enabling legal/policy environment: legal framework, policies and strategies:
- Data use/sharing/curation: pricing, licensing, e-government, privacy, security, SLA, Open Data
- Standards: definition and adoption to ensure inter-operability
- Fundamental Datasets: basic underlying needs globally + specific tailoring to country needs/priorities
- Technical Infrastructure: Geodetic Reference Framework, ICT infrastructure and platforms,
  e-government architecture, metadata, technology adoption
- Capacity: analytical, technical and data management; capacity for and use of geospatial information
  for strategic decision making and planning
- Education: curricula to prepare qualified professionals, professional associations
- Services: public and private sector use and provision of geospatial information services, PPPs

Business case/Economic analysis for NSDI investment

World Bank Group
What is the World Bank Role?

From Global to Local: Geospatial structures required to underpin sustainable development

Spatial Data Infrastructure: National Level Investments

ECA Region most advanced: INSPIRE framework, projects combine cadastre/NSDI
Other Regions: ...... ad hoc interventions

Current World Bank business line activity:

- Develop SDI diagnostic and score card (ref: INSPIRE “State of Play”)
- Agree basic investment priorities (focus for low and middle income countries)
- Develop business case/economic analysis methodology
Business Case: Determining Value and Convincing Government to Invest…

- Four major stakeholder groups:
  - Government: inter-agency data sharing, open data
  - Private Sector: geo-information related products and services
  - Non-Profit Sector: disaster risk management, project management
  - Research and Academia: value of geospatial information, technological improvements, best practices

- Methodology:
  - Multiple-Based Valuation
  - Computable General Equilibrium (CGE)
  - Specific Sectors Approach
Business Case: Findings…and Gaps

- Several studies help to benchmark value as percentage of GDP
  - UK (supply-side only without human capital): 0.02%
  - Australia: 0.15%
  - Denmark: 0.25%
  - New Zealand: 0.65%
  - Canada: 1.10%
  - INSPIRE benefits estimated at 8.3x the investment

Need methodology/approach for low and middle income countries

March 20-24 2017: Roundtable at annual World Bank Land and Poverty Conference
Investment in the Global Geodetic Reference Frame?

Global cooperation currently relies almost entirely on a ‘best efforts’ principle. The infrastructure is operated by national governments through national agencies. Large gaps in global coverage

The World Bank is monitoring development of the UN-GGIM Roadmap for the Global Geodetic Reference Frame
Interoperable Framework Data: Fundamental Data Sets

World Bank Activity: monitoring UN-GGIM Working Group on Fundamental Data Sets, findings to feed into World Bank Geospatial Diagnostic Tool and Business Line Options
Open Standards

• In early 2016 the World Bank Group commissioned a report by OGC to create a “Guide on the use of open geospatial standards” for use by client countries receiving World Bank Group financing, including procurement protocols

• Potential Global Consultation to adopt “Global Geospatial Standards”
Partnerships: Maximizing Benefits of Geospatial Technology
Thank you!

kkelm@worldbank.org

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