



PHRD Annual Report Fiscal Year 2012





The Government of Japan



The World Bank

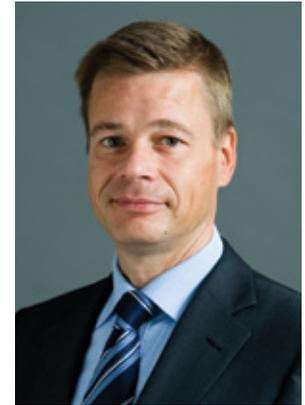
Japan Policy and Human Resources Development Fund Annual Report

Fiscal Year 2012

The Japan Policy and Human Resources

Development Fund is a trust fund generously supported by the government of Japan and managed by the World Bank. It provides grants to finance technical expertise, guidance, research, education, and assistance in support of the World Bank's multi-faceted efforts to reduce poverty, improve lives, and spur economic growth in developing countries.

Message from the Director of Global Partnerships and Trust Fund Operations



Michael F. Koch
Director, Global Partnerships and Trust Fund Operations (CFPTO)

Fiscal year 2012 has been a year of important developments for the Japan Policy and Human Resources Development Fund (PHRD). It was a year of change, as the phase out of the old Technical Assistance (TA) program continued and the phase in, scale up, and implementation of the new Technical Assistance program began in earnest. During FY12 many grants closed and funded activities wound down under the old PHRD TA program, while promising new projects supported by the restructured PHRD TA program moved into implementation stage.

The new PHRD TA program allocated US\$50 million in grant funding this past year. The fund's multi-pillared strategy targeted some of the world's most pressing — and most complex — challenges, including improving food security in Africa, reducing disaster vulnerabilities in East Asia and the Pacific, and breaking down barriers for disabled people. Allocations included nearly US\$15 million to help connect Tanzanian rice farmers to markets and improve farm productivity as a way to reduce reliance on more costly imports and broaden economic opportunity; US\$22 million to address disaster risks in nine countries; and more than US\$13 million to improve the quality of life for disabled people in five countries.

The grants that closed this year facilitated important development projects that contribute to fostering the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). For example, a PHRD project preparation grant in Yemen enabled the World Bank to fund the effort to increase poor women's access to and use of maternal and child health services, linked to the MDG of reducing maternal mortality.

Other programs funded by PHRD continued to yield tangible results as well. For example, the on-going Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate

Scholarship Program provides officials and development personnel in developing countries access to graduate degree studies from outstanding academic institutions around the world. To date, the program has produced a global network of more than 5,000 dedicated professionals, of whom more than 80 percent return home to work on critical development issues. In fiscal year 2012, the program supported 230 scholars.

The Japan-World Bank Partnership Program supports activities that build relationships between Japanese stakeholders and the World Bank on key development issues, stimulate public interest in Japan on international development issues, and strengthen aid coordination initiatives. Examples include *Learning from Mega Disasters: A Program of Knowledge Sharing and Exchange* and the *World Bank-Japan Policy Dialogue Enhancement Support Fund VI*.

Fiscal year 2012 also was notable for the PHRD Fund's contribution in recruiting Japanese nationals for World Bank positions under the Staff and Extended Term Consultants program, with the total grant value increasing over last year.

As we look ahead, the Global Partnerships and Trust Funds Operations Department (CFPTO) continues to focus on ways to enhance the value and effectiveness of the PHRD Fund, in support of development efforts as identified by the government of Japan and the World Bank.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ARC	Africa Rice Research Center	IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ASCEND	Alumni and Scholars Capacity Enhancement Network for Development	ICM	Implementation Completion Memorandum
CAADP	Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program	ICR	Implementation Completion Report
CARD	Coalition for African Rice Development	IDA	International Development Association
CC	Climate Change Initiative	IEG	Independent Evaluation Group
CEPF	Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund	IRRI	International Rice Research Institute
CFP	Concessional Finance and Global Partnership	ISR	Implementation Status Report
CFPTO	Global Partnership and Trust Fund Operations	JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
CGAP	Consultative Group to Assist the Poorest	JIPS	Japan Indonesia Presidential Scholarship Program
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research	JJ/WBGSP	Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program
CoF	Project Co-financing	JPO	Junior Professional Officer
D&D	Disability and Development	JSDF	Japan Social Development Fund
DFSP	Donor Funded Staffing Program	MCH	Maternal and Child Health
DRR	Disaster Reduction and Recovery	MIDP	Most Innovative Development Project
GFDRR	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery	MOF	Ministry of Finance
GDN	Global Development Network	ORD	Outstanding Research on Development
GoJ	Government of Japan	PI	Project Implementation
ETC	Extended Term Consultant	PHRD	Policy and Human Resources Development Fund
FCPF	Readiness Fund for the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility	PP	Project Preparation
FY	Fiscal Year	RVP	Regional Vice President
GPEF	Global Partnership for Education Fund	TA	Technical Assistance
GRM	Grant Monitoring Report	TDLC	Tokyo Development Learning Center
IAVI	International AIDS Vaccine Initiative	WBI	World Bank Institute

Promoting Development
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Japan's Frontier Role

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Chapter 1. Introduction and Program Overview

1.1 PHRD Origins and Objectives

Established nearly 25 years ago as a partnership between the government of Japan and the World Bank to help developing countries strengthen human resources and institutional capacity, formulate sound development policies, and manage crisis, the Japan Policy and Human Resources Development (PHRD) Fund has played a critical role in support of the overall fight for poverty reduction and shared prosperity by allowing member countries to access billions of dollars in development finance from the World Bank and other institutions.

As a pioneer of concessional finance for countries facing economic and financial crisis, and one of the largest trust funds managed by the World Bank, the PHRD Fund has enabled progress on multiple development fronts. By focusing its attention to building and strengthening the capacity of the World Bank borrowing countries, the PHRD Fund allowed them to prepare strong projects and interventions aimed at addressing their critical needs. Through the years, Japan's contribution has spanned a wide range of poverty

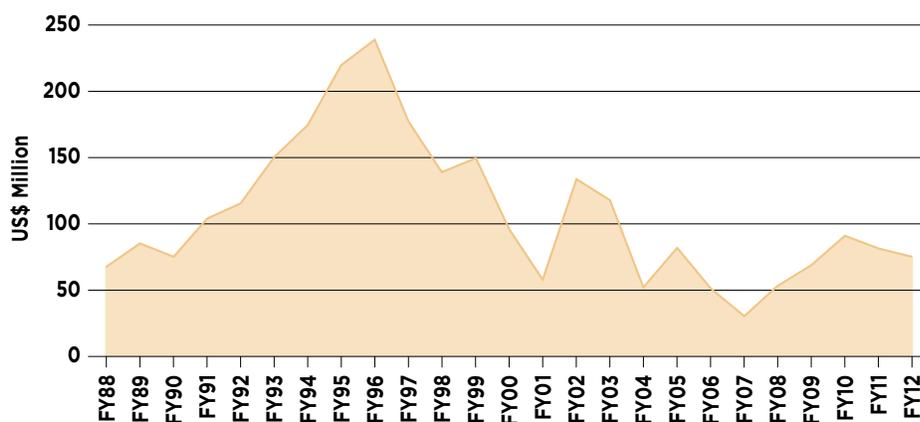
alleviation and represents 30 percent of all World Bank-funded operations in developing countries in the years since its inception. More importantly, PHRD grants have strengthened World Bank-financed projects at entry and during implementation; supported climate change initiatives and preservation of critical ecosystems. The Fund has financed forward-looking research, contributed to the training of thousands

of development professionals, helped disseminate knowledge across the globe, and forged strong-and continuing-partnerships.

Since the fund's inception through fiscal year (FY) 2012, in addition to its commitment to the International Development Association (IDA), the government of Japan has provided US\$2.67 billion through the PHRD Fund in support of the World Bank development agenda. More than US\$2.26 billion of this contribution has been disbursed.

In 2007, one of the outcomes of the Annual Consultations with Japan was to discontinue the PHRD Technical Assistance (TA) program. The Japanese authorities' decision was motivated by the need to be more strategic in the use of limited resources for better development impact. As a consequence, Japan's annual contribution to the Technical Assistance Program gradually decreased from about US\$130 million in FY02 to US\$30 million in FY07. In the past three years, however, the annual contribution has remained steady, ranging between US\$70 million and US\$90 million each year (Figure 1).

FIGURE 1
Contributions to PHRD Fund by Fiscal Year (US\$ Million)



1.2 PHRD Fund Core Programs

The PHRD Fund supports technical assistance, human resources development and capacity building, Japanese staff and consultants, and Japan-World Bank partnership initiatives through several core programs.

Technical Assistance

The PHRD TA Program formerly provided grants to assist with the preparation, cofinancing, and implementation of operations financed through the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) loans and the IDA credits and grants. In addition, the PHRD TA Program supported a range of climate change-related activities. Until 2008, the PHRD TA Program included grants for Project Preparation (PP), Project Implementation (PI), Project Co-financing (CoF), and Climate Change Initiative (CC). In 2009 these components of the TA Program were discontinued and no new grants have been awarded for these activities. As of June 30, 2012, about 55 grants were under implementation.

The new PHRD TA Program now focuses on helping African countries enhance their agriculture and rice productivity, supporting disaster risk management in East and South Asia, and promoting the mainstreaming of disability and development issues. The restructured program also included support for various other activities which are jointly determined by the government of Japan and the World Bank. See Annex I for the Annual Policy Document of the restructured TA Program.

In the period FY10–FY11, implementation of the new PHRD TA progressed slowly, due to various reasons related to structural changes in governments, realignment of priorities, implementation arrangements, and capacity. In FY12, implementation

progress improved: 86 percent of the approved grants are now in the implementation phase. Most of the initial issues have been resolved, and governments are fully committed to supporting the implementation of these crucial interventions. The disbursement level has improved as activities under these grants get under way, to the benefit of the targeted populations.

Human Resources Development and Capacity Building

Established in 1987, the **Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program (JJ/WBGSP)** supports post-graduate training at the Master's degree level for member country nationals. While Japan supports similar scholarship programs managed by other multilateral development banks, the JJ/WBGSP is the oldest and the largest among them. The government of Japan has approved a total of US\$261.23 million for this program since its inception, of which 95 percent was disbursed by the end of FY12.

The **Japan Indonesia Presidential Scholarship Program (JIPS)** was set up in 2008 to support studies in development-related fields such as economics, management, education, health, agriculture, infrastructure, and environment. Japan's contributions to this program since its inception total US\$5.04 million, of which 69 percent has been disbursed.

Japanese Staff and Consultants

The **Japan PHRD Staff and Extended Term Consultant (ETC) Program** was created in 2004 to facilitate the entry of Japanese nationals as staff members or extended term consultants into the World Bank Group. As of the end of FY12, Japan's cumulative contributions to this program totaled US\$37.18 million, of which 73 percent has been disbursed.

Partnership Initiative

The **Japan-World Bank Partnership Program** supports activities that build relationships between Japanese stakeholders and the World Bank on key development issues. The program also helps increase public awareness of international development issues in Japan and strengthens aid coordination initiatives. As of the end of FY12, Japan has contributed US\$63.85 million to this program, of which 80 percent has been disbursed.

In addition to these core programs, the PHRD Fund supports other activities in which the World Bank plays an important role. This support often involves transferring resources from the PHRD Fund to other Bank programs that address specific development challenges, including:

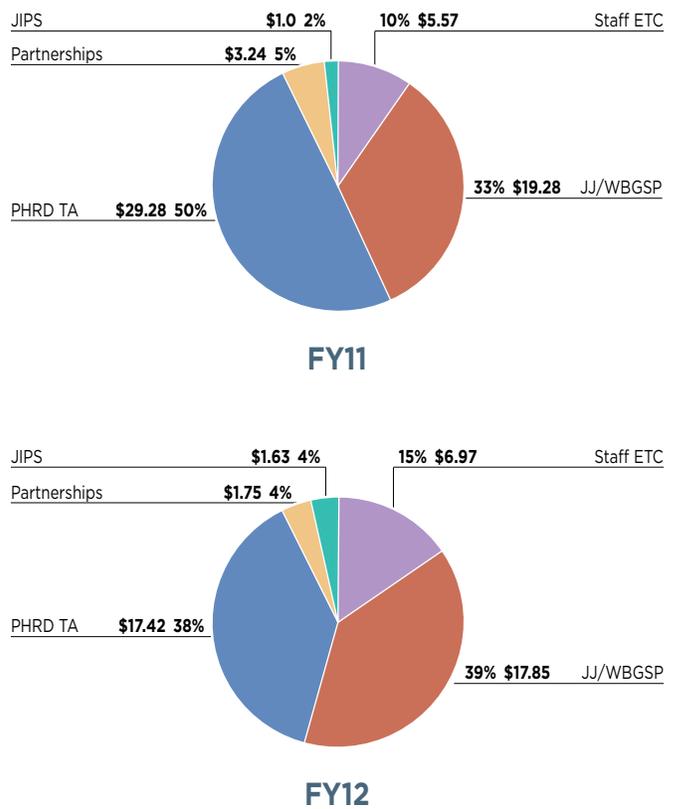
- Readiness Fund for the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF);
- Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF);
- Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP);
- International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI);
- Global Fund for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR);
- Global Partnership for Education Fund (GPEF);
- Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR); and
- Donor Funded Staffing Program (DFSP).

1.3 FY12 Program Disbursements

In FY12, the level of PHRD TA Program disbursements continued the restructuring-related decline that started in FY08, as earlier program activities wound down and new activities ramped up. Total disbursements for the TA Program hit an all-time low in FY12 (Figure 2). The TA share of disbursements

dropped from 50 percent in FY11 to 38 percent in FY12, slightly lower than JJ/WBGSP's 39 percent share, mainly due to the phasing out of the Program and the need to close the remaining grants. However, as explained earlier, disbursement is likely to increase in FY13 with the implementation of the new grants approved in FY11-FY12. The Staff-ETC Program's disbursement level, on the other hand, increased by 25 percent in FY12 as compared to FY11. This growth is due to a 150 percent increase in approvals over the period FY10 to FY12, resulting in the FY12 rise in disbursements.

FIGURE 2
PHRD Program Disbursements, FY11 and FY12 (US\$ Million)



1.4 FY12 Program Highlights

- The restructured TA program became fully operational. Except for one, all grants approved under the FY09–FY13 TA Policy Document prior to FY12 are effective and ready to disburse. New grants totaling US\$50.7 million were approved in FY12.
- The PHRD Fund received four new proposals under the new TA program with a total amount of US\$9.4 million.
- Under the Japan World Bank Partnerships program, the government of Japan approved eight grants, totaling US\$8.6 million. Among other initiatives, the approved grants are supporting two flagship efforts: Universal Health Coverage in Developing Countries and the Learning and Knowledge Exchange Program on Mega Disasters.
- The PHRD Fund transferred US\$19.5 million to other World Bank-administered programs, including FCPF, CGIAR, DFSP, GPEF, IAVI, CGAP, the Japan World Bank Distance Learning Partnership (TDLC), and the Pacific Disaster Multi-Donor Risk Initiative. In addition, US\$50 million was transferred to the Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF) Emergency Window.
- Communication and public outreach has been critical to the PHRD Program. This included the revamping of the PHRD website to make it more user-friendly; geo-coding for the new TA Program, which provides a complete picture of the geographic location of each grant as well as the number of beneficiaries that have received funding for a visual assessment of its aid effectiveness; and the publication of “Catalyst for Progress,” an overview of the Fund’s activities and contributions through the years of its existence, released in conjunction with the October 2012 Joint World Bank–International Monetary Fund Annual Meetings held in Tokyo.



Chapter 2. The PHRD Technical Assistance Program

2.1 Program Trends

Allocations to various components of the PHRD TA program have totaled US\$2.34 billion through the years. Allocations dropped sharply following the 2008 restructuring of the TA program because no new grants were approved in FY09 and FY10. The trend line began to rise again, as grants that were approved under the new TA program towards the end of FY11 and into FY12 took effect. Disbursements also declined during this timeframe as the old TA program

was phased out, reaching their lowest point – US\$17.4 million – in FY12

(Figure 3). Project Preparation grants were predominant in the old PHRD TA Program. They represented a critical financing source available to low-income and lower-middle income countries for the preparation of IBRD loans and IDA credits. Their main purpose was to provide technical expertise to the borrowing countries to carry out analytical studies that would

help strengthen the quality of future World Bank operations.

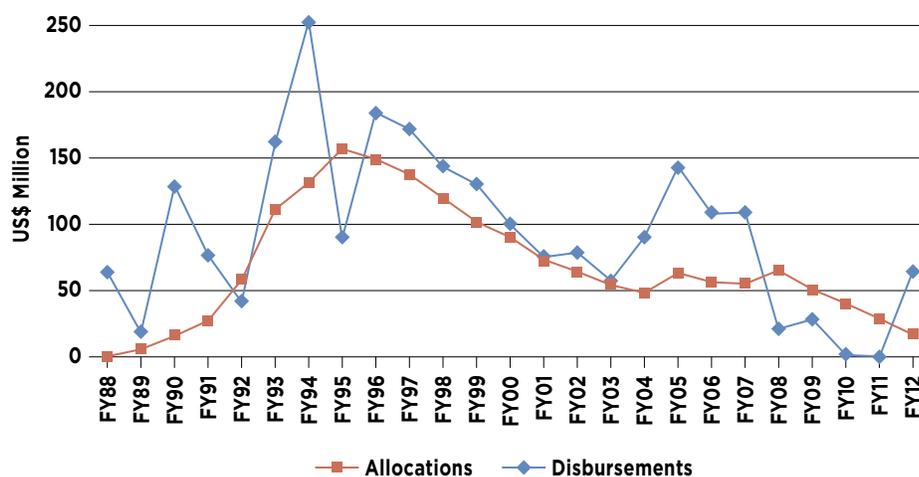
On average, preparation of more than a third of the total number of loans and credits approved for Bank financing during FY00–FY05 were supported by PHRD PP grants.

Since then, this percentage has steadily declined due to changes in government priorities/policy, internal political crisis, and/or future lending operations did not meet World Bank reform measures so the PP grants were dropped.

At the end of June 2012, there were five active PP grants.

It is worth noting that the Urban Transport Infrastructure Development Project in Egypt, one of the active PP grants, is in the pipeline for an IBRD loan estimated at US\$304 million.

FIGURE 3
PHRD TA Allocations and Disbursements, FY88–FY12 (US\$ Million)



In the twenty-year period between the start of the TA program and the 2009 program restructuring, over 130 countries benefited from more than 1,900 grants. As of June 30, 2012, total disbursements under the old program amounted to US\$1.7 billion. In addition, 43 ongoing grants under the old program will wrap up in 2016. These grants have an undisbursed balance of about US\$30 million.

2 The PHRD Technical Assistance Program

BOX 1

Results from Two PHRD TA Grants

In Armenia, Better Health Care for More People. Today, nearly 2.5 million Armenian citizens have better access to quality, affordable health care and modernized medical facilities, with more than 85 percent of the country covered by qualified family medicine practices. Contrast this with the situation of just a decade ago, when only 17 percent of Armenians received care from qualified medical professionals. People are paying less out-of-pocket for health care. They are making greater use of outpatient services. And when they do have to go to the hospital, they are not staying as long — average length of stay has dropped from 11.8 days in 2003 to 7.6 days as of 2010.

The progress is the result of a comprehensive health care modernization program undertaken by the Armenian government and enabled in part by a US\$1.25 million PHRD co-financing grant, which is now fully disbursed.

In addition to expanding access to quality healthcare and improving the quality and effectiveness of selected hospital networks, the program focused on building up policy-making and monitoring capacity in government health institutions.

This capacity-building work led to the creation of expert analytical reporting teams to monitor health care system performance and establishment of a health information financing system that allows for timely, quality reporting on payments to health care providers. The government compiles and publishes the reports, making the information available to the public. Such activities enhance public trust and increase transparency and accountability.

Expanding Access to Finance in Vietnam. For Hanoi resident, Nguyen Guoc Cuong, doing business is a lot easier today, thanks to an extensive modernization of Vietnam's banking system. "Now it is very easy for me to transfer money to my business partner within a day or receive money from them in 15 to 30 minutes," he said.

The recently completed US\$112 million World Bank financed project, involving complex technology upgrades as well as structural changes to the nation's banking system, was made possible through the support of the PHRD Fund. The US\$1.3 million PHRD project preparation and implementation grant enabled the technical assistance needed to design this IT-heavy project in a country with limited capacity to handle such technology-driven efforts.

Individual and business customers alike can now access convenient features such as eBanking, one-stop customer service and 24/7 call center support, among other positive project outcomes.

The modernization effort has helped expand access to finance and improve the efficiency of banking operations — critical to ensuring continued economic and development progress for Vietnam, which has seen its poverty rate drop from 58 percent in 1993 to less than 15 percent in 2008.

Project leaders noted that a key to the effort's success was the fast, solid project preparation, which would not have been possible without PHRD support.

In FY12, the government of Japan approved 15 grants totaling US\$50.7 million, of which US\$35.8 million was allocated to approved grants. In FY11, the Mano River regional program was approved for US\$36.75 million, of which US\$28.8 million was allocated in FY12. The overall combined FY11–FY12 allocations to projects under the new TA Program totaled US\$64.64 million. Given the FY12 increase in allocations over previous years, and in combination with the activation and implementation of most of the new grants, it is anticipated that disbursements will start to rise again in the coming years.

2.2 Major Achievements of PHRD TA Grants Closed in FY12

In FY12, 23 grants from the old TA program were closed. These grants had a total value of US\$43.9 million. The main results from these grants are reported below.

Project Preparation Grants

Out of the 23 grants closed in FY12, four were PP grants, representing 56 percent of the total disbursement. The grants supported recipient countries in the preparation of water sanitation, health, irrigation schemes, and law and justice projects. Among their achievements, the closed PP grants helped:

- Leverage US\$157 million for development projects in Yemen, Cambodia, and India;
- Demonstrate best practices and knowledge transfer in Cambodia and India; and
- Enable donor harmonization and civil society participation in India.

Project Cofinancing Grants

Ten project cofinancing grants, totaling US\$36.5 million, closed in FY12, with 86 percent of the approved amounts disbursed. These grants supported capacity building and institutional strengthening activities in the recipient countries. The closed grants co-financed Avian Influenza preparedness projects in Laos and Vietnam; education projects in Georgia, Senegal, and Vietnam; health projects in Albania and Vietnam; an agriculture project in Azerbaijan; natural disaster mitigation in Vietnam; and judicial modernization in Azerbaijan.

Among the major achievements of the closed grants:

- Improved quality and efficiency of the education management system in two countries, Senegal and Georgia. The projects resulted in improvements in primary, secondary, and higher education management at the central and decentralized levels.
- Increased access to quality health care in two countries, Albania and Vietnam. The projects helped the respective governments implement improvements to their health system services.
- Better access to microfinance for farmers and small and medium enterprises in Azerbaijan. This second Agricultural Development and Credit grant totaled US\$17.23 million.
- Reduced vulnerability to flood and storm hazards in Vietnam, through the establishment of a comprehensive natural disaster risk management framework.
- Strengthened judiciary system in Azerbaijan. This grant helped improve the efficiency, performance, and quality of judicial decision-making.
- Improved preparation for and response to outbreaks of Avian Influenza in Vietnam and Lao PDR. The two grants supported training, infrastructure upgrades, and institutional capacity building to reduce the threat of widespread outbreaks.

2 The PHRD Technical Assistance Program

BOX 2

Results from Three Closed Project Preparation Grants

Mekong Integrated Water Resources Management Project, Cambodia. This PHRD grant, which closed in 2012 following a disbursement of more than 90 percent, provided the resources to support preparation of the Mekong Water Resources Management Project. The project is enhancing the region's sustainable integrated water resources management. The grant has enabled several aspects of this important project:

- Successful preparation and negotiation of the fisheries and aquatic resources management activity, as well as progress on preparing the water resources management component for the east Mekong Delta.
- Preparation of critical documents: including project feasibility studies and an implementation manual for fisheries activities, safeguards documents, and other technical documents for the water resources management activities.
- Completion of a basic engineering study detailing irrigation development in the eastern part of the Mekong Delta and identifying key social and environmental issues for follow up.
- Increased knowledge for client on fisheries co-management, hatchery design and operation, community-based water resources management, and best practices in neighboring countries.

Population Project, Yemen. The PHRD grant enabled the successful preparation of an extensive health and population project, which got underway in March 2011. The project is giving poor women better access to and use of maternal and child health services, results that are of particular benefit to those who live in remote and rural parts of the country. In turn, this is contributing to the Millennium Development Goal of reducing maternal mortality. Among the activities supported by the grant funding:

- Hiring of consultants who provided important project inputs, including environmental and social impact assessments and a strategic training plan for midwives.
- Workshops — including one for stakeholders — to share information on the design of the project.
- Purchase of critical goods such as accounting software, and funding for the development of the procurement, financial management, and planning and implementation manuals.
- Establishment of a project administration unit that helped prepare the project and will assist in the implementation.

Bihar Panchayat Strengthening Project, India. This PHRD grant was instrumental in the preparation and approval of the project by the World Bank Board of Executive Directors. The US\$84 million project's goal is to improve the autonomy, capacity, and accountability of Panchayati Raj Institutions. The PHRD grant funded several important activities related to the project's preparation, including:

- Preparation of critical assessment documents: Environmental and Social safeguards manuals, an operations manual, and design documents for the Panchayat office buildings;
- Pilot activities and capacity-building workshops; and
- Building of client knowledge on preparation of decentralized projects.

BOX 3

Results from Three Closed Co-Financing Grants

Quality Education for All, Phase 2, Senegal. This fully disbursed grant funded internal capacity-building activities ranging from training sessions for educational professionals and guidance on effective public education management for government ministries to modernizing educational budget management, among others. The efforts are contributing to the overall project goals, including improving educational quality, ensuring equal access to education for Senegal's girls, and strengthening the overall management of Senegal's educational system.

Already, the project has yielded results. Regional, district, and local institutions have developed education management plans that include identifying training gaps and areas in need of quality improvement and detailing approaches to address the issues. In addition, the decentralized resource management has empowered local educational authorities, giving them more responsibility over their education system and leading to improved service delivery. Among the activities funded by the grant proceeds:

- Studies and surveys to assess the capacity of educational institutions, with the goal of transferring more responsibilities to regional and district institutions.
- Development of management tools.
- Training for managers at the central and local levels.
- Implementation of results-based management at all levels, leading to increased accountability.
- Modernization of the Ministry of Education's budget management system.
- Development of software to improve internal communication, budget management, and data collection and analysis.

Avian Flu and Human Influenza Control and Preparedness, Vietnam. With an ambitious goal to increase control of Avian Influenza at its source and reduce the health risks to humans, this project has made significant strides in the areas of early detection, disease control and response, and preparation in the event of a human pandemic. To follow on the progress already made, the World Bank approved additional financing for a second phase of the project in 2011.

The PHRD grant financed technical assistance for several components of the project. Among the project results:

- Strengthened capacity at all levels of the veterinary network and human health sector to prevent, detect, and respond to HPAI outbreaks.
- Enhanced disease control: improved bio-secure measures, successful vaccination trial for young ducks, enhanced disease quarantine and protection at border areas, improved disease surveillance and epidemiological investigations, and improved emergency outbreak containment through rapid response.
- Improved influenza prevention and pandemic preparedness through enhanced technical quality and functionality of the surveillance and response system.
- Strengthened behavior change communication: successful implementation of a training plan for provincial, district, commune, and village health workers and successful community awareness, information, education and communication campaigns.
- Stronger local preventive health systems: improved human resources capacity, policies and structure; successful pilot of a new model for district preventive health centers.
- Better coordination between the animal and human health sectors at both the central and local levels.

continued on page 12

2 The PHRD Technical Assistance Program

BOX 3

Results from Three Closed Co-Financing Grants (continued)

Judicial Modernization Project, Azerbaijan. This grant was aimed at modernizing the Azerbaijan judicial system through capacity-building activities to improve system efficiency and citizen information access. Grant-financed activities have contributed to the strengthening of the justice sector. They also resulted in the government's decision to provide additional resources as well as a request for additional Bank financing. The grant funded several activities, including:

- Completion of innovative courthouse design and a range of analytical work.
- Completion of training needs assessment to improve the capacity and professionalism of the country's Justice Academy; recommendations were presented to the Minister of Justice.
- Basic IT training for about 700 employees of the Ministry of Justice.
- Activation of legal information centers in the cities of Baku and Guba: already the centers have provided free legal aid for more than 600 citizens.
- Building capacity of the ministry's Judicial Management Team, now fully staffed with relevant specialists.

Climate Change Initiative Grants

Six climate change grants, totaling US\$4.6 million, were closed in FY12, with a 27 percent disbursement of the total approved amounts. The grants were approved to support the inclusion of climate change concerns into the development agenda of the recipient countries. Specifically, grants supported efforts to:

- Prepare, implement, and monitor a greenhouse gases sequestration project;
- Combat the negative effects of desertification through reforestation;
- Influence climate change mitigation and adaptation policies;
- Use alternative energy resources such as wind and solar;
- Mainstream climate change modeling approaches in the agricultural sector; and
- Manage forest ecosystem for water management, biodiversity conservation, and livelihood strategies

Despite the dismal implementation progress of climate change grants, as evidenced by their low disbursement level, some have moved forward, including grants in Kyrgyz Republic, Mali, and Yemen. Details of these grants are featured in Box 4.

BOX 4

Results from Three Closed Climate Change Initiative Grants

Tien Shan Ecosystem Development Project-Reforestation and Afforestation, Kyrgyz Republic. This project's goal was to prepare, implement, and monitor a greenhouse gases (GHG) sequestration project in the forest sector and build the capacity of the country to access the global carbon market. The PHRD grant was instrumental in the preparation of the project design documents, the monitoring and evaluation system, as well as the strengthening of local capacity. Grant-funded activities included:

- Development of a project design document and methodology for afforestation of abandoned agriculture land for registration with the clean development mechanism;
- Selection of sites for afforestation and social mobilization;
- Development of a baseline study and monitoring plan, with methodologies approved by the designated authorities; and
- Provision of training to village administration and forest district offices.

Smallholder Treecrop Plantation Project, Mali. To help address climate change and reduce deforestation in Mali, this project is focused on implementing an extensive tree plantation program, while providing a steady revenue stream for farmers and farming communities. The PHRD grant has contributed to these efforts, with a particular emphasis on sharing knowledge of environmentally-friendly agro forestry practices, and transferring improved techniques and technologies for planting, seeding and intercropping. Results include:

- Planting of 1,716 hectares of commercial plantations of *Acacia Senegalensis*.
- Training for 22 village nursery specialists, eight extension agents and many members of villages committees, building capacity and leading to the creation of 37 permanent jobs and 350 seasonal jobs; 45 percent of the beneficiaries were women.
- Improved community knowledge through pilot activities.
- Increased donor coordination and harmonization.

Adaptation of Climate Change Using Agrobiodiversity Resources in the Rainfed Highlands, Yemen. The objective of this grant was to increase the resilience of rain-fed agricultural farms to climate change and to mainstream climate change modeling approaches in the agricultural sector. The grant has played an important role, funding several critical activities:

- Development of baseline assessments of climate information systems.
- Creation of institutional arrangements at the national level to build ministerial and agency capacity: including the Civil Aviation, Meteorological, and Agricultural Research Extension agencies, as well as the National Water Resources Authority, and the Irrigation Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture.

2 The PHRD Technical Assistance Program

2.3 The New TA Program

Four grant proposals worth US\$9.4 million were submitted to Japan for approval in FY12 under the combined pillars.

As of June 2012, US\$50.7 million worth of grants have been approved. From inception to June 2012, the new PHRD TA has leveraged US\$110 million of development financing spread in the six regions of the World Bank. The breakdown of approved grants for fiscal years 2011 and 2012 is shown in Table 1.



The Lima signing ceremony for the Peru Mainstreaming Inclusive Design and Universal Mobility project attracted the attention of the international press.

The implementation progress of the approved grants has been slow due to various reasons, as noted earlier. While disbursements have improved slightly – from US\$2.1 million to US\$3.8 million – more effort is needed to move the restructured program into its full operational phase. A quick evaluation of the planned activities in the different programs has shown that the majority of the funds are tied to civil works-related activities. As these activities are implemented in the coming years, disbursement levels will increase significantly.

TABLE 1
New TA Approvals, FY11–FY12

PILLAR	FISCAL YEAR 2011	FISCAL YEAR 2012
Agriculture	2 grants, US\$51.6 million Mozambique and the Mano River: Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone	1 grant, US\$14.96 million Tanzania
Disaster		9 grants, US\$22.4 million Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Vanuatu, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Solomon Islands, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Kiribati
Disability		5 grants, US\$13.3 million Romania, Morocco, India, Guinea, Peru

Pillar I: Africa Rice Research and Productivity Program

Rice is considered an important food staple in Africa. In the last 20 years, rice consumption has risen sharply in Sub-Saharan Africa, but agricultural production has not kept up with demand, resulting in increased reliance on imports.

As the cost of food has risen around the world, the price of imported rice has gone up as well, leaving millions of already-poor people in Africa increasingly vulnerable to the risks of food insecurity. Yet, given the climate and geography in certain parts of the continent, there is strong potential for expanded rice production in Africa, which will help lower food costs.

In acknowledging the potential rice holds for Africa, a new organization – the Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD) – was created to oversee efforts to expand agricultural production of rice in Africa. Launched in 2008 alongside the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD), the coalition is a collaborative effort that includes Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa and the New Partnership for

African Development. The efforts are aimed at reducing reliance on higher-priced rice imports and improving food security while building a thriving agricultural industry that can contribute to broader economic improvements.

The PHRD Fund supports this work, which aligns with Japan's overall assistance strategy, its prioritized focus on food security, and its encouragement for the World Bank's broader efforts to address the food crisis and causes of food insecurity.



Photograph: Scott Wallace

Men hoeing rice paddies in Tanzania.

Specifically, the PHRD TA program provided US\$20 million for rice coalition partner CGIAR's project, to develop the Next Generation of Rice Varieties for Sub-Saharan Africa and South East Asia and US\$80 million to support the Rice Research and Productivity Development Program in Africa. In FY12, the government of Japan approved three grants under this program, valued at US\$66.7 million, for the Manor River regional program (Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone), Mozambique, and Tanzania.

BOX 5

Tapping into Tanzania's Rice Production Potential

Tanzania's climate and topography are ideally suited for rice production, according to agricultural experts. In fact, the east African nation could soon surpass Madagascar as the continent's largest rice producer. According to a recent article in the *Tanzania Daily News*, Tanzania's farms produce more than 1 million tons of rice each year, second to Madagascar, which annually produces 4.3 million tons of rice.

Experts also suggest that the nation has strong future potential as a net rice exporter. This could help expand Tanzania's private sector, support economic development, and contribute tax revenues that fund public services and infrastructure expansion.

"We want to see farmers producing rice in amounts that would surpass local consumption needs enabling Tanzania to be a notable exporter of the globally popular cereal," said Dr. Mary Shetto, coordinator for the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania, at an agricultural conference in Dar es Salaam.

A US\$14.25 million PHRD TA grant is contributing to Tanzania's rise as a rice production powerhouse. The funding, approved in January 2012, supports training and education for 33,000 rice farmers in 20 irrigation schemes — covering 15,400 hectares of land. The

activities are concentrated in six irrigation zones: Morogoro, Kilimanjaro, Mbeya, Tabora, Central, and Mtwara. Focus is on:

- Increasing farmers' access to improved technologies and supplies: including drought and disease resistant rice seed varieties, fertilizers, and modernized agronomic practices and post-harvest approaches.
- Connecting farmers to markets and improving the efficiency of agribusinesses: enhancing quality control, expanding warehouse receipt systems and order processing.
- Expanding use of irrigation farming: educating and training district irrigation technicians, village extension staff, and farmers to build knowledge and skills.

While still early in the implementation phase, the project is making notable progress. During a recent site visit by a joint Japan-World Bank delegation, local farmers, agricultural extension staff and officials alike revealed strong enthusiasm for the project's potential to boost productivity and yield.

2 The PHRD Technical Assistance Program

Pillar II: Disaster Reduction and Recovery

As global focus turns towards ways to reduce disaster risks and improve recovery efforts, such work is enhanced by Japan's significant contributions.

Japanese technical experts, practitioners, and academics are providing global thought leadership and advancing the latest approaches to address growing disaster threats.

PHRD's Disaster Reduction and Recovery pillar is guided by these global good practices, as well as international standards and frameworks for disaster risk management, such as those identified by the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005 - 2015.



PHRD's activities under this pillar leverage the GFDRR, to address more effectively the complex task of helping countries become more disaster resilient. GFDRR's demand-led, World Bank-executed technical and advisory support to governments and other actors complements PHRD's emphasis on government-executed pilots and capacity development. With recipient country government ownership and leadership at the core of both GFDRR and PHRD, the partnership is helping to address short-term knowledge gaps without delay as well as long-term efforts to improve disaster resilience.

In FY12, the second full year of the program, three project proposals with a total value of US\$6.4 million were submitted for the government of Japan's approval. All are aligned with program priorities as agreed between Japan and the World Bank. They include:

- **Building Safer Cities by Improving Earthquake Resiliency, Bangladesh**, US\$3 million. The project's objective is to provide technical guidance to Dhaka as well as other large cities that are vulnerable to earthquakes. Activities under the project would include training and certification of engineers, masons, and "bar benders" on disaster-resilient construction, and improving building code enforcement, resulting in increased resilience.
- **Disaster Risk Management and Adaptation Project, Kiribati**, US\$1.984 million. The project's goal is to improve Kiribati's resilience to the impacts of natural disasters and climate change, with a focus on freshwater supply and coastal infrastructure. The PHRD grant will support construction of a longer coastline to protect vulnerable public and private assets against the effects of sea-level rise, wave action, and extreme and variable weather events for at least 25 years.
- **Improving Resilience to Seismic Risk, Bhutan**, US\$1.4 million. The project aims to deepen understanding of the country's earthquake hazards, strengthen capacity to conduct vulnerability assessments of critical buildings and infrastructure, and enhance the ability to build, repair or retrofit important buildings. The overall goal is to improve Bhutan's resilience to seismic risk.

Since the start of PHRD's Disaster Reduction and Recovery program in December 2010 through the end of FY12, the government of Japan has approved nine grant proposals, totaling US\$22.37 million, and benefiting nine countries in East and South Asia and the Pacific Islands (Annex II).

Pillar III: Disability and Development

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) represent a concerted effort to address global poverty. However, the MDG indicators are silent when it comes to the plight of the estimated one billion persons with disabilities worldwide. Experts and development practitioners agree that persons with disabilities do not have equitable access to resources such as education, employment, health care, and social and legal support systems. The result is that more people with disabilities live in poverty, compared to the rest of society. According to a World Bank report,¹ while people with disabilities make up one in ten people worldwide, they may constitute a disproportionately large percentage of the world's poorest people.

This gap in the MDGs — and finding a way to address it — was a primary reason that the government of Japan looked to restructure the PHRD TA program. The objectives of the PHRD TA Disability and Development program are to:

- Contribute to a better understanding of disabilities-related issues in grant recipient countries;
- Develop appropriate policies and development interventions to address the issues; and
- Finance programs that directly benefit disabled people.



Photograph: Flore de Préneuf

Men and women at the entrance of a school that teaches people with disabilities. Romania.

Under this pillar of the TA Program, the PHRD team partnered with the World Bank's Disability and Development team within the Bank's Human Development Network. This strong and effective partnership combines the World Bank team's technical expertise and PHRD's financing approach.

In 2012, the second year of the PHRD's Disability and Development program, one proposal was submitted for approval. The US\$2.998 million **Social and Economic Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities Project** in Jamaica has two goals:

- Develop work skills and improve employment potential for poor, young, disabled adults, ages 18–36; and
- Improve special education service delivery for poor children with disabilities, ages 0–6.

Between January 2011, when the PHRD's Disability and Development program started, and June 30, 2012, the government of Japan approved five grant proposals, totaling US\$13.34 million, and benefitting five countries in all regions except for East Asia and the Pacific (Annex 3).

Pillar IV: Other Activities

This pillar provides flexibility to address emerging concerns as agreed by the government of Japan and the Bank. Since the restructuring, one grant under this pillar — the **Pacific Catastrophe Risk**

Assessment and Financing Initiative — was approved. Initiated in FY10, the grant closed in FY12, with results and achievements discussed in the PHRD Fund's FY11 annual report.

¹ *Disability 2011 – Joint report by the World Bank and the World Health Organization.*

**25 Years of Investing
in Human Capital**

Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program



Bank

Chapter 3.

Human Resources Development through Capacity Building and Partnership Programs

3.1 Introduction

Through the PHRD Fund, the government of Japan supports two human resources development programs: the JJ/WBGSP and the JIPS.

3.2 Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program

The objective of the JJ/WBGSP is to help build a community of highly qualified professionals in the fields of economic and social development in developing countries. This objective is achieved by providing graduate study opportunities for mid-career professionals from World Bank borrowing countries. The JJ/WBGSP includes the Regular Program and the Partnership Program, both of which lead to a Master's degree.

The Regular Program allows eligible applicants from developing countries to attend Master's degree programs of their own choosing. The host universities and countries are not strictly prescribed under the Regular Program, although the program maintains a list of cooperating universities.

With 15 Partnership Programs at designated universities around the world, JJ/WBGSP enables scholars to receive specialized training in key areas of development, such as economic policy management, infrastructure management, and tax policy.

BOX 6

JJ/WBGSP Highlights

- Since its establishment in 1987, the JJ/WBGSP has awarded 5,066 scholarships for studies in development-related fields at renowned universities in Bank member countries. Among them, 1,448 scholarships were awarded for studies at the various partner institutions under the Partnership Program.
- In FY12, the government of Japan contributed US\$20.31 million to the JJ/WBGSP Program. These funds allowed the program to support 147 scholars under the Regular Program and 83 new scholars under the Partnership Program.

In FY12, the program's outreach initiative, Alumni and Scholars Capacity Enhancement Network for Development (ASCEND), led a study tour to Japan and held events in Tokyo, the Netherlands, and Washington, D.C. to promote knowledge sharing and networking among JJ/WBGSP scholars and alumni.

Also in FY12, the program's online community topped 1,300 participants. The platform connects JJ/WBGSP scholars, alumni, academics, and stakeholders from the government of Japan and the World Bank. This platform will continue as a way to keep alumni engaged and strengthen the overall impact of the scholarship program.

3.3 Japan Indonesia Presidential Scholarship Program

First introduced in 2008, JIPS supports the Indonesia Ministry of National Education's Presidential Scholars Program. Funded through a US\$10 million Japanese government grant, the program, which has supported 43 scholars since its inception, helps strengthen the qualifications and experience of university staff, attract new talent to careers in higher education, and foster foreign and domestic academic partnerships. The program reached a landmark in FY12, as the first three JIPS graduates successfully defended their dissertations and returned to Indonesia to take up faculty positions at designated institutions of higher learning.

3.4 Japan-World Bank Partnership Program

The Japan-World Bank Partnership Program supports activities that:

- Build relationships between Japanese stakeholders and the World Bank on key development issues;
- Stimulate public interest in Japan on international development issues; and
- Strengthen aid coordination initiatives.

As shown in Box 7, the government of Japan approved eight grants totaling US\$8.6 million under this program in FY12. Of this amount, US\$6.1 million was allocated for three new programs related to global health challenges and mega disasters.

Learning from Mega Disasters

This global knowledge-sharing and exchange program was awarded a US\$1 million PHRD Fund grant under the Japan-World Bank Partnership Program in FY12. The program aims to:

- Identify cutting-edge knowledge about multi-hazard events and preventive and reactive solutions. This includes documenting lessons learned from the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami of 2011.
- Promote knowledge sharing and exchange between governments and communities, particularly in Japan, East Asia and the Pacific Islands, through events and the creation of an electronic community of practice. Activities will include vulnerabilities assessments, evaluation of current risk reduction measures, and guidance on design of sound policies to enhance resilience.
- Communicate findings and outcomes to a wider audience through workshops and publications.

BOX 7

Partnership Grants

In FY12, eight partnership grants were approved:

- Learning from Mega Disasters: A Program of Knowledge Sharing and Exchange, US\$1 million.
- Challenges and Opportunities for Achieving Universal Health Coverage in Developing Countries, US\$4.075 million.
- Evaluative Lessons on Maternal and Child Health, US\$1 million.
- Global Development awards and medals, US\$1.26 million for three years.
- World Bank-Japan Partnership for Recruitment Support Fund III, JPY7,330,000.
- World Bank-Japan Partnership for Recruitment Support Fund IV, JPY9,400,000.
- World Bank-Japan Policy Dialogue Enhancement Support Fund VI, JPY34,600,000.
- 2012 Tokyo Annual Meetings: World Bank Tokyo Office Outreach Support Fund, JPY 50,000,000.

Challenges and Opportunities for Achieving Universal Health Coverage

This new program supports the global health agenda, with a focus on strengthening health systems for better health results in developing countries. In FY12, the program received approval for a US\$4.08 million PHRD grant under the Japan-World Bank Partnership Program. Specific efforts will focus on:

- Expanding health coverage in an inclusive and sustainable manner through effective health financing policies;
- Strengthening human resources health policies and programs to address the global shortage of health workers, with particular focus on the developing countries that face the most severe worker shortages;
- Supporting systematic analyses of policies and programs;
- Promoting consultations and knowledge exchange; and
- Identifying and sharing lessons learned to improve the effectiveness of health policy interventions and programs in developing countries.

Evaluative Lessons on Maternal Child Health

This program supports impact evaluation work in the World Bank's Maternal and Child Health (MCH) cluster within the Independent Evaluation Group (IEG). The goal is to gain a deeper understanding of the Bank's contributions to improving maternal and child health outcomes. Under the Japan-World Bank Partnership Program, the program received approval for a US\$1 million PHRD grant in FY12. The work will include:

- Systematic review and synthesis of impact evaluation evidence in MCH-related areas;
- Rigorous ex-post impact evaluations;
- Country case studies;
- Portfolio review of World Bank interventions; and
- In-house training on state-of-the-art impact evaluation techniques and methods.



Knowledge Sharing Forum for JI/WBGSP Scholars in Japan
Organized by the World Bank Institute in Cooperation with GRIPS

Chapter 4. Other PHRD-Supported Programs

4.1 Introduction

Through the PHRD Fund, the Japanese government supports several World Bank-administered programs, including the Japan-World Bank Staff and ETC program. The PHRD Fund also contributes to other World Bank-managed trust funds.

4.2 Japan PHRD Staff and ETC Program

The Japan PHRD Staff and ETC Grants Program facilitates the appointment of Japanese nationals as staff members or extended-term consultants at the World Bank. The program finances three categories of appointments:

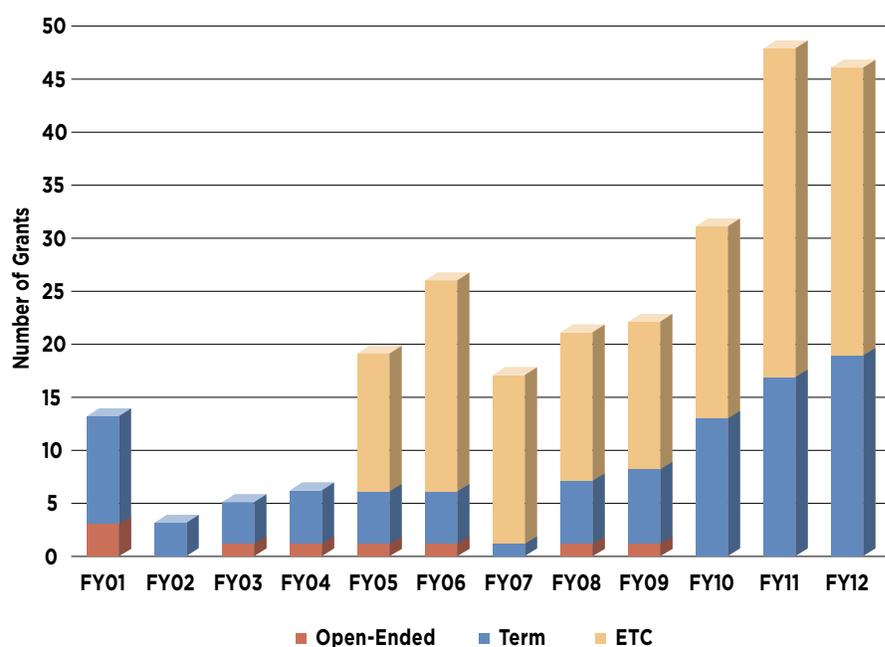
- **ETC appointments:** Introduced in FY05, this category helps meet program goals by providing a pool of qualified candidates who could be hired at a future date as term or open-ended staff paid through the World Bank's operational budget. ETC appointments are for one year with an option to extend for a second year.
- **Term appointments:** Such appointments are for an initial period of up to two years. They can extend to a third year under certain circumstances.
- **Open-ended appointments:** These appointments are for a maximum of two years, the standard World Bank two-year probationary period.

TABLE 2
Approved Staff and ETC Grants, FY10–FY12
(US\$ Million)

CATEGORIES	FY10		FY11		FY12	
	NUMBER	AMOUNT	NUMBER	AMOUNT	NUMBER	AMOUNT
Staff	13	\$ 5.2	17	\$ 5.5	19	\$ 6.7
ETC	18	1.6	31	3.0	27	2.8
Total	31	\$ 6.8	48	\$ 8.5	46	\$ 9.5

During FY12, the Japanese government approved 46 applications, valued at US\$9.5 million, for term and ETC staff through the PHRD Fund – compared to 48 approvals in FY11 (Table 2). In FY12, the total grant value increased 12 percent over the previous fiscal year. Figure 4 shows cumulative grant approvals under the program by staff category, FY01–FY12.

FIGURE 4
Approved PHRD Staff and ETC Grants, FY01–FY12



4.3 The Japan Donor Funded Staffing Program (DFSP/JPO)

In 2011, in an effort to harmonize the Bank's externally funded staffing programs, a new program was created. Called the Donor Funded Staffing Program (DFSP), it finances activities in the Junior Professional and Mid-Career levels. The DFSP only recruits staff positions (term appointments). In FY12, the program recruited seven Junior Professional Officers (JPO). Since inception to the end of FY12, a total of 12 JPOs were recruited.

4.4 Other World Bank-Managed Programs Supported by PHRD Fund

During FY12, the PHRD Fund transferred US\$69.5 million to other programs managed by the World Bank, including US\$50 million to the JSDF Emergency Window. See Box 8 for more detail. Additional information is available on the PHRD Fund website: www.worldbank.org/phrd.

BOX 8

FY12 Transfers to Other Programs

- US\$4 million to Readiness Fund for the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility.
- US\$4 million to Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research.
- US\$2 million to International AIDS Vaccine Initiative, Sendai Vector.
- US\$0.3 million to Consultative Group to Assist the Poorest.
- US\$1.02 million to Donor Funded Staffing Program.
- US\$2.4 million to Global Partnership for Education Fund.
- US\$3 million to Tokyo Distance Learning Center.
- US\$2.8 million to Pacific Disaster Multi-Donor Risk Initiative.

4.5 The Global Development Network

The Global Development Network (GDN) supports the Global Development Awards and Medals Competition. The awards and competition were established to support the research capacity development of economics and social science researchers and fund innovative social development projects benefiting marginalized groups in the developing world.

Through this network, the Japanese government supports two awards: the Japanese Awards for Outstanding Research on Development (ORD) and the Japanese Award for Most Innovative Development Project (MIDP).

The Japanese Awards for Outstanding Research on Development (ORD)

This award is based on the premise that the development prospects of emerging and poor societies can be improved substantially by applying quality research to public policies. It also underpins the notion that accelerating emerging country development requires a sustainable critical mass of local or/and regional intergenerational and interconnected cohorts of social scientists and researchers dedicated to this goal.

The award focuses on early career, emerging researchers from developing countries. It funds research proposals that have a high potential for excellence in research and that offer clear policy implications for addressing development issues. Fellowships in the form of grants are provided to the awardees to complete their research proposal, developing a sound research-to-policy practice. Expert technical mentoring for the duration of the grant helps build the research capacity of these social scientists. Research communications training is provided to strengthen research communications for policy outreach and to develop communication products. Typically, the program draws submissions from researchers in nearly 100 developing and emerging countries.

The Japanese Award for Most Innovative Development Project (MIDP)

This award provides funding for socially innovative projects that have a high potential for development impact on exceptionally marginalized and disadvantaged groups in developing and transition countries. Winners are selected for innovative social development projects across the range of themes that have strong social impact and the potential for broad replication in other developing countries. Project representatives also attend research communications training to strengthen their communication skills. The awards bring recognition to the winners by enhancing the visibility of their work, as well as additional funding, and career advancement.

Achievements of the GDN

A recently released GDN report, “The Chronicle of the Ten Years of the Global Development Awards and Medals Competition,” highlighted the contributions of the competition, noting that

it has helped develop the capacities of individual researchers from developing countries. The report said that the awards have helped these researchers improve their knowledge of their focus area, strengthening their networks and giving them more exposure to globally-relevant research activities. The awards also have also helped increase their visibility, advancing their careers, and providing them with an opportunity to access more funds for future research work.

In addition to personal honors for individual winners, the awards have helped expand the development activities of several institutions, in particular institutions that received the MIDP Award. The GDN report points out that the competition has helped broaden GDN’s appeal, expanding the scope of participating researchers and building research capacity in developing countries. “The most rewarding features of the Competition are its geographical receptiveness, comprehensiveness, innovation, sustainability and replicability,” the report says.²

² *Building Development Intelligence and Constructing Futures: A Chronicle of Ten Years of the Global Development Awards and Medals Competition GDN 2012.*



Chapter 5.

Monitoring and Evaluation of PHRD Activities

5.1 Monitoring the Progress and Impact of PHRD Activities

The PHRD TA Program was designed to provide short and medium-term development impact through appropriate and measurable development outcome indicators. The government of Japan and the Concessional Finance and Global Partnerships Vice Presidency emphasize results-focused reporting on trust fund-financed activities. The assessment of the effectiveness of the PHRD Program is done through external evaluations. Two of them have already been carried out; the next evaluation will be done in FY15.

In the meantime, short-term achievements and intermediate outcomes are captured through the Grant Monitoring Report (GRM) and the Implementation Completion Memorandum (ICM). The GRM is an instrument used to collect progress on grant implementation. In addition to the portfolio monitoring, the GRM provides a complete picture of the reasons why a

particular grant is performing or underperforming and allows the PHRD Secretariat to provide comments and propose mitigating measures. At completion, a comprehensive final report is prepared by the Task Teams focusing on achievements and results, as well as lessons learned.

In addition to the reporting on implementation status and completion, an unaudited financial statement is prepared every quarter to inform the Bank and the donor of the level of commitment through contributions as well as the allocated amounts to disbursing funds and their disbursement. At the end of every fiscal year, an independent external auditor is hired to prepare an audit of the financial statements, the result of which is shared with the government of Japan.

The JJ/WBGSP under the management of the World Bank Institute (WBI) uses a Tracer Study to report on accomplishments in terms of number of degree completed, return to home country, employment, career progression, and lessons learned.



Chapter 6. Looking Ahead

With its vast experience at home and abroad, Japan has always been at the forefront of development issues. The first phase of the PHRD TA is a striking example of the Japanese authorities' forward-thinking and visionary approach, with its early emphasis on capacity building, partnerships, and climate change initiatives as critical aspects of the effort to achieve sustainable development.

The same forward-looking mindset was at the heart of the decision to restructure PHRD, with a focus on emerging needs, such as mainstreaming disability and disaster issues into the development agenda of the developing countries and improving nutrition through rice production.

Without a doubt, Japan will continue to play a key role in addressing existing and new development challenges, and

PHRD will continue to contribute to development. Looking ahead, Japan also will be an important stakeholder in helping fragile and conflict-affected countries restore their peace and sustain development.

Knowledge is an important component of any effort to help developing countries tackle their economic, social, and environmental challenges. Japan's unwavering support for the PHRD Fund will help expand and enhance the global knowledge base on development-related issues, and allow for broader opportunities to share this knowledge. In this way, developing countries will have access to education, research, and knowledge to build their skillsets and human resources capacity to address the complex issues they face.



Chapter 7.

Additional Sources of Information on the PHRD TA and Other Programs Supported by the PHRD Fund

7.1 Information on PHRD

The main reference point for public awareness and communication is the PHRD website: <http://www.worldbank.org/phrd>.

During FY12, this site underwent a significant redesign, with the goal of providing easier access to detailed and updated information on the PHRD TA, the Partnership, and the Staff and ETC programs. Now, task teams, development practitioners, and members of the public can enter a more user-friendly website, and easily find annual reports (English and Japanese versions), closed grants reports, and program evaluations.

The new website also features PHRD publications, including *Catalyst for Progress*, a 30-page publication detailing the history, track record, and accomplishments of the fund over the course of its 25-year history. This publication was unveiled in time for the 2012 Joint World Bank–International Monetary Fund Annual Meetings and associated events.

7.2 Programs Supported by the PHRD Fund

The following programs were supported by the PHRD Fund in FY12:

FIGURE 5
Mapping for Results — PHRD Technical Assistance Pillar II



Among the most exciting changes is the addition of geo-coding: mapping for results of the new PHRD TA approved grants (See Figure 5). Geo-coding provides a visual synopsis of the geographic location of new PHRD TA grants, their approved amount, and the number of potential beneficiaries.

- Readiness Fund for the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)
- Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF)
- Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP)
- International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)
- Global Fund for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR)
- Global Partnership for Education Fund (GPEF)
- Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)
- Donor Funded Staffing Program (DFSP)

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JAPAN
POLICY AND HUMAN RESOURCES
DEVELOPMENT (PHRD) FUND

PHRD AND GFDRR

WORKING TOGETHER TO BUILD DISASTER RESILIENCE

THE PACIFIC CATASTROPHE RISK ASSESSMENT AND FINANCING INITIATIVE (PCRAFI)

The PCRAFI supports innovative financial solutions to enhance the capacity of Pacific Island Countries to manage natural disasters and climate change.

The programme was designed to increase past and future disaster risk analysis through improved financial planning, more secure building codes, and more effective post-disaster procedures. The main outcome of the project was the implementation of the Pacific Catastrophe Risk Information System (PCRIS) which includes comprehensive risk models, country disaster risk profiles, and disaster risk financing and insurance.



The PCRAFI is a joint initiative of the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the Pacific Applied Geospatial Commission (PAGC) and is co-funded by the Government of Japan and the United Family for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (UFDRR). Additionally, USI Bank of New Zealand and International Airlines, as well as the 12 participating countries of the Pacific, also provided technical support for the project.



Under PCRAFI, disaster management officials can use timely information on disaster preparedness, of particular interest to Pacific Island countries, to help them manage their risk. Assessment of the risk financing and coping strategies available to Pacific Island countries for the

on opportunities, and can also assist emergency, humanitarian, and disaster response, as well as building infrastructure, strengthening, disaster response, and disaster mitigation and adaptation in urban, agricultural and tourism.

The USI Bank of New Zealand provides the majority of the financing for the PCRAFI. The USI Bank of New Zealand provides the majority of the financing for the PCRAFI. The USI Bank of New Zealand provides the majority of the financing for the PCRAFI.



PHRD@WORK

The PHRD and GFDRR financing is used to support implementation of the Pacific Applied Geospatial Commission (PAGC) and is co-funded by the Government of Japan and the United Family for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (UFDRR). Additionally, USI Bank of New Zealand and International Airlines, as well as the 12 participating countries of the Pacific, also provided technical support for the project.



In the first year of the project, the Pacific Island Countries were supported by the Government of Japan and the United Family for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (UFDRR). Additionally, USI Bank of New Zealand and International Airlines, as well as the 12 participating countries of the Pacific, also provided technical support for the project.

- **Low risk** - The PHRD@WORK will build upon existing national disaster preparedness plans to enhance risk management capacity in the government.
- **Medium risk** - PHRD@WORK will support the Pacific Island countries to enhance their capacity to manage their risk through improved financial planning, more secure building codes, and more effective post-disaster procedures.
- **High risk** - PHRD@WORK will support the Pacific Island countries to enhance their capacity to manage their risk through improved financial planning, more secure building codes, and more effective post-disaster procedures.

Annex 1.

FY09 – FY14 Policy Document

(Amended December 2012)

Japan Policy and Human Resources Development Technical Assistance (TA) Grants Program

1. Background and Objective. The Government of Japan (GoJ) has approved a new, restructured Japan Policy and Human Resources Development (PHRD) Technical Assistance (TA) program to assist eligible countries of the World Bank Group³ in enhancing their technical and institutional capacities. The duration of the new PHRD TA program would be from FY09–FY14. This document provides the framework for the three pillars of the FY09–FY13 PHRD TA program.⁴ Other pillars will be added later.

2. Priority Areas: The FY09–FY14 PHRD TA program will focus on three thematic pillars:

- **Pillar I – Agriculture and Rice Productivity Enhancement Research and Development:**

- (i) Development of rice seeds resistant to heat and drought⁵ by the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) and/or Africa Rice Research Center (ARC, formerly WARDA)⁶; and

- (ii) Africa Rice Research and Productivity Development Program.

The grants mentioned in this pillar will support activities consistent with the framework and priorities as identified by CARD and the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program (CAADP) processes at every level.

- **Pillar II – Disaster Reduction and Recovery (DRR):**

The objective of the PHRD TA DRR program is to reduce vulnerability to natural hazards in disaster prone countries, particularly in the Asia region, by strengthening disaster resilience of cities, improving early warning systems, and

implementing a strong knowledge and learning agenda to improve awareness and capacity.

- **Pillar III – Disability and Development(D&D):**

The main objective of the PHRD TA D&D program is to support activities that would contribute to better understanding of the issues surrounding disabilities in the grant recipient countries, develop appropriate policies and development interventions to address these issues, and to finance programs which directly benefit the disabled people.

- **Pillar IV – Other Activities including:**

- (i) Pacific Catastrophe Risk Financing Initiative Phase 2;

- (ii) Term staff advisory support agreed between the Ministry of Finance of the Government of Japan and the World Bank;

- (iii) Manila Flood Protection Feasibility Study; and

- (iv) Other Activities Consulted and Agreed between the Ministry of Finance of the Government of Japan and the World Bank

3. Eligible Countries. Unless otherwise stated in the specific Operating Guidelines, all World Bank borrowing member countries are eligible.

4. Grant Implementation Period. The PHRD TA grants will have a maximum implementation period of four years from the date of the counter-signature of the grant agreement by the recipient.

4.1 Project design. When designing projects, the Bank is encouraged to emphasize creation and accumulation of the disseminable knowledge by utilizing appropriate methodologies such as impact evaluation, as well as to optimize effectiveness.

4.2 Grant Types. Grants may be of the following types:

(i) Capacity Building – Technical assistance and advisory services for institutional capacity building; (ii) Co-financing of Bank-financed or managed operations; additional funding for Bank-financed operations with a sector-wide approach; and (iii) Pilot Projects aimed at testing new approaches/techniques for learning and scaling up, when applicable.

5. Eligible Expenditures. Unless otherwise stated in the specific Operating Guidelines, the eligible expenditures include:

(i) consulting services; and (ii) non-consultant costs for local training, minimal equipment, and operating costs essential to carry out the technical assistance. Workshops, local consultations, and training may be included if the requests clearly demonstrate these activities will enhance the quality of the technical assistance.

6. Ineligible Expenditures. Unless otherwise stated in the specific Operating Guidelines, the following expenditures are not eligible: (i) salaries for civil servants in recipient countries hired as consultants or otherwise; (ii) foreign training or study tours; and (iii) purchase of motor vehicles.

7. Grant Execution Arrangements. All grants are to be executed by the grant recipients.⁷ Exceptions may be made for grants to be Bank executed with strong justification based on technical complexity of the activities, multi-country scope and/or absence of an organization to implement the proposed grant activities.

8. Program Administration Costs. In order to cover the costs of PHRD Program Administration the Concessional Finance and Global Partnerships Vice Presidency (CFP) may establish a Bank Executed Trust Fund to cover costs up to a limit to be agreed in an exchange of correspondence with Ministry of Finance (MOF). All expenditures necessary for Program Management are eligible.

9. Concept Notes. The CFP will submit the concept notes for the proposed grants to GoJ for its review. GoJ will provide feedback on the concept notes to CFP in a timely manner in terms of suitability and likelihood of approval of the funding proposal.

10. Funding Proposals. Only funding proposals with approved concepts notes mentioned above will be submitted to GoJ for final approval. The CFP will accept proposals on on-going basis from the Bank's Regional Vice President (RVP) Units.

11. Review Procedures of Grant Proposals. Proposals will be reviewed for technical feasibility and compliance with the PHRD TA procedures. See specific Operating Guidelines for the details of the technical review process.

12. Submission of Grant Proposals. The PHRD Team in CFPTO of the CFP will submit all the eligible grant proposals in batches of no more than two or three proposals to GoJ for approval.

13. Bank's Fiduciary Responsibilities as Grant Administrator. All grants will be supervised by the Bank in order to ensure compliance with the Bank's Procurement and Financial Management Guidelines (as for World Bank loans and credits).

14. Changes in Grant Objectives. Substantial changes in the grant's development objectives after approval by GoJ would need to be referred to GoJ for re-approval. A request for changes in the development objectives with a justification has to be sent to the PHRD Team for review and submission to GoJ for re-approval.

15. Reallocation of Funds among Expenditure Categories or Activities. Reallocation among expenditure categories or grant activities, including dropping of approved, or adding of new eligible categories or grant activities, should be cleared by the Sector Manager/Director. Clearances from the Country Lawyer and Finance Officer are required for any amendments to the Grant Agreement which should be signed by the Country Director.

16. Consultation with Officials of the Embassy of Japan, JICA and Visibility of Japan's Assistance to the PHRD TA Program. In order to ensure harmonization and coordination, Bank task teams are required to:

- 1) consult with JICA at an early stage of project preparation;
- 2) consult with the Embassy of Japan accredited to the recipient country about the PHRD grant application; and

3) discuss the design objectives and expected outcomes of the proposed project with the JICA before submission of the proposal to CFP for review. Such consultation and information sharing by task teams will help expedite the decision-making process. In addition, Bank task teams are also required to share the information on the progress and outcomes of PHRD projects with the Embassy of Japan and JICA in the field for enabling both sides to seek potential collaboration by relevant measures such as joining preparation and supervision mission of the project. Please refer to the Guidance Note on Visibility of Japan attached to this document.

17. Progress Reporting. For the purposes of monitoring the development outcomes, the Grant Agreement — based on the Grant Funding Request — will be the binding document. The Task Team Leader will be responsible for preparing an annual grant Implementation Status Report (ISR) system, rating the status of grant implementation, and documenting the completion of deliverables and outputs. For grants over US\$1 million, an *Implementation Completion Report (ICR)* will be prepared at completion of the grant financed activities. The ICR will document the actual cumulative inputs, outputs and outcomes of the grant. For grants under US\$1 million, the final ISR will include additional information regarding grant activity outcomes. The summary of the grant activities and result will be shared with the donor by the PHRD Team in CFPTO. In addition to the reporting on individual projects mentioned above, the World Bank is required to provide a concise report on comprehensive progress and results on the each thematic

pillar in paragraph 2 at appropriate opportunities such as annual meetings with the MOF trust fund office or policy dialogues between the GoJ and the Bank.

18. Maintenance of Documents. Operational departments will keep copies of key documents related to PHRD TA grants, including Terms of Reference and contracts for consultants subject to the Bank’s prior review, and reports prepared by consultants, in accordance with the Bank’s document retention policy. Task teams should send the original Grant Agreement and Disbursement Letter to the Legal department of the RVP Unit.

FY09–FY14 PHRD Technical Assistance Program Allocation (US\$ Million)

ALLOCATIONS BY PILLAR	AMOUNT
Pillar I:	
(i) Development of Rice Seeds Resistant to Heat and Drought by the IRRI and/or WARDA	\$ 20 (over 5 years)
(ii) Africa Rice Research and Productivity Development	\$ 80 (over 5 years)
Pillar II:	
Activities under the Disaster Prevention Program (to be determined)	\$ 50 (over 5 years)
Pillar III:	
Activities under the Disability and Development Program (to be determined)	\$ 40 (over four years)
Pillar IV	
(i) Pacific Catastrophe Risk Financing Initiative Phase 2 (US\$1.32 million)	\$ 5.32
(ii) Term staff advisory support agreed between the MOF of the GoJ and the World Bank (US\$1.0 million)	
(iii) Manila Flood Protection Feasibility Study (US\$3.0 million)	
(iv) Other Activities Consulted and Agreed between the MOF of the GoJ and the World Bank (to be determined)	

³ Includes the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association and the International Finance Corporation, all referred to hereafter as the Bank.

⁴ There are separate Operating Guidelines for each program activity except for Pillar I (i) as this will be the subject of a direct transfer to CGIAR.

⁵ Detailed concept of development is as follows; development of the next generation of New Rice for Africa (NERICA) and other new high yielding rice varieties and hybrids — with improved stress tolerance and insect resistance — and tailored to the consumption preferences of African consumers.

⁶ Considering the length and size of the project, implementing agencies are required to prepare a proposal with clear and concise results, and provide explanations on progress and interim results appropriately in addition to progress reports mentioned in paragraph 16.

⁷ The Bank may consider waiving the requirement for recipient execution in accordance with Bank policy (see OP 14.40) in the following cases: emergency operations and post conflict countries.

Annex 2.

Guidance Note on Visibility of Japan

Japan Policy and Human Resources Development (PHRD) Technical Assistance (TA) Program

Introduction

The GoJ has contributed to the PHRD TA Program in support of work by, and on behalf of, World Bank borrowing countries since 1990. The purpose of this note is to provide guidance on measures to ensure that the contribution of Japan in supporting PHRD is widely recognized.

Statement on Visibility

The Annual Policy Document provides the following clause on Consultation with Local Japanese Officials and Japanese Visibility:

Consultation with Local Japanese Officials

In order to ensure harmonization and coordination, Bank task teams are required to consult with the Embassy of Japan and JICA accredited to the recipient country about the PHRD grant application before submission of the proposal to CFP for review. Such consultation and information sharing by task teams will help expedite the decision-making process. In addition, Bank task teams are encouraged to share the information about progress and outcomes of PHRD projects with the Embassy of Japan and other Japanese aid agencies in the field.

Japanese Visibility

Bank task teams are asked to help promote the visibility and local awareness of PHRD in recipient countries through the following types of activities:

(a) Publications, training programs, seminars and workshops financed by PHRD grants should clearly indicate that the activities in question have received funding from the GoJ;

- (b) The logo (usually the Japanese national flag) should be used in publications financed by the PHRD program, and in banners and any other materials used in seminars and training programs financed by PHRD grants;
- (c) All press releases issued by the Bank with respect to PHRD grants should refer to the financial contribution from the GoJ;
- (d) Recipients should be encouraged to ensure that PHRD-financed activities are well covered by local print and electronic media, and that all related publicity materials, official notices, reports and publications explicitly acknowledge Japan as the source of funding received;
- (e) Grant signing ceremonies in the field should be encouraged, with the Recipients being encouraged to include Japanese embassy officials and to invite local and international press to these ceremonies.

In addition, CFP may promote visibility of PHRD by: (i) informing Country Directors of the importance of signing ceremonies to Japanese officials and the public to ensure recognition and support for PHRD funding; and (ii) continuing widespread distribution of the PHRD Annual Report, inclusion of PHRD information in relevant Bank documents, and occasional information sessions for Japanese organizations. A Guidance Note providing samples of other ways to improve visibility is attached.

The PHRD TA Program's Logo

The logo (usually the Japanese national flag) will be used on the PHRD website. All grant approval notifications to the Regions will include this guidance note and a "Word" and a "PDF" version of the logo for use by the Bank and the grant recipients. The Bank will make every effort to ensure that: (i) publications, training programs, seminars, workshops, financed by the PHRD

grants clearly indicate that the activities in question have received funding from the Government of Japan; (ii) all press releases issued by the Bank with respect to the PHRD grants refer to the financial contribution of Government of Japan; and (iii) the logo is used in publications financed by the PHRD program, banners and any other materials used in seminars and training programs financed by the PHRD grants.

Local Publicity Opportunities

In addition to use of the logo, Bank staff are urged to take all appropriate measures to encourage Recipients to ensure that PHRD TA-financed activities are well covered by local print and electronic media, and that all related publicity materials, official notices, reports and publications explicitly acknowledge Japan as the source of funding received. Below is a standard text suggested for use by those who prepare publicity materials: *“The grant which financed this (name of activity) was received under the Policy and Human Resources Development Technical Assistance Program which is financed by the Government of Japan.”*

Many Bank Country Offices periodically publish newsletters. New grant approvals and signing should be publicized in these newsletters.

Most country offices have Communications staff. Task Teams are encouraged to consult with them on ways to increase the visibility of Japan regarding PHRD grants. Opportunities to publish articles on high visibility projects prepared with the PHRD TA grants should be explored and utilized.

Task teams are advised to brief the Country Managers/Country Directors about the implementation status of PHRD grants. Such information will help the Country Offices highlight Japan's contribution, where relevant, in their meetings and presentations in seminars and workshops.

Ceremonial Events

Country Directors will, at the same time as the task teams, receive notification of grant approvals and will be informed of the importance of signing ceremonies to Japanese officials and the public. At grant signing ceremonies and other publicity events, the Bank's country-based staff are expected to foster the attendance and participation of country-based officials of the Embassy of Japan in a manner that provides due recognition of their donor status. Grant recipients should take the lead in organizing such ceremonies, and whenever possible, Recipients should issue the formal invitation to attend. Such ceremonial events should also be alerted to the media and publicity outlets referred to above.

Visibility from Headquarters

Country-based Bank staff is requested to forward copies of all visibility material, such as press releases, newspaper and magazine articles, and photographs (including descriptive captions) to the following address:

PHRD Team
Mail Stop G 6-602
Global Partnership and Trust Fund Operations
Concessional Finance and Global Partnerships
The World Bank
Washington, DC 20433
USA

Annex 3. New PHRD TA Approved Grants

PILLAR 1:

Africa Rice Research and Productivity Program (US\$ Million)

PROJECT LOCATION AND NAME	APPROVED AMOUNT	EXPECTED RESULTS
Cote d' Ivoire: Support Africa Rice Research and Productivity Development Program under WAAPP-IC	RE: \$ 8 BE: n/a TOTAL: \$ 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved soil and water management technologies for 70,000 hectares of farmland. Adoption of improved rice technologies by 90,000 producers.
Guinea: Support Africa Rice Research and Productivity Development Program under WAAPP-IC	RE: \$ 9 BE: ⁸ n/a TOTAL: \$ 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved soil and water management technologies for 50,000 hectares of farmland. Adoption of improved rice technologies by 60,000 producers.
Liberia: Support Africa Rice Research and Productivity Development Program under WAAPP-IC	RE: \$ 8 BE: n/a TOTAL: \$ 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved soil and water management technologies for 70,000 hectares of farmland. Adoption of improved rice technologies by 90,000 producers.
Mozambique: PROIRRI Sustainable Irrigation Development for Rice Production	RE: \$ 14.25 BE: 0.75 TOTAL: \$ 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased rice productivity: from 1.5 to 4 tons per ha. Improved percentage of rice production sold: from 20% to 80%.
Sierra Leone: Support Africa Rice Research and Productivity Development Program under WAAPP-IC	RE: \$ 10 BE: n/a TOTAL: \$ 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved soil and water management technologies for 60,000 hectares of farmland. Adoption of improved rice technologies by 70,000 producers.
Tanzania: Agriculture Sector Development Project	RE: \$ 14.25 BE: 0.71 TOTAL: \$ 14.96	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased productivity: from 5 to 6 tons of rice per ha. 4% increase in extension staff outreach to farmers.

⁸ Total amount for supervision in the four countries is US\$1.75 million.

PILLAR II:

Disaster Reduction and Recovery (US\$ Million)

PROJECT LOCATION AND NAME	APPROVED AMOUNT	EXPECTED RESULTS
Bangladesh: Building Safer Cities by Improving Earthquake Resiliency	RE: \$ 2.73 BE: 0.27 TOTAL: \$ 3.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of earthquake resilience engineering training and certification program. • Delivery of earthquake resilience training. • Structuring of pilot.
Bhutan: Improving Resilience to Seismic Risk	RE: \$ 1.286 BE: 0.129 TOTAL: \$ 1.414	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved understanding of country's earthquake hazards. • Strengthened capacity to carry out vulnerability assessments. • Enhanced capacity to build, repair, or retrofit important buildings.
Kiribati: Disaster Risk Management and Adaptation Project	RE: \$ 1.8 BE: 0.18 TOTAL: \$ 1.98	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of coastline asset conditions. • Maintenance of coastline asset conditions.
Lao PDR: Mainstreaming Disaster and Climate Risk Management into Investment Decisions	RE: \$ 2.718 BE: 0.240 TOTAL: \$ 2.958	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved technical capacity for Ministry of Public Works and Agriculture; focus on safe infrastructure design and implementation. • Strengthened Ministry of Planning capacity. • Improved capacity to integrate disaster risk management and planning, coordination, and monitoring and evaluation.
Mongolia: Improving Disaster Risk Management	RE: \$ 2.73 BE: 0.27 TOTAL: \$ 3.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced vulnerability to natural disaster for Ulan Bator. • Reduced economic losses from dzuds (extremely snowy winters).
Nepal: Pilot Program for Seismic School Safety in the Kathmandu Valley	RE: \$ 1.37 BE: 0.137 TOTAL: \$ 1.507	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retrofits for seven schools to reduce seismic vulnerability. • Training for more than 50 engineers, foremen, and masons. • Establishment of seismic standards and techniques.
Pakistan: Strengthening Pakistan's Urban Disaster Response Capacity	RE: \$ 2.73 BE: 0.27 TOTAL: \$ 3.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of methodology and guidelines for assessing and enhancing early warning systems and disaster response.
Papua New Guinea: Building a More Disaster and Climate Resilient Transport Sector	RE: \$ 2.669 BE: 0.265 TOTAL: \$ 2.934	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of disaster risk assessment system. • Analysis of roads and bridges for disaster risk.
Solomon Islands: Increasing Resilience to Climate Change and Natural Hazards in the Solomon Islands	RE: \$ 2.730 BE: 0.270 TOTAL: \$ 3.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion of DRR and CCA in national development plan. • Community-led investment program to demonstrate community resilience to disasters.
Sri Lanka: Metro Colombo — Towards a Flood Resilient Urban Environment	RE: \$ 0.90 BE: 0.09 TOTAL: \$ 0.99	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstreamed risk mitigation strategies as part of metro Colombo's development plans. • Enacting of risk-based land-use planning regulations.
Vanuatu: Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction	RE: \$ 2.728 BE: 0.27 TOTAL: \$ 2.998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion of risk information and reduction considerations in urban planning process and policies. • Strengthened tsunami warning services. • Improved community access to timely and accurate warnings.

PILLAR III:
Disability and Development (US\$ Million)

PROJECT LOCATION AND NAME	APPROVED AMOUNT	EXPECTED RESULTS
Guinea: Development of Inclusive Education in Guinea	RE: \$ 2.857 BE: 0.14 TOTAL: \$ 2.997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased school enrollment and attendance for approximately 1,000 children with mild disabilities. Special education training for 5,000 teachers. Improved access to school for children with disabilities.
India: Expanding Disability Work on Mental Disability Issues in Tamil Nadu	RE: \$ 2.79 BE: 0.14 TOTAL: \$ 2.93	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation services for people with disabilities. Employment for 30,000 people with disabilities.
Jamaica: Social and Economic Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities	RE: \$ 2.898 BE: 0.1 TOTAL: \$ 2.998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training and employment for people with disabilities. Sustained employment for people with disabilities; benchmark is continued employment six months after training is complete. Improved school readiness for children with disabilities.
Morocco: Improving the Physical Accessibility of People with Limited Mobility	RE: \$ 2.85 BE: 0.145 TOTAL: \$ 2.995	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessible infrastructure projects in at least three cities. Accessibility improvements inventoried in at least four major cities. Completion of accessibility improvements for at least 5 km of roadway and at least five public spaces.
Peru: Mainstreaming Inclusive Design and Universal Mobility in Lima	RE: \$ 2.5 BE: 0.12 TOTAL: \$ 2.62	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of ramps, sidewalks, and lighting at public transportation stops and shelters. Development of tools to engage people with disabilities in infrastructure planning and implementation.
Romania: Improved Policy Making and Institutional Framework for Persons with Disabilities	RE: \$ 1.715 BE: 0.85 TOTAL: \$ 2.565	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15% reduction in disability benefit application cost compared to present. Improved assessment criteria. Improved monitoring and reporting system.



**CONCESSIONAL FINANCE AND
GLOBAL PARTNERSHIPS VICE PRESIDENCY**

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The Government of Japan



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