JSDF

Japan Social Development Fund

Annual Report fiscal year 2017

JSDF
Japan Social Development Fund

Government of Japan

WORLD BANK GROUP
Development Finance

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DEVELOPMENT RESULTS AT A GLANCE

Japan Social Development Fund grants for fiscal year 2017 adhere to the strategic framework of the program. The projects are innovative as they introduce new approaches or ideas to development. The projects directly respond to the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable groups and demonstrate the potential for rapid results and delivery of benefits to targeted stakeholders. Equally important, the projects empower local communities and governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and disadvantaged groups, while promoting stakeholder participation in and ownership of the design and activities.

The FY17 portfolio includes **47 projects**, organized by the JSDF's **6 thematic focus areas:** livelihood support, improved nutrition and early childhood development, inclusive education, environmentally sustainable agricultural practices and adaptation to climate change, legal services and local governance, and basic sanitation and health services.

JSDF BENEFICIARIES REACHED IN 2017

1.5 million direct beneficiaries

60 percent female beneficiaries

INCLUSIVE EDUCATION

27,039 poor and vulnerable direct beneficiaries, 55 percent female

3,963 children in remote areas received education through home-based school preparation programs

4,064 parents participating in home-based education programs in Cambodia

50 percent of poor and vulnerable women in La Paz and El Alto, Bolivia have enhanced livelihood capacities through participation in early childhood development (ECD)programs

BASIC HEALTH AND SANITATION SERVICES

124,777 direct beneficiaries, 55 percent female

98,887 persons have access to improved sanitation facilities

11,675 beneficiaries of post-Ebola interventions in Liberia

25 percent improvement in depression, post-traumatic stress disorder and disability among beneficiaries

26,343 students practicing daily hand washing in schools in target communities in Ghana

LEGAL SERVICES AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE

66,831 direct beneficiaries, 50 percent female

48,000 poor and vulnerable people participating in social accountability framework process (access information, open budget, citizen monitoring) able to cite at least two standards for schools, health center services

18,000 poor and vulnerable people participating in social accountability framework process able to cite meaningful changes for school, health center, and commune budgets (budget awareness)

LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT

1.1 million direct beneficiaries, 60 percent female

10,387 beneficiaries started new employment/businesses

41,452 people received skills training and business management support

5,414 beneficiaries prepared business plans in Cote d'Ivoire

81 percent of target community groups developed business plans in Ghana

33 percent average increase in household incomes for target households in Georgia

ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES AND ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

13,555 direct beneficiaries, 46 percent female

10,880 farmers trained in sustainable agricultural practices

10 percent increase in yields in participating farms in Kyrgyz Republic

IMPROVED NUTRITION AND EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

236,623 direct beneficiaries, 71 percent female

34,077 children under the age of five, adolescent girls, lactating mothers, and pregnant women benefited from nutrition education and basic nutrition services

70,000 children under the age of two received micronutrient sprinklers

500 mothers of participating children trained in reproductive health and productive skills

3,956 vulnerable children successfully readied for mainstream schools through home-based preparation programs

3,751 mothers learned and now practice core child nutrition and health care practices

72 percent of pregnant/lactating women in target group learned and now practice core nutrition and childhood behaviors in Karnataka, India

20 percent decline in the number of underweight children and 8 percent decrease in acute malnutrition in target districts in Tajikistan

6 percent decline in the number of children with low birth weight in target group in Togo

MESSAGE FROM DIRK REINERMANN

Director, Development Finance, Trust Funds and Partner Relations

The Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF) has been a stalwart partnership between the government of Japan and the World Bank Group (WBG) for 17 years. The JSDF program is renowned for its unique ability to reach out and deliver real benefits to the poorest and most vulnerable groups in low-income and lower middle-income countries and to support participatory, community-driven development as well as civil society engagement. The projects supported by the JSDF are at the forefront of the World Bank's partnerships in realizing the twin goals of ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity. JSDF activities also are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to end all forms of poverty, fight inequalities, and tackle climate change, while ensuring that no one is left behind.

I am pleased to present the JSDF FY17 Annual Report. In line with the JSDF strategic framework, grants in the portfolio have empowered the powerless; assisted in coping with the global economic, social, and health crises of the past decade; improved livelihoods for the poor; reintegrated the marginalized; and brought hope to the most vulnerable. JSDF activities have yielded considerable results for the vulnerable groups. This report provides extensive coverage of the FY17 activities under JSDF's six thematic areas of focus and their development results. Overall, the outreach of the FY17 portfolio is significant. The grants directly benefited 1.5 million poor and vulnerable people, 60 percent of whom were women.

To illustrate the underpinnings of the overall results, 1.1 million beneficiaries received livelihood support from JSDF grants. These grants provided access to gainful employment for the poorest and most vulnerable groups in rural and urban communities. The grant for Bangladesh, *Safe Migration for Bangladeshi Workers* reached about 1 million potential migrant workers—the most beneficiaries of all. JSDF grants that financed nutrition support and early childhood development interventions benefited some 240,000 children, adolescents, and parents, 71 percent of whom were female. It is especially heartening that the grant to Tajikistan, *Nutrition Scale Up*, contributed to a 20 percent decrease in the number of underweight children under the age of five in the target districts. In ensuring access to quality education for all children by 2030, an SDG goal, the JSDF program is helping to make sure that children from marginalized backgrounds, in remote areas, and with disabilities can attend school. In FY17, these efforts reached nearly 30,000 beneficiaries, of whom 55 percent were female.

JSDF grants that promote environmentally sustainable agricultural practices in the face of climate change have been helping poor farmers–by facilitating year-round vegetable production, improving the quality of their produce, developing community seed fund

systems towards enhanced productivity, and promoting environmentally sustainable livelihood improvements for communities that live near protected areas. These grants have benefited nearly 40,000 people. The program is enhancing local governance to achieve better public services and empowering close to 70,000 citizens in 10 target provinces of Cambodia. Finally, to improve basic health and sanitation services, JSDF grants have helped nearly 100,000 beneficiaries gain access to sanitation facilities and improve hygiene practices in Ghana and Mozambique. In Liberia, a JSDF grant addressed the psychosocial impact of the Ebola virus, reaching some 12,000 beneficiaries, to-date.

The dissemination of performance results, development outcomes, and lessons learned from JSDF-supported projects continues to be a priority. In FY17, JSDF expanded its knowledge-sharing outreach, notably through the 9th JSDF Dialogue Series seminar held at WBG's Tokyo office in November 2016. The seminar served as a forum for recipients and direct beneficiaries of the JSDF grant for Mongolia, *Improving Primary Education Outcomes for the Most Vulnerable Children in Rural Mongolia*. It also provided an opportunity for Japan's civil society representatives and development practitioners to discuss the results and lessons from implementing home-based school preparation programs to enable children of poor herder families to enter mainstream schools, as well as the results and lessons from learning through enrollment in compensatory education programs. Widely sharing JSDF results has enhanced the program's visibility.

By supporting the piloting of new approaches to community engagement, JSDF grants have brought insights that have been scaled up through WBG-supported projects, government policy, other development partners, and the work of our NGO/CSO partners. The lessons from pilot efforts and interventions have informed national policies that address the multi-dimensional aspects of poverty and vulnerability. For example, the outcomes of JSDF grants to Bangladesh and Mauritania are contributing to policy development while grants to Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Liberia, Togo, and Uganda have been scaled up through WBG-financed projects.

Since the fund's inception through to the end of FY17, the government of Japan has generously contributed about $816 million to JSDF. WBG and its client countries extend their gratitude to the government of Japan for its continued support for the implementation of the global sustainable development agenda, through JSDF-funded programs. Today, the government of Japan is more important than ever as a key partner in achieving WBG's ambitious twin goals of ending extreme poverty by 2030 and boosting shared prosperity.

CONTENTS

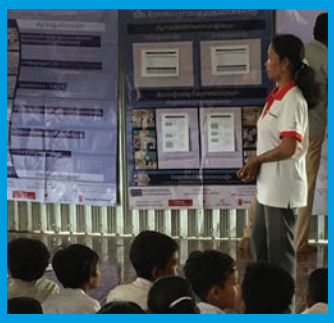
DEVELOPMENT RESULTS AT A GLANCE ——— ii
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS ——— xiii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY ——— xiv

1. INTRODUCTION TO THE JSDF PROGRAM ——— 1

Program Objectives ——— 1
Financial Overview: Contributions, Allocations, and Disbursements Since Fund Inception ——— 1
FY13–17 Contributions ——— 2
Types of JSDF Program Grants ——— 3
JSDF Grants Approvals ——— 4

2. FY17 PROGRAM ACTIVITIES ——— 5

Overview: FY17 Portfolio of Recipient-Executed Grants ——— 5
Disbursements ——— 5
FY17 Portfolio of Approved Grants ——— 7
Regular Program Grants ——— 8
Afghanistan Special Program ——— 8
Seed Fund Grants ——— 8
Fifth Tokyo International Conference for African Development: Implementation of the Action Plan ——— 8
JSDF-Global Development Network Collaboration Program ——— 9
Assessing Grant Performance ——— 10
Involvement of Non-Profits and Civil Society as Implementing Agency ——— 11
Measuring Outcomes Based on JSDF's Thematic Priorities ——— 11



3. LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT — 13

Africa Region — 14

Cote D'ivoire: Social Inclusion and Improvement in Livelihoods of Youth, Vulnerable Women, and Handicapped in Post-Conflict Western Cote d'Ivoire — 14

Ghana: Support Rural Income Generation of the Poorest in the Upper East Region — 15

Mauritania: Sustainable Livelihoods for Returnees and Host Communities in the Senegal River Valley — 17

Uganda: Northern Uganda Business Support Project — 19

East Asia and Pacific Region — 21

Philippines: Community Enterprise Development as a Pathway Out of Poverty — 21

Europe and Central Asia Region — 23

Georgia: Empowering Local Community Entrepreneurs — 23

Latin America and Caribbean Region — 24

Belize: Promoting Sustainable Natural Resource-Based Livelihoods — 24

Middle East and North Africa Region — 25

Djibouti: Enhancing Income Opportunities — 25

Iraq: Promoting the Inclusion of Conflict-Affected Iraqi Youth — 26

South Asia Region — 27

Afghanistan: Afghan Women's Economic Empowerment — 27

India: Creating Inclusive Business Models for Marginalized Tribal Communities in Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, and Jharkhand — 28

Nepal: Pro-Poor Urban Regeneration Pilot — 29

Nepal: Making Markets Work for the Conflict-Affected — 30

Pakistan: Developing Artisanal Livelihoods in Rural Pakistan — 32

4. IMPROVED NUTRITION AND EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT — 34

Africa Region — 35

Burundi: Maternal Child Nutrition Enhancement Project — 35

Senegal: Building Resilience to Food and Nutrition Insecurity Shock — 35

Uganda: An Innovative, Integrated Approach to Enhance Smallholder Family Nutrition — 36

Zambia: Female Youth Livelihood and Nutrition Enhancement Project — 38

East Asia and Pacific Region — 39

Timor-Leste: Community-Driven Nutrition Improvement — 39

Vietnam: Northern Mountain Integrated Child Nutrition Improvement — 41

Europe and Central Asia Region — 42

Tajikistan: Nutrition Scale-Up — 42

Latin America and Caribbean Region — 44

Guatemala: Pilot to Improve the Development and Nutrition of Young Children in Poor Rural Areas — 44

South Asia Region — 45

India: Karnataka Multisectoral Nutrition Pilot — 45

5. INCLUSIVE EDUCATION — 47

East Asia and Pacific Region — 48

Cambodia: Early Childhood Care and Development for Floating Villages — 48

Europe and Central Asia Region — 50

Kyrgyz Republic: Engaging Communities for Better Schools — 50

6. ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES AND ADAPTION TO CLIMATE CHANGE — 52

Africa Region — 53

Ghana: Peri-Urban Vegetable Value Chain Project — 53

Europe and Central Asia Region — 54

Kyrgyz Republic: Support to Community Seed Funds — 54

7. LEGAL SERVICES AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE — 55

East Asia and Pacific Region — 56

Cambodia: Voice and Action–Social Accountability for Improved Service Delivery — 56

8. BASIC HEALTH AND SANITATION SERVICES — 59

Africa Region — 60

Ghana: Results-Based Financing for Sanitation and Hygiene — 60

Liberia: Supporting Psychosocial Health and Resilience — 61

Mozambique: Maputo Peri-Urban Sanitation — 63

Sierra Leone: Strengthening Community Mobilization and Local Council Service Delivery in the Post-Ebola Context — 64

9. PERFORMANCE OF PROJECTS CLOSED IN FY17 — 66

Livelihood Support — 68

Africa Region — 68

Comoros: Project on Coastal Resources Co-Management for Sustainable Livelihoods — 68

Ethiopia: Support to Improve the Economic, Social, and Environmental Sustainability of Artisan Miners — 70

Kenya: Accelerating Rural Women's Access to Agricultural Markets and Trade — 71

Europe and Central Asia Region — 74

Armenia: Strengthening the Livelihoods and Voice of Vulnerable and Disabled Persons — 74

East Asia and Pacific Region — 76

Thailand: Community-Based Livelihood Support for the Urban Poor — 76

South Asia Region — 78

Bangladesh: Safe Migration for Bangladeshi Workers — 78

Improved Nutrition and Early Childhood Development — 79

Togo: Cash Transfer Program for Vulnerable Children — 79

Inclusive Education — 82

East Asia and Pacific Region — 82

Mongolia: Improving Primary Education Outcomes for the Most Vulnerable Children in Rural Mongolia — 82

Latin America and Caribbean Region — 84

Bolivia: Early Childhood Care and Development in the Poorest and Most Vulnerable Urban Districts of La Paz and El Alto — 84

Environmentally Sustainable Agricultural Practices — 85

Latin America And Caribbean Region — 85

Bolivia: Integrated Community-Driven Territorial Development for Remote Communities in the Amazon — 85

10. KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT — 87

JSDF and the Global Development Network Collaboration Program — 87

JSDF Dialogue Series — 88

11. ACHIEVING DEVELOPMENT RESULTS: JSDF'S PROGRAM-LEVEL RESULTS FRAMEWORK — 93

12. ADMINISTRATION — 101

Oversight of Program Activities — 102

Kenya: Accelerating Rural Women's Access to Agricultural Markets and Trade — 102

Ethiopia: Support to Improve the Economic, Social, and Environmental Sustainability of Artisan Miners — 105

Japanese Visibility — 107

13. LOOKING AHEAD — 108

List of Annexes

Annex 1: JSDF Regular Program Grants Approved in FY17 — 110

Annex 2: JSDF Seed Fund Grants Approved in FY17 — 111

Annex 3: JSDF Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Program: Approved and Pipeline Projects — 112

Annex 4: Support to the Reintegration of Ex-Combatants Program: Pipeline Projects — 113

Annex 5: JSDF Guidelines and Program Allocation — 114

Annex 6: JSDF Guidance Note on Visibility of Japan — 119

List of Boxes

Box 9.1: Togo Cash Transfer Program: A Results Comparison between Control and Target Groups — 81

Box 10.1: Japanese Award for Most Innovative Development Project: Outreach Results, FY15–FY17 — 88

Box 10.2: Improving Primary Education Outcomes for the Most Vulnerable Children in Rural Mongolia — 91

List of Figures

Figure 1.1: JSDF Contributions, FY13 to FY17 (US$ millions) — 2

Figure 11.1: JSDF Program-Level Results Framework: Tier I Indicators — 94

Figure 11.2: JSDF Program-Level Results Framework: Tier II Indicators — 96

Figure 11.3: Achieving Development Results on the Ground — 97

Figure 11.4: Leveraging Government Policies, World Bank-Financed Projects, and Other Donor Assistance — 100

List of Tables

Table 1.1: Financial Overview of JSDF from FY00 to FY17 (US$ millions) 2
Table 1.2: JSDF Grants Approved by Type FY13–FY17 (US$ million) 4
Table 2.1: JSDF Portfolio of Approved Recipient-Executed Grants, by Type and Status (US$ millions) 5
Table 2.2: FY17 Portfolio: Cumulative Disbursement Performance of Active and Closed Grants by Region 6
Table 2.3: Disbursement Performance by Region and Grant Status 6
Table 2.4: Regular Program Grants Approved in FY17 7
Table 2.5: Seed Fund Grants Approved in FY17 7
Table 2.6: JSDF SUN Program: FY17 Approved and Pipeline Projects 9
Table 2.7: FY17 Project Pipeline: Support for the Reintegration of Ex-Combatants Program 10
Table 2.8: JSDF Thematic Focus Areas and Performance Indicators 12
Table 3.1: Project Results: Social Inclusion and Improvement in Livelihoods of Youth, Vulnerable Women, and Handicapped in Post-Conflict Western Cote d'Ivoire 14
Table 3.2: Project Results: Support Rural Income Generation of the Poorest in Ghana's Upper East Region 16
Table 3.3: Project Results: Mauritania: Sustainable Livelihoods for Returnees and Host Communities in the Senegal River Valley 19
Table 3.4: Project Results: Northern Uganda Business Support Project 20
Table 3.5: Project Results: Philippines: Community Enterprise Development as a Pathway Out of Poverty 21
Table 3.6: Project Results: Georgia: Empowering Local Community Entrepreneurs 23
Table 3.7: Project Results: Belize: Promoting Sustainable Natural Resource-Based Livelihoods 24
Table 3.8: Project Results: Djibouti: Enhancing Income Opportunities 25
Table 3.9: Project Indicators: Iraq: Promoting the Inclusion of Conflict-Affected Iraqi Youth 27
Table 3.10: Project Indicators: Afghan Women's Economic Empowerment 28
Table 3.11: Project Indicators: India: Creating Inclusive Business Models for Marginalized Tribal Communities in Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, and Jharkhand 29
Table 3.12: Project Results: Nepal: Pro-Poor Urban Regeneration Pilot 30
Table 3.13: Project Results: Nepal: Making Markets Work for the Conflict-Affected 31
Table 3.14: Project Results: Developing Artisanal Livelihoods in Rural Pakistan 33
Table 4.1: Project Indicators: Burundi: Maternal Child Nutrition Enhancement Project 36
Table 4.2: Project Indicators: Senegal: Building Resilience to Food and Nutrition Insecurity Shocks 37
Table 4.3: Project Results: Uganda: An Innovative, Integrated Approach to Enhance Smallholder Family Nutrition 37

Table 4.4: Project Results: Zambia: Female Youth Livelihood and Nutrition Enhancement Project — 39
Table 4.5: Project Results: Timor-Leste: Community-Driven Nutrition Improvement — 40
Table 4.6: Project Results: Vietnam: Northern Mountain Integrated Child Nutrition Improvement — 41
Table 4.7: Project Results: Tajikistan: Nutrition Scale-Up — 42
Table 4.8: Project Indicators: Guatemala: Pilot to Improve the Development and Nutrition of Young Children in Poor Rural Areas — 45
Table 4.9: Project Results: India: Karnataka Multisectoral Nutrition Pilot — 46
Table 5.1: Project Indicators: Cambodia: Early Childhood Care and Development for Floating Villages — 49
Table 5.2: Project Indicators: Kyrgyz Republic: Engaging Communities for Better Schools — 51
Table 6.1: Project Indicators: Ghana: Peri-Urban Vegetable Value Chain Project — 53
Table 6.2: Project Results: Kyrgyz Republic: Support to Community Seed Funds — 54
Table 7.1: Project Indicators: Cambodia: Voice and Action–Social Accountability for Improved Service Delivery — 57
Table 8.1: Project Results: Ghana: Results-Based Financing for Sanitation and Hygiene — 60
Table 8.2: Project Results: Liberia: Supporting Psychosocial Health and Resilience — 61
Table 8.3: Project Results: Mozambique: Maputo Peri-Urban Sanitation — 64
Table 8.4: Project Indicators: Sierra Leone: Strengthening Community Mobilization and Local Council Service Delivery in the Post-Ebola Context — 65
Table 9.1: Project Results: Comoros: Project on Coastal Resources Co-Management for Sustainable Livelihoods — 69
Table 9.2: Project Results: Ethiopia: Support to Improve the Economic, Social and Environmental Sustainability of Artisan Miners — 71
Table 9.3: Project Results: Kenya: Accelerating Rural Women's Access to Agricultural Markets and Trade — 72
Table 9.4: Project Results: Armenia: Strengthening the Livelihoods and Voice of Vulnerable and Disabled Persons — 75
Table 9.5: Project Results: Thailand: Community-Based Livelihood Support for the Urban Poor — 77
Table 9.6: Project Results: Bangladesh: Safe Migration for Bangladeshi Workers — 78
Table 9.7: Project Results: Togo: Cash Transfer Program for Vulnerable Children — 80
Table 9.8: Project Results: Improving Primary Education Outcomes for the Most Vulnerable Children in Rural Mongolia — 83
Table 9.9: Project Results: Bolivia: Early Childhood Care and Development in the Poorest and Most Vulnerable Urban Districts of La Paz and El Alto — 85
Table 9.10: Project Results: Bolivia: Integrated Community-Driven Territorial Development for Remote Communities in the Amazon — 86

ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS

AFR	Africa Region
ASM	Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining
CAMHC	Child and Adolescent Mental Health Clinician
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CIG	Community Interest Group
CLTS	Community-Led Total Sanitation
CPF	Country Partnership Framework
CPS	Country Partnership Strategy
CSF	Community Seed Fund
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DFi	Development Finance
DFTPR	Department of Trust Funds and Partner Relations
EAP	East Asia and Pacific Region
ECA	Europe and Central Africa Region
ECCD	Early Child Care and Development
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EVD	Ebola Virus Disease
FY	Fiscal Year
GDN	Global Development Network
ICR	Implementation Completion Report
IDA	International Development Association
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
ISR	Implementation Status Report
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JSDF	Japan Social Development Fund
LCR	Latin America and Caribbean Region
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MIDP	Most Innovative Development Project
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OFSP	Orange-Fleshed Sweet Potato
ORD	Outstanding Research on Development
PDO	Project Development Objective
PHRD	Policy and Human Resources Development Fund
SAF	Social Accountability Framework
SAR	South Asia Region
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SHG	Self-Help Group
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
SWIOFish	South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth
TTL	Task Team Leader
TICAD	Tokyo International Conference on African Development
WBG	World Bank Group

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In its seventeenth year, the Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF) stands as a sturdy partnership between the government of Japan and WBG to help the poorest and most vulnerable groups cope with the impact of the multitude of economic crises since 2000. The partnership also addresses long-standing and emerging multi-dimensional challenges of poverty in WBG member countries. This report presents the performance of the FY17 portfolio. Performance is measured on JSDF's strategic framework: innovation, responsiveness to the needy, promotion of delivery of rapid results and benefits to disadvantaged groups, and empowerment of communities while encouraging stakeholder participation and ownership of project design and activities.

The fund primarily extends support through two types of grants. The first, pilot project grants, target the poor and underserved groups not reached by mainstream programs by implementing innovative schemes that deliver results in the short term. The second, capacity-building grants, empower and strengthen local communities, NGOs, civil society organizations (CSOs), and other stakeholders. These grants help improve organizational and institutional capacities to better engage JSDF target groups in their development through learning by doing. Such grants have been provided through JSDF's Regular Program and through its Special and Emergency programs. The latter programs reflect the periodic realignment of JSDF to respond to emerging needs of disadvantaged groups, in keeping with the strategic framework of community-driven development (CDD). In addition, JSDF has provided seed fund grants to support the design of potential proposals in consultation with stakeholders, such as potential direct community beneficiaries, local and central governments, or other stakeholders, such as NGOs or CSOs.

In the years between JSDF's FY2000 launch and FY17, the government of Japan has contributed about $816 million to the fund. The combined allocations to JSDF grants for the same period stood at $653 million, or 80 percent of the total contributions. Cumulative disbursements of all grants amounted to $533 million, or 82 percent of the total allocations.

The FY17 portfolio included active and approved grants as well as those closed during FY17. The financial performance of the portfolio is summarized below:

- The portfolio comprised 47 recipient-executed grants with a value of $129.29 million.
- Of the total, 11 grants, totaling $29.35 million, closed during the year.
- 40 grants, amounting to $108.27 million, fell under the Regular Program. FY17 approvals included six grants, totaling $17.97 million under the Regular Program, to assist with livelihood support, enhanced nutrition, inclusive education, and access to health services.
- One grant for $2.74 million under the Afghanistan Special Program was approved in FY17. The grant under the Afghanistan program will support the economic empowerment of Afghan women.
- Six closed and active grants with a value of $18.28 million were funded under the Emergency Program.
- Two approved grants supported projects under the JSDF Scaling Up Nutrition Program as part of the Tokyo International Development Conference for African Development (TICAD) V Action Plan. The projects are addressing food security and nutrition challenges in Burundi and Senegal.
- Six seed fund grants, totaling about $0.45 million, were awarded to support beneficiary consultation and the preparation of promising projects aimed at livelihood support, improved nutrition, effective local governance, and access to basic services, including health and sanitation.

This report presents key details of the implementation of FY17 active grants and their progress toward achieving their development objectives and meeting performance indicators during implementation. The report also discusses the project development objectives (PDOs) and PDO-related outcome indicators of the FY17 approved projects. For the projects that closed in FY17, the report discusses the achievement of the PDOs and the comparison of the actual values of the PDO outcome indicators to their respective targets. JSDF grant proposals are required to include results frameworks that provide the basis for grant recipients, implementing agencies and WBG teams to monitor and measure progress as well as evaluate project results. The indicators for JSDF-supported projects are aligned with the core sector indicators for WBG-financed projects. Details of FY17 active projects and those that closed during the year for which progress or completion reports are available are discussed in Sections 3–9. Sections 3–8 provide details on the performance of active and approved FY17 grants. Section 9 details grants that closed during the fiscal year.

Overall, FY17 grants benefited 1.5 million disadvantaged people, 60 percent of whom were female. For the five projects approved in FY17, the target number of beneficiaries is 756,520. For projects with initial gender indicators, female beneficiaries represented 50 percent of the target. One grant alone—*Safe Migration for Bangladeshi Workers*—reached more than one million potential migrant workers, of whom 60 percent were women.

Overview of FY17 Grants by Thematic Area

The descriptions of the projects and their results are organized around the JSDF program's six thematic focus areas: livelihood support; improved nutrition and early childhood development; inclusive education; environmentally sustainable agricultural practices and adaptation to climate change; legal services and local governance; and basic sanitation and health services. The JSDF program includes another thematic area—community-level disaster risk management—however, the FY17 portfolio did not include any projects under this theme.

The **livelihood support** thematic area is the focus of JSDF grants that strive to provide access to gainful employment for the poorest and vulnerable groups in rural and urban communities. The grants support the piloting or adoption of various approaches to meet the needs of disadvantaged groups. Most grants were assessed as being fully or fairly on track toward meeting their PDOs.

The grants to Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana and Mauritania targeted conflict-affected groups and extremely poor rural households in selected regions that have lacked access to poverty alleviation programs. These grants reached more than 50,000 beneficiaries, 69 percent of whom were women. The youth and community-led enterprise activities in Djibouti, Georgia, and the Philippines reached nearly 6,500 people, applying the social enterprise approach to work with groups disadvantaged because of extreme poverty or internal displacement. In Belize, JSDF supported expanding access to natural resource-based livelihoods for ethnic indigenous groups reaching nearly 3,300 beneficiaries, 46 percent of whom were women. In South Asia, JSDF grants are funding pilot projects in India, Nepal and Pakistan for traditional artisans—60 percent of whom are women—from vulnerable or conflict-affected communities in rural, mountainous or nearly inaccessible regions. These artisans received training in community organization and product development techniques, such as design and quality finishing. They also were connected with, contemporary urban designers. The newly approved grants for Afghanistan and Iraq will enhance the participation of women in income generation and will promote the inclusion of conflict-affected youth through entrepreneurship and community development.

In contributing to **improved nutrition and early childhood development**, the JSDF program has supported several approaches. The grants finance direct nutrition support for specific interventions. They also fund broader multisectoral approaches to reduce chronic

malnutrition in children under 5, other young children living in poor rural areas, and vulnerable young women and households facing food insecurity. The approaches include encouraging better family nutrition practices, supplementing diets with food and micronutrients through purchases or home production, and promoting other household behaviors that have an impact on nutrition. In addition, support for early childhood care and development (ECCD) has entailed investments in home-based early stimulation and learning packages, parenting support programs, conditional cash transfers, and targeted communication campaigns. Six grants are fully or fairly on track in achieving their PDOs while implementation of one project needs to be strengthened.

Production of Energy Dense Food

The JSDF grant for Tajikistan, *Nutrition Scale Up* has yielded positive results. This is a follow-on project that builds on the activities implemented under a previous JSDF grant, *Pilot Nutrition Investments in Severely Food Insecure Districts of Khatlon Province* (FY11–14). This second grant supports nutrition and health improvements for Khatlon Province's children and mothers, with an extended reach to 5,000 additional households, or nearly 160,000 beneficiaries. The project involves distributing fertilizers and high-quality potato, beans, beet root, and carrot seeds to food-insecure households. It also involves training trainers of primary-care physicians on malnutrition and empowering community volunteers and mothers on improved nutrition practices. Already, one important positive impact has resulted: a 20 percent decline in the number of underweight children under the age of five in the target districts.

The newly approved grants to Burundi and Senegal aim to address child and maternal nutrition challenges as well as community food insecurity. These projects focus on improving nutrition practices; increasing the production of micronutrient-rich foods; developing a model for nutrition-led agriculture (including small animal husbandry) through community mobilization, skills transfer, and empowerment; and encouraging the use of appropriate technologies.

Parents learning sign language to teach their children

The JSDF thematic area of **inclusive education** is aligned with the SDG of access to quality education for all children by 2030. In some JSDF beneficiary countries, it is a significant challenge to ensure access and educational success in mainstream schools for many children with disabilities, or who come from marginalized backgrounds, or remote areas. The grants address

Pre-School (5 year old) students at the Community-Based School at Sdok Klouk, Pursat Province, funded by the JSDF Cambodia ECCD Project

the education needs of children with disabilities and from marginalized backgrounds, resulting in positive development outcomes. The grants have supported pilot models through home-based and community-driven programs.

The grant for Cambodia, *Early Childhood Care and Development for Floating Villages* supports an innovative approach known as floating ECCD model. Through home- and community-based ECCD programs parents and caregivers receive support in implementing the strategies. The main beneficiaries are infants and children ages five and under in 137 target villages along the Tonle Sap River and Tonle Sap Lake in Kampong Chhnang and Pursat provinces. These regions typically deal with poor education services, high malnutrition rates, and limited access to quality health services, water and sanitation. To date, the grant has reached 14,000 direct beneficiaries, of whom 50 percent are female. It is on track to achieve its PDO.

In FY17, the program approved *Engaging Communities for Better Schools,* a grant for Kyrgyz Republic. The project will develop inclusive approaches to citizen engagement in schools. This will support improvements in the accountability and responsiveness of teachers and school management in the poorest districts and help enhance student performance. The project is being implemented across all regions of the country, although it specifically targets the poorest district in every province. The project's reach is estimated at about 200,000 students, 183,000 parents, and 13,000 teachers. It is on track to meet its PDO.

In the thematic area of **environmentally sustainable agricultural practices**, JSDF grants are helping poor farmers by facilitating year-round vegetable production, improving the quality of their produce, and developing community seed fund systems with the goal of increasing productivity. Grants also have encouraged environmentally sustainable livelihood improvements for communities that live near protected areas. In the Kyrgyz Republic, a JSDF grant supports rural residents who live at the poverty or extreme-poverty levels and whose incomes were negatively affected by rising food and fuel prices and by global financial crises. The project emphasizes the development of the community seed fund system. It involves training community mobilizers and community members, creating community seed funds (CSFs), and providing high quality seeds and fertilizers to members of newly created CSFs and women's self-help groups (SHGs). The project is on track toward PDO achievement and has reached nearly 14,000 beneficiaries, of whom 46 percent are women.

Peri-Urban Vegetables Value Chain Project is a newly approved grant to Ghana. The goal of the project is to help reduce post-harvest losses by instituting efficient post-harvest handling mechanisms and enabling access to high-value markets. In turn, these efforts will contribute to increasing farmers' incomes. The main target groups are smallholder vegetable producers in urban and peri-urban farming satellite communities. A total of 661 farmers, including 40 percent female farmers, are targeted for support.

With a view to **enhancing local governance and promoting citizen participation toward better public services**, the JSDF grant for Cambodia, *Voice and Action–Social Accountability for Improved Service Delivery,* is on track to achieving its PDO. The grant supports improvements in the delivery of school, health, and communal services for rural households in selected districts. The effort involves engaging with communities in the innovative social accountability framework (SAF) process, which covers access to information, open budgets, citizen monitoring.

To support the thematic area of **access to basic health and sanitation services**, JSDF grants aim to foster results-based financing and innovative approaches. Areas of focus include sanitation, the psychosocial health and resilience of individuals and communities in countries stricken by the Ebola virus, and improved delivery of health services.

The project in Ghana incorporated results-based financing and innovative approaches to sanitation, such as community-led total sanitation and village savings and loan associations. The grant to Mozambique supported the construction of shared-user sanitation facilities. It also enabled the construction of new or improved household facilities. Through the grant, desludging service providers were able to offer professional, hygienic services to ensure that new and existing pit latrines were emptied and the waste was disposed of properly. Other efforts supported by the grant include public awareness campaigns and community- level sanitation and hygiene monitoring to ensure sustained change in household behaviors and sanitation improvements. Both projects are fully on track to meet their PDOs.

JSDF grants to Liberia (on track to meet its PDO) and Sierra Leone (approved in FY17) are addressing the psychosocial and mental health impact of the Ebola virus disease (EVD) crisis and building psychosocial health and resilience at the individual and community levels. The Liberia project is targeting about 19,000 beneficiaries, while the Sierra Leone project aims to reach 50,000 people. To date in Liberia, nearly 2,000 health care workers have received training on responding to the psychosocial impacts of EVD.

Section 9 provides details on outcomes of in-progress or completed projects that have assessments and data to show. This section also presents information on *Cash Transfer Program for Vulnerable Children,* the grant to Togo that closed in July 2017. It highlights JSDF's success in reaching children at risk in Northern Togo through immediate cash support.

Six projects provided livelihood support to disadvantaged groups, including fishers, artisan miners, urban and rural women, persons with disabilities and current or potential migrant workers. The other grants are linked to the thematic priorities of improved nutrition and early childhood development, inclusive education and environmentally sustainable agricultural practices. The PDOs were achieved for all projects and most outcome indicators exceeded their targets.

Lessons Learned

The closed grants provide the following key lessons:

- Some grants demonstrated the scope for building on lessons from piloting and other innovative efforts. They have helped to inform national policies that address the multi-dimensional aspects of poverty and vulnerability. While developing linkages to national policies can be difficult, the grant for Bangladesh, *Safe Migration for Bangladeshi Workers,* is an encouraging example. Meanwhile, the following grants have been scaled up into projects financed by WBG:
  - Djibouti: *Enhancing Income Opportunities*
  - Comoros: *Project on Coastal Resources Co-Management for Sustainable Livelihoods*
  - Liberia: *Supporting Psychological Health and Resilience*
  - Togo: *Cash Transfer Program for Vulnerable Children*
  - Uganda: *Northern Uganda Business Support Project*

- The outside support from donors in conducting evaluations and monitoring is valuable. It helps inform national policies and supports scaling up. For example, UNICEF conducted an impact evaluation of the Togo grant. The Asian Development Bank supported third-party monitoring of the social accountability processes put in place by the JSDF grant to Cambodia, *Early Childhood Care and Development for Floating Villages.*
- Timely project restructuring can contribute significantly to successful PDO achievement. During implementation, changes in circumstances may emerge requiring the need to reassess project scope, time horizon, and ability to meet the PDOs. In response to these changes, WBG task teams and implementing agencies may agree to restructure the project. Midterm reviews provide the most appropriate opportunity for restructuring. Hence, implementation and supervision teams are urged to use midterm restructurings to put implementation back on track.
- Most grants faced implementation capacity challenges. Building the capacity of implementing agencies to execute WBG-administered projects is often challenging. Task teams may wish to apply country-specific project readiness filters for WBG-funded projects to ensure an efficient start to implementation and to avoid delays in securing key personnel for implementation units. In addition, project launches offer opportunities for conducting preliminary training on the administrative, fiduciary, safeguard, and technical aspects of project management required under JSDF grant agreements.
- Developing successful partnerships between implementing agencies and locally based NGOs or grassroots organizations is a cornerstone of the JSDF program. A look at closed projects shows the key role of grassroots volunteers and local providers in carrying out microprojects and training/outreach programs, particularly in remote areas and among marginalized communities. Following the closure of some projects, however, arrangements were unclear for the continued monitoring of newly learned empowerment practices in order to sustain grant achievements. Task teams and implementing agencies should explore incentives to encourage the provision of small bridge funding by local government or other donors as a way to supplement local capacity until financing for scaling up or replication becomes available.

Japan Visibility

The JSDF program remains committed to enhancing the visibility of Japan's generous contribution. All project-related documents, videos, and press releases include JSDF and Japanese government logos. Japanese embassy officials are invited to participate in project-related ceremonies, including signing ceremonies, launch events and field visits. During oversight missions, the JSDF program management team meets with embassy officials and representatives of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) to brief them on the team's observations about grant implementation progress.

1. INTRODUCTION TO THE JSDF PROGRAM

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

JSDF is a collaborative development effort between the government of Japan and the WBG. It was established to mitigate the far-reaching effects of the global financial crises of the late 1990s on the poorest and most vulnerable groups. Initially envisioned as a mechanism for getting direct grant assistance to the most disadvantaged groups in countries hardest hit by the global crises, the program was subsequently broadened to support innovative activities benefitting the most disadvantaged groups in eligible developing countries. The modest-sized project and capacity-building grants support initiatives and pilot approaches that could provide rapid results in poverty alleviation while fostering long-term social development. Through its support for pilot projects with demonstrable benefits and sustainable outcomes, JSDF promotes the use of innovative methods that can be scaled up or replicated with funding from recipient governments, WBG, or other donors to reach larger groups of marginalized and highly vulnerable people.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW: CONTRIBUTIONS, ALLOCATIONS, AND DISBURSEMENTS SINCE FUND INCEPTION

Contributions to the JSDF since its inception 17 years ago amounted to $815.82 million,[1] of which allocations to JSDF grants amounted to $652.74 million (or 80 percent).[2] Cumulative disbursements amounted to $533 million, which is 82 percent of the

[1] The WBG Trust Funds and Partner Relations (DFTPR) department provided all the data for this report.
[2] This figure represents all recipient grants, Bank-executed supervision, and Seed fund grants.

Table 1.1
Financial Overview of JSDF from FY00 to FY17 (US$ millions)

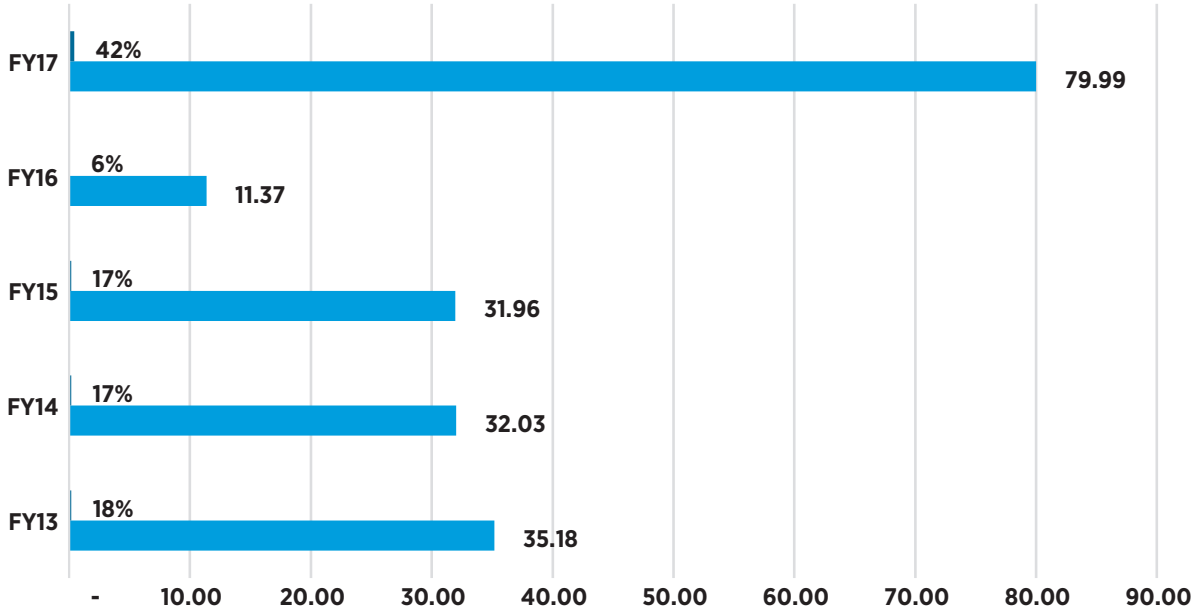
Contribution	
Inception to FY17	815.82
FY13–17	190.53
FY17	79.99
FY17 Unallocated Balance	**246.10**
Allocation	
Inception to FY17	652.74
FY13–17	137.99
FY17	10.24
Disbursement*	
Inception to FY17	533.02
FY13–17	207.04
FY17	27.03

total allocations. The unallocated balance amounts to $246.1 million, although most of this amount has been committed against activities in the preparation pipeline. The details are outlined in Table 1.1 below.

FY13–17 CONTRIBUTIONS

During the past five years (FY13–17), the Government of Japan contributed a total of $190.53 million to the JSDF. Contribution trend for this period is outlined in Figure 1.1 below. The FY13–15 contributions showed a declining trend at an average rate of 4.5 percent per year ($1.61 million in value) but declined sharply at a rate of 64 percent from FY15 to FY16 ($31.96 million to $11.37 million). This decline can be attributed to FY16–17 contributions being temporarily deposited in the Japan Donor Balance Account pending the establishment of the JSDF Supplemental Arrangement. This also explains the much higher contribution of $79.99 million in FY17 as a portion of this contribution was received in FY16 but was posted in the system in FY17.

Figure 1.1
JSDF Contributions - FY13–17 (US$ million)



TYPES OF JSDF PROGRAM GRANTS

The JSDF program currently provides the following types of grants:

- **Regular Program grants**: These grants finance innovative activities that provide direct benefits to disadvantaged communities. They fall under two categories:
  - Pilot project grants target poor and underserved groups not reached by mainstream programs through innovative approaches that deliver short-term results.
  - Capacity-building grants empower and strengthen local communities, NGOs, CSOs, and other stakeholders. The grants help build these groups' organizational and institutional capacities through the learning-by-doing approach, so they can better engage with and support the development of JSDF target groups.
- **Special Program grants:** These grants are designed to respond to emergency crisis events, such as natural catastrophes or post-conflict needs. Currently, one such program is under implementation—the Afghanistan Special Program. Aimed at supporting reconstruction and laying the foundations of community-level government, the program supports the provision of social services, promotes productive infrastructure projects, fosters community-managed execution, and instills community governance. Under the Afghanistan program, one grant—*Afghan Women's Economic Empowerment*—valued at $2.74 million, was approved in FY17.
- **Emergency Program grants**: This program was introduced in 2010 and phased out in 2014. Project and capacity-building grants under this program are designed to help the poorest and most vulnerable groups cope with the global food, fuel, and financial crises of the last decade. Of the six grants—totaling $18.28 million—that were part of the FY17 portfolio, two closed during the year. The remaining four grants, totaling $12.7 million, are expected to close within the next couple of years.
- **Seed Fund grants**: JSDF is anchored in community-driven development (CDD) principles. CDD principles require an effective participatory approach to designing project proposals. Extensive consultations with potential beneficiary communities and other key stakeholders are critical for ensuring project ownership and effectiveness. This program provides grants of up to $75,000 to WBG task teams to assist in the consultation processes associated with project design, in collaboration with recipient governments, direct beneficiaries (such as communities), or other stakeholders (such as NGOs).
- **JSDF-GDN collaboration**: Since 2010, the government of Japan has financed GDN's annual Global Development Awards and Medals Competition through the Japan Policy and Human Resources Development (PHRD) Fund. The competition includes the Japanese Award for the Most Innovative Development Project (MIDP) and the Japanese Award for Outstanding Research on Development (ORD). The MIDP awards are provided to NGOs whose early stage projects embody a fresh approach and a high potential for development impact for the poor in developing countries. The ORD competition supports and enhances the research capacity of developing countries. MIDP's first prize winner is eligible to apply for a JSDF grant of up to $200,000.

Table 1.2
JSDF Grants Approved by Type FY13–FY17 (US$ million)

	FY13		FY14		FY15		FY16		FY17	
Grant Type	**Number**	**Amount**	**Number**	**Amount**	**Number**	**Amount**	**Number**	**Amount**	**Number**	**Amount**
Regular Program										
Project and Capacity Building	5	14.20	6	18.00	5	14.69	7	31.70	6	17.97
Emergency Window	8	21.78	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Afghanistan Window	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3.00
Other Grants										
Seed Fund	5	0.23	6	0.30	5	0.25	4	0.30	6	0.45
TOTAL	**18**	**36.21**	**12**	**18.30**	**10**	**14.94**	**11**	**32.00**	**13**	**21.42**

JSDF GRANTS APPROVALS

As of FY12, the JSDF program was fully integrated into the World Bank's investment project financing process, in accordance with the guidelines for the Bank's Small Recipient-Executed Trust-Funded grants. These guidelines follow a two-stage proposal vetting process underpinned by WBG institutional governance procedures, which require the endorsement of the relevant country directors at each stage. The government of Japan has the final approval authority at each stage. In addition, with an eye toward donor harmonization and building synergies while avoiding duplication of development efforts, the Japanese embassy in the recipient country, along with JICA country representatives are extensively consulted during the project design and other preparation stages.

Between FY13 and FY17, 64 grants, totaling $122.87 million, were approved. Twenty-six Seed Fund grants, totaling $1.53 million, were awarded. The remaining funds were allocated to the Regular Program and to the Afghanistan and Emergency windows (see Table 1.2).

2. FY17 PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

OVERVIEW: FY17 PORTFOLIO OF RECIPIENT-EXECUTED GRANTS

The FY17 portfolio included 47 recipient-executed grants, valued at $129.29 million. The portfolio was made up of active and approved grants as well as those that closed during the fiscal year. Of the total, 11 grants, valued at $29.35 million, closed during the year. Table 2.1 shows that 40 grants—85 percent of the portfolio—fell under the Regular program. One grant under the Afghanistan Special Program and six grants funded under the Emergency window were part of the FY17 portfolio.

Table 2.1
JSDF Portfolio of Approved Recipient-Executed Grants, by Type and Status[3] (US$ millions)

	Regular Program		Afghanistan Window		Emergency Window		Total	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Closed in FY17	9	23.77	–	0.00	2	5.58	11	29.35
Active	31	84.50	1	2.74	4	12.70	36	99.94
TOTAL	**40**	**108.27**	**1**	**2.74**	**6**	**18.28**	**47**	**129.29**

Disbursements

The aggregate disbursements for the 47 grants in the FY17 portfolio stood at $70.62 million—55 percent of the total allocation (Table 2.2). In FY16, the portfolio consisted of 70 grants valued at $191.11 million, with disbursements amounting to $109.51 million, or about 57 percent of the allocation.

[3] The portfolio includes approved projects that have been declared effective.

Table 2.2
FY17 Portfolio: Cumulative Disbursement Performance of Active and Closed Grants by Region

Region	Number of Grants	Total Grant Amount (US$ millions)	Total Grant Amount Disbursed (US$ millions)	Disbursement (%)
Africa (AFR)	17	46.24	27.92	60
East Asia and Pacific (EAP)	8	21.60	12.04	56
Europe and Central Asia (ECA)	5	13.50	8.64	64
Latin America and Caribbean (LCR)	4	10.55	7.54	71
Middle East and North Africa (MNA)	5	13.62	3.90	29
South Asia (SAR)	8	23.78	10.58	44
TOTAL	**47**	**129.29**	**70.62**	**55**

Table 2.2 provides a regional breakdown of FY17 allocations and disbursements. The Africa region received the largest number of grants. These grants had a 60 percent disbursement rate and totaled $46.24 million. The Latin America and the Caribbean region received the smallest number of grants, with a total value of $10.55 million and a 71 percent disbursement rate.

Disbursement performance varies by grant status, as shown in Table 2.3. The disbursements for all active grants amounted to $102.16 million, representing 45 percent of the allocation. Closed grant

Table 2.3
Disbursement Performance by Region and Grant Status

	Active			Closed		
Region	Grant Amount (US$ millions)	Disbursement (US$ millions)	Disbursement (%)	Grant Amount (US$ millions)	Disbursement (US$ millions)	Disbursement (%)
AFR	37.79	19.87	53	8.45	8.04	95
EAP	16.29	6.74	41	5.31	5.31	100
ECA	10.83	5.99	55	2.67	2.65	99
LCR	7.77	4.77	61	2.78	2.77	100
MNA	8.28	0.80	10	5.34	3.11	58
SAR	21.2	8.16	38	2.6	2.4	94
TOTAL	**102.16**	**46.33**	**45**	**27.13**	**24.30**	**90**

disbursement stood at $24.3 million, representing 90 percent of the allocation. In the preceding year, the disbursement rate was 49 percent for active grants and 91 percent for closed grants.

FY17 PORTFOLIO OF APPROVED GRANTS

In FY17, JSDF approved 13 grants, totaling $21.43 million. These grants fell under the Afghanistan, Regular (Table 2.4), and Seed Fund (Table 2.5) programs.

Table 2.4
Regular Program Grants Approved in FY17

Trust Fund number	Grant Name	Country	Region	Total Grant Amount (US$ millions)
TF0A4858	Maternal Child Nutrition Enhancement Project	Burundi	AFR	2.98
TF0A4745	Peri-Urban Vegetables Value Chain Project	Ghana	AFR	3.00
TF0A3526	Building Resilience to Food and Nutrition Insecurity Shocks	Senegal	AFR	3.00
TF0A4737	Strengthening Community Mobilization and Local Council Service Delivery in the Post-Ebola Context	Sierra Leone	AFR	3.00
TF0A5035	Engaging Communities for Better Schools in the Kyrgyz Republic	Kyrgyz Republic	ECA	3.00
TF0A5365	Promoting the Inclusion of Conflict-Affected Iraqi Youth	Iraq	MENA	3.00
TOTAL			**6**	**17.98**

Table 2.5
Seed Fund Grants Approved in FY17

Name of Grant Proposal	Region	Grant Amount (US$)
Malawi Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture Pilot	AFR	72,000
Beneficiary and Stakeholder Consultation for the JSDF for Enhancing Poor People's Access to Basic Services through Citizen Engagement in Togo	AFR	75,000
Japan Social Development Fund for Enhancing Poor People's Access to Basic Services through Citizen Engagement in Togo	AFR	75,000
Nigeria's Demographic Dividend: The Role of Community Leaders	AFR	75,000
Moldova: Improving Access to Justice for the Vulnerable	ECA	75,000
Improving livelihoods of Miskito Indigenous Peoples	LAC	75,000
TOTAL	**6**	**447,000**

Regular Program Grants

Six grants, totaling $17.98 million, were approved under the JSDF Regular Program. By comparison, FY16 Regular Program approvals totaled $31.7 million, for seven grants, including an unusually large grant for Myanmar. The FY17 grants support activities in JSDF's thematic areas of livelihood support, nutrition and early childhood development, inclusive education, and basic health and sanitation services.

Afghanistan Special Program

In FY17, a $3 million grant to support women's economic empowerment was approved under the Afghanistan Special Program. Previous JSDF grants have benefited Afghan women, however, the newly approved *Afghan Women's Economic Empowerment* project targets mostly poor women in select rural and peri-urban areas, with the goal of helping them access livelihood opportunities and income improvements.

Seed Fund Grants

JSDF Seed Fund grants are awarded to WBG task teams. The grants support consultation processes with stakeholders, especially targeted beneficiaries at the local level. Such consultations are aimed at ensuring project ownership and alignment of activities with the most important needs and vulnerabilities of the targeted beneficiaries. Because JSDF focuses on disadvantaged groups who typically live in remote or difficult to access rural and marginal urban areas, inclusive consultations require special outreach activities. Engagement also requires a participatory approach in the design and selection of investments to be financed by the grant. Thus, the involvement of local NGOs and other community organizations is essential during the design and preparation phase to ensure maximum effectiveness and sustainability.

Six Seed Fund grants, totaling $0.45 million were awarded in FY17 (Table 2.5). In FY16, four such grants, totaling $0.3 million were approved. The FY17 grants are aimed at supporting the consultative design and preparation of project proposals in the thematic areas of livelihood support, improved nutrition, legal services, and local governance. See Annex 2 for specific grant objectives.

Fifth Tokyo International Conference for African Development: Implementation of the Action Plan

The government of Japan provided $30 million to support the implementation of the 2013–17 TICAD V Action Plan. In particular, the allocation supports the Africa Growth Initiative and global health and job creation through two JSDF programs, detailed below.

Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN)

The TICAD V Action Plan included an allocation of $20 million for technical assistance to address infant and maternal mortality as well as malnutrition, in coordination with projects under the World Bank-administered SUN Trust Fund. In FY17, two grants to Burundi and Senegal, totaling $5.98 million, were approved under the SUN program. Currently, four projects in the Africa region, valued at $12 million, are under preparation. Table 2.6 provides details of approved and pipeline projects under the SUN program. See Annex 3 for specific project objectives.

Table 2.6
JSDF SUN Program: FY17Approved and Pipeline Projects

Project Name	Amount (US$ millions)
Approved	
Burundi: Maternal Child Nutrition Enhancement	2.98
Senegal: Building Resilience to Food and Nutrition Insecurity Shocks	3.00
Subtotal	**5.98**
Pipeline	
Cote d'Ivoire: Support to Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture and Capacity Building of Small and Marginal Farmers	3.00
Ethiopia: Promoting Young Women's Livelihoods and Nutrition	3.00
Ghana: Improved Feeding Practices for First 1,000 Days	3.00
Malawi: Adolescent Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture Pilot	3.00
Subtotal	**12.00**
Total	**17.98**

Support for the Reintegration of Ex-Combatants Program

This program received a $10 million allocation to address the unemployment issues faced by ex-combatants through training and capacity-building programs. The goal is to help these former combatants effectively reintegrate into communities and civil society. As of FY17, three projects—two in the Democratic Republic of Congo and one in South Sudan —totaling $9 million are under preparation towards funding approval. See Table 2.7 for details. Annex 4 provides the specific project objectives.

JSDF-Global Development Network Collaboration Program

Funded by the government of Japan through the PHRD Fund, the Global Development Awards and Medals Competition is organized by GDN in collaboration with JSDF. The competition was established to support the development of economics and social science researchers and to fund

Table 2.7
FY17 Project Pipeline: Support for the Reintegration of Ex-Combatants Program

Name of Project under Preparation	Amount (US$ millions)
Democratic Republic of Congo: Social Cohesion and Livelihoods Support Project in Province Orientale	3.00
Republic of Congo: Support for Sustainable Livelihoods Promotion Project in the Pool Department	3.00
South Sudan: Economic Empowerment Training for Conflict-Affected Youth	3.00
Total	**9.00**

innovative social development projects that benefit marginalized groups in developing countries. The government of Japan supports two awards: the Japanese Awards for Outstanding Research on Development (ORD) and the Japanese Award for Most Innovative Development Project (MIDP), which is linked to the JSDF. The MIDP awards have contributed to the expansion of award-winning institutions' development activities. In judging submissions, the competition looks for geographic receptiveness, comprehensiveness, innovation, sustainability, and replicability.

As of FY17, JSDF grants that have emerged from MIDP winners have reached 156,207 beneficiaries—3,700 percent higher than the baseline target of 4,500. Section 10 provides details of MIDP's outreach results.

ASSESSING GRANT PERFORMANCE

JSDF measures a grant's progress towards PDO achievement by comparing the actual values of PDO outcome indicators to their respective targets at project completion. The outcome indicators and target values are determined by task teams in collaboration with the implementing agencies at the design and preparation stages. In some cases, refinements or modifications of the indicators and target values are carried out during the implementation period—often at midterm—to address emerging development challenges on the ground.

The WBG task team leaders (TTLs) responsible for supervising grant implementation provide their overall assessments of performance toward achieving PDOs. They also monitor implementation progress by completing implementation status reports (ISRs), which are then reviewed by WBG management. In the ISRs, TTLs and teams assess progress toward PDO achievements, implementation pace, and implementation quality using a ranking system: highly satisfactory, satisfactory, moderately satisfactory, moderately unsatisfactory, unsatisfactory, and highly unsatisfactory. Use of ISRs aligns the reporting on JSDF grant performance with the reporting process on WBG operational projects.

Details on the performance of FY17 active grants provided in this annual report are based on the most recently filed ISRs. Details on the performance of grants that closed in FY17 are based either on final ISRs or on the implementation completion reports (ICRs) that TTLs are required to submit following project closure. The assessments for PDO achievement and implementation progress are made in accordance with the ISR ranking systems.

Involvement of Non-Profits and Civil Society as Implementing Agency

The JSDF program encourages the participation of NGOs and CSOs in the planning, preparation, and implementation of grants. Experience has shown that established NGOs/CSOs can reach the poorest of the poor in ways that could be challenging to central governments.

Under the JSDF program, an NGO or CSO can be both the recipient and the implementing agency, although sometimes, depending on a country's laws or a government's preference, a governmental agency could be the recipient and the NGO/CSO could serve as the implementing agency. Joint NGO/CSO- recipient government implementations also are a possibility. Central governments may act as recipients and pass-through agents for the funds; however, JSDF prefers to have local governments act as implementing agencies. In FY17, 53 percent of the grants in the portfolio were implemented by NGOs, 36 percent by central government agencies, and 11 percent by other entities, such as municipalities, joint central government/ NGOs, and state governments.

Measuring Outcomes Based on JSDF's Thematic Priorities

JSDF is unique in its ability to adjust the program as needed and in a timely manner. This agility enables rapid response to the emerging development needs of poor and marginalized groups as they cope with poverty, food insecurity, natural disasters, conflicts, and environmental challenges. The JSDF program focuses on seven results-focused development thematic areas that are largely aligned with WBG's core sector indicators.[4]

Table 2.8 offers examples of this measurement matrix, aligned with JSDF's themes. It shows several of the key performance indicators that have been identified to assess the achievements of project activities implemented under each theme. For more on JSDF's program-level results framework, see Section 11.

[4] In a World Bank-funded project, a core sector indicator is an outcome or output indicator that can be measured and monitored at the project level and can be aggregated across projects and countries for corporate reporting. The use of core sector indicators in project results frameworks is mandatory for World Bank-financed operations, including recipient-executed trust fund projects such as the JSDF.

Table 2.8
JSDF Thematic Focus Areas and Performance Indicators

Thematic Area	Performance Indicator
Livelihood support	Improved access to employment and livelihood opportunities for poor and vulnerable people
Improved Nutrition and Early Childhood Development	Improved access to basic health and nutritional services, particularly for adolescent girls, pregnant women, lactating mothers, infants and children under 5
Inclusive Education	Improved basic education opportunities for girls, children in remote rural areas, and children with disabilities
Environmentally Sustainable Agricultural Practices and Adaption to Climate Change	Increased agricultural productivity for small and marginal farmers; environmentally sustainable farming methods encouraged
Legal Services and Local Governance	Increased knowledge of legal rights and increased access to mechanisms for enforcement of those rights by poor and vulnerable people; improved community engagement and local government capacity
Basic Sanitation and Health Services	Increased access to better health and sanitation services
Community-Level Disaster Risk Management	Increased community-level disaster risk preparedness

The grants in the FY17 portfolio adhere to the strategic framework of the program. The projects are innovative as they introduce new approaches or ideas to development. They directly respond to the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable groups. They demonstrate the potential for rapid results and delivery of benefits to targeted stakeholders. Equally important, the projects empower local communities and governments, NGOs, and disadvantaged groups, while promoting stakeholder participation and ownership of the design and activities.

The sections that follow provide details on the development results of specific projects, organized by JSDF thematic area, covering all themes except disaster risk management, since all JSDF projects under this theme closed prior to FY17.

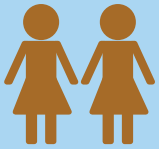
3. LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT

OVERVIEW

The ongoing and newly approved grants in FY17 under the livelihood support thematic area provide access to gainful employment for the poorest and most vulnerable groups in rural and urban communities. They target women, youth, ethnic communities, persons with disabilities, artisans, former combatants, poor farmers, and families returning after conflict. Various approaches have been piloted or adopted to achieve the objectives of supporting the livelihoods of the disadvantaged groups, including community managed initiatives, nature-based livelihoods, youth-led enterprises, business development services, small works at cultural sites, and vocational training.

ACHIEVING DEVELOPMENT RESULTS
LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT

1.1 million direct beneficiaries; 60 percent female



10,387 beneficiaries started new employment/ businesses

5,414 beneficiaries in Cote d'Ivoire prepared business plans

81 percent of target community groups in Ghana developed business plans

41,452 persons received skills training and business management support

33 percent average increase in incomes for target households in Georgia

AFRICA REGION

COTE D'IVOIRE: Social Inclusion and Improvement in Livelihoods of Youth, Vulnerable Women, and Handicapped in Post-Conflict Western Cote d'Ivoire

Grant amount: $2.7 million

Trust Fund number: TF015096

Development objective: To create better livelihoods for vulnerable and marginalized groups in the Western provinces of Cote d'Ivoire through increased productivity and strengthened social cohesion.

Residents of the western provinces of Cote d'Ivoire suffered from years of recurring conflict. Displaced populations—including youth, widows, young mothers, the handicapped, and ex-combatants who have demilitarized—returned to the home villages that they had abandoned due to the violence, but on return, they found very few opportunities to earn a living. The JSDF grant supports the development of revenue-generating cooperative/community subprojects that would result in sustainable income streams, based on market demand. It also supports capacity building programs to foster social cohesion.

Status: Implementation is on track towards meeting the PDO, as outlined in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1
Project Results: Social Inclusion and Improvement in Livelihoods of Youth, Vulnerable Women, and Handicapped in Post-Conflict Western Cote d'Ivoire

Key Outcome Indicators	Results to Date	Target
Direct project beneficiaries	7,704	8,000
Number of target beneficiaries who started individual or group micro-enterprises, either directly or through graduation from group projects or skills training/apprenticeships	5,134	7,000
Number of functioning value chains	741	150
Number of communities/villages that have implemented successful revenue generating activities/projects	263	280
Number of active micro savings accounts	1,367	1,500
Number of target beneficiaries aware of the project and project investments	10,170	8,000

The following activities have contributed to the achievement of the PDO:

- At 5,414, the number of beneficiaries who have developed viable business plans exceeded the target of 4,000.
- At 8,248, the number of beneficiaries who have received training in social cohesion, basic entrepreneurship, and cross-cutting life skills exceeded the target of 6,500.
- The market study carried out under the project identified opportunities for revenue generation in the various project sites. Opportunities identified include agriculture production and distribution/sales of household and agriculture products. The data derived from the market study informed the business plans developed by the beneficiaries.
- Of the registered beneficiaries who have started microenterprises in the 93 project sites, 26 percent are participating in the reimbursable semi-credit mechanism and 19 percent in the village savings and credit association plan.
- Five local radio stations are actively participating in the project's communications component to promote shared community values.

GHANA: Support Rural Income Generation of the Poorest in the Upper East Region

Grant amount: $2.75 million

Trust Fund number: TF017344

Development objective: To improve the incomes of extremely poor households by helping them manage their small farm and non-farm activities in more productive and sustainable ways.

The project is piloting a participatory approach designed to provide technical and business skills and small grants to extremely poor households located in rural communities in six districts of Ghana's Upper East Region. Most of the people in the region are very poor and lack access to poverty alleviation programs. The target households receive support through programs aimed at building skills relevant to their daily activities, while small grants are designed to help beneficiaries increase their productivity.

Status: Implementation is on track toward meeting the PDO. This comes despite some initial delays due to limited project management capacity at the district level. The results achieved to date are shown in Table 3.2.

The following activities have contributed to the achievement of the PDO:

- A total of 4,221 beneficiaries—across all eight targeted districts—were selected and trained in various income generating activities. Of that figure, 4,194 beneficiaries (representing 150 CIGs) completed the cash grant application processes.

Table 3.2
Project Results: Support Rural Income Generation of the Poorest in Ghana's Upper East Region

Key Outcome Indicators	Results to Date (%)	Target (%)
Percent of community interest groups (CIGs) that complete business management training	79.4	95
Percent of CIGs that develop viable group business plans to support members' income generating activities	80.7	95
Percentage of sales revenues achieved compared to sales revenues forecasted in business plans, after one year of follow-up advisory services	153.5	50

- Of the $1.05 million allocated for cash grants, 75 percent was disbursed as first-tranche grants to 4,194 beneficiaries. Second-tranche grants were disbursed to 3,023 beneficiaries (out of the 4,194) from 82 CIGs in six districts. Second-tranche grants to the remaining 68 CIGs are being processed.
- By March 2017, 90 of 150 CIGs in four districts received follow-up advisory services, with the remaining to be completed by July 2017.
- Implementation to date provides the following lessons:
  - Focusing on dominant local enterprise/livelihood activities that guarantee availability of raw materials and a ready market creates advantages.
  - Use of local trainers has ensured continuous mentoring and oversight, as well as sustainability.
  - Use of the community-based targeting (CBT) process instead of the lengthy beneficiary selection/enrollment process has reduced the time required to identify and enroll beneficiaries.

Cash grants are provided to beneficiaries following biometric identity verification.

MAURITANIA: Sustainable Livelihoods for Returnees and Host Communities in the Senegal River Valley

Grant amount: $2.85 million

Trust Fund number: TF016495

Development Objective: To improve access to livelihood support for returnees and host communities and to enhance conflict prevention and risk management mechanisms in the Senegal River Valley areas of Brakna and Trarza.

The grant is addressing food insecurity by:

- Providing production inputs for vulnerable households (especially women and youth).
- Establishing community-based organizations (CBOs) to work with the households in identifying, developing, implementing, and evaluating their own community development plans.
- Promoting social cohesion efforts through stronger community structures.

Returnees and host community members perform a trial run on a new rice husker provided by JSDF's Sustainable Livelihoods for Returnee and Host Communities in the Senegal River Valley project. Rice production is one of the main livelihood crops produced along the Senegal River Valley in Mauritania.

Female beneficiaries from mixed returnee-host community households of Tekess Coumba receive light agricultural equipment for use in their household gardens.

Status: Implementation is on track toward meeting the PDO, as outlined in Table 3.3. In 2017, the Mauritanian government demonstrated firm support for scaling up the grant activities by providing counterpart funding and requesting IDA financing for a follow-on project.

The following activities have contributed to the achievement of the PDO:

- Twenty-four CBOs were established or strengthened and registered as cooperatives with formal recognition by the federal Ministry of the Interior.
- 1,063 women and youth in target communities received vocational training and capacity building for income-generating activities.
- Communities learned about and received training on community procurement guidelines in the implementation of 2,186 subgrants. Communities set up procurement committees to purchase livelihood assets on behalf of beneficiaries, in accordance with defined procedures.
- Two beneficiaries from each target community received training in agricultural extension, food processing, preservation, and techniques to improve agricultural productivity and safeguards management. The beneficiaries will share the training with other members of their communities with the support of CBOs.
- Studies on land tenure, access to finance, and conflict management were completed.

Table 3.3
Project Results: Mauritania: Sustainable Livelihoods for Returnees and Host Communities in the Senegal River Valley

Key Outcome Indicators	Results to Date	Target
Increase in average household revenues from livestock herding activities in target communities	205,774	49,550
Increase in average household revenues from agriculture activities	166,207	147,565
Proportion of target households with access to credit	37.5%	70%
Decrease in proportion of target households reporting cases of conflict in previous 12 months	16%	18.27%
Direct project beneficiaries	24,515	24,800
Increase in average household revenue from IGA activities (marketing and non-agriculture)	279,897	94,705
Number of communities that designed community development plans	24	24

UGANDA: Northern Uganda Business Support Project

Grant amount: $2.86 million

Trust Fund number: TF0A2643

Development Objective: To improve and sustain the household incomes of the vulnerable poor through provision of business management support services to existing and new community interest groups (CIGs) in four pilot districts: Kitgum, Gulu, Nebbi, and Soroti.

The project pilot's participatory approach is designed to provide business management skills and follow-up business advisory services to CIGs. The goal is to ensure the sustainability of the income generation activities in the target districts. Business management skills training and follow-up business management advisory services also are provided to the target groups. This will help improve productivity and quality and enable collaborative marketing efforts, all with the aim of enhancing income-generating activities.

Status: The project was recently declared effective so actual data on the outcome indicators are not yet available.

The following activities are expected to contribute to PDO achievement:

- Close to 530 savings groups, constituting 14,022 beneficiaries—75 percent of whom are women—in four districts were selected.
- Several initiatives are underway:
  - informational outreach to stakeholders and beneficiaries at the district level
  - training of subcounty implementation support teams

Table 3.4
Project Results: Northern Uganda Business Support Project

Key Outcome Indicators	Target (%)
Percent of community interest groups (CIGs) that completed business management training and produced business plans	80
Percent of CIGs that implemented their business plans	70
Sales revenues attainment compared to sales revenues forecasted in the business plan after one year of follow-up advisory services	50
Increase in the household incomes of existing and new CIG members who completed business management skills training, produced business plans, and received one year of follow-up business advisory services	80
CIGs that reinvested savings in new capital assets to expand operations	25

A question-and-answer session on JSDF implementation with community members and the Northern Uganda Support Action Fund's household grants specialist as a community facilitator interprets.

- training of beneficiary groups
- market study

- The recipient has requested a restructuring of the project to align its implementation with the IDA-funded Northern Uganda Support Action Fund. The restructuring will involve:
  - change in the target groups from CIGs to savings groups, leading to an increase in the target number of beneficiaries from 3,600 to 10,240
  - modification of the vehicle for providing financial support to village revolving funds instead of grants and CIG revolving funds.

EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC REGION

PHILIPPINES: Community Enterprise Development as a Pathway Out of Poverty

Grant amount: $2.93 million

Trust Fund number: TF012886

Development Objective: To improve the livelihood and quality of life for poor households in the target municipalities through increased income and access to financial services, development of community-driven enterprises linked to markets, and local economic development support.

The project is a pilot of the social enterprise approach to serve the poorest socioeconomic groups at the so-called "bottom of the pyramid." The pilot is taking place in six poor and marginalized municipalities that participate in the national CDD program. Access by the targeted poor municipalities to existing business development services and microfinance institutions is enhanced by building the capacity of poor households to identify, develop, and manage enterprise development activities that are linked to the market and economic plans of municipalities.

Status: The project is fairly on track towards PDO achievement, as outlined in Table 3.5.

Table 3.5
Project Results: Philippines: Community Enterprise Development as a Pathway Out of Poverty

Key Outcome Indicators	Results to Date	Target
Increase in access to financial services for poor households	1/	30%
Number of community enterprise products linked to an institutional market	6	6
Number of local economic plans improved/revised/enhanced, reflecting support to community enterprises	3	4

1/Not yet available

The following activities have contributed to PDO achievement:

- Six vibrant community enterprise associations, totaling 4,336 individuals and 264 clusters, were created in the pilot sites.
- To overcome operational challenges, the implementing agency contracted with a national civil society organization, PinoyME Foundation, as a managing partner to assist with implementation.
- A tailored market strategy based on an area-specific market chain study and a series of test-marketing exercises were developed for each pilot municipality. The community enterprise association for each pilot site developed a common product that is linked to the market (institutional buyer) and supported by the municipality's economic development program. The community enterprise associations prepared proposals for scale-up operations to support product consolidation, making use of their common service facilities.
- From each of the six pilot groups, one community enterprise association was selected to receive a capacity-building or start-up grant. Partnerships were formed between two pilot associations and microfinance institutions for the provision of financial services.
- Close to 1,500 community members—out of a target of 6,000— received training in financial literacy.

Unloading salt for coconut farmers. The community enterprise association was able to mobilize the support of the Philippine Coconut Authority to provide the salt to farmers.

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA REGION

GEORGIA: Empowering Local Community Entrepreneurs

Grant amount: $2.50 million

Trust Fund number: TF018661

Development Objective: To support employment generation and increase household incomes for targeted poor and vulnerable communities in the Kakheti and Imereti regions by helping them

- Start/grow micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises in the tourism sector.
- Implement small works in the vicinity of cultural heritage sites.

The Kakheti and Imereti regions are inhabited by internally displaced persons, Georgia's most prominent vulnerable group. Most of these people were displaced in the early 1990s, as a result of conflict in Abkhazia and South Ossetia. A smaller number were displaced during the conflict with the Russian Federation over South Ossetia in 2008.

Status: The project is fairly on track toward meeting the PDO, as outlined in Table 3.6.

Table 3.6
Project Results: Georgia: Empowering Local Community Entrepreneurs

Key Outcome Indicators	Results to Date	Target
Number of micro, small, and medium enterprises started/expanded	513	500
Number of new jobs created	301	2,700
Increase in monthly income for participating households	32.8%	20%
Number of persons benefiting from technical assistance	1,369	500
Number of community sub grants implemented	15	35

The following activities have contributed to PDO achievement:

- The market and gender assessments under the project's first component were completed.
- Microgrants were awarded to 513 micro, small, and medium enterprises. Foreign exchange savings could yield funds for additional 50 microgrants.
- While 15 (out of a target 35 community) sub grants were implemented, another 17 were approved for implementation.

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN REGION

BELIZE: Promoting Sustainable Natural Resource-Based Livelihoods

Grant amount: $2.8 million

Trust Fund number: TF012901

Development Objective: To promote viable and sustainable natural resource-based livelihoods for participating communities in Belize, thereby reducing anthropogenic pressures on key natural resources.

The target beneficiaries, most of whom are ethnic indigenous groups, are located in the buffer zones of protected areas in the Cayo, Orange Walk and Toledo districts and in the coastal areas of the Corozal, Stann Creek, and Toledo districts. Poverty rates in these districts are as high as 46 percent. The grant supports:

- Development of community-based sustainable livelihoods in non-timber forest products near the selected protected areas.
- Innovative green livelihood models for fishing communities through mariculture development.
- Capacity building for community-based management of natural resources.

Status: The project is fairly on track towards PDO achievement, as outlined in Table 3.7.

Table 3.7
Project Results: Belize: Promoting Sustainable Natural Resource-Based Livelihoods

Key Outcome Indicators	Results to Date	Target
Increase in participants' household incomes, across eight locations, through sustainable community- and natural resource-based alternative livelihoods	16.81%	25%
Number of targeted communities with greater awareness about the importance of sustainable use of natural resources	25	25

The following activities have contributed to PDO achievement:

- The mobilization and capacity-building activities under the project's first component were completed.
- Natural resource awareness teams were established in eight protected areas.
- The capacity-building activities have reached 3,277 direct beneficiaries, compared to the target of 3,250.

- All 25 communities are actively participating in the management of their neighboring protected areas.
- Out of 17 livelihood subprojects, 11 are on track, with completion expected by grant closure. Eight subprojects have reported sales and an additional three are operational. The grants for the subprojects have supported business plan development, market analysis, training, and small infrastructure construction.
- Of the remaining six subprojects, one—the largest—is underway. Small infrastructure work was contracted out to the Community Baboon Sanctuary Women's Group, which is implementing the work.

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA REGION

DJIBOUTI: Enhancing Income Opportunities

Grant amount: $2.73 million

Trust Fund number: TF0A0350

Development Objective: To improve access to life skills, livelihood skills training, and finance for at least 3,000 low- and semi-skilled youth and women in the poor communities of Djibouti City, neighboring Arta, the northern region of Tadjoura, and the southern region of Ali Sabieh.

The project is testing the potential of complementary community-based livelihood approaches in sustainable income generation for the poor and the marginalized. The pilot strengthens community structures and helps poor youth gain access to and expand on income-generating activities by providing basic skills and financing. The project also seeks to increase the viability and income potential of women's economic activities by strengthening handicraft producer groups and integrating them into value chains.

Status: The project is fairly on track towards PDO achievement, as outlined in Table 3.8.

Table 3.8
Project Results: Djibouti: Enhancing Income Opportunities

Key Outcome Indicators	Results to Date	Target
Number of direct project beneficiaries	718	3,000
Average percent increase in sales achieved by target beneficiaries	N/A 1/	20%
Percent of beneficiaries that are linked to formal financial institutions	N/A1/	25%

1/ N/A connotes not yet available

The following activities have contributed to PDO achievement to date:

- Among the beneficiaries of the initial training, 46 livelihood groups were selected to receive cash transfers (143 beneficiaries). First-tranche payments were made through accounts opened at local microfinance institutions.
- The initial pilot training cycle, targeting eight localities, has doubled in scope, extending to 16 localities.
- An international NGO specializing in artisan development conducted an assessment mission in May 2017 as part of the project component focused on helping artisan women integrate into the value chain. A full market study is now underway. Technical training workshops to improve product designs will launch in two or three localities first, before scaling up in other communities.

IRAQ: Promoting the Inclusion of Conflict-Affected Iraqi Youth

Grant amount: $2.75 million

Trust Fund number: TF0A5365

Development Objective: To promote the social and economic inclusion of at least 3,000 conflict-affected Iraqi youth, ages 15–29, through engagement in entrepreneurship and youth-led community development activities.

The project is the second pilot to address the threats posed by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIS) toward youth in conflict-affected communities. It aims to build on the positive outcomes achieved by the first pilot, *Youth Livelihoods Development in Southern Iraq,* also funded by JSDF, which supported unemployed youth in homogenous communities in southern Iraq. This second grant is a trial of soft skills training, youth-led community development, and micro-entrepreneurship activities in conflict-affected communities. Targeted communities include youth from different social groups who were affected by the post-2014 confrontation with ISIS and diverse groups across Baghdad. Eventually the plan is to reach youth in the recovered areas of Tikrit and Diyala, depending on local security conditions.

Status: The grant was approved in May 2017. Conditions for reaching the project effectiveness stage include the preparation of an operations manual and establishment of a project management unit. The hiring of consultants for the project management unit is underway. Table 3.9 provides indicators on which the project's success will be measured. The activities as outlined in Table 3.9 are expected to contribute to PDO achievements.

Table 3.9
Project Indicators: Iraq: Promoting the Inclusion of Conflict-Affected Iraqi Youth

Key Outcome Indicators	Target
Percent increase in reported income of young people supported by project entrepreneurship activities	20%
Number of direct project beneficiaries	3,000
IDP beneficiaries	30%

SOUTH ASIA REGION

AFGHANISTAN: Afghan Women's Economic Empowerment

Grant amount: $2.74 million

Trust Fund number: TF0A4866

Development Objective: To increase and enhance the participation of female members of community-based savings groups in business support and income-generating activities in pilot areas of Afghanistan.

The project will pilot innovative community development council-level platforms and interventions for promoting women's economic empowerment, tailored to the local Afghan context. To be implemented over a three-year period, the pilots emphasize local participation and sustainability. They also will contribute to the development and success of the government's emerging national priority program on women's economic empowerment.

Key aspects of the project include:

- Forming cluster platforms for economic empowerment at the village level.
- Delivering training, business development services, and market access (stipends) to local female para-professionals/entrepreneurs and local business trainers so they can provide mentoring and business support services to beneficiaries.
- Increasing women's access to finance by helping cluster groups access seed grants to set up cluster-owned and sharia-compliant revolving loan funds.

The main beneficiaries of this grant are poor women in twelve districts of four provinces. The project expects to directly benefit approximately 4,700 people, about 70 percent of whom are female. The beneficiaries are members of about 470 savings groups linked to 47 community clusters set up through the project interventions. Table 3.10 features indicators and targets on which the project's PDO achievement will be measured.

Table 3.10
Project Indicators: Afghan Women's Economic Empowerment

Key Outcome Indicators	Target
Increase in share of direct beneficiaries participating in income-generating activities	10%
Increase in average annual earnings among direct beneficiaries	70% for females 35% for males
Number of beneficiaries directly participating in business support services and/or training through the project	4,200

INDIA: Creating Inclusive Business Models for Marginalized Tribal Communities in Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, and Jharkhand

Grant amount: $2.86 million

Trust Fund number: TF018040

Development Objective: To reduce poverty among the unemployed youth, women and other marginalized communities in the tribal regions of Odisha, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh by supporting and enhancing their traditional artisanal skills. In turn, this will lead to employment and sustainable livelihood opportunities.

Tribal communities in the three targeted states are among India's most vulnerable and isolated groups. Aimed at these communities, this project will support the development of community-owned indigenous enterprises that are rooted in traditional knowledge and skill sets. The project is testing out innovative approaches such as tribal art residencies, tribal wellness huts, mobile kiosks, and the introduction of two new product brands –"Jani" and "Jiva."

Table 3.11 offers details on indicators against which the project's achievement of its PDO will be measured.

Status: The project has faced some implementation challenges, briefly described here:

- The project management unit of the implementing agency had to contend with the resignations of the project manager, procurement manager, and some technical staff. Most of these positions have now been filled.
- To ensure a robust supply chain for the artisan communities supported by the project, the implementing agency must focus on:
  - increasing artisan outreach
  - conducting skills and design development training so that identified artisans can design more contemporary products

Table 3.11
Project Indicators: India: Creating Inclusive Business Models for Marginalized Tribal Communities in Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, and Jharkhand

Key Outcome Indicators	Target (%)
Percent increase in income for at least 50% of target artisan families as a result of developing new products	25
Percent increase in the number of days of employment through project interventions	25
Percent of new CBOs that are marketing through their Jiyo, Jani and Jiva brands	75 (or 8 CBOs)
Percent of target households that have accessed funds through the project, linkages with banks, or other financial resources	75
Percent increase in sales turnover by new CBOs as a result of project interventions	50

- developing and strengthening artisan institutions
- prioritizing marketing efforts, including local, business to consumer, and business to business.

NEPAL: Pro-Poor Urban Regeneration Pilot

Grant amount: $2.75 million

Trust Fund number: TF093397

Development Objective: To improve the living conditions of poor and vulnerable households in selected wards of the historic core of Lalitpur City by piloting urban regeneration activities and to demonstrate the feasibility of an integrated urban regeneration approach to Kathmandu Valley decision-makers.

The project is a pilot of a pro-poor, community-based approach for urban regeneration tailored to the social dynamics and economic conditions of Lalitpur City's historic core. To test the approach, the project supports a grant facility for improving local services and public spaces, promoting local heritage, and developing income-generating activities linked to cultural industries in the distressed neighborhoods surrounding Durbar Square.

Status: Implementation progress toward PDO achievement is outlined in Table 3.12. A one-year extension was approved to allow the completion of the remaining activities under the pro-poor urban regeneration, community awareness and local capacity-building components.

Table 3.12
Project Results: Nepal: Pro-Poor Urban Regeneration Pilot

Key Outcome Indicators	Results to Date	Target
Direct project beneficiaries	3,549	3,000
Number of people in the project area who increased their income	N/A 1/	600
Number of project area residents reporting heightened awareness of the importance of local heritage	2,626	1,500
Volume (total costs) of urban regeneration activities in the project area, including matching contributions raised by communities, small businesses and the municipality	$2.08 million	$3 million
Percentage of priority activities identified in the participatory action plan that were implemented	76.2%	70%

N/A denotes information not available at this time.

NEPAL: Making Markets Work for the Conflict-Affected

Grant amount: $2.65 million

Trust Fund number: TF015780

Development Objective: To improve market share and opportunities for rural artisans—particularly the poorest, internally displaced people, landless, and the vulnerable—in the crafts and cultural markets.

The project targets poor and disadvantaged people (including women and differently abled), particularly in lagging and conflict-affected districts marked by social unrest and stress. This project aims to address a root cause of unrest and distress migration by enabling sustainable livelihoods for those most affected. The goal will be accomplished by strengthening beneficiaries' traditional skills and helping them penetrate mainstream markets.

Status: The project is fairly on track towards PDO achievement. Although much of the data is not yet available, results to date, as well as specific indicators measured, are outlined in Table 3.13.

The following activities are contributing to PDO achievement:

- The implementing agency organized 1,115 artisans to date and assembled a full complement of district-level facilitators. The agency completed orientation for partner organizations and developed detailed operational plans with weekly targets. The agency anticipates reaching 8,175 artisans by project close.
- Revolving fund schemes were set up for the target clusters. About $215,000 was disbursed to artisan groups.

Table 3.13
Project Results: Nepal: Making Markets Work for the Conflict-Affected

Key Outcome Indicators	Results to Date	Target
Direct project beneficiaries to date	1,115	8,000
Increase in the income of 8,000 beneficiaries in the cluster villages participating in the project	N/A 1/	25%
Number of artisan clusters linked to marketing outlets	N/A 1/	10
Number of artisan clusters linked to commercial banks and private sector	N/A 1/	10
Increase in the number of days of employment through the clusters' artisan activities	N/A 1/	25%

1/ N/A Denotes not yet available

- A technical partner conducted seven skill development workshops. Eighty-one product prototypes were developed—all significantly more marketable than traditional designs.
- Linkages were set up between artisans and the Federation of Handicraft Artisans, a pan-Nepal organization that has access to many nationally and internationally renowned designers. This organization is conducting skills and design workshops in the target districts.

Female artisans build their natural fiber design skills.

Training on Lokta paper dyeing in Myagdi

PAKISTAN: Developing Artisanal Livelihoods in Rural Pakistan

Grant amount: $2.80 million

Trust Fund number: TF017353

Development Objective: To improve livelihood opportunities for rural artisans. This is a demonstration project to show policy makers the effectiveness of a crafts-based cluster approach to poverty alleviation. It will improve living conditions for weavers and embroiderers (especially women and girls) and their families in targeted communities in Punjab and Sindh.

The project involves assisting weavers and embroiderers from low-income households in the identified project areas—those with the highest concentration of poverty in Pakistan but with a strong reputation for their traditional weaving and needlework skills. It targets female-headed households and vulnerable artisan families/households in Punjab and Sindh provinces. Direct beneficiaries include women who have lost or are at a high risk of losing their livelihoods because of their inability to keep pace with contemporary market requirements. The grant helps communities build their own artisan institutions, so they can create custom, artisan-specific products and market the products under their own brands.

Status: Implementation is on track toward meeting the PDO, as outlined in Table 3.14.

Table 3.14
Project Results: Developing Artisanal Livelihoods in Rural Pakistan

Key Outcome Indicators	Results to Date	Target
Number of direct project beneficiaries	1,885	2,600
Percent increase in income for at least 50% of beneficiary artisan families	N/A 1/	20%
Percent of cluster enterprises that are marketing through their own brands, out of a total target of 15	12%	80%
Percent increase in the number of days of employment for beneficiary artisan families	n.a.	25%

1/: N/A denotes information is not yet available.

The following activities are expected to contribute to PDO achievement:

- A training program with a unit on the design of contemporary and marketable products was developed, to build the capacity of semi-skilled artisans.
- A partnership was formed with the Sindh Rural Support Organization for community mobilization in Sukkur and Khairpur districts.
- Linkages with IQRA University's Department of Fashion Design were set up, with the goal of ensuring a steady stream of new design concepts for the artisan groups.
- Three artisan design and resource centers were created in Hyderabad, Bahawalpur, and Islamabad to train artisans in developing contemporary designs and in high-quality product finishing.

4. IMPROVED NUTRITION AND EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

OVERVIEW

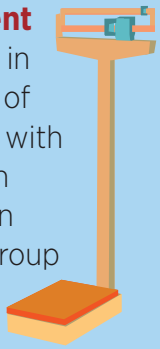
In FY17, projects supported by JSDF introduced direct, nutrition-specific interventions. Others introduced broader multi-sectoral approaches to reduce chronic malnutrition in children under the age of five, young children living in poor rural areas, vulnerable young women, and households facing food insecurity. Focus was on enhancing family

ACHIEVING DEVELOPMENT RESULTS
NUTRITION AND EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

236,623
direct beneficiaries, 71 percent female

34,077 children under the age of five, adolescent girls, lactating mothers, and pregnant women benefitted from nutrition education and basic nutrition services

6 percent decline in number of children with low birth weight in target group in Togo

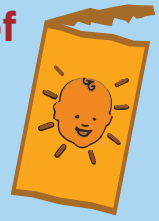


500 mothers of participating children trained in reproductive health and productive skills

3,956 vulnerable children successfully prepared for mainstream schools through home-based preparation programs

20 percent decline in number of underweight children and **8 percent decrease** in acute malnutrition in target districts in Tajikistan

70,000 children under the age of two received micronutrient sprinklers



72 percent of pregnant/lactating women in Karnataka, India target group have adopted core nutrition and childhood development behaviors

3,751 mothers have adopted core child nutrition and health care practices

nutrition practices, supplementing foods and micronutrients through purchases or home production, and promoting household behaviors that have positive nutritional impacts, such as exclusive breastfeeding and better hygiene.

JSDF investments in early childhood development are making a difference in the overarching effort to eliminate extreme poverty, address inequality, and boost productivity. Projects under this theme included creating center-based or home-based early stimulation and learning packages, running parenting support programs led by community-based organizations, providing conditional cash transfers, and initiating communications and outreach campaigns aimed at families with young children.

AFRICA REGION

BURUNDI: Maternal Child Nutrition Enhancement Project

Grant amount: $2.73 million

Trust Fund number: TF0A4858

Development Objective: To increase production and consumption of micronutrient-rich foods among targeted groups in Gihofi and Makamba, Burundi.

The project involves mobilizing communities for better nutrition practices and increasing the production of micronutrient-rich foods. It will directly benefit:

- 37,780 children, aged 0–23 months: They will benefit from stronger community-based nutrition activities.
- 152,315 people in poor households with very young children during the first 1,000 days of life, when good nutrition is most critical to long-term health and development: These families will benefit from improved year-round production and consumption of diversified micronutrient-rich foods.
- 1,075 community-based service providers: These providers will receive training on nutrition and agriculture to build their skills.

Status: The project is expected to become effective in July 2017. See Table 4.1 for indicators that will measure progress toward achievement of PDO.

Table 4.1
Project Indicators: Burundi: Maternal Child Nutrition Enhancement Project

Key Outcome Indicators	Target
Net change in proportion of children aged 0–23 months who are participating in community-based nutrition activities in the target areas	40%
Net change in proportion of participating "first 1000 days" households (families with children in the critical 0–23 month age range for nutritional health) who report production of at least four micronutrient-rich crops in target areas	50%

SENEGAL: Building Resilience to Food and Nutrition Insecurity Shock

Grant amount: $2.82 million

Trust Fund number: TF0A3526

Development Objective: To provide access to food- and nutrition security-enhancing services for vulnerable households through the promotion of appropriate new technologies in selected geographic areas.

For years, Senegal has struggled with successive economic shocks caused by a range of calamities—drought, floods, rising food and fuel prices, and the global financial crisis. While much of Africa has enjoyed accelerated growth in recent years, Senegal's economy has lagged since 2005. As a result, a growing number of Senegal's families are increasingly vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity. The grant will develop a model for nutrition-led agriculture (including small animal husbandry) by:

- Applying and combining new approaches for community mobilization, organization, and targeting.
- Transferring skills and empowering communities.
- Promoting the adaption of appropriate technologies.

All of these activities will be underpinned by an ongoing nutrition education and social and behavior change communication campaign. Women and children in food- and nutrition-insecure households and communities of selected regions are the project's immediate beneficiaries.

Status: The grant became effective on April 6, 2017. See Table 4.2 for indicators that will measure the project's progress toward achieving the PDO.

Table 4.2
Project Indicators: Senegal: Building Resilience to Food and Nutrition Insecurity Shocks

Key Outcome Indicators	Target
Number of women organized in women's groups who are empowered with new knowledge and skills to secure sufficient quantities of food that is consistently available throughout the year	50,000
Number of communities (villages) empowered to target and monitor food- and nutrition security-enhancing services to vulnerable households	223
Number of female clients who have adopted an improved agricultural technology promoted by the project	2,500
Percent of female clients who have adopted an improved agricultural technology promoted by the project	100%

UGANDA: An Innovative, Integrated Approach to Enhance Smallholder Family Nutrition

Grant amount: $2.80 million

Trust Fund number: TF014232

Development Objective: To improve the nutrition of an estimated 19,200 vulnerable and extremely poor smallholder households in the Mabara and Masaka districts. The objective will be achieved by:

- Promoting the cultivation and consumption of nutrient-rich crops.
- Improving the nutrition care practices of adolescent girls and pregnant women and for children under the age of two.

The bio-fortified orange-fleshed sweet potato (OFSP) is rich in vitamin A and has the potential to significantly reduce childhood malnutrition. Through the project, the plan is to introduce the OFSP into the diets of target district residents. It is an integrated approach that will improve nutrition and food security for young children, adolescent girls, and women by encouraging OFSP consumption while supporting expanded OFSP cultivation and increasing nutrition knowledge.

Status: Implementation is on track toward meeting the PDO, as outlined in Table 4.3.

The following activities are contributing to PDO achievement:

- 433 trained health and agricultural service providers are implementing community-based activities and distributing community input packages to all target beneficiaries.
- Over 14,300 children under the age of two are participating in monthly growth monitoring and promotion sessions, compared to the target of 8,000 children.
- 815 pregnant women are benefiting from conditional nutrient-rich food transfer. The target was 600 women.
- Basic nutrition services have reached 6,400 pregnant/lactating women, adolescent girls, and children under the age of five.

Table 4.3
Project Results: Uganda: An Innovative, Integrated Approach to Enhance Smallholder Family Nutrition

Key Outcome Indicators	Results to Date (%)	Target (%)
Percent of participating farmers who adopted orange-fleshed sweet potato	24.75	20
Percent of infants ages 0–5 months exclusively breastfed	78	67
Percent of children ages 6–23 months with minimum dietary diversity	68	67

- About 5,200 adolescent girls are participating in training sessions. The target was 960 girls.
- 120 community-based agriculture promoters and 160 community-based health promoters received training.
- Preparation for a workshop to share information on key project outcomes—including operational research results—is underway. The event also will feature a farmers' trade fair, with demonstrations of state-of-the-art agriculture production practices for bio-fortified crops such as OFSP and high-iron beans. Other booths will display healthy supplemental foods, developed locally and prepared by mothers using their own recipes and nutrient-rich crops.

ZAMBIA: Female Youth Livelihood and Nutrition Enhancement Project

Grant amount: $2.75 million

Trust Fund number: TF019238

Development Objective: To improve the nutrition of selected female youth in targeted project areas as well as their access to livelihood opportunities.

According to a 2013–14 national demographic and health survey, 29 percent of Zambia's 15–19-year-old girls are either pregnant with their first child or have already given birth. Teenage pregnancy is more widespread in rural areas (36 percent) than in urban areas (20 percent). In addition, the country has a chronic malnutrition rate of 40 percent. The JSDF grant supports a multisectoral project that integrates interventions in agriculture, nutrition, health and life skills to prevent undernutrition in mothers and children in rural communities. The project is designed to reach vulnerable young women and girls during the critical nutrition window from pre-conception to birth. The goal is to improve maternal, fetal, and child health and nutrition outcomes in the targeted groups.

Status: Implementation is slow but remains on track toward meeting the PDO. A community-based monitoring system is still being developed to track two of the outcome indicators shown in Table 4.4.

The following activities are contributing to PDO achievement:

- 3,692 community members participate in community forums, compared to a target of 8,000. These beneficiaries live in 10 selected wards in Kaoma and Limulunga.
- The identification and registration of 6,591 female youths is underway.
- 248 girls' clubs were organized, compared to a target of 200.
- Local opinion leaders are reaching out and spreading the word about nutrition and livelihoods to female youth in the selected wards. Creation of capacity-building materials is underway.

Table 4.4
Project Results: Zambia: Female Youth Livelihood and Nutrition Enhancement Project

Key Outcome Indicators	Results to Date	Target
Number of young women ages 15–24 reporting consumption of four or more micronutrient rich foods in previous 24 hours	N/A 1/	2,500
Proportion of eligible beneficiary young females ages 10–24 consuming weekly iron and folic acid supplements provided through girls' clubs	N/A 1/	25%
Number of beneficiary female youth ages 10–24 years participating in monthly girls' clubs meetings	6,651	4,700

1/ N/A denotes information not yet available

- The girls' clubs are used as demonstration centers to promote homestead production and consumption of micronutrient-rich foods. Through the clubs, older female youth, ages 15–24, receive packages of tools and planting materials and receive training on associated livelihood activities. This helps to encourage the production of micro-nutrient-rich crops.
- To build community demand for micronutrient-rich foods, trained community health volunteers deliver community-based nutrition promotion activities.
- Consultants are working on an end-line survey, a qualitative assessment, and reports, which will be completed in February 2018.

EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC REGION

TIMOR-LESTE: Community-Driven Nutrition Improvement

Grant amount: $2.85 million

Trust Fund number: TF019238

Development Objective: To improve the nutrition of children under the age of two and the nutrition practices of pregnant and lactating women in targeted least-developed communities.

Timor-Leste has the third highest prevalence of stunting in the world. In 2013, more than half of the country's children under 5 were classified as stunted, while more than 63 percent of children and 40 percent of women between the ages of 14 and 60 are anemic. The project is operating in 49 villages in the Baucau and Viqueque districts. It supports more than 2,600 children and 4,500 pregnant and breastfeeding women.

Status: The project is fairly on track towards PDO achievement, as outlined in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5
Project Results: Timor-Leste: Community-Driven Nutrition Improvement

Key Outcome Indicators	Results to Date (%)	Target (%)
Proportion of children under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed	71.3	75
Proportion of children ages 6–23 months provided with all three minimum infant and young child feeding practices	3.1	3.25
Proportion of children under the age of two with diarrhea who are provided continued feeding along with oral rehydration solutions and/or increased fluids	53.8	59
Proportion of mothers of children under 2 who consumed iron-rich foods	15.4	25

The following activities are contributing to PDO achievement:

- 360 locally-based community nutrition facilitators are leading mother's groups in participating districts. They are teaching families about the importance of protein, micronutrients, and vitamins for improved nutrition and health.
- More than 1,000 families have received sweet potato cuttings and training on how to grow and cultivate these nutritional crops. Nutrient-rich vegetable and bean seeds were provided to over 400 families who have now started home and community gardens. The families also received gardening equipment to help cultivate these new crops.
- The families participating in the program are eating more local produce instead of imported and processed foods. They are eating a wider variety of fruits and vegetables and they are consuming more protein on a regular basis.
- Over 1,000 families in the target districts are participating in a chicken vaccination program. This is important since lack of vaccination is a major cause of poultry loss in these communities.
- 100 families are participating in a trial plan to build small-scale fish farms. In addition to setting up the fish farms, families are learning about the beneficial aspects of fish in increasing the amount of protein in their diet.
- Participating families learned how to make and use a "tippy tap," a simple and hygienic hand-washing device that requires a minimal amount of water. Further training is underway on the importance of hand washing for good health. Water filters are being provided to major clinics and community centers to ensure access to clean water for drinking and sanitation.

A community worker introduces the tippy tap to school children in the Suco Namanei sub-district of Quilicai District, Baucau.

VIETNAM: Northern Mountain Integrated Child Nutrition Improvement

Grant amount: $2.82 million

Trust Fund number: TF0A2244

Development Objective: To improve the nutrition status of children under the age of five in the target villages. The objective will be accomplished by improving child feeding practices, enhancing maternal and child care, and diversifying the nutritional sources in the diets of pregnant women, infants, and young children.

The project adopts an integrated approach to addressing childhood malnutrition. It is a combination of multiple interventions, including rolling out a behavior change communications campaign, promoting exclusive breast feeding, improving feeding practices for infants and young children, and diversifying diets through the cultivation of home gardens. The project's primary beneficiaries are children under 5, women of reproductive age, and pregnant women of the Hmong, Dao and Thai ethnic minorities. Stunting rates in these groups are among the highest in Vietnam—40–55 percent of their young children suffer from stunted growth due to poor nutrition. The project targets 142,000 direct beneficiaries in approximately 200 villages across four districts of Yen Bai and Son La provinces.

Status: Implementation is moving forward slowly, due to protracted approval processes for the grant agreement at the central and provincial government levels. The recruitment of staff for the project implementation unit was completed. The unit developed its work and procurement plans for the first 18 months of the project. The baseline survey report is near completion. Table 4.6 details indicators on which progress toward PDO achievement will be measured.

Table 4.6
Project Results: Vietnam: Northern Mountain Integrated Child Nutrition Improvement

Key Outcome Indicators	Target
Percent change, infants ages 0–5 months who are fed exclusively with breast milk	36%
Percent change, children ages 6 –23 months who consumed food from four or more food groups	52%
Percent change, pregnant women who received at least three prenatal care checkups during pregnancy	84%
Nutrition-oriented agricultural approach is integrated into the provincial agriculture and forestry five-year strategy (Yes or No)	Yes

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA REGION

TAJIKISTAN: Nutrition Scale-Up

Grant amount: $2.80 million

Trust Fund number: TF015755

Development Objective: To improve the health and nutrition status of children under the age of five, pregnant women, and lactating mothers in the 14 districts of Khatlon Province affected by food price shocks.

According to UNICEF statistics, 39 percent of Tajik children under the age of five are stunted, 15 percent are underweight, and 7 percent are acutely malnourished, making them vulnerable to illness and permanent developmental problems. These high rates are linked directly to the acute level of food insecurity in the wake of the financial crisis and the food price shocks of the previous decade. At its worst, almost 35 percent of households were classified as food insecure during the 2008 food price increases.

This project is a follow-on grant that builds on the activities implemented under a FY2011–14 JSDF grant, *Pilot Nutrition Investments in Severely Food Insecure Districts of Khatlon Province*. This second grant expands the support for nutrition and health improvements for children and mothers in the province to reach an additional 5,000 households.

Status: Implementation is on track towards meeting the PDO, as outlined in Table 4.7.

The following activities are contributing to PDO achievement:

- Fertilizers and high-quality potato, beans, beetroot, and carrot seeds were distributed to 3,000 households. The same group of households received training on proper crop

Table 4.7
Project Results: Tajikistan: Nutrition Scale-Up

Key Outcome Indicators	Results to Date (%)	Target (%)
Proportion of children under 5 within the 15th and 85th quintile for growth (weight for age) in the project districts	59.4	65
Proportion of children under 5 who are eating nutritious food	47.2	52.6
Proportion of households growing more nutritious food	12.8	30
Proportion of mothers able to correctly identify at least three key actions for managing children's illness at home	68.7	52.5
Proportion of mothers/caregivers able to name at least three key actions to improve their children's nutrition	52.1	48.2

cultivation and preparation of nutritious food. Data from an interim survey show improvements in crop yields, from 0.38 centers per acre of land to 1.56 in 2017, and increases in the use of household gardens, from 70 percent in 2015 to 96 percent in 2017.

- A five-day training of trainers (31 doctors) was conducted in July 2017 on maternal and child health and on treating malnutrition at the primary health care level. The 31 doctors who received training in this program then trained an additional 1,000 health workers, including 300 doctors and 700 nurses, in a three-day workshop on the same topics. Following the training, these health workers provided counseling to 31,064 beneficiaries.
- More than 100,000 mothers and 300 community volunteers learned how to improve nutrition practices, the benefits of exclusive breastfeeding, and how to detect signs of childhood disease.
- Implementation is yielding positive results. The number of underweight children under the age of five in the target districts has decreased by 20 percent, stunting rates decreased by 2 percent, and wasting—acute malnutrition—decreased by more than 8 percent.

In Tajikistan, a trained health worker advises mothers on how to improve their nutrition practices and identify disease in their young children.

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN REGION

GUATEMALA: Pilot to Improve the Development and Nutrition of Young Children in Poor Rural Areas

Grant amount: $2.75 million

Trust Fund number: TF017709

Development Objective: To strengthen parental and community capacity to improve and monitor child development outcomes, focusing on physical, cognitive, socio-emotional, and linguistic skills in children under the age of two in project intervention areas.

Guatemala is one of a handful of countries that will test the stimulation package developed by the Reach Up Early Childhood Parenting Program. The package is based on a program tested in Jamaica, which proved successful in enhancing cognitive development, school achievement, and labor market outcomes over the long run. The Reach Up program is used in a subset of the target communities. Child Fund materials and group modality will be used in the remaining communities.

The target groups live in 100 communities throughout the northwestern departments of Huehuetenango, Quiche, San Marcos, and Totonicapán, where the average chronic malnutrition rate is 70 percent and the average poverty rate is 89 percent.

Status:

- The Reach Up materials—including the curriculum, guidelines for training, and learning materials—were adapted to the Guatemalan context. To date, the activities under the first component are the only ones underway. In this component, parenting and early childhood stimulation activities are integrated into existing health and nutrition community services.
- The stimulation package was presented to municipal authorities and communities at 80 local meetings. More than 600 *madres guias* (mother guides) are being trained and certified in implementing the stimulation package. Combined, both local partners registered 2,560 children. The program's measurement tool was used to assess the development of more than 1,700 children.

Table 4.8 details indicators used to measure project results.

Table 4.8
Project Indicators: Guatemala: Pilot to Improve the Development and Nutrition of Young Children in Poor Rural Areas

Key Outcome Indicators	Target (%)
Percentage of children attaining the expected development level for their age	70
Percentage of participating households with adequate stimulation at home	70
Percentage of participating parents who recognize and value key activities for infant and child nutrition and development	70
Percentage of communities monitoring child development outcomes	70

SOUTH ASIA REGION

INDIA: Karnataka Multisectoral Nutrition Pilot

Grant amount: $4.55 million

Trust Fund number: TF017363

Development Objective: To increase the use of services to improve the nutrition of children under the age of three by adolescent girls, pregnant women, and nursing mothers from poor households in the target areas.

The state of Karnataka includes large populations of people living in deep poverty who are highly vulnerable to food insecurity—particularly in the northern districts and in the more isolated, non-irrigated, and tribal areas. Household surveys of the state have found persistently high overall malnutrition levels and significant inequalities. The project involves:

- Direct support to children under the age of three, adolescent girls, and pregnant/lactating women from poor and vulnerable households: This support consists of locally-sourced nutrition supplements coupled with guidance on household behaviors that can have a positive and significant impact on nutrition, such as breastfeeding, complementary feeding, and improved hygiene practices.
- Improved access to multisectoral interventions that can have a beneficial impact on nutrition: This includes leveraging interventions and services in several sectors that could improve the nutritional status of poor families in the target areas.

Status: The project is fairly on track towards PDO achievement, as outlined in Table 4.9.

The following activities are contributing to PDO achievement:

- Out of 34,007 project beneficiaries, 30,740 received nutritious supplementary foods produced and supplied through the project.

Raw materials for Energy Dense Food(EDF) production

EDF Production and Packaging at Chincholi Plant

Table 4.9
Project Results: India: Karnataka Multisectoral Nutrition Pilot

Key Outcome Indicators	Results to Date (%)	Target (%)
Percentage of targeted children under the age of three, adolescent girls, pregnant women, and nursing mothers who receive nutritious supplementary foods produced and supplied by the project	90	80
Percentage of targeted households who utilized social-sector programs with a potential impact on nutrition—specifically, integrated child development services, health services, and water and sanitation services	60	60
Percentage of targeted pregnant and lactating women who practice core child nutrition and health care behaviors	72	60

- A total of 6,681 people signed up as beneficiaries and received support. Of this number, 4,866 have started to practice core child nutrition and health care behaviors.
- Community outreach has progressed well. Through this campaign, 451 village nutrition volunteers are providing individual, household and group counseling that has reached 34,007 beneficiaries.
- As part of the multisectoral initiative, 1,124 village council members received an orientation on the project, with the goal of creating an enabling platform for beneficiaries so they could access existing government programs and plans. As a result, 2,534 toilets were constructed in two of the most disadvantaged neighborhoods of the state.
- A multimedia communications campaign is ongoing. It includes posters, flipcharts, newspaper ads, wall paintings, radio spots, and television advertisements aired through local cable channels.
- In Chincholi and Devadurga districts, SHGs are operating Energy Dense Food production units that were set up through the project to improve.
- A 30-hour unit on food/nutrition security and public policy for post-graduate programs in public policy, nutritional sciences and social work was developed. Five universities in Karnataka are now offering the program as a multidisciplinary course.

5. INCLUSIVE EDUCATION

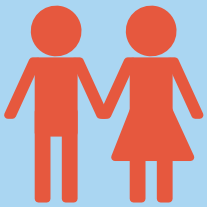
OVERVIEW

Although one of the Sustainable Development Goals calls for access to quality education for all children by 2030, a significant challenge for many JSDF-eligible countries is ensuring schooling for large numbers of disabled children and those from marginalized backgrounds or remote areas. In line with this SDG, JSDF grants address education needs in addition to development outcomes for children with disabilities and from marginalized backgrounds. They support and pilot floating

ACHIEVING DEVELOPMENT RESULTS
INCLUSIVE EDUCATION

27,039 poor and vulnerable direct beneficiaries, 55 percent female

50 percent of participating poor and vulnerable women in urban La Paz and El Alto, Bolivia improved their livelihoods



3,963 children in remote areas readied for school through home-based school preparation programs

4,064 parents participating in home-based education programs in Cambodia

early childhood development models through home- and community-based programs. Grants also enable projects aimed at building the capacity of poor communities to increase their citizen engagement and advocate for improved education quality and greater accountability from education providers and governments.

EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC REGION

CAMBODIA: Early Childhood Care and Development for Floating Villages

Grant amount: $2.79 million

Trust Fund number: TF0A2429

Development Objective: To improve access to quality early childhood care and development (ECCD) services through community and home-based programs for children ages 5 and under, particularly for those from disadvantaged backgrounds, in the targeted areas.

While Cambodia has made remarkable progress in expanding access and improving the quality of its basic education, fundamental gaps in provision remain, particularly in early childhood. Currently, 77 percent of Cambodia's 3- and 4-year-olds have no access to ECCD services due to the lack of preschool facilities. If unaddressed, the situation could reduce school readiness, leading to lower student achievement, increased risk of dropping out, and a decline in overall educational quality.

Temporary ECCD Center in an existing Primary School in Sdok Klouk, Pursat – Children will move to the JSDF-funded ECCD center once completed

This project—the first of its kind—makes use of innovative strategies in the floating ECCD model. **The plan is to set up home- and community-based ECCD programs on newly constructed vessels that traverse the rivers, in essence bringing the program directly to the beneficiaries who live on the rivers.** Through home- and community-based ECCD programs, the project supports parents and caregivers. Children ages 5 and under living in the 137 target villages along the Tonle Sap River and Tonle Sap Lake in Kampong Chhnang and Pursat provinces are the primary beneficiaries. These communities are typified by poor quality educational services, high malnutrition rates, and limited access to and poor quality of health services, water, and sanitation. The project beneficiaries include children with disabilities, children from the most impoverished families, and children who are chronically malnourished.

Table 5.1
Project Indicators: Cambodia: Early Childhood Care and Development for Floating Villages

Key Outcome Indicators	Target
Number of children enrolled in community-based ECCD programs financed by the project	1,200
Number of children enrolled in home-based ECCD programs financed by the project	12,183
Percentage of children in community-based ECCD programs rated as level 5 overall on the adjusted Early Childhood Environmental rating scale through classroom observation	50%

Cambodia, September 28, 2016—Stakeholder discussion at the launch of the floating village ECCD project.

Status: Table 5.1 outlines indicators to measure progress toward achievement of PDO. While some project delays have occurred, activity is moving forward on several fronts, and the expectation is that the following will contribute to PDO achievement:

- Save the Children is the implementing agency. It faced some technical capacity issues and subsequently hired additional local experts. This action enabled progress on selection of sites for the floating ECCD centers, currently under review.
- The actual construction of the floating centers as a pilot initiative remains a challenge. Save the Children needs to add more staff to its implementation unit and this has required additional time.
- Training for home-based ECCD was completed. Parenting sessions are ongoing.
- Training of volunteer teachers for the ECCD centers cannot start until the centers are built.
- The Cambodian government plans to request a project restructuring to align targets and indicators and to reallocate funds. Following the project's midterm review in November

and December 2017, Save the Children and the World Bank team determined the need to modify project design. The reason: the project is too ambitious for a pilot effort. Still, there has been some progress on floating ECCD center design and construction. Since the midterm review, there have been monthly meetings, bringing together staff of Save the Children, the Bank, and Cambodia's Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, to address the construction issues.

- Since January 2017, overall implementation has improved but civil work delays have affected the education activities and disbursements.

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA REGION

KYRGYZ REPUBLIC: Engaging Communities for Better Schools

Grant amount: $2.73 million

Trust Fund number: TF0A5035

Development Objective: To develop inclusive approaches to citizen engagement that support improvements in the accountability and responsiveness of teachers and school management in the poorest districts. In turn, it is hoped that the heightened engagement, accountability, and responsiveness will contribute to improved student performance.

There are several aspects of the project, including:

- Helping communities develop processes, mechanisms, and skills to meaningfully engage with schools: This effort involves helping communities set up functioning school-level boards of trustees as the main platform for citizen engagement.
- Providing microgrants for priority investments in underprivileged schools: These grants will take the form of matching funds to poor communities so they can carry out school investments that were prioritized as the result of a collective decision-making process.

The project is being implemented across all regions of the country. It specifically targets the poorest district of each province—a mix of sparsely and highly populated districts and a mix of rural and urban contexts, although the primary emphasis is on poor rural areas. Overall, the project is estimated to reach about 200,000 students, 183,000 parents and 13,000 teachers.

Status: The project became effective in July 2017. The implementing agency is in the process of recruiting key consultants and staff, including a project manager, financial management consultant, and four area coordinators. The agency has put together a detailed work plan for the first year. Preparatory work for the baseline survey is underway. Table 5.2 highlights indicators to be used in measuring progress toward achievement of the PDO.

Table 5.2
Project Indicators: Kyrgyz Republic: Engaging Communities for Better Schools

Key Outcome Indicators	Target
Percentage of parents in the poorest districts who report improved teacher and school administration accountability and responsiveness as a result of project-supported community engagement processes	30%
Percentage of students in the poorest districts who report that teacher accountability and responsiveness has improved as a result of project-supported community engagement processes	30%
Percentage of parents in the poorest districts who report that they are more empowered to influence improvements in schools as a result of project-supported community engagement processes	40%
Ratio of poor to non-poor households reporting that engagement in their children's education has improved as a result of project investments	1:1
Percentage of target JSDF-funded schools that record an improvement in key student performance indicators	30%

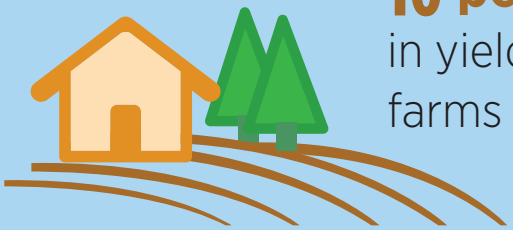
6. ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES AND ADAPTION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

OVERVIEW

JSDF finances activities in the agriculture sector aimed at ensuring environmental sustainability. FY17 grants are helping poor farmers by facilitating year-round vegetable production, improving the quality of their produce, and developing community seed fund systems, with the goal of improving productivity and income. Grant-funded projects focus on developing farmer-managed irrigation systems, improving post-harvest handling, increasing access to markets, and providing certified seeds and related equipment. Equally important, JSDF grants are encouraging environmentally sustainable livelihood improvements for communities near protected areas.

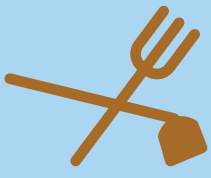
ACHIEVING DEVELOPMENT RESULTS
SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND CLIMATE CHANGE

13,555 direct beneficiaries, 46 percent female



10 percent increase in yields for participating farms in Kyrgyz Republic

10,880 farmers trained in sustainable agricultural practices



AFRICA REGION

GHANA: Peri-Urban Vegetable Value Chain Project

Grant amount: $2.85 million

Trust Fund number: TF0A4745

Development Objective: To improve the productivity of targeted vegetable farmers in selected peri-urban communities—those in the transition zones between rural and urban areas—as well as their access to markets.

Specifically, the project involves:

- Developing farmer-managed irrigation systems: This will facilitate year-round vegetable production and consumption.
- Building the skills and capacity of resource-poor farmers so they can improve their productivity and the quality of their produce.
- Improving post-harvest handling and access to markets: By introducing efficient post-harvest handling mechanisms, grant-supported activities will reduce post-harvest losses. Facilitating access to high-value markets will increase farmers' incomes.

The main target groups are smallholder vegetable producers in urban and peri-urban farming satellite communities. A total of 661 farmers, 40 percent of whom are women, are targeted for support. In total, they will cultivate 676.89 hectares of land.

Status: The grant was signed in June 2017. Table 6.1 provides details on indicators to measure progress toward achievement of PDOs.

Table 6.1
Project Indicators: Ghana: Peri-Urban Vegetable Value Chain Project

Key Outcome Indicators	Target
At least 30 percent improvement in the yield levels of vegetable crops cultivated by small-holder farmers	80%
At least 20 percent increase in marketed sales through improved access to high-value markets	40%
At least 20 percent reduction in current levels of participating farmers' post-harvest vegetable losses	20%
At least 20 percent increase in the incomes of farmers who are cultivating vegetables under the project	20%
Number of direct beneficiary vegetable producers and other value chain actors	900

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA REGION

KYRGYZ REPUBLIC: Support to Community Seed Funds

Grant amount: $2.8 million

Trust Fund number: TF014029

Development Objective: To increase the agricultural productivity of the beneficiaries in the project areas by expanding the community seed fund (CSF) system.

The project supports rural people who live in poverty or extreme poverty and whose incomes are negatively impacted by rising food and fuel prices and financial crisis. Specifically, the project is helping to develop the CSF system by training CSF mobilizers and CSF members, supporting the creation of about 90 CSFs, and providing high quality seeds and fertilizers to members of newly created CSFs and women's SHGs.

Status: The project is fairly on track toward PDO achievement, as outlined in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2
Project Results: Kyrgyz Republic: Support to Community Seed Funds

Key Outcome Indicators	Results to Date	Target
Average increase in selected crop yields for participating farms	10.18%	15%
Number of new members in CSFs and SHGs	10,418	6,000
Volume of seeds distributed through the CSFs and SHGs, in accordance with the planting schedule (metric tons)	1,778	1,200

The following activities are contributing to PDO achievement:

- To date, 221 CSFs, with 5,664 members in 417 villages and 698 self-help SHGs with 4,774 members in 160 villages have been set up and have received support.
- Baseline data was collected for only one year, 2014. Given the annual yield variability due to weather and other factors, it was determined that a better methodology would involve a comparison with average yields for at least three years preceding implementation. The implementing agency also plans to collect, compare, and report data on yields of non-participating farms and farms in other provinces, as reported by the country's national statistics agency. Such information may provide a fuller picture of the project's achievements.
- The November 2016 project restructuring resulted in the addition of an activity focused on the procurement and distribution of small-scale seed cleaning machines for the CSFs. This addition was requested by the government, on behalf of the project beneficiaries.

7. LEGAL SERVICES AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE

OVERVIEW

In many developing countries, access to justice for the poor and other disadvantaged groups is limited. JSDF grants have supported legal empowerment of the poor and other vulnerable groups by improving access to justice sector services. The initiatives are based on the needs and priorities of poor communities and supported by community-driven implementation.

ACHIEVING DEVELOPMENT RESULTS
LEGAL SERVICES AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE

66,831 direct beneficiaries, 50 percent female

48,000 poor and vulnerable people participating in the social accountability framework process (access information, open budget, citizen monitoring) who can cite at least two standards for schools and health center services

18,000 poor and vulnerable people participating in the social accountability framework process who have increased budget awareness and can cite changes in school, health center, and commune budgets

The development of capable, accountable, and inclusive governance is key for ending extreme poverty. To that end, JSDF supports improvements in local governance and service delivery by strengthening community engagement and local government capacities in the planning, implementation, and oversight of local development activities. The FY17 portfolio includes a grant that promotes social accountability as an approach to governance that enables citizens and CSOs to articulate their needs to governments and service providers. This approach also helps to incorporate citizen and CSO perspectives into government activities such as policy making, the management of public finances and resources, and service delivery. In addition, it allows civil society participation in monitoring public sector activities and providing feedback on government performance.

EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC REGION

CAMBODIA: Voice and Action–Social Accountability for Improved Service Delivery

Grant amount: $4.9 million

Trust Fund number: TF0A1513, TF0A1514

Development Objective: To support the improvement of service delivery in schools, health centers, and communes, for rural households in selected districts.

The project involves the creation of an engagement platform, model interventions, and a toolkit for continuing dialogue between the government service providers and the citizens.

Status: Implementation is well on track toward meeting the PDO. The achievement of the PDO will not be known until the final impact evaluation survey is completed at year-end 2018.

Local government and service providers are engaging with communities in the innovative social accountability framework process (access to information, open budgets, citizen monitoring) to improve performance and responsiveness. Support is provided to localities so they can implement the defined information, budget and citizen monitoring activities across 65 districts in the 10 target provinces. By using local information sets to empower citizens and promote budget literacy, awareness is increasing. Participatory citizen monitoring of commune/district functions, health centers, and schools is taking place through a community scorecard process. Feedback is provided to council members, service providers, and line ministry officials by sharing results and developing joint accountability action plans.

Another aspect of the project involves the training of local community facilitators. Local civil society partners will mentor and coach the community facilitators in carrying out the planned information, budget and community monitoring activities.

Table 7.1 features details on project indicators to measure progress toward achievement of the PDO.

Table 7.1
Project Indicators: Cambodia: Voice and Action–Social Accountability for Improved Service Delivery

Key Outcome Indicators	Target
Percentage of citizens in target areas satisfied with primary school, health center, and commune service and functions	30%
Percentage of poor and marginalized citizens in target areas satisfied with primary school, health center, and commune service and functions (inclusiveness)	30%
Percentage of citizens participating in the social accountability framework process in target areas reporting a stronger voice in local service delivery (empowerment)	40%
Percentage of poor and marginalized citizens participating in the social accountability framework process in target areas reporting a stronger voice in local service delivery (empowerment of marginalized groups)	40%

Community Scorecard meeting with Boeung Kantout Commune Primary School

The following activities are contributing to PDO achievement:

- The two NGOs that are implementing the project completed a full cycle of SAF activities in the 184 identified communes, across 21 districts and 7 provinces. They conducted awareness-raising events for more than 60,000 people. Post-event surveys revealed that an average of 80 percent of the citizens could point to at least two service standards for each public service—quadruple the 20 percent target.

- More than 30 percent of participants in the awareness-raising activities could understand expenditure patterns/changes in services budgets—for health centers, schools, and communes—above the 20 percent target. A total of 831 community accountability facilitators were recruited, of whom 66 percent are women.
- Of the 184 joint accountability action plans developed, 36 percent of the actions and 85 percent of internal actions—that is, actions within the control of the commune, health center or school—were implemented. The Asian Development Bank has agreed to fund third-party process monitoring.

In Cambodia's Prey Veng Province, citizens learn about the social accountability framework process for engagement and empowerment.

8. BASIC HEALTH AND SANITATION SERVICES

OVERVIEW

JSDF projects under this thematic area foster results-based financing and innovative approaches to sanitation, improvements in the psychosocial health and resilience of individuals and communities in countries stricken by the Ebola virus, and better delivery of health and community services.

ACHIEVING DEVELOPMENT RESULTS
BASIC HEALTH AND SANITATION SERVICES

124,777 direct beneficiaries, 55 percent female

25 percent improvement in depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, and disability among beneficiaries

26,343 students practicing daily hand washing in schools in target communities in Ghana

11,675 beneficiaries of post-Ebola interventions in Liberia

98,887 persons have access to improved sanitation facilities

AFRICA REGION

GHANA: Results-Based Financing for Sanitation and Hygiene

Grant amount: $2.85 million

Trust Fund number: TF014620

Development Objective: To improve the sanitation and hygiene practices of an estimated 112,500 poor and vulnerable people in four districts of northern Ghana.

Poor sanitation in Ghana contributes to about 70 percent of outpatient treatment and 25 percent of mortality of children younger than 5, while malaria accounts for 22 percent of mortality in children of all ages. To meet the PDO, the project incorporates results-based financing, such as village savings and loan associations, and innovative approaches to sanitation, such as community-led total sanitation, both of which put more emphasis on the resourcefulness of the communities to make more effective use of funds and stimulate demand for investing in water, sanitation, and hygiene services.

Status: Implementation is well on track towards meeting the PDO, as outlined in Table 8.1. The public works and services activities were completed in August 2016, a year earlier than the closing date, because implementation proceeded rapidly. Monitoring and evaluation of the project's outcomes/results continues.

Table 8.1
Project Results: Ghana: Results-Based Financing for Sanitation and Hygiene

Key Outcome Indicators	Results to Date	Target
Number of people with access to improved sanitation services	90,356	112,500
Number of people trained to improve hygiene behavior/sanitation practices under the project	538	450

The following activities contributed to PDO achievement:

- Sanitation awareness creation and demand-triggering activities were completed in 98 communities in the four target districts by applying community-led total sanitation and school-led total sanitation approaches. Four district coordinators, 54 school teachers, and 54 school health clubs were trained in sanitation and hygiene.
- As a result of the sanitation campaign, 2,426 household toilets were constructed, representing 48.5 percent of the target household toilets.

- A total of 248 village savings and loan associations were created in the 75 targeted communities. These arrangements facilitated community savings, which were then mobilized to fund the construction of toilets for individual households.
- Representing a 76 percent achievement rate to date, 57 communities were declared to be open defecation-free. Monitoring of this target continues.
- Construction was completed on 28 gender-sensitive school toilets with hand-washing facilities; 30 existing school toilets were upgraded to include hand-washing facilities, representing 120 percent of the target.
- The number of students practicing daily hand washing increased by 19,400, representing 160 percent of the project target.
- A project monitoring and evaluation manual was prepared, reviewed, and shared with the four district assemblies—the local governing bodies. Training and field workshop reports are prepared regularly and shared with the districts. A database of trainees was set up and is updated on a regular basis.

LIBERIA: Supporting Psychosocial Health and Resilience

Grant amount: $2.75 million

Trust Fund number: TF019188

Development Objective: To respond to the intermediate psychosocial and mental health impact of the Ebola virus disease (EVD) crisis and to build long-term psychosocial health and resilience at the individual and community levels in project target areas.

The project aims to address the psychosocial health impact of the EVD outbreak at both the individual and community levels, while also building long-term resilience and psychosocial health. Its technical design emphasizes the role of strengthening protective factors as a means of promoting resilience, good mental health, and developmental outcomes despite exposure to significant adversity. These positive outcomes happen not just because of an individual's personal attributes—they are also influenced by broader interactions , such as with family, peers, school/work, community resources, and social structures and institutions.

Status: Implementation is well on track toward meeting the PDO, as detailed in Table 8.2.

Table 8.2
Project Results: Liberia: Supporting Psychosocial Health and Resilience

Key Outcome Indicators	Results to Date (%)	Target (%)
Level of competence, skills and confidence among providers	68.3	66
Improvement in depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, and disability among project beneficiaries	25	40
Clinicians have more informed views about mental illness	79.6	50

The following activities contributed to PDO achievement:

- Interventions reached 11,675 beneficiaries—out of the target of 18,903.
- Training on how to respond to the psychosocial impacts of EVD was provided to 1,932 people. Of this number, 316 first responders learned about self-care and stress relief and 468 people learned how to provide psychosocial support for EVD- affected individuals.
- In the target counties of Montserrado and Margibi:
  - 86 mid-level health care workers were trained to combat the stigma against seeking mental health assistance and how to make referrals
  - 20 supervisors were trained as mental health clinicians (MHCs).
  - 788 individuals from 45 facilities benefitted from facility-wide anti-stigma training
  - 200 psychosocial support workers were trained in psychological first aid
- Selected groups of providers received training and capacity building on resilience:
  - 64 child and adolescent mental health clinicians (CAMHCs) were trained
  - 10 in-service refresher courses were provided.
- A total of 24 teachers, social workers, and CAMHCs completed a training of trainers' program on adaptation and validation of the World Health Organization's *School Health Manual for Liberia*. The trained providers have been deployed to hospitals, health centers, schools, and clinics, where they are setting up systems and programs to treat and care for children and adolescents with social, emotional, and behavioral problems.

Monsteraddo County, Liberia—Community health workers receive training on psychological first aid.

Peer support group meets in Kakata, Margibi County, Liberia.

MOZAMBIQUE: Maputo Peri-Urban Sanitation

Grant amount: $1.78 million

Trust Fund number: TF013234

Development Objective: To improve the sanitation conditions and practices of about 140,000 people in 11 unplanned neighborhoods on the outskirts of Maputo. Additional objectives include piloting and developing effective approaches for replication by the end of the two-year project, thus contributing to the wider goal of improved health, reduced poverty, and progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), particularly MDGs 7 and 4.

Two-thirds of Mozambique's population growth is occurring in urban areas, 62 percent of residents currently lack access to improved sanitation facilities. The situation is even more serious in the informal settlements and peri-urban areas just outside Maputo, the nation's capital, resulting in frequent cholera outbreaks, widespread diarrheal disease, and high rates of child mortality. To address the problem, this JSDF project is focused on:

- Building shared-user sanitation facilities and encouraging new household facilities construction or upgrades to existing household facilities: This will increase access to and use of improved facilities for 90 percent of the residents of target neighborhoods.
- Assisting providers of desludging services in improving the professionalism and hygiene of their service provision: This effort includes ensuring that new and existing pit latrines are emptied and that waste is disposed of properly.
- Encouraging and monitoring community-level sanitation and hygiene: This will ensure sustained change in household behaviors and improvements in sanitation.

Status: Implementation is well on track towards meeting the PDO, as outlined in Table 8.3.

Table 8.3
Project Results: Mozambique: Maputo Peri-Urban Sanitation

Key Outcome Indicators	Results to Date	Target
Number of people with access to improved sanitation services	8,531	8,000
Number of people with access to improved sanitation facilities	8,531	8,000
Number of locally-based operators providing adequate latrine emptying services	6	6

The following activities contributed to PDO achievement:

- All 50 planned community sanitation blocks for large compounds and 250 shared latrines for smaller compounds were completed and handed over to users. An additional 150 shared latrines were built with project savings. These are in the process of being handed over to the users.
- Six of the eight sludge management micro-enterprises set up under the project have survived and can be considered viable businesses. Their services are well-accepted by users.
- The Maputo Municipal Council is now extending the services to other areas, with support from other development partners.
- Baseline and end-line surveys were completed. Community leaders were trained on sanitation monitoring and they have conducted two district-wide monitoring and sanitation promotion campaigns.
- Norms for toilet usage and maintenance were developed in a participatory process.

SIERRA LEONE: Strengthening Community Mobilization and Local Council Service Delivery in the Post-Ebola Context

Grant amount: $2.75 million

Trust Fund number: TF0A4737

Development Objective: To respond to the post-Ebola virus disease (EVD) needs at the local level in Sierra Leone by building community resilience. This objective will be accomplished through:

- Community sensitization activities to enhance social cohesion in four districts most affected by EVD
- Effective social accountability and community-based monitoring instruments in two districts most affected by EVD
- A participatory budgeting initiative in two districts most affected by EVD

It is estimated that 50,000 direct beneficiaries will be reached by these efforts, 50 percent of whom will be women.

Status: The grant was declared effective in June 2017. Indicators to measure the project's progress toward achievement of the PDOs are highlighted in Table 8.4.

Table 8.4
Project Indicators: Sierra Leone: Strengthening Community Mobilization and Local Council Service Delivery in the Post-Ebola Context

Key Outcome Indicators	Target
Percentage of beneficiaries who affirm that social sensitization activities have made a positive difference in bringing people together in the four participating districts	65%
Number of sectors in community mobilization pilot districts that are assessed quarterly and are incorporating citizen feedback	10
Percentage of beneficiaries in the two target districts who affirm public that the participatory budgeting processes have generated a positive social mobilization effect	65%
Number of direct project beneficiaries	50,000

9. PERFORMANCE OF PROJECTS CLOSED IN FY17

FY17 saw the closure of 11 projects, valued at $29.35 million. Two of the closed grants, totaling $5.58 million, were funded under the JSDF Emergency Window.[5] This section presents outcomes for the 10 closed projects for which assessments and actual data are available. The information provided here comes from final Implementation Status Reports (ISRs) or draft/completed Implementation Completion Reports (ICRs). In addition to these projects, the section features highlights of the Togo grant, *Cash Transfer Program for Vulnerable Children*, which closed in July 2017, to underscore JSDF's success in reaching vulnerable children through an innovative cash transfer program.

Organized around JSDF's thematic areas, details of PDO achievements, comparisons between results achieved and identified outcome indicators, and lessons from project implementation are provided.

The closed projects are aligned with the relevant focus areas of the WBG instruments used to support governments' development strategies. They are linked to Country Partnership Strategies (CPS) that then become the Country Partnership Frameworks (CPF), which are used to define WBG's work with the respective countries.

Of the projects presented here, six aimed to provide livelihood support to disadvantaged groups, including fishers, artisan miners, rural women, persons with disabilities, and migrant or potential migrant workers. The remaining grants are linked to JSDF's other thematic areas: improved nutrition and early childhood development, inclusive education, and environmentally sustainable agricultural practices. The PDOs were achieved for all projects.

[5] The two grants include *Thailand: Community-Based Livelihood Support for the Urban Poor ($2.85 million) and Yemen: Emergency Targeted Nutrition Intervention* ($2.73 million). For the grant to Yemen, only $0.5 million was disbursed and the ISR rating was moderately unsatisfactory. The final report on implementation is not yet available.

The closed grants provide the following important lessons:

- Some grants demonstrated the scope for building on the lessons from piloting and other innovative efforts. These lessons can inform national policies that address the multi-dimensional aspects of poverty and vulnerability. While developing linkages to national policies can be difficult, the grant to Bangladesh, *Safe Migration for Bangladeshi Workers,* is an encouraging example. Meanwhile, the following grants have been scaled up into projects financed by WBG:
  - Comoros: *Project on Coastal Resources Co-Management for Sustainable Livelihood*
  - Djibouti: *Enhancing Income Opportunities*
  - Liberia: *Supporting Psychological Health and Resilience*
  - Togo: *Cash Transfer Program for Vulnerable Children*
  - Uganda: *Northern Uganda Business Support Project*
- The outside support of donors such as UNICEF in conducting an impact evaluation of the Togo grant and the Asian Development Bank in handling the third-party monitoring of the social accountability processes fostered by the Cambodia grant, *Early Childhood Care and Development for Floating Villages* is very valuable. It helps to provide input for national policies and for scaling up projects.
- Timely project restructuring can contribute significantly to successful PDO achievement. During implementation, changes in circumstances may emerge, necessitating a reassessment of project scope, time horizon, and realistic potential for meeting the PDOs. WBG task teams and implementing agencies may agree to restructure the project to respond to the changed circumstances. Midterm reviews provide the most appropriate opportunity for restructuring. In half of the closed projects, midterm reviews were not undertaken and restructurings were carried out within 2–6 months of the original closing dates. However, implementation challenges often manifest themselves shortly after the determination of project effectiveness. Hence, implementation and supervision teams are urged to use midterm restructurings to put implementation back on track.
- Most grants faced implementation capacity challenges. Building the capacity of implementing agencies to execute WBG-administered projects is often arduous. Task teams may wish to apply the country-specific project readiness filters for WBG-funded projects to ensure an efficient start to implementation and to avoid delays in securing key personnel for implementation units. In addition, project launches offer opportunities for conducting preliminary training on the administrative, fiduciary, safeguard, and technical aspects of project management required under JSDF grant agreements.
- Developing successful partnerships between implementing agencies and locally based NGOs or grassroots organizations is one of the JSDF's foundational pillars. The closed projects demonstrate that grassroots volunteers and local providers are instrumental in implementing microprojects and training/outreach programs, particularly in remote areas or among marginalized communities. However, some projects had unclear arrangements for continued monitoring of newly learned skills to sustain grant achievement after closure.

The task teams and implementing agencies should explore incentives for encouraging local governments or other donors to provide small bridge funding to sustain local capacity until financing for scaling up or replication becomes available.

LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT

AFRICA REGION

COMOROS: Project on Coastal Resources Co-Management for Sustainable Livelihoods

Grant amount: $2.73 million

Trust Fund number: TF098850

Development Objective: To strengthen stakeholders' capacity to prepare community management plans for selected priority fisheries and to increase access to community-managed infrastructure in pilot sites.

The project was aligned with the CPS for FY14–FY17. Two CPS pillars were supported by the project:

- Increased public sector capacity.
- Shared growth and increased private sector employment.

At the time of the CPS consultations, the participants emphasized the importance of support to the fisheries sector, especially fishers' associations.

The project was restructured in 2016. The restructuring included a revision of the PDO, the results framework, and the project's main components to reflect the evolution of project activities—including the adoption of innovative approaches. The revised components included:

- Capacity building in community management planning for fisheries.
- Capacity building in and construction of community infrastructure.

The grant closed in April 2017. The PDO was achieved, with two out of the three outcome indicators exceeding the targets, as outlined in Table 9.1.

Key lessons learned:

- The selection of appropriate indicators and of a less ambitious PDO for a modest-sized project is critical. The original PDO was rather ambitious given the scope, time horizon, and grant amount. Furthermore, the original PDO was island-wide, whereas the project was supporting activities in certain pilot sites. The revised PDO better reflected the project

Table 9.1
Project Results: Comoros: Project on Coastal Resources Co-Management for Sustainable Livelihoods

Key Outcome Indicators	Results	Target
Number of co-management agreements signed between the authorities and the fishers' associations	17	15
Amount of community infrastructure managed by communities according to defined criteria and supported by the project	24	30
Number of direct project beneficiaries	14,406	3,000

outcomes and its alignment with the overarching South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth (SWIOFish) program.

- Scale up should focus on the 27 pilot villages that are already integrated into the SWIOFish program. The main activities for a scaled-up scope might include, among others:
  - Co-management enforcement, including legal anchoring
  - Promotion of alternative fishing and processing practices, equipment, and follow-up (artificial reefs, fish drying)
  - Training on entrepreneurship and cooperatives
  - Security-at-sea equipment and training
  - Community infrastructure management
  - Sensitization on good environmental practices
- Since the start of SWIOFish, the same project management unit led the implementation of all SWIOFish program activities as well as the JSDF grant activities. This enabled project management synergies. Out of all participating SWIOFish countries, Comoros leads, with the best performance and disbursement rate.
- The main implementing agency partnered with a community development support fund through a subsidiary agreement on implementation of microprojects that required community participation and engagement. The national fishing school supported the activities related to fishing techniques including testing and trainings. In the face of low implementation capacity in the country, these partnerships mitigated risks and maximized shared benefits towards ensuring sustainability. Such partnerships could be replicated for other investments in Comoros.
- The lack of experience in implementing fisheries investments became evident at an advanced stage of implementation. As such, there were challenges with the water supply system, washing basins for boat engines, equipment for the storage of boat engines, fish market norms, and adaptive equipment. The implementing agencies should ensure the integration of the findings into future activities that are similar in nature. However, capacity issues should be assessed at the onset of implementation and addressed at that time to preclude any adverse impact later during the implementation stage.

ETHIOPIA: Support to Improve the Economic, Social, and Environmental Sustainability of Artisan Miners

Grant amount: $2.87 million

Trust Fund number: TF098807

Development Objective: To support women artisanal and small-scale miners in small-scale mining communities (ASM), which are at the poorest rung of Ethiopia's rural society. The goal is to enable their participation in economically, socially, and environmentally sustainable mining activities, thereby significantly reducing their poverty level.

Women artisanal miners organized by the project looking for gold in Benishangul region.

The project, which closed in April 2017, supports the CPS FY13–FY16 pillar on enhancing resilience and reducing vulnerabilities. Implementation at the outset was impeded by the lack of project management staff in the relevant Ethiopian ministry, the limited experience in executing activities financed by WBG-administered grants or WBG-financed projects, and delays in carrying out the baseline survey for the selection of beneficiaries. Nevertheless, the PDO was met and the results are shown in Table 9.2.

Table 9.2
Project Results: Ethiopia: Support to Improve the Economic, Social and Environmental Sustainability of Artisan Miners

Key Outcome Indicators	Results	Target
Number of women in artisan and small-scale mining communities who received training and equipment for improved and more sustainable mining techniques	200	500
Increase in formal participation and employment of women miners in beneficiary communities	28%	30%
Proportion of households with access to potable water and sanitation in selected communities	100%	100%

Key lessons learned:

- Joint planning at all levels and the establishment and engagement of the district-level task force created an enabling environment for overcoming the initial implementation hurdles. This cooperation also improved the execution of project activities.
- The project implementation was overseen by a task force that included overworked directors of various departments, under the guidance of the project coordinator. Despite their workload, most task force members attended meetings, enabling a collective project decision-making process. This allowed for direct submission of plans to the relevant senior government official for final approval. The implementation of a follow-on project may benefit from a similar task force to facilitate decision making. However, it is recommended that potential task force members' existing workload be taken into consideration before they are appointed.

Member of a women's empowerment group draws water from a tap constructed as part of JSDF's project to enhance the livelihoods of female artisanal miners in rural Ethiopia

KENYA: Accelerating Rural Women's Access to Agricultural Markets and Trade

Grant amount: $2.86 million

Trust Fund number: TF012019

Development Objective: To contribute to women's economic empowerment and improve livelihoods through enhanced agricultural production and access to markets.

The underlying rationale of this project was to empower women so they would become drivers of their own social and economic transformation. This goal would be accomplished by equipping them with relevant knowledge and skills and enhancing their leadership and organizational ability. The project is compatible with the CPS FY14–FY18 engagement pillar, related to human resource development for shared prosperity.

The grant, which closed in FY17, was successfully implemented by Grassroots Organizations Operating Together in Sisterhood (GROOTS), an NGO. The project benefited 3,500 rural women living in the vulnerable communities of Nakuru and Kitui counties, exceeding the target of 3,400. Results included deploying the value chain approach for horticulture, dairy, and indigenous poultry; creating lobbying, advocacy and business capacities; and increasing access to micro-finance through the creation of a revolving fund. The implementation yielded strong outcomes that are above the targets. Table 9.3 highlights project performance as measured against the indicator.

Table 9.3
Project Results: Kenya: Accelerating Rural Women's Access to Agricultural Markets and Trade

Key Outcome Indicator	Results	Target
Direct project beneficiaries	3,500	3,400

The following activities contributed to the achievement of the PDO:

- The beneficiary women were organized into 133 CIGs, based on three value chains: horticulture, indigenous poultry, and dairy.
- 1,359 male champions were recruited and trained to support women in agribusiness development and to lead advocacy for cultural change, as part of the effort to encourage women's empowerment.
- 516 women undertook home improvements—including electrification, permanent home construction, and toilet installation—to improve household sanitation.
- Six advocacy teams were created and trained. The teams' efforts contributed to government funding for the graveling of 23 roads and for an improved drainage system.
- 235 community coaches received training to build their marketing and business development skills. In turn, these coaches trained other female dairy farmers, resulting in significantly increased milk yields—from 5 liters per cow per day to 25 liters per cow per day.
- 920 business plans received financing, including 327 in Kitui and 593 in Nakuru.
- The opening of individual and group bank accounts empowered the beneficiaries and average group savings increased.

- 33 women's groups received financing to launch new businesses, following their successful applications to Uwezo Funds, a development fund.
- The Seed Grant Fund was set up. It provided three financial products:
  - basic needs grants for smallholder farmers: to purchase inputs and services for farming enterprises
  - group revolving fund: providing access to individual loans through women's registered groups for seed capital to scale up production, trade, and marketing
  - lead entrepreneur fund: providing collateral to female agricultural entrepreneurs with the potential to build successful agribusinesses

BEFORE JSDF

Nakuru, Kenya—Dairy and poultry farmer in front of her ramshackle hut, prior to the start of the JSDF project.

The Seed Grant Fund disbursed 71 percent of the allocated amount to the group revolving fund, achieving a repayment rate of more than 90 percent. This is an indication of the strong potential for the fund's sustainability.

AFTER JSDF

Nakuru, Kenya—The same home, rebuilt with stronger materials—a home renovation effort made possible by the farmer's increased dairy and poultry farming earnings generated as a result of her participation in the JSDF project interventions.

Kitui, Kenya—A proud JSDF beneficiary farmer shows off the motorbike she purchased using income earned as a result of her participation in the horticulture and indigenous poultry farming value chain. In an interview with JSDF administrative staff, she expressed gratitude to the government of Japan and the World Bank for giving her the ability to lift herself up out of poverty.

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA REGION

ARMENIA: Strengthening the Livelihoods and Voice of Vulnerable and Disabled Persons

Grant amount: $2.67 million

Trust Fund number: TF013894

Development Objective: To pilot self-reliant livelihoods and the generation of employment opportunities—combined with the provision of vital services—for extremely poor and vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities.

The PDO was in line with the CPS FY14–FY17, which set as one of its objectives addressing the needs of the most vulnerable, including persons with disabilities. The project involved providing vocational training through classroom programs at educational centers as well as on-the-job training. It reached 845 beneficiaries, 84 percent of whom were disabled. From the beneficiary pool, 210 people were selected for self-employment training. Of this number, 98 percent completed the course, prepared business plans, and submitted grant proposals. The 92 most successful trainees, with the best proposals, received sub-grants totaling $4,400 to initiate 90 small business activities. During the project's life, 4,856 beneficiaries per year gained access to a variety of nutritional, social, and health services; 61 percent of the beneficiaries received hot meals. Through better access to public facilities, public information, and advocacy education enabled by the project,

Table 9.4
Project Results: Armenia: Strengthening the Livelihoods and Voice of Vulnerable and Disabled Persons

Key Outcome Indicators	Results	Target
Number of graduates in sustained wage employment	203	200
Number of businesses in sustained operation	92	30
Number of individuals helped by Mission Armenia in obtaining benefits	1,239	1,000
Retained or increased capacity to independently carry out activities of daily living	85.5%	70%
Community financing	12%	11%
Visits to project-supported government facilities	19,666	10,000

more than one thousand disabled people become more independent, with the ability to address and resolve some of their own problems.

The project closed in September 2016. The PDO was achieved and the outcome indicators exceeded the targets, as shown in Table 9.4.

Two evaluation studies were commissioned and the findings still need to be analyzed. At least 200 of the 700 training course graduates remained employed three months after job placement while 203 (including 92 self-employed) out of 845 graduates were still earning wages.

Key lessons learned:

- With the right amount of coordination and financing, delegating social service provision to NGOs creates viability and flexibility, along with the potential to expand faster than government-implemented services.
- The implementation of social care services under the second component presented a successful model for the implementation of professional, individualized, and case management-based social work. The advantage of the model is the community-based nature of the care rather than the use of specialized institutions, which tend to isolate the beneficiaries.
- The lessons learned from the piloting were viewed as a guide for policy development, particularly with regard to the poor and disabled population. The lessons were discussed at different venues (including at the final project conference/ knowledge sharing event). However, it is not clear whether the results contributed to the establishment of actual policies.

EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC REGION

THAILAND: Community-Based Livelihood Support for the Urban Poor

Grant amount: $2.85 million

Trust Fund number: TF014337

Development Objective: To help the Thai government provide bridge income support and improved living conditions for about 3,000 vulnerable households in poor urban communities.

The project was aligned with the government's flood recovery plan, which, in its first and second phases, focused on immediate flood relief and recovery measures. The grant targeted 3,000 poor households in 50 urban communities across the five provinces most affected by the 2011 floods: Bangkok, Nonthaburi, Pathumthani, Ayuthaya and Nakornsawan. Grant activities included housing reconstruction and small-scale community investments. The goal was to improve living conditions and provide income support for vulnerable households severely affected by the 2011 floods and the subsequent 2012 flooding events.

The grant financed the repair of 2,074 housing units as well as 133 small-scale infrastructure subprojects in the targeted communities. While the project aimed to reach 3,000 households, the total number of beneficiary households at project closing was 5,190. The grant had a positive impact by improving living conditions and expanding opportunities for women to participate in the grant's labor component. However, in the areas of income support provision and debt reduction, the project achieved mixed results. Overall, the PDO was achieved. Results are displayed in Table 9.5.

Key lessons learned:

- The implementation by the Community Organizations Development Institute (CODI)—an independent public organization under the country's Ministry of Social Development and Human Security—was key to achieving the grant's results. CODI's extensive experience and network of facilitators enabled adjustments and course corrections towards continued community engagement during the social preparation process. CODI's network of urban poor organizations and volunteers—along with its deep knowledge of the communities—enabled the identification of beneficiary households and facilitated community consultations.
- While the grant supported vulnerable households and communities in the areas of income and access to services and generated relevant lessons for broader programs, the likelihood of replication is limited by the overall political context and the budget for CODI's slum-upgrading programs. Linking small grant activities to CODI's ongoing large-scale operations may maximize the added value of the piloting. However, an open discussion

Table 9.5
Project Results: Thailand: Community-Based Livelihood Support for the Urban Poor

Key Outcome Indicators	Results (%)	Target (%)
Percentage of households reporting a reduction in: • negative coping strategies • levels of debt	• Reduction in negative coping strategies: 5 • Reduction in debt: 9	80
Percentage of women participating in the paid labor component of rehabilitation activities	39.5	30
Percentage of households in targeted communities reporting improved living conditions and access to basic services	90	80
Percentage of households in targeted areas have accurate knowledge of: • resources channeled to their community • criteria used for targeting beneficiaries • project's grievance redress system	Knowledge of: • resources channeled to community: 53 • targeting criteria: 89 • grievance redress system: 63	80

on the potential for influencing national agendas at grant preparation would better inform the decision on whether to adopt a pilot approach.

- The grant put in place a useful framework for the technical review and approval of sub-projects. The role played by local governments in reviewing all proposals and ensuring their alignment with urban development plans for the targeted areas is of particular relevance for other urban CDD interventions. The involvement of the local government authorities led to the smooth handover of infrastructure investments for operations and maintenance.
- The challenges with implementing the grant's grievance redress mechanism are similar to those associated with other CDD interventions. In particular, the reluctance to lodge formal complaints that may adversely impact the community—by causing resources to be withdrawn or construction to be suspended—is common in CDD projects. Under the grant, CODI invested in informal feedback channels and provided guidance to community facilitators on soliciting feedback from community members to address emerging conflicts. This enhanced communication and information sharing among community members regarding the grievance redress mechanism.

SOUTH ASIA REGION

BANGLADESH: Safe Migration for Bangladeshi Workers

Grant amount: $2.58 million

Trust Fund number: TF098993

Development Objective: To reduce the vulnerability of migrant workers and their families in 80 *upazilas* (administrative sub districts) through a demonstration pilot that:

- Provides better access to accurate and timely information and services for safe migration.
- Establishes and strengthens CBOs as a way to reduce migrants' dependency on middlemen.

The Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC) acted as the project's implementing agency. While the project closed in June 2017, the actual values for the outcome indicators are not yet available, as shown in Table 9.6.

Table 9.6
Project Results: Bangladesh: Safe Migration for Bangladeshi Workers

Key Outcome Indicators	Target (%)
Increased knowledge on safe migration process among community members, including migrants and their families	60
Reduction in rate of failed migration (at least 10%)	30
Increased knowledge about remittances and financial management among migrants and their families	20

The project was restructured in February 2016. During the project's final nine months, implementation focused on ensuring the sustainability of the CBOs and documenting experience and lessons from the field. The CBOs arranged various information-sharing and awareness-raising events. Community migration forums were organized, bringing together the local elite, returnee migrants, migrants' families and potential migrants.

Almost 700 information boards were installed at the union, *upazila,* and district levels to provide information on safe migration and detail basic migration processes. Particular emphasis was placed on using government-approved recruiting agencies and the importance of opening of two bank accounts prior to departure. A compilation of case studies about beneficiaries who received support under the project, including safe migration knowledge, training, and family support, was in production at program close. A video documentary intended for policymakers and key stakeholders also was underway. An impact evaluation of the project is being carried out jointly by the University of California, Berkeley, and BRAC's research and evaluation division.

Key lessons learned:

These lessons were derived from the analytical work that was conducted at the same time as grant implementation.

- The existing recruitment and intermediation systems are not yet robust and non-government efforts remain small scale and fragmented. As a result, finding appropriate jobs remains difficult for aspiring migrants from the disadvantaged communities. Bangladesh may benefit from active labor market programs that strengthen labor intermediation and recruitment to international markets while lowering the cost of such services to the poor. To reduce risks associated with working in a foreign labor market, information about the realities of such engagements should be shared throughout the entire migration process, even prior to departure.

Through the grant's Innovation Fund component, community based training sessions have been offered on potential migrants interested in developing skills to help secure better and more remunerative jobs, including tailoring skills.

IMPROVED NUTRITION AND EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

TOGO: Cash Transfer Program for Vulnerable Children

Grant amount: $2.55 million

Trust Fund number: TF014860

Development Objective: To provide greater access to social safety nets for Northern Togo's rural population by expanding a pilot cash transfer program. In particular, the project targets the most vulnerable segments of the population—those most affected by the series of crises that have befallen the country in recent years.

The grant was aligned with the World Bank's second Interim Strategy Note (ISN) FY12–FY13 for Togo. It supports the ISN's third pillar, which focuses on addressing urgent poverty reduction and social needs. The ISN served as a bridge until the government's completion of its second Poverty Reduction Strategy, 2013–17.

The cash transfer program was designed to provide immediate cash support to the most vulnerable households. In particular, the program targeted children at risk of malnutrition or who were already severely malnourished in the northern regions, where malnutrition rates are extremely high. The program also aimed to reinforce their human capital through a series of soft conditions: having a birth certificate for the child, attending training and growth monitoring sessions, and schooling older siblings. Since the cash transfers were provided to pregnant women and mothers/caregivers of children up to 24 months of age (or up to 60 months if the child was considered severely malnourished) most of the recipients were female. Behavior change communications activities and trainings were organized, which provided the mothers with essential knowledge about nutrition, health, hygiene, and children's rights and protections.

The project closed in July 2017. The PDO was achieved and most of the outcome indicators exceeded their targets, as shown in Table 9.7. WBG approved an IDA grant for $29 million in early 2017 for the Safety Nets and Basic Services project, which will provide continued funding for the cash transfer program and extend it to other communities in poor areas of Togo.

Table 9.7
Project Results: Togo: Cash Transfer Program for Vulnerable Children

Key Outcome Indicators	Results	Target
Number of direct project beneficiaries	17,655	9,000
Number of social safety net program beneficiaries	17,655	9,000
Percentage of cash transfers delivered on schedule	94%	70%
Percentage of beneficiaries complying with soft conditions on nutrition, birth certificates, child mobility, and schooling	92%	95%

An impact evaluation funded by UNICEF was carried out by an independent international research institute. The main findings include the following:

- The transfers were spent primarily on expenses for children: children's nutrition (91 percent of cases), health (68 percent), soap and laundry detergent (64 percent), shoes and clothing (59 percent) and nutrition of others in the household (55 percent).
- The percentage of mothers/caregivers who reported sick children in the previous 15 days fell from 32 percent at baseline to 13 percent at completion.
- The percentage of beneficiary children with low birth weight fell from 13 percent at baseline to 7 percent at completion.

- The transfers had a marked impact on the registration of children for birth certificates and resulted in an improvement in women's knowledge about children's growth monitoring, health, children's rights and hygiene. Prenatal visits increased from 88 percent to 94 percent for those receiving transfers and behavior change communications.
- Nutritional diversity improved from 14 percent to 19 percent.
- Siblings' school attendance increased from 88 percent to 95 percent.

The impact evaluation covered 162 villages—80 in the control group and 82 randomly selected from the 217 villages participating in the cash transfer program. The evaluation compared the control and target groups to identify significant differences in results from the 2014 baseline survey. These findings are shown in Box 9.1.

Box 9.1
Togo Cash Transfer Program: A Results Comparison between Control and Target Groups

The impact evaluation compared the beneficiaries of the Togo cash transfer program with a control group of non-beneficiaries. Although, 70 percent of the cash transfer beneficiaries declared their intention to have additional children compared to only 58 percent of the non-beneficiaries in the control group, the program resulted in several positive outcomes:

- 12.3 percent decrease in stunting
- 12 percent increase in children's health visits
- 25 percent increase in the number of newborns registered at the civil registry
- 12 percent reduction in the number of women reporting sick children within 15 days prior to the survey
- 15 percent increase in children's regular health monitoring
- 7 percent reduction in the number of infants born with low birth weight

Key lessons learned:

- In poor, fragile, and conflict-affected countries, improving the accountability and the inclusiveness of government institutions is critical to delivering projects that promote growth and shared prosperity. However, project implementation is challenging and project design needs to be adapted and simplified.
- Mobilizing local non-state actors with the capacity to deliver is critical to project success. In that sense, mobilizing *La Poste Togolaise* (the national post office) was the best possible way to reach beneficiaries in remote villages.
- The project's success is another example of the potential for short-term improved human development outcomes in a fragile context that small-scale and well-targeted cash transfers—combined with behavior change communications—can offer.

INCLUSIVE EDUCATION

EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC REGION

MONGOLIA: Improving Primary Education Outcomes for the Most Vulnerable Children in Rural Mongolia

Grant amount: $2.46 million

Trust Fund number: TF012100

Development Objective: To improve the education outcomes of the most vulnerable children (ages 5–10) in four educationally under-performing and underserved rural provinces of Mongolia.

The project specifically targeted the most vulnerable nomadic children—those between the ages of 5 and 10—who face very specific challenges in adjusting to school/dormitory-life. This effort is important because a good adjustment can play a critical role in children's overall development. The interventions were designed to:

- Introduce community-based school preparation programs for hard-to-reach 5- and 6-year-olds.
- Introduce extra-curricular after-school programs to regain competencies, address emotional needs, and prevent school failure for children ages 6–10.
- Pilot compensatory distance education programs for lower-primary aged children (ages 6–8) who were not in school as a way to facilitate their early re-entry into formal school.

The project supported the CPS FY13–FY17 focus of addressing vulnerabilities through improved access to services and better service delivery, safety net provision, and improved disaster risk management. The project closed in February 2017. The PDO was achieved and the actual results for the outcome indicators exceeded the targets, as shown in Table 9.8.

Key lessons learned:

- The project was well suited to the needs of the children of herding communities and proved to be effective in the rural Mongolian context. All new programs developed under the project were successfully implemented in 30 target communities in the four targeted provinces. The home-based school preparation program was introduced along with the school readiness toy and book mobile kits that were specifically designed for children in herding communities.
- Child development centers became fully operational and offered a variety of extra-curricular activities for children living at dormitories and away from parents. Six sets of compensatory education programs (for grades 1, 2, and 3) were developed and piloted.

Table 9.8
Project Results: Improving Primary Education Outcomes for the Most Vulnerable Children in Rural Mongolia

Key Outcome Indicators	Results	Target
Number of targeted children who were prepared successfully for schooling through home-based school preparation programs	3,965	3,300
Number of targeted children enrolled in extra-curricular afterschool program who demonstrated improved learning achievements	4,411	4,120
Number of targeted children enrolled in compensatory education program who showed improvements in learning	80	80
Number of direct beneficiary children	8,456	7,500

They have become handy, day-to-day operational tools for staff of government-run, life-long community learning centers.

- Despite the relatively small number of children directly benefiting from the pilot compensatory distance education program, the value of the program is high. It equipped local communities and education stakeholders with the necessary skills to work with primary school dropouts, many of whom were disabled and homebound, and not eligible to enroll in non-formal education classes due to their young age.
- The reach of the home-based school preparation program for 5- and 6-year-old herders' children and the extracurricular after-school program for herders' children living away from their parents has started to extend beyond the project sites: 138 small-scale grants were awarded to local communities so they could implement their own, similar initiatives.

In rural Mongolia, a 5-year-old who previously had no access to early childhood programs plays educational games with his parents as part of the JSDF-supported community-based school preparation program.

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN REGION

BOLIVIA: Early Childhood Care and Development in the Poorest and Most Vulnerable Urban Districts of La Paz and El Alto

Grant amount: $2.79 million

Trust Fund number: TF011795

Development Objective: To reduce child-care constraints for unemployed or precariously employed young mothers and to promote the healthy development of their children in the selected districts.

The cities of El Alto and La Paz are two of the most populated areas in Bolivia, with the highest share of urban children ages 6 and under at risk of inadequate parental care and abandonment. Nearly 70 percent of young mothers live in poverty in these cities. Most who participate in the labor market work in the informal sector. This situation, combined with the lack of early childhood development (ECD) services, often exposes young mothers and their young children to accidents, violence, abuse, and abandonment. It also prevents them from seeking productive employment.

The CPS for FY12–FY15 identified productive development (employment generation) and human development (improvement of basic social services) as two of the four development pillars for sustained economic growth.

For this project, a participatory process led to the development of a quality management model for 75 childcare centers in La Paz and El Alto—out of a total of 150 centers. Between the years 2013 and 2016, 4,315 children ages 4 and under benefited from newly provided educational materials. About 500 mothers participated in workshops to develop productive and entrepreneurial skills as well as in workshops on sexual and reproductive health. The project also supported the development of 33 new facilities to provide high-quality and well-tooled ECD comprehensive services for 1,320 children.

The project closed in July 2016. The PDO was achieved and the outcome indicator targets were either achieved or exceeded, as outlined in Table 9.9. Sustainability is likely as the quality improvement and training activities are now integrated into the ECD strategies of both municipalities.

Key lessons learned:

- Local government participation should be encouraged at the beginning of project implementation. Communities need sufficient time to understand the benefits of interventions and they need adequate support so they can develop their own plans for sustainable

Table 9.9
Project Results: Bolivia: Early Childhood Care and Development in the Poorest and Most Vulnerable Urban Districts of La Paz and El Alto

Key Outcome Indicators	Results	Target
Percentage of ECD centers with quality standards defined and improvement action plans under implementation	50%	50%
Number of children aged 0–4 benefitting from new or refurbished centers under the sustainable ECD modality	350	180
Percentage of community organizations (1 School Board per ECD center) in participating districts accessing budgetary project information	50%	50%
Percentage of mothers of participating children trained in productive skills and/or sexual and reproductive health	50%	50%

implementation. The sustainability of projects is at risk when local districts are not aware of the benefits of ECD interventions or their roles in supporting them.

- Many WBG-funded ECD projects target the most disadvantaged children in a country's population. The implementation of this project points to the need for rigorous identification and targeting of the most vulnerable or marginalized children for the application of interventions.

ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN REGION

BOLIVIA: Integrated Community-Driven Territorial Development for Remote Communities in the Amazon

Grant amount: $2.22 million

Trust Fund number: TF012021

Development Objective: To pilot a participatory sustainable territorial planning model for the eligible communities through small investments projects and improved participation in municipal land-use planning.

The project developed an innovative model to encourage environmentally sustainable livelihood improvements for communities near the 113-kilometer road corridor between San Buenaventura and Ixiamas. The project provided the government with a community-driven, bottom-up model

to promote sustainable, productive territorial development that can complement large-scale infrastructure projects. Project components included:

- Capacity building for communities and municipalities on sustainable land-use planning and projects.
- Financing of small, demand-driven and sustainable subprojects as proposed by communities and groups of producers.
- Empowerment of rural communities in the implementation of municipal territorial planning.

The project closed in May 2017 and the PDO was achieved, as detailed in Table 9.10.

Table 9.10
Project Results: Bolivia: Integrated Community-Driven Territorial Development for Remote Communities in the Amazon

Key Outcome Indicators	Results	Target
Number of direct project beneficiaries	3,137	1,800
Percentage of rural communities in San Buenaventura and Ixiamas that prepared local sustainable land-use plans and presented them to their municipalities	97.5%	90%
Expected increase in land under sustainable use (such as cocoa, fishing, tourism, honey, citrus fruits) in the participating communities as part of the consolidation of community agreements	6.3%	10%
Increase in direct participation of rural communities in the implementation of municipal territorial planning	59%	50%
Increase in the percentage of women involved in cash income-generating activities based on the baseline study observations	9%	10%

Key lessons learned:

- Community residents participated in the development of 39 land-use plans that were presented to the local municipalities—an example of a sustainable model. With broad-based beneficiary participation, key productive activities or subprojects were identified and prioritized, and 31 of the subprojects are being implemented.
- The inclusion of communal development plans in municipal planning was achieved. Throughout implementation, the sustained participation of a multi-agency stakeholder steering committee facilitated decision making and overall execution.
- The potential for sustainability in some areas remains an issue. This is due to factors beyond the project's design, such as reductions in municipality revenues, the decline in tourism in the region, and road construction. Internal factors also could be affecting sustainability, such as the completion of marketing activities only after project closure because of initial delays and some overproduction.

10. KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

JSDF AND THE GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT NETWORK COLLABORATION PROGRAM

Launched by the World Bank, the Global Development Network (GDN)—based in New Delhi, India—is an international organization made up of research and policy institutes with the goal to promote the generation and dissemination of knowledge for the purpose of development. Since FY10, GDN has conducted its Global Development Awards and Medals Competition, a competition funded by the government of Japan through the PHRD. The program was created to support the research capacity development of economics and social science researchers and to fund innovative social development projects that benefit marginalized groups in developing countries. Japan supports two awards through this network: the Japanese Awards for Outstanding Research on Development (ORD) and the Japanese Award for Most Innovative Development Project (MIDP). Winners are selected by a panel of judges at GDN's annual conference. At the conference, finalists present their proposals and papers to the more than 300 researchers and practitioners in attendance.

MIDP prizes are awarded to NGOs with early-stage projects that come with a fresh approach and a high potential for development impact for the poor in developing countries. Winners are selected based on degree of innovation, social impact, and the potential for broad application in other countries. The winner of the first prize is eligible to apply for a grant of up to $200,000 through JSDF.

During the years FY15–FY17, GDN reached 116 countries, slightly below the target of 120 countries. Since the MIDP partnership centered on skills development, grassroots NGOs in developing countries may have been less inclined to prepare and submit proposals in this area, because of capacity constraints. Hence, the

award process reached 299 NGOs, also below the target of 360. However, the awarded projects reached 4,008 beneficiaries, exceeding the target by 331 percent. The results of MIDP activities to-date are summarized in Box 10.1.

JSDF DIALOGUE SERIES

The JSDF Dialogue Series in Japan was launched in FY12 as a way to share results and lessons learned from the implementation of JSDF projects with practitioners, academia, CSOs, NGOs, and other Japanese stakeholders. The series also gives Japanese CSOs and NGOs a better understanding of the fund and how it works

Box 10.1
Japanese Award for Most Innovative Development Project: Outreach Results, FY15–FY17

- 116 countries reached through the MIDP Award process, slightly below target but 20% above the baseline.
- 299 organizations reached within the framework of the MIDP Award Process 16% below target but 25% above the baseline.
- 4,008 total beneficiaries reached through the MIDP process which is 331 percent above the target.
- The number of beneficiaries reached by the three winning organizations is 182,798, 15 percent above the target.
- The number of beneficiaries reached as part of the award process is 156,207 which is 3,371 percent above the target.

Mongolian beneficiaries, Japanese stakeholders, and JSDF Dialogue Seminar participants are connected via video link.

Mongolian beneficiaries participate in JSDF Dialogue Seminar via videoconference link.

Mongolian student beneficiaries offer video greetings to JSDF Dialogue Seminar participants. "Thank You, the Government and People of Japan"!

in practice. The series has helped expand the network of practitioners in Japan by bringing JSDF results and lessons learned within reach of more people, including practitioners and the general public. It is a partnership between the Tokyo Development Learning Center (TDLC) and the World Bank's Tokyo office.

The 9th JSDF Dialogue Seminar was held in November 2016. It showcased *Improving Primary Education Outcomes for the Most Vulnerable Children in Rural Mongolia.* This project, presented in Section 9 of this report, aims to improve the education outcomes for the most vulnerable children (ages 5–10) in four educationally underperforming and underserved rural Mongolian districts. The seminar on the project brought together Japanese government officials, development practitioners—including Japanese CSOs and NGOs—private sector, professionals, and academics. The implementing agencies, grant beneficiaries, and JICA and Japanese embassy representatives in Mongolia participated via video conferencing to share development results and lessons learned from the preparation and implementation of this inclusive education project. Highlights and lessons of the project are featured in Box 10.2.

At the seminar speakers shared unique aspects of the country and the project. Others spoke about the impact of the partnership with Japan through JSDF and the value of the JSDF approach, which emphasizes the participation of beneficiaries, community groups, and other stakeholders—all of whom played a role in the project's achievements. Hearing the beneficiaries' personal stories brought home the importance of the project and the impact of JSDF grants for individuals, families and communities.

To showcase the project's achievements at the national level, several exchange visits and national forums took place, all of which incorporated the participation of beneficiaries.

Seminar participants—including student beneficiaries—shared positive experiences from the project. They expressed appreciation for the generous financial support provided by the Japanese government and people. Following the project presentations, a question-and-answer period enabled interactions between the Japanese seminar participants and the beneficiaries.

Box 10.2
Improving Primary Education Outcomes for the Most Vulnerable Children in Rural Mongolia

The $1.78 million grant aims to improve the education outcomes for the most vulnerable children (ages 5–10) in four educationally under-performing and underserved rural Mongolian districts.

Results achieved to date:

- Beneficiaries reached as of November 2016: 8,084 (108 percent of target) by the project closing date.
- New programs were developed under the project: a home-based school preparation program; extra-curricular programs specifically targeting the primary children living in dormitories and at relatives' homes away from their own families; and home-based compensatory education programs for out-of-school children. They were successfully piloted and refined and became fully operational in all 30 project communities in the four project provinces.
- The home-based school preparation program was enhanced with the introduction of a school readiness toy and book mobile kits (packaged in 10 different sets), which are specifically designed for children in the herding communities. These were made available at "My Book Palace" at the local school or public library in each community so that the herder families could take them home to use with their children.
- The community education councils (CECs) in the project communities were effective. With the active participation of parents, community members, and local education stakeholders the CECs played a crucial role in addressing the specific challenges faced when delivering quality primary education to children of nomadic herding families.
- Under CEC leadership, local schools and communities successfully implemented small projects with 106 small-scale community initiative grants.
- Local capacity was built for better coordination, planning, outreach, and delivery of education services to the target hard-to-reach-children.

Lessons learned:

- The active participation of parents in their children's education is possible even if the parents are illiterate. Parental participation—especially by fathers—in home-based learning can yield incredibly positive outcomes.
- Community engagement, ownership, and participation through the new CEC structure was key to success.
- The Mongolian government's broader acceptance and increased ownership was made possible through the creation of the project steering committee mechanism co-chaired by the government and the implementing agency. This ensured alignment with the formal early childhood curriculum, mobilization of local education authorities, and access to expertise.

Sustainability:

- At the local level, newly built technical capacity enables continued application of the home-based school preparation program, the extracurricular after-school program, and the compensatory education program.
- Community involvement is assured through the well-established CECs, which continue to strengthen public awareness and facilitate the participation of parents and the community. (The role of community participation in education is highlighted in the 2016 amendment to the country's education law.)
- The project promoted approaches and methodologies that have been adopted by relevant institutions within the government's education system, such as lifelong education centers and *aimag* education boards.
- Given the proven success of the project and the specific local needs, Mongolia's Ministry of Education, Culture, Science and Sports requested WBG's support for a nationwide replication of the project.

Exchange visits and national forums to showcase the work of JSDF's Mongolia Primary Education Outcome project featured the participation of children who benefited.

11. ACHIEVING DEVELOPMENT RESULTS: JSDF'S PROGRAM-LEVEL RESULTS FRAMEWORK

OVERVIEW

In FY16, the JSDF program adopted a comprehensive results framework. The goal was to incorporate the foundations and the processes for effectively measuring overall project progress towards achieving JSDF's development objectives. A two-tiered framework was established, through which a project's results would lead to the attainment of JSDF's higher-level objectives:

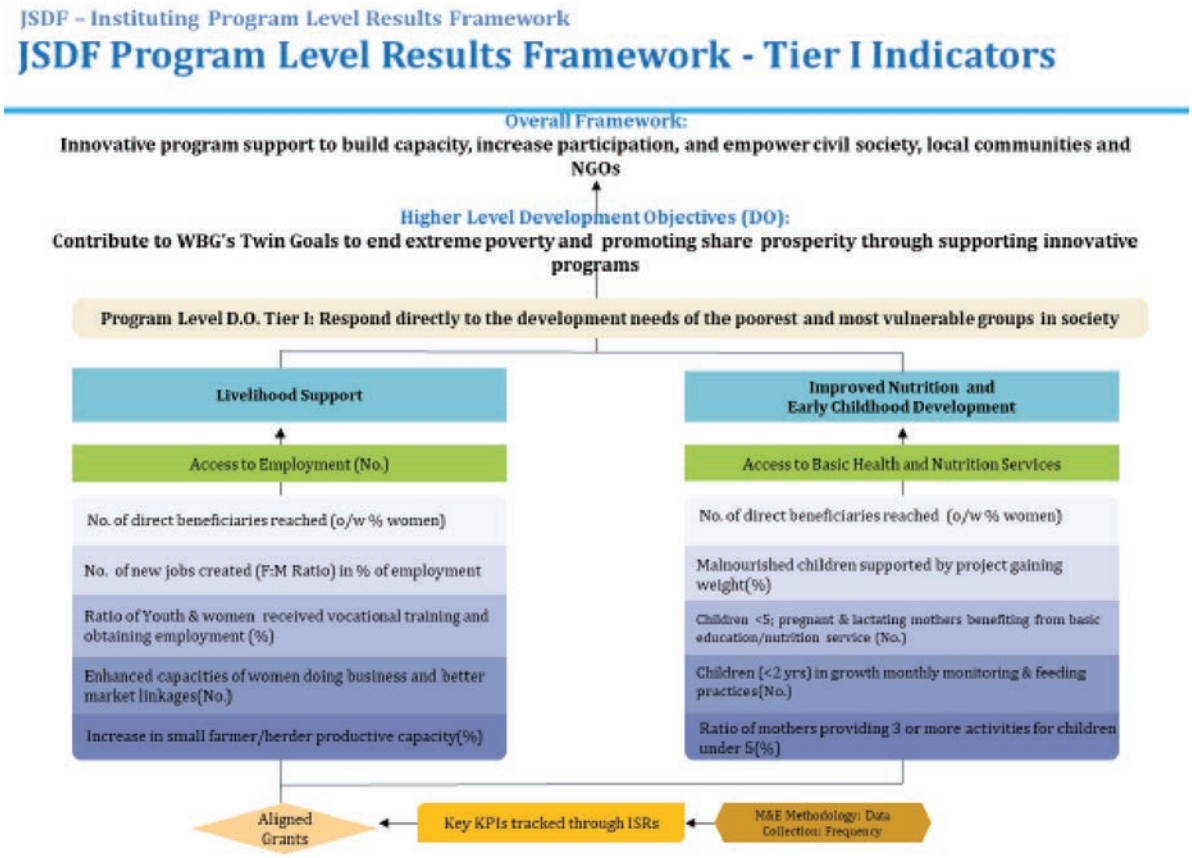
- **Tier I**: These program development objectives leverage JSDF's seven thematic areas to achieve development outcomes, as depicted in Figure 11.1.
- **Tier II:** These objectives focus on scaling up or replicating pilot projects through World Bank-financed operations or other methods as shown in Figure 11.2.

JSDF's comprehensive results framework is compatible with core sector indicators. It has been endorsed by WBG management and by the government of Japan.

The results framework for FY17 demonstrates the extent of the contribution of JSDF grants as a whole to the transformation in the lives of the poorest and most vulnerable groups in the eligible countries. The illustrations below provide a more detailed representation of the comprehensive framework and the methodology used for the monitoring and evaluation of specific JSDF grants.

Figure 11.3 shows the alignment of the JSDF comprehensive framework and specific grant results frameworks with the overarching goal to end poverty. The various interventions of JSDF-supported projects reflect this alignment, including the development of partnerships that have helped fight poverty by building NGO and local government capacity, improving service delivery, rehabilitating infrastructure, supporting human development and empowering marginalized groups.

Figure 11.1
JSDF Program-Level Results Framework: Tier I Indicators



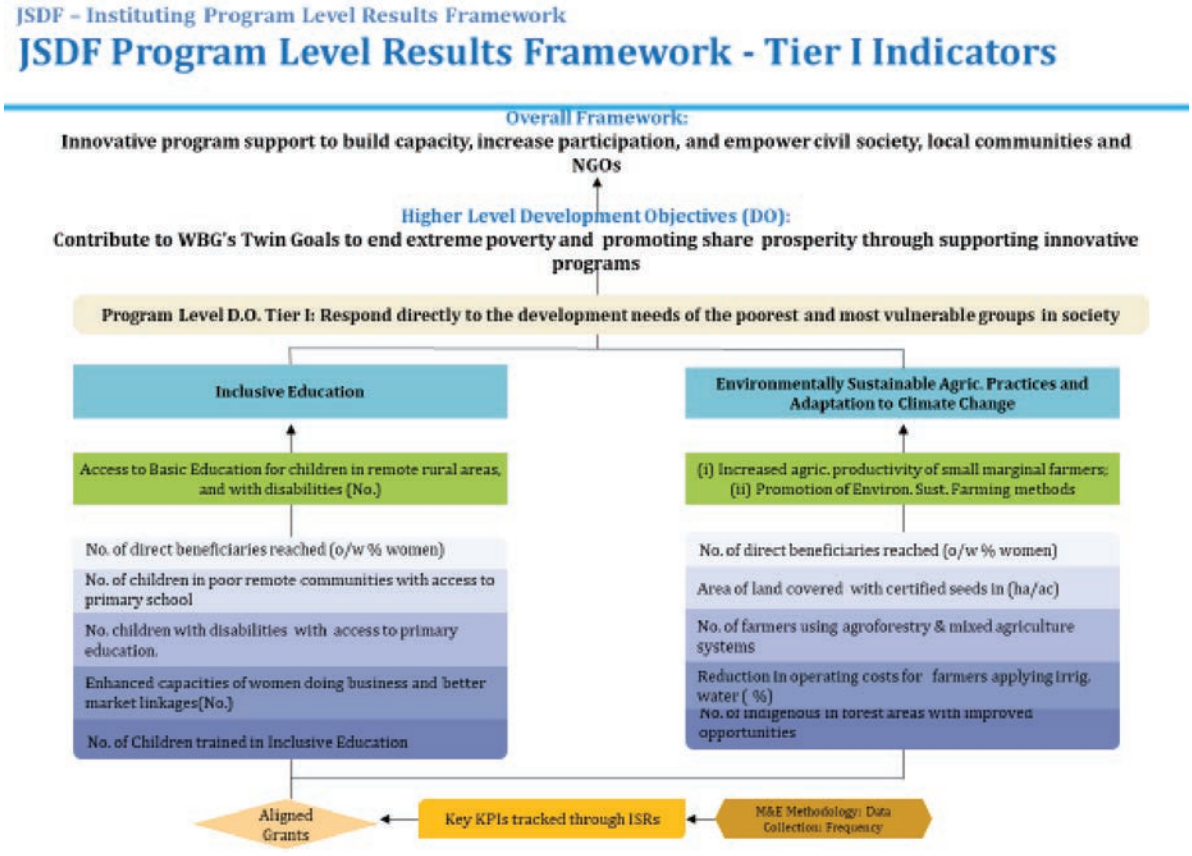
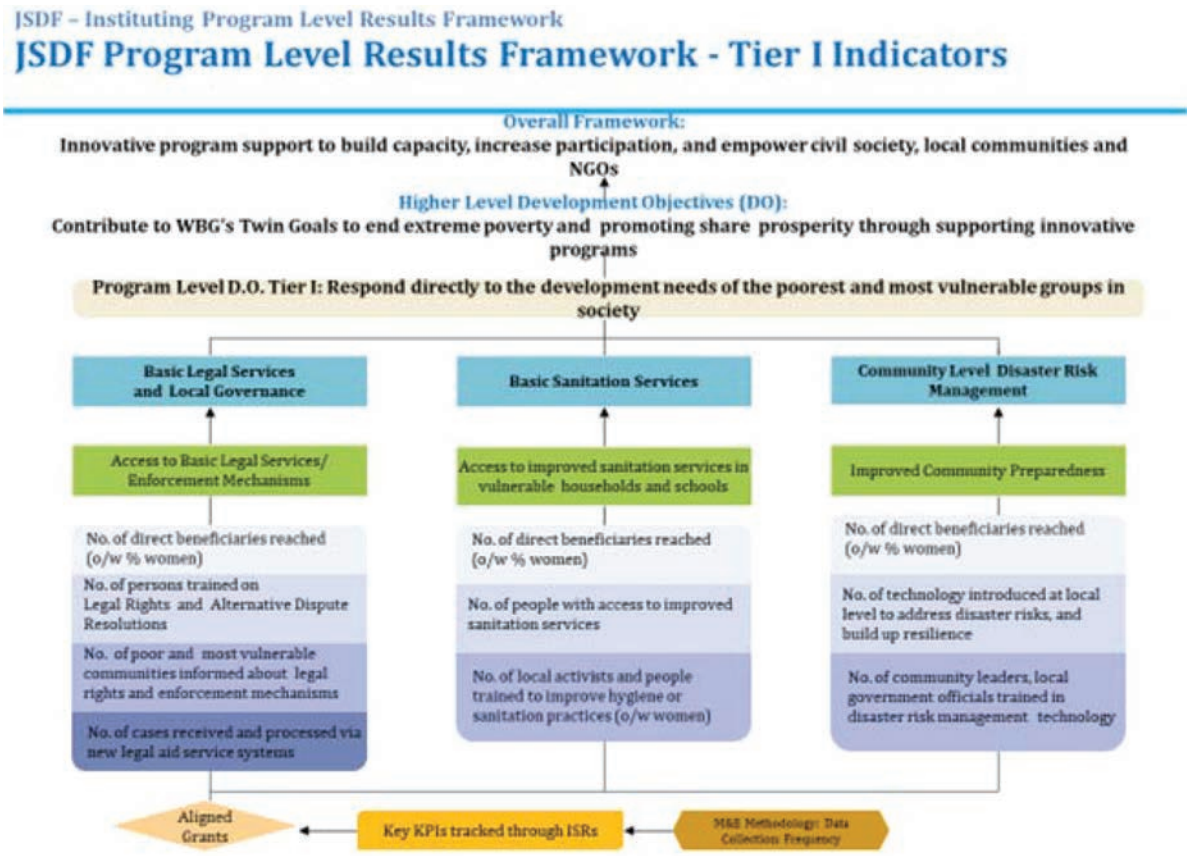
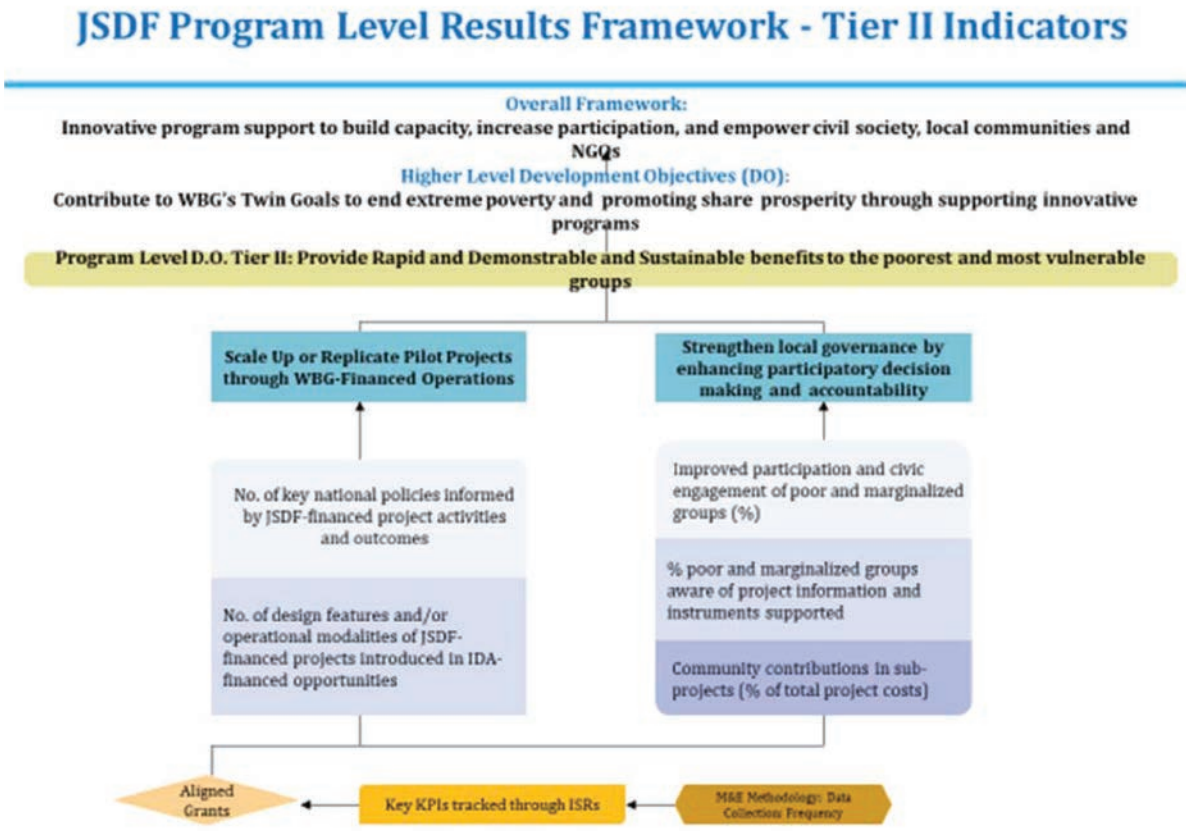


Figure 11.1
JSDF Program-Level Results Framework: Tier I Indicators (*Continued*)



The contributions of JSDF grants extend well beyond the targeted beneficiary groups. Lessons from piloting and other project intervention have informed the development of national policies and the design of new, larger projects financed by the World Bank and other donors. Figure 11.4 shows the degree to which JSDF grants have been leveraged for broader development gains.

Figure 11.2
JSDF Program-Level Results Framework: Tier II Indicators



Strengthening Scalability of Pilot Projects

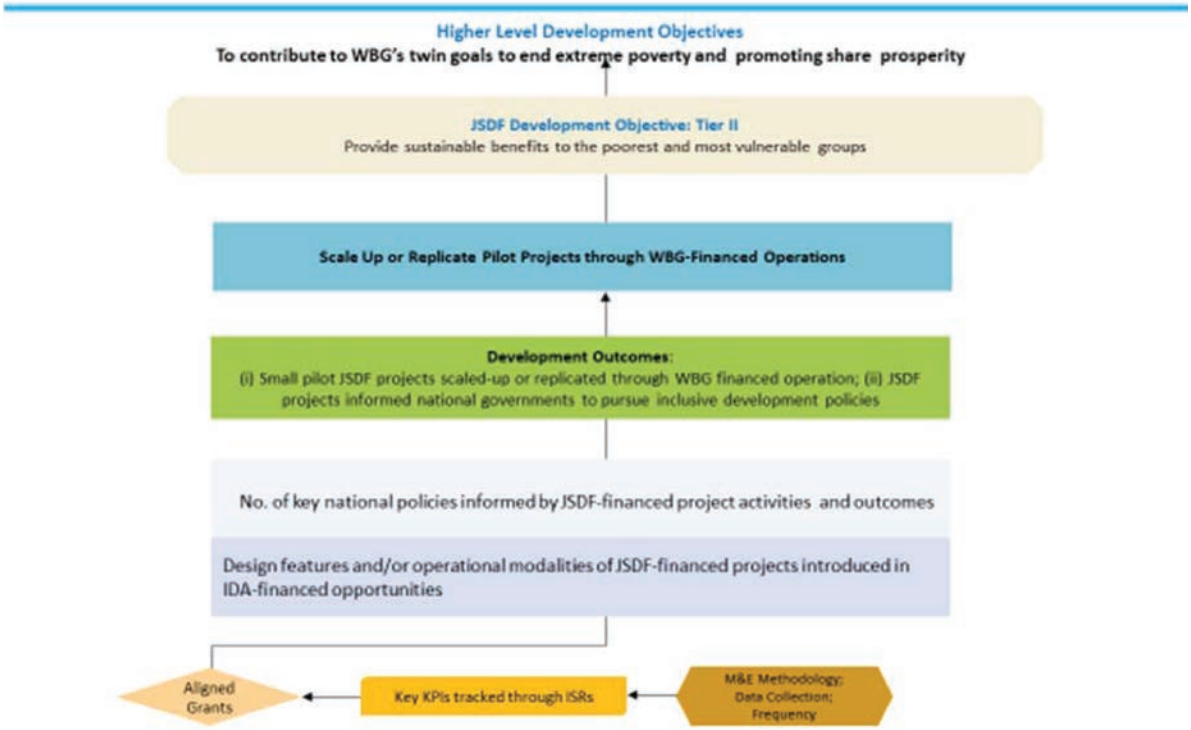


Figure 11.3
Achieving Development Results on the Ground

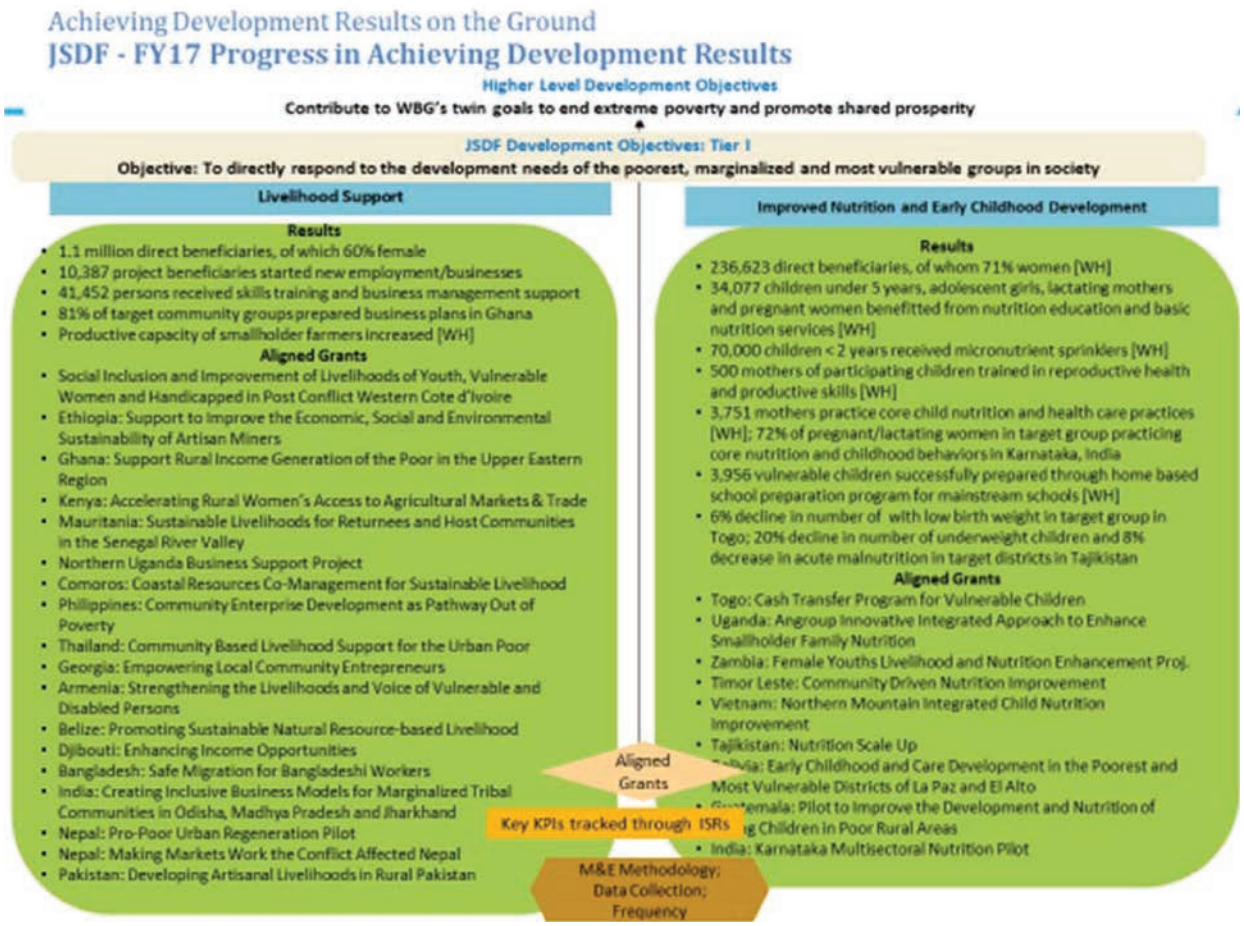


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Figure 11.3
Achieving Development Results on the Ground (*Continued*)

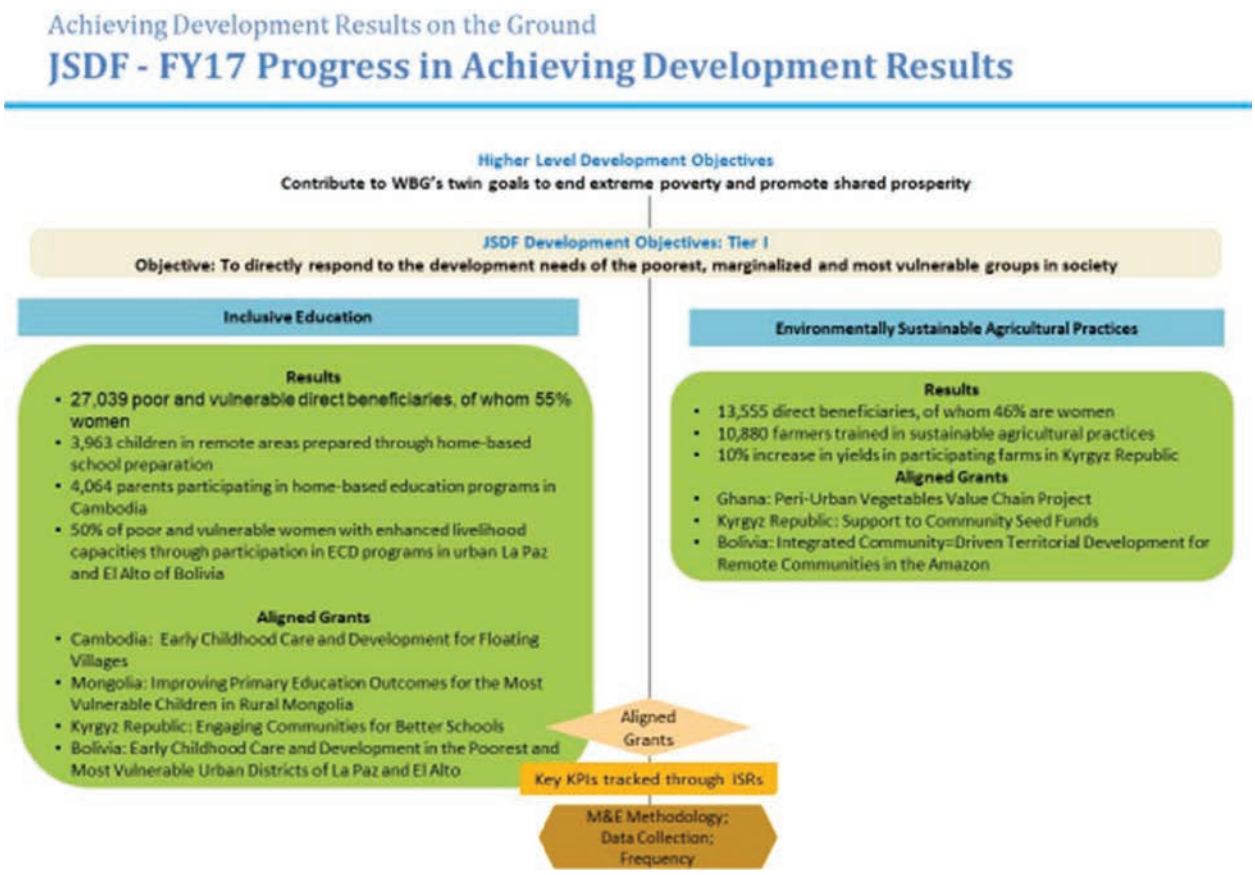

Figure 11.3
Achieving Development Results on the Ground (*Continued*)

Figure 11.4
Leveraging Government Policies, World Bank-Financed Projects, and Other Donor Assistance

12. ADMINISTRATION

OVERVIEW

The World Bank's Trust Funds and Partner Relations Department (DFTPR) manages the World Bank's role as trustee of the JSDF program. Specifically, JSDF is managed by a small secretariat under the leadership of DFTPR's director. The management functions include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Overseeing policy and program formulation and business development: Specifically, this involves leading the formulation of programs' strategic priorities; the establishment of sector/thematic windows; and the management of proposal development and the program-level results framework, among other tasks.
- Conducting quality at entry reviews of concept notes and grant proposals submitted by TTLs prior to submission to the Japanese Ministry of Finance for approval.
- Managing the funds flow from the government of Japan.
- Reviewing and approving restructuring papers, ICRs, project operations manuals, and others.
- Ensuring the timely submission of TTLs' letters of representation to confirm eligible project expenses under the project and conducting audits.
- Carrying out oversight missions to representative project sites to assess implementation performance and interact with stakeholders and project beneficiaries.

In addition, the World Bank submits an annual report on new grants approved and the achievement of development results during the year to the government of Japan, along with annual audited financial statements. The World Bank also provides quarterly unaudited financial statements and annual audited financial statements to the government of Japan. The annual reports are available on the JSDF website.

The JSDF program management team and DFTPR participate in annual and periodic consultations with the government of Japan to discuss progress toward achieving key results and strategic directions. The most recent discussions took place in November 2016 in Tokyo, as part of the annual consultations on the overall partnership between Japan and the World Bank. The meetings between DFTPR and Japan's Ministry of Finance addressed the JSDF and PHRD programs together. At the time, ministry officials expressed appreciation for the significant improvement in managing and monitoring the development results of JSDF grants and PHRD activities.

OVERSIGHT OF PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

In the course of grant implementation, and as part of the World Bank's fiduciary responsibility, the JSDF program management team carries out oversight missions to ensure that projects are implemented in accordance with grant objectives.

The team periodically visits project locations to monitor progress on the ground, meet with project beneficiaries and implementing agencies to learn about implementation challenges, and hear from beneficiaries about the impact of JSDF activities on their lives. The missions provide opportunities to help TTLs address any implementation bottlenecks. The JSDF team also visits the local Japanese embassy and JICA offices to brief representatives on project implementation. In FY17, the JSDF team visited two projects in the Africa region. Findings from these site visits are highlighted here.

KENYA: Accelerating Rural Women's Access to Agricultural Markets and Trade

Grant amount: $2.86 million

Trust Fund number: TF012019

The development objective of the grant was to contribute to women's economic empowerment and improve livelihoods through enhanced agricultural production and access to markets. The underlying rationale is that by providing women with knowledge, skills, and leadership and organizational capacity, they are able to transform their lives, giving them improved social and economic status in their communities and helping to reduce gender inequality.

The grant was successfully implemented by the NGO Grassroots Organizations Operating Together in Sisterhood (GROOTS). It benefited 3,500 rural women, exceeding the target of 3,400 in the vulnerable communities of two counties, Nakuru and Kitui. The grant adopted the value chain approach for horticulture, dairy, and indigenous poultry; created lobbying, advocacy and business capacities; and increased access to microfinance through the creation of a revolving fund. Hence, implementation led to better outcome results than the original targets. The grant closed in FY17.

While some development outcomes were achieved, there was limited progress in the area of improving access to markets. The mission learned that, at project closure, no mechanism was put in place to transfer the remaining $794,000 revolving fund balance to the cooperatives that were supposed to be created and managed by the female farmers. Although the funds transfer and the creation of cooperatives were both part of the project framework, these goals were not explicitly stated in the grant agreement. The mission discussed the use of alternative modes for funds transfer or use of the credit balance with GROOT and the beneficiaries. Understandably, there were some tensions that arose between the WBG task team supervising the project, the beneficiaries, and GROOTS, due to the lack of a resolution. During the mission's field visits to Nakuru and Kitui counties to meet the grant beneficiaries, the discussions focused largely on the revolving fund balance.

Sustainability

The mission team believes that assistance from the Kenyan government is essential in devising GROOT's exit strategy for the revolving fund while ensuring that GROOT meets up to its financial management responsibilities. A mediation arrangement for the stakeholders can provide a means for rebuilding trust and sustaining the development objective. Such resolution is key to the sustainability of the grant achievements because the funds in the existing revolving fund could benefit the female farmers who participated in the project—for example, by enabling better market access—and allow for the replication of the grant approach and broader, country-wide results. The need for greater attention to clarity and consistency in understanding the grant framework during the preparation phase is an important lesson.

Japan Visibility

The beneficiaries were aware that Japan provided the funds to help improve their livelihoods with WBG's support. They expressed their gratitude for the generous support. However, the absence of signposts in recognition of Japan and JSDF at the visited sites was noted by the mission team.

A Kitui beneficiary farmer in Kenya proudly shows off the deed to her house made possible by the JSDF project.

ETHIOPIA: Support to Improve the Economic, Social, and Environmental Sustainability of Artisan Miners

Grant amount: $2.9 million

Trust Fund number: TF098807

The development objective was to significantly reduce the poverty levels of artisan and small-scale mining (ASM) communities in rural Ethiopia, with specific outreach to female artisanal miners. The project focused on poverty reduction through wide-ranging capacity building and improved access to water and sanitation services.

The grant was implemented by the Artisan and Small-Scale Department within Ethiopia's Ministry of Mines and Energy. Implementation focused on 30 ASM communities—averaging about 100 people per community—in the regional states of Oromia, Tigray, Southern NNP, Benshangul-Gumuz, Amhara and Afar. The project reached 3,857 beneficiaries, compared to the 3,000-person target, 57 percent of whom were women. It provided beneficiaries with training in business management, including how to set up savings accounts, as well as in health, sanitation, gender issues, environmental risks, and technical and legal matters. The grant closed in FY17.

The mission team visited longstanding women's cooperatives in two sites in the regional state of Benshangul-Gumuz. Cooperative members conveyed their appreciation for the capacity-building activities in several areas, provision of water access points and public latrines, and the small grants made available to purchase small infrastructure and mining equipment. They were candid about the challenges they faced with their livelihoods, including the need for safe work environments and heavy lifting equipment, the lack of capacity for maintaining the savings plans, and the lack of follow-on advisory services in areas such as financial management and livelihood diversification. At one of the field sites, the mission team was encouraged that the project had enabled women to move above the lowest mining rung—the artisanal level—and into small-scale mining. These women also demonstrated success in pooling their resources to access credit.

During the discussions with the implementing agency, the mission team learned about specific project-related challenges. Several factors contributed to these challenges, including the ambitious project scope, the agency's lack of capacity in project management and collaboration with local NGOs, the local NGOs' limited capacity in the ASM sector, high turnover of project staff at the federal and regional levels, and limited integration of the project activities with regional plans. While the implementing agency team—a task force within the ministry—had no prior experience with managing a WBG-administered project, they acknowledged the value of the experience and the knowledge they gained during implementation. However, they felt that a full-fledged project management unit, staffed with team members who had foreign expertise, might have been more helpful. They stressed the need for capacity building and staffing at the national and regional level during the preparation stage to overcome implementation hurdles.

JSDF beneficiaries in Menge woreda, Assosa, Ethiopia draw clean water from a nearby pump. Prior to the project, women would walk several miles to fetch water, drawn from unclean sources.

The JSDF mission team meets with female artisanal miner beneficiaries in Odda Buldegula woreda, Ethiopia

Sustainability

Ethiopian government officials identified the ambitious project design and the lack of experience in managing mining sector projects as significant shortcomings. For the Ministry of Mines and Energy task force, the project became a learning-by-doing endeavor that added to workloads but came with few incentives. Government of Ethiopia and WBG are in the process of developing a potential mining sector project. However, it is unlikely that this future project will include a component on supporting female ASMs in the communities targeted by this grant.

Japan Visibility

The beneficiaries were well aware that the government of Japan provided financial support to alleviate their daily burdens and help them lifting themselves out of poverty. The mission team was pleased with the signposts showing Japan and WBG logos at the field sites. The beneficiaries expressed their profound gratitude to the government of Japan and the World Bank for affording them the opportunity to improve their livelihoods.

JAPANESE VISIBILITY

Japan's government and citizens have been magnanimous in their support to JSDF for the last 17 years. JSDF places importance on making donor visibility a part of its overall program and the fund has strengthened its efforts to make project beneficiaries aware of Japan's financial contributions. Maintaining strong partnerships with the government of Japan, World Bank task teams, grant implementing agencies, and other stakeholders during implementation is essential to the program's continued success. To that end, the JSDF Secretariat prepared a communications toolkit that is now used during project implementation and knowledge-sharing events.

World Bank TTLs are required to help promote the visibility of Japan's contribution and build local awareness of the JSDF in recipient countries. The following guidelines provide direction for the visibility efforts:

- Publications, training programs, seminars and workshops financed by JSDF grants should clearly indicate that the activities have received funding from JSDF.
- The logo (the Japanese national flag) should be used in publications financed by JSDF as well as in banners and any other materials distributed at seminars and training programs supported by JSDF.
- All World Bank press releases about JSDF grants should refer to the financial contribution by the government of Japan.
- Recipients are required to ensure that JSDF-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 development partner providing funding.
- Grant signing ceremonies in the field are encouraged, and recipients are required to invite Japanese embassy officials, along with local and international press, to attend.
- World Bank TTLs are encouraged to invite Japanese embassy and senior government officials to project launch ceremonies.

13. LOOKING AHEAD

OVERVIEW

JSDF continues to be a WBG flagship program. It has yielded tremendously positive impacts for millions of people in low- and lower middle-income WBG member countries. It has significantly influenced the process of development in many countries. The program's administration constantly seeks ways to strengthen projects and innovate so that JSDF can respond quickly and strategically to the rapidly changing global development landscape. Through JSDF projects, millions of beneficiaries around the globe have gained new opportunities to make their voices heard in decisions that affect their lives and to assert greater control over their own future.

INTO THE FUTURE

Beyond FY17, JSDF would continue to support community-driven development activities by empowering the poor at the most grassroots levels so they can participate in societal decisions on issues that will improve their livelihoods. This means financing projects that include citizen engagement mechanisms and indicators that give voice to the poorest and most marginalized people. It also means funding projects aimed at holding public institutions more accountable in order to improve the delivery of development results.

The JSDF Program Administration Team will continue to look at ways to improve projects and to innovate so that the fund can respond strategically to the rapidly changing context of global poverty. The program will continue to fill gaps and meet unaddressed development challenges facing the poorest and most vulnerable segments of society. This includes bridging national priority gaps or gaps in WBG programs, and in national, bilateral or other multilateral financing. By supporting the piloting of new approaches to community engagement,

JSDF projects will continue to yield insights that could be scaled up on a routine basis through IDA projects, government policy, other donors, and the work of NGO/CSO partners.

The JSDF's strategic focus is consistent with the WBG's twin goals of ending extreme poverty—reducing the share of the global population living in extreme poverty to 3 percent by the year 2030—and promoting shared prosperity—increasing the income of the bottom 40 percent of the population in WBG member countries in a sustainable manner, consistent with the SDGs.

In addition, to address Japan's long-term commitment to fostering peace and stability in Africa through collaborative partnerships under the Special Allocation for Africa (TICAD V) and *Scaling Up Nutrition in Africa*, JSDF will continue to provide technical assistance to reduce infant and maternal mortality while reducing malnutrition. Under *Support for the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration of Ex-Combatants,* JSDF will continue to provide technical assistance to reduce the unemployment rate by providing an economic empowerment training program for conflict-affected youth in Africa. JSDF also will mobilize resources to increase its focus on knowledge sharing and learning. The production of JSDF Good Practice Notes, four-page briefs that present key design features and lessons learned from selected JSDF projects will be sharpened to provide the basis for improved cross-country knowledge sharing and project design. Knowledge events to date have demonstrated that such activities can be effective in bringing together various stakeholders, from beneficiaries to policy makers, to discuss strategic topics and activities that contribute to livelihood improvement.

ANNEX 1
JSDF REGULAR PROGRAM GRANTS APPROVED IN FY17

Region/ Country	Grant Name	Grant Amount (US$ millions)	Project Development Objective
AFR/Burundi	Maternal Child Nutrition Enhancement Project	2.98	The PDO will be achieved through: • mobilizing communities to improve nutrition practices • increasing production of micronutrient-rich foods • project management and administration, monitoring and evaluation, and knowledge dissemination
AFR/Ghana	Peri-Urban Vegetables Value Chain Project	3.00	To improve on the productivity and access to market by the beneficiary vegetable farmers in selected peri-urban communities in Ghana.
AFR/Senegal	Building Resilience to Food and Nutrition Insecurity Shocks	3.00	To provide access to food and nutrition security-enhancing services among vulnerable households through the promotion of appropriate new technologies in selected areas of the recipient's territory
AFR/Sierra Leone	Strengthening Community Mobilization and Local Council Service Delivery in the Post-Ebola Context	3.00	To respond to the post-EVD needs at the local level in Sierra Leone by building community resilience through EVD sensitization efforts and social mobilization activities in the districts most affected by the disease
ECA/Kyrgyz Republic	Engaging Communities for Better Schools in the Kyrgyz Republic	3.00	To develop inclusive approaches to citizen engagement that support improvements in the accountability and responsiveness of teachers and school management in the poorest districts and contribute to enhancing student performance
MENA/Iraq	Promoting the Inclusion of Conflict-Affected Iraqi Youth	3.00	To promote the social and economic inclusion of at least 3,000 conflict-affected Iraqi youth (ages 15–29) through engagement in entrepreneurship and youth-led community development activities
	TOTAL	**17.98**	

JSDF Afghanistan Program Grant Approved in FY17

Grant Name	Grant Amount (US$ millions)	Project Development Objective
Afghan Women's Economic Empowerment Project	3.00	To increase and enhance the participation of women, organized into community-based savings groups, in business support and income-generating activities in pilot areas of Afghanistan.

ANNEX 2
JSDF SEED FUND GRANTS APPROVED IN FY17

Region/ Country	Grant Name	Grant Amount (US$)	Project Development Objective
AFR/Malawi	Malawi Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture Pilot	72,000	To conduct participatory, bottom-up consultations with marginalized groups and other stakeholders on the ground to discuss their development needs and to define objectives, scope and the monitoring and evaluation framework for a future JSDF grant
AFR/Nigeria	Nigeria's Demographic Dividend: The Role of Community Leaders	75,000	To support Nigeria in accelerating its demographic transition by establishing a community-level engagement platform for dialogue and advocacy
AFR/Togo	Beneficiary and Stakeholder Consultation for the JSDF Project for Enhancing Poor People's Access to Basic Services through Citizen Engagement in Togo	75,000	To undertake broad-based consultations with potential recipients and key stakeholders of the proposed JSDF project
AFR/Togo	Japan Social Development Fund for Enhancing Poor People's Access to Basic Services through Citizen Engagement in Togo	75,000	To promote broad-based consultation to provide critical input into the design of the proposed project in Togo
ECA/Moldova	Improving Access to Justice for the Vulnerable	75,000	To enable participatory bottom-up consultations with targeted beneficiaries and other stakeholders and better define the objectives of the proposed follow-up JSDF grant, describe activities, components and results indicators (with baseline data) for the proposed grant
LCR/Honduras	Improving livelihoods of Miskito indigenous peoples	75,000	To hold consultations with potential beneficiaries and stakeholders of the Miskito communities in the La Mosquitia region of Honduras
	Total	**447,000**	

ANNEX 3
JSDF SCALING UP NUTRITION (SUN) PROGRAM: APPROVED AND PIPELINE PROJECTS

Country	Grant Name	Amount (US$ millions)	Project Development Objective
Projects Approved in FY17			
Burundi	Maternal Child Nutrition Enhancement	2.98	To increase production and consumption of micronutrient-rich foods among targeted groups in Gihofi and Makamba, Burundi
Senegal	Building Resilience to Food and Nutrition Insecurity Shocks	3.00	To provide access to food and nutrition security-enhancing services for vulnerable households through the promotion of appropriate new technologies in selected areas of the recipient's territory
Total		5.98	
Pipeline Projects			
Cote d'Ivoire	Support to Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture and Capacity Building of Small and Marginal Farmers	3.00	To improve access to nutrient-rich food of plant and animal origins by poor households in selected areas in Côte d'Ivoire
Ethiopia	Promoting Young Women's Livelihoods and Nutrition	3.00	To improve access to community-based nutrition and livelihoods services for selected young women in Sasie Tsaeda Emba and Seharty Samre woredas in the Tigray region
Ghana	Improved Feeding Practices for First 1,000 Days	3.00	To improve feeding practices among targeted women of reproductive age (including pregnant and lactating women) and children under 2 (the so-called "first 1,000 days of life")
Malawi	Adolescent Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture Pilot	3.00	To increase production and consumption of nutritious foods and improve access to livelihood opportunities for selected female and male youths in targeted project areas in the Mwanza and Ntchisi districts
Total		12.00	

ANNEX 4
SUPPORT TO THE REINTEGRATION OF EX-COMBATANTS PROGRAM: PIPELINE PROJECTS

Country	Grant Name	Amount (US$ millions)	Project Development Objective
Pipeline Projects			
Democratic Republic of Congo	Social Cohesion and Livelihoods Support Project in Province Orientale	3.00	To improve access to livelihoods and strengthen social cohesion in five selected communities affected by conflict and violence in Dungu Territory
Democratic Republic of Congo	Support for Sustainable Livelihoods Promotion Project in the Pool Department	3.00	To improve access to livelihoods in selected communities in the Pool Department
South Sudan	Economic Empowerment Training for Conflict-Affected Youth	3.00	To provide an economic empowerment training program for conflict-affected youth in three selected areas of South Sudan through developing the curriculum, training of trainers, and piloting the training.
Total		9.00	

ANNEX 5
JSDF GUIDELINES AND PROGRAM ALLOCATION

1. **Objective.** To provide grants in support of community-driven development and poverty reduction programs that serve to enhance productivity, increase access to social and community services and infrastructure, and improve the living conditions of poor and vulnerable groups in eligible client countries of the World Bank Group[6]. Grants approved under the program are subject to the criteria set forth in these Guidelines.

2. **Focus.** JSDF Project and Capacity Building Grants (see para. 5) are designed to complement Bank-financed operations and programs aligned with the development objectives of the relevant Country Partnership Framework (CPF), PRSP or poverty reduction elements of Sector Strategies. Project Grants would: (i) respond directly to the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable underserved groups to improve their lives; (ii) encourage the testing of innovative methods that are new or alternative approaches at the project, country, or regional level, or that facilitate new partnerships with NGOs/CSOs or local governments to reach the target groups; (iii) reflect a participatory design and consultation process with the targeted beneficiaries who endorsed the grant inputs; (iv) utilize participatory monitoring and evaluation to help beneficiaries address their vulnerability and to ensure ownership and sustainability; and (v) support initiatives that lead to developing sustainable outcomes through the adoption or scaling-up of the pilot project at completion through Bank-financed operations, recipient government activities, or other entities. Capacity Building Grants would build ownership, capacity, empowerment and participation of local communities, local governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other civil society groups, through capacity building, to participate in society and government, to affect their development, to learn by doing and facilitate their involvement in operations financed by the World Bank. The Development Finance Vice-Presidency (DFiVP) should aim at allocating approximately 50% of JSDF funds to eligible countries in East, South and Central Asia regions.

3. **Special Allocation for Africa.** Grants under these allocations are subject to the same guidelines (below) that apply to other JSDF Grants.
   - TICAD V has an allocation of $30 million divided as follows:
     - $20 million for technical assistance to improve the mortality rate of infant and their mothers; Technical assistance to improve the malnutrition (in close cooperation with the projects under the SUN Trust Fund) and

[6] WBG includes the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association and the International Finance Corporation, all referred to hereafter as the Bank.

- $10 million for technical assistance to improve the unemployment rate by providing job training for young job seekers such as former soldiers (System improvement, Capacity building, etc.)

4. **Grant Types and Country Eligibility.** There are two types of JSDF Grants:
   (i) **Project Grants finance:** (a) activities that directly deliver results in the short-term supporting the improvement of services and facilities for poorer population groups, or reinforcing/reinvigorating social safety nets, or (b) innovation and testing of new approaches, particularly in the social sectors. A Guidance Note on Innovation is attached for use as a reference by TTLs when preparing a Concept Note.
   (ii) **Capacity Building Grants:** finance activities that empower and strengthen knowledge and skills of local communities, NGOs/CSOs, and local governments working with the targeted beneficiaries so that they may participate in their development through learning by doing.

   All low-income and lower middle income countries as defined in the World Development Indicators in the applicable year, are eligible for both Project Grants and Capacity Building Grants[7]. The special allocations for Africa apply to all countries on the African continent that are eligible for JSDF grants.

5. **Amount.** JSDF Grants under the regular program can range from US$200,000 to US$3 million. Under exceptional circumstances and after prior clearance by DFi, a grant proposal of up to US$4 million may be submitted for consideration[8]. Proposals exceeding US$3 million would be subject to higher scrutiny by the JSDF Secretariat; the latter may request technical reviewers to verify the validity and viability of proposed activities and that their costing follows a disciplined process.

6. **Concept Notes.** The concerned managing unit in the Bank must sponsor the activity and designate a Task Team Leader (TTL). TTLs must indicate the arrangements (including financial provision) for JSDF project supervision. Requests must be in line with the CPF objectives, as confirmed by the Country Director and the sector approach, confirmed by the Practice Manager, and is submitted to the Japan Trust Funds Administration Unit after review and endorsement by designated sector specialists. To the extent possible, Concept Notes should promote collaboration with local and international NGOs, in particular, Japanese NGOs and civil society organizations. Ministry of Finance (MOF) will have four weeks to review a brief concept note (MOF may consult Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)). The Bank will be required to pre-discuss concept notes with MOFA and JICA in the field. At the end of the four weeks, MOF will share with the Bank their decision on go/no go for the CN to prepare.

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[7] Where a seed fund grant has been approved, country eligibility for a follow-on grant will be based on eligibility when the seed fund grant was approved.

[8] JSDF Myanmar project *Myanmar National Community-Driven Development Project (NCDDP)* and Cambodia project *Voice and Action: Social Accountability for Improved Local Services for the Poor* are one-time exceptions where Japan has agreed to surpass the maximum grant amount per project.

7. **Review of Proposals and Approval by the World Bank Group (WBG).** Once DFi submits proposals to MOF, MOF will review the full proposal while focusing its assessment on the detailed cost table. MOF will provide its final decision within three weeks.

8. **Program Administration Costs.** In order to cover the costs of JSDF Program Administration and Technical Reviews, DFi may request the replenishment of the Bank Executed Trust Fund established in FY10 to cover costs up to a limit to be agreed in an exchange of correspondence with MOF. All expenditures necessary for Program Management and for Technical Reviews are eligible.

9. **Eligible Expenditures.** These include goods, small civil works, services (including necessary provision for NGO overheads), training, workshops and operating costs (excluding salaries of government civil servants), with all expenditures eligible for 100% financing under JSDF. Please note that the staff salaries of NGOs implementing JSDF grants would be allowed for up to 5% of the RE grant amount for direct project support. This means that operating cost threshold for JSDF grants would be increased from 10% to 15% (i.e. with 5% of the 15% earmarked to finance staff salaries only). In cases where NGO staff would not be providing direct project support, operating costs will remain at 10 percent. However, staff salaries of government agencies implementing JSDF grants will remain ineligible.

   Requests may also include the cost of the grant audits. Incremental costs of up to 9 percent of the total grant amount may be requested to cover incremental supervision costs for operations of unusual complexity, innovation or community participation which require Bank staff or consultant resources.

10. **Ineligible Expenditures.** The following cannot be financed under JSDF: (i) pilot activities with no linkages to the Country Assistance Strategy agreed between the Bank and the recipient country, (ii) academic research, (iii) government or other staff salaries, and central government activities, (iv) foreign training or study tours, or (v) purchases of motor vehicles.[9]

11. **Grant Execution Arrangements.** Grants must be recipient-executed. Recipients of JSDF Grants may be governments (central or local), international or local NGOs, or other local community groups which the Bank has determined are financially sound, have a strong track record, and employ satisfactory arrangements for use and accounting of grant funds. In case the recipient or the implementing agency is an NGO or a local community group, it is required that the central or local government gives its agreement to the arrangement. UN agencies may not be recipients of JSDF grants.[10] In any case, the normal grant implementation period is four years after signature of the grant agreement. However, up to two year-extensions can be requested from DFi with adequate justification. The TTL of the grant will carry out the Bank's fiduciary

[9] Bicycles and motorcycles are eligible for JSDF funding.

[10] UN agencies may participate in JSDF grant activities as consultants, but not implementing agencies, provided that the selection is in accordance with Bank guidelines.

responsibilities for grant supervision, in accordance with Bank standards and use of *Procurement Guidelines*.

12. **Retroactive Financing.** Grant recipients may request retroactive financing for eligible expenditures effective from the date of approval of the grant funding request (GFR) and to the date of activation of the grant, up to 20 percent of the recipient grant amount for the Regular Window. The standard clause for retroactive financing would be included in the grant agreement when applicable, including recipient liability for expenses incurred in case the grant agreement is not made effective.

13. **Progress Reporting.** For the purposes of monitoring the development outcomes, the grant agreement, based on the grant application, will be the binding document. The JSDF Program is completely aligned with the Investment Project Financing (IPF) and Small Grants Guidelines and Procedures in terms of project progress and completion reporting. Task Team Leader will be responsible for preparing regular Implementation Status and Results Reports (ISR) for the JSDF project after each implementation supervision mission, rating the status of project implementation, and documenting the completion of deliverables and outputs. An *Implementation Completion Report* (ICR) will be prepared at completion documenting actual cumulative inputs, outputs and outcomes through the grant implementation period. The public disclosure ISR and ICR will be shared with the donor.

14. **Reallocation of Funds by Expenditure (Disbursement) Category or Activities.** Reallocations among expenditure categories or grant activities, including dropping or adding new eligible categories or grant activities, must be cleared by DFi. The Legal Department should be consulted if any amendments are required, to be approved by the country director. The proposed changes will be sent to MOF for information.

15. **Change in Grant Objectives.** For significant changes in the grant development objectives, a request must be sent to DFi for clearance, and this will determine if MOF approval is required. MOF will approve/reject the request within one business week of its receipt from DFi. Subsequent grant amendment letters are cleared with the Legal Department in accordance with Bank procedures.

16. **Grant Cancellation Policy.** The balance of grants is subject to cancellation under the following circumstances: (i) the grant agreement has not been signed within 6 months of the formal grant approval date, (ii) there has been no implementation progress, including zero disbursements, for six months after signature of the grant agreement, or (iii) there is lack of progress as determined by DFi. DFi may clear exceptions on the basis of a satisfactory explanation.

17. **Consultation with Local Japanese Officials.** In order to ensure harmonization and coordination, the Bank is:
    - required to consult with the JICA at an early stage of project preparation,
    - required to consult with the Embassy of Japan accredited to the recipient country about the JSDF grant application, and

- required to discuss the proposal with the Embassy of Japan and JICA before submission of the proposal to Development Finance (DFi) for review. Such consultation and information sharing by task teams will help expedite the decision-making process. In addition, the Bank is required to share information related to the design, progress and outcomes of JSDF projects with the Embassy of Japan and JICA in the field. They are also encouraged to invite them to join planning and supervision missions, attend key meetings and share the missions' aide-memoires with them.

18. **Japanese Visibility.** The Bank is asked to help promote the visibility and local awareness of JSDF in recipient countries through the following types of activities:
    - Publications, training programs, seminars and workshops financed by JSDF grants should clearly indicate that the activities in question have received funding from the MOF.
    - The logo (usually the Japanese national flag) should be used in publications financed by the JSDF program, and in banners and any other materials used in seminars and training programs financed by JSDF grants.
    - All press releases issued by the Bank with respect to JSDF grants should refer to the financial contribution from the MOF.
    - Recipients should be encouraged to ensure that JSDF-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.
    - 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, DFi may promote visibility of JSDF by: (i) informing country directors of the importance of signing ceremonies to Japanese officials and the public to ensure recognition and support for JSDF funding; and (ii) continuing widespread distribution of the JSDF annual report, inclusion of JSDF information in relevant Bank documents, and occasional information sessions for Japanese organizations. Annex 6 features a guidance note providing samples of other ways to improve visibility.

19. **Maintenance of Documentation.** Operational departments will keep copies of documentation related to JSDF grants, in accordance with the Bank's administrative and document retention policies among others, terms of reference and consultant contracts, reports and other outputs prepared by consultants, and status reports.

20. **Schedule.** Concept Notes (CNs) are submitted to DFi on a rolling basis following rigorous internal reviews. DFi will submit the final CNs to MoF on a rolling basis after their vetting by members of a technical review committee. MoF will confirm its decisions on proposals CNs within four weeks from submission.

ANNEX 6
JSDF GUIDANCE NOTE ON VISIBILITY OF JAPAN

JAPAN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

GUIDANCE NOTE ON VISIBILITY OF JAPAN

Introduction

The Government of Japan has contributed to the Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF) in support of innovative social programs to help alleviate poverty in eligible client countries of the World Bank Group since 2000. The purpose of this note is to provide guidance on measures to ensure that the contribution of Japan in supporting JSDF 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 Japan International Cooperation Agency accredited to the recipient country about the JSDF grant application before submission of the proposal to Development Finance (DFi) for review. Such consultation and information sharing by task teams will help expedite the decision-making process. In addition, Bank task teams are required to share the information about progress and outcomes of JSDF projects with the Embassy of Japan and JICA in the field for enabling both sides to seek potential collaboration by relevant measures. Bank task teams may also invite the Embassy of Japan and JICA to join preparation and supervision missions or attend key meetings with recipient counterparts.

Japanese Visibility

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

- Publications, training programs, seminars and workshops financed by JSDF grants should clearly indicate that the activities in question have received funding from the Government of Japan;
- The logo (usually the Japanese national flag) should be used in publications financed by the JSDF program, and in banners and any other materials used in seminars and training programs financed by JSDF grants;
- All press releases issued by the Bank with respect to JSDF grants should refer to the financial contribution from the Government of Japan;
- Recipients should be encouraged to ensure that JSDF-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;
- 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, DFi may promote visibility of JSDF by: (i) informing country directors of the importance of signing ceremonies to Japanese officials and the public to ensure recognition and support for JSDF funding; and (ii) continuing widespread distribution of the JSDF annual report, inclusion of JSDF information in relevant Bank documents, and occasional information sessions for Japanese organizations.

The JSDF Program's Logo

The logo (usually the Japanese national flag) will be used on the JSDF 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 JSDF 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 JSDF grants refer to the financial contribution of Government of Japan; and (iii) the logo is used in publications financed by the JSDF program, banners and any other materials used in seminars and training programs financed by the JSDF grants.

Local Publicity Opportunities

In addition to the use of the logo, Bank staffs are urged to take all appropriate measures to encourage Recipients to ensure that JSDF-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) w*as received under the Japan Social Development Fund 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 JSDF grants. Opportunities to publish articles on high visibility projects financed by JSDF grants should be explored and utilized.

During supervision missions of JSDF projects, task teams should interact from time to time with the Embassy of Japan to inform them of progress under their project. They are encouraged to invite them to participate in supervision missions and to visit project sites to meet beneficiaries.

Task teams are advised to brief the country managers/country directors about the implementation status of JSDF 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 receive notification of grant approvals at the same time as the task teams 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. The media and other publicity outlets should be alerted to such ceremonial events.

Visibility from Headquarters

Country-based Bank staffs are 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:

JSDF Unit
Mail Stop G 6-055
Trust Funds and Partner Relations
Development Finance Vice Presidency
The World Bank Group
Washington, D.C. 20433
USA

JSDF
Japan Social Development Fund

Japan Social Development Fund
JSDF Program Manager
Tel: 202-473-4149
Email: HNkole@worldbank.org
The World Bank Group
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

Government of Japan

WORLD BANK GROUP
Development Finance