

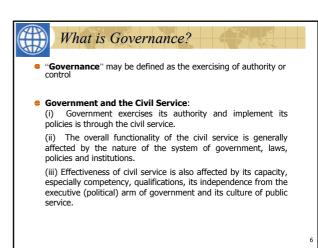
Outline

- Overview of World Bank Support for "LAM" Projects
- What is Good Governance?
- Some Governance Myths
- Principles of Good Governance
- Millennium Development Goals
- Examples of Improving Governance
- Working with FIG
- Conclusion

Generation	Period	Scope	Examples
1 st	1980 to1995	1. First registration 2. Capacity bldg in govt 3. Limited reform	Thai LTPI & II Indon. – LAP
2 nd	1995 to 2000	 First registration Streamlining laws Institutional reform Capacity bldg in govt & private Valuation and tax Service delivery 	Phil. – LAMP I & Laos – LTPI &II ECA – most LAC - most

Generation	Period	Scope	Examples
3 rd	2000 to 2005	1. Expansion of 1 st & 2 nd generation activities 2. Wider policy reform 3. State land mgt 4. LUP and development 5. Good governance	Camb. – LMAP Indon. – LMPDP Albania – LMP (& other new ECA projects)
4th	2005 +	 Implementation of some areas of Ist, 2nd and 3rd generation projects. NSDI Further enhancements of good governance and civil service reforms 	Russia – Real Estate Vietnam – VLAP (under preparation)

Region	Before FY 95	FY 95-00	FY 01-06		TOTAL
	No.	No.	No.	No.	US\$ millio
Africa	16	15	28	59	94
East Asia & Pacific	9	9	13	31	378
Europe & Central Asia	3	10	16	29	615
Latin America & Caribbean	13	9	8	30	845
Middle East & North Africa	5	3	3	11	33
South Asia	5	3	6	14	6
Total	51	49	74	174	1,971* (1,074 active



Good Governance vs Corruption

- "Good Governance is concerned with how well the government exercises its mandate to generate outcomes which are consistent with its policy objectives"
- Poor governance may mean corruption, BUT not always.
- Failures in governance can also be caused by: poorly designed laws; laws not enforced; institutional arrangements; incompetence; lack of civil service capacity etc.

Some Governance Myths

- Poor governance is only due to corruption
- Poor governance only happens in developing countries
- Donor pressure for improving governance works (supply-driven vs demand driven governance reform)
- Money can fix things
- Bureaucracy and the civil service is an unnecessary overhead
- What works in a developed country will work in developing country
- You cannot fight corruption and poverty at the same time
- Better pay for civil servants will eliminate corruption
- Donors don't know what is going on
- Governments don't know what is going on
- Ignorance is an excuse



Some Principles of Good Governance

- 1. Efficiency doing things right
- 2. Effectiveness doing the right things
- 3. Transparency, consistency and predictability
- 4. Integrity and accountability
- **5. Separation of bureaucratic arm** of government from political, judicial and military
- 6. Civic engagement and public participation
- 7. Equity, fairness and impartiality
- 8. Legal security and rule of law





- 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

Achieving the MDG depends on:

- 1. Enabling policy environment
- 2. Suitable institutional framework with technical and partnership capabilities
- 3. Improvement in service delivery
- 4. More money.
- (UNESDA)

NB. 1, 2 and 3 relate to Good Governance

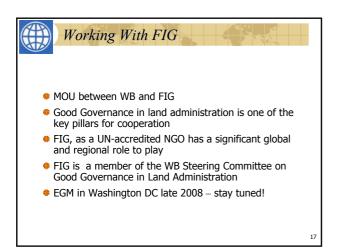
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Due ween Comment	Provides more equitable access to the rule of
Pro-poor Support	law
	Protects the rights of citizens, especially those vulnerable societal groups
	Prevents illegal evictions from land of the
	vulnerable groups Protects the inheritance rights of widows and
	orphans
Public Confidence	Individuals and business, are more likely to
	invest in property.
Economic Growth	Increases the overall security of land tenure
	to enable better access to credit and wealth generation.
	Transaction costs are regulated and tax is
	more equitably borne
Stewardship of the	Govt more responsible and accountable for its management of the environment and
Environment	natural resources.
	Reliable and accessible spatial data

Protection of State Assets	Protection of state assets (land) from illegal exploitation.
	Legitimate use of state land for concessions
Overall More Effective and Efficient Public Administration of Land	 Weak governance and corruption in public land administration: (in creases the cost of doing business (ii) Increases the cost of doing business (iii) higher level of informal land transactions. Good governance underpins the form land market (i) wider use of the formal land registration system (ii) Better return of benefits from taxation and revenue sharing to public services
Conflict Prevention and	Overall equity, justice and social stability is
Resolution	ennancea. Access to affordable, transparent, efficient, equitable, timely & just dispute resolution reduces conflict

Opportunities to I	mprove Governance (1)
Government Responsiveness	Community Education Community participation Complaints handling and independent monitoring Support for women
Accountability	Audit Internal Audit Annual Reporting Output-based budgeting Civil service code of conduct Whistle blower protection Regularization of illegally acquired state land

Opportunities to In	nprove Governance (2)
Transparency	 Enhanced public disclosure Annual Reporting NSDI and equitable access to info
Improving service delivery	•Standards for service delivery plus independent monitoring and reporting
	All government fees regulated and made public
	Complaints handling and independent monitoring
	Administrative means of dispute resolution
	1



Conclusions Good governance will always be fashionable Relevant to all countries Fundamental to achievement of MDG Developing countries are more likely to attract donor funding if they have a record

- Successful implementation requires
- commitment rather than donor pressure

