

JSDF

Japan Social Development Fund ANNUAL REPORT FISCAL YEAR 2018



Government
of Japan



WORLD BANK GROUP
Development Finance

JSDF

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ACHIEVING DEVELOPMENT RESULTS AT A GLANCE

The Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF) grants in the FY18 portfolio are aligned with the program's strategic framework.

Innovative. Projects apply innovative development approaches or ideas. Some projects may comprise entirely new innovations. Others may replicate approaches that have not yet been adopted in the recipient country, but have been tested successfully in other countries.

Responsive to the poor. Projects support community-driven development by empowering vulnerable or marginalized groups at the grassroots level to participate in efforts to improve their livelihoods.

Promote rapid response. Projects provide reasonably rapid results and deliver benefits to targeted stakeholders.

Build capacity. Projects empower and strengthen local communities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society organizations (CSOs), and other stakeholders to improve their organizational and institutional capacities to engage target groups in their development.

JSDF's Catalytic Role

▶ Grants reach poorest and marginalized groups not accessible by other interventions.

▶ Projects pilot innovative activities that can be scaled up through World Bank Group (WBG)-financed operations and that inform government policies.

Forty-four projects in the FY18 portfolio (of which seven approved grants were pending effectiveness) were developed around five of the JSDF program's thematic areas of focus along with their corresponding and established program-level results framework:

- (i) **Livelihood Support;**
 - (ii) **Improved Nutrition and Early Childhood Development;**
 - (iii) **Environmentally Sustainable Agricultural Practices;**
 - (iv) **Local Governance and Accountability;**
- and
- (v) **Basic Health and Sanitation Services.**

ACHIEVING DEVELOPMENT RESULTS BY THE NUMBERS

1.5 million direct beneficiaries, of whom **63 percent** are female

▶ LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT

80,668 direct beneficiaries (67 percent female)

23,268 persons started new employment/businesses under eight projects

71,632 persons received skills training and business management support

154 percent average increase in household incomes in nine projects

80 percent of beneficiaries of capacity building were female and **95 percent** of beneficiaries were still in business at project closure in rural Ghana

100 percent of participating municipalities in the Philippines integrated community enterprises (created under the project) into local economic development plans

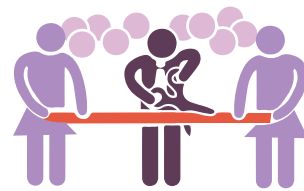
▶ ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES

10,431 direct beneficiaries (47 percent female)

7,873 farmers trained in sustainable agricultural practices



41 percent increase in yields and **49 percent** rise in sales in participating farms in Kyrgyz Republic





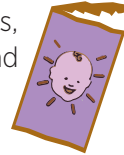
▶ IMPROVED NUTRITION AND EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

733,993 direct beneficiaries (73 percent female)

79,739 practitioners, adolescent girls, lactating mothers, and pregnant women benefited from nutrition education, basic nutrition, and early child care and development (ECCD) services

35,514 vulnerable children enrolled in ECCD programs toward transitioning to mainstream schools

140,000 children <2 years received micronutrient sprinkles, over 17,000 pregnant women received iron supplements, and 17.5 percent increase in households growing nutritious agricultural products between 2015 and 2017 in Tajikistan



1,000 families trained in sweet potato cutting in Timor-Leste

97 percent of some 18,000 beneficiaries received cash transfers on time in Togo

Decline in severe stunting among beneficiaries in Tajikistan from 30 percent in 2015 to 9.5 percent in 2017

Decline in children with low birth weight by 6 percent and increase in nutritional diversity by 5 percent among beneficiaries in Togo between baseline and project closure

100 percent of pregnant/lactating women in target group practiced core nutrition and childhood behaviors in Karnataka, India with assistance from 447 village nutrition volunteers

▶ BASIC HEALTH AND SANITATION SERVICES

248,430 direct beneficiaries (55 percent female)

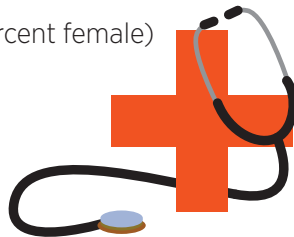
222,635 persons with access to improved sanitation facilities

19,889 beneficiaries of post-Ebola mental health interventions in Liberia

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

25,343 school children practiced daily hand washing in schools in target communities in Ghana

100 percent of large tenements in target urban area with adequate sanitation and operations and maintenance expenses covered by users in Mozambique



▶ LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

442,640 direct beneficiaries (73 percent female)

8,626 poor and vulnerable people participating in the Social Accountability Framework process (access to information, open budget, citizen monitoring) in Cambodia were able to cite at least two standards for schools and health center services

4,814 poor and vulnerable people participating in Social Accountability Framework process in Cambodia were able to cite changes for school, health center, and commune budgets (budget awareness)

1,796 members of School Board of Trustees, of whom 72 percent are female, in Kyrgyz Republic

SCALING-UP DEVELOPMENT RESULTS

Scaling Up JSDF Results into WBG-Financed Projects

JSDF Grants of **US\$16 M**



informed over **US\$280 M**

in World Bank Project Financing (FY17-18)

Examples of JSDF Grants

JSDF grant for Social Inclusion and Improvement of Livelihoods of Youth, Vulnerable Women and Handicapped in Post-Conflict Western Côte d'Ivoire **US\$2.70 M** informed **US\$100 M** IDA through Youth Employment and Skills Development Additional Financing and Youth Employment Projects.

JSDF grant for Zambia Livelihood Improvement Project amounting to **US\$2.75 M** informed **US\$65 M** World Bank-financed Girl's Education and Women's Empowerment and Livelihoods Project.

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR



DIRK REINERMANN
Director,
Development
Finance, Trust
Funds and Partner
Relations

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that guide development efforts through 2030 comprise ambitious and wide-ranging targets. As the world's countries embrace the challenges posed by the SDGs, the World Bank Group (WBG) and the Government of Japan are standing firmly with them. The 18-year partnership – through the Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF) – has steadfastly brought hope to the poorest and most vulnerable groups. The JSDF has been instrumental in helping these groups cope with the impact of global crises while addressing the multi-dimensional aspects of poverty embodied in the SDGs. By piloting innovative approaches to community engagement, JSDF projects have brought insights that have been scaled-up through projects financed by the WBG and development partners, informed development policies of the country governments, and the work of our NGO/CSO partners. Hundreds of thousands of people have been provided with opportunities to have their voices heard in decisions that affect their lives and to assume greater responsibilities for their own destiny.

Overall, the results from the JSDF FY18 portfolio were significant. About 1.5 million people (63 percent women) directly benefited from the projects. More than 700,000 children, pregnant/lactating mothers, adolescent girls, health workers, farmers, and teachers were beneficiaries of grants that helped reduce chronic malnutrition in children under five as well as vulnerable women and households facing food insecurity and promoted early childhood care and development. Other grants supported over 100,000 farmers and household members who seek to raise productivity while a new grant to Afghanistan aims to establish an emergency wheat strategic reserve to meet the needs of two million households.

Six JSDF grants supported improvements in local governance and service delivery by strengthening community engagement and local government capacities in delivering basic services and carrying out local development activities. Their outreach involved nearly 450,000 direct beneficiaries. In basic health and sanitation services, the grants

promoted results-based financing and innovative approaches to sanitation, helped meet the psychosocial health needs of communities in countries stricken by the Ebola virus, and reached some 250,000 direct beneficiaries.

The partnership between the Government of Japan and the WBG has resulted in the replication or scaling up of JSDF interventions through projects or components with WBG financing or other donor support. Lessons from JSDF grants totaling US\$16 million influenced US\$280 million in WBG funding. Their design and implementation have informed national policies that address poverty and vulnerability. Examples include: Cash Transfer Program for Vulnerable Children Project in Togo is being scaled up through the IDA-funded Project Safety Nets and Basic Services Project (US\$29 million); Social Inclusion and Improvement of Livelihoods of Youth, Vulnerable Women and Handicapped in Post-Conflict Western Côte d'Ivoire Project informed the Youth Employment and Skills Development Additional Financing and the Youth Employment Projects (IDA US\$100 million). The grant to Liberia on Supporting Psychological Health and Resilience informed the first Liberia Mental Health Law passed in 2017 that established the oversight of mental health care through the Ministry of Health and created a national advisory body on mental health.

The JSDF continues to make significant contributions to the welfare of the poorest, marginalized, and disadvantaged groups. Since inception in 2000, Japan contributed US\$836.72 million to the program.

On behalf of the WBG and its clients, I wish to express our deep gratitude and appreciation to the Government of Japan for its sustained support to the JSDF. Japan and the WBG will continue to foster a program that brings rapid, demonstrable benefits and builds ownership, capacity, empowerment and community and civil society participation.



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ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS

AHF	Asian Heritage Foundation	FY	Fiscal Year
AKF	Aga Khan Foundation	GAFSP	Global Agriculture and Food Security Program
AFR	Africa Region	GDN	Global Development Network
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	GoJ	Government of Japan
BoT	Board of Trustees	HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
CAIF	Community Artisan Investment Fund	IDA	International Development Association
CBO	Community-based Organization	IDP	Internally Displaced Person
CDC	Community Development Council	IHT	Indus Heritage Trust
CFC	Common Facility Center	ISR	Implementation Status Report
CIG	Community Interest Group	ISAF	Implementation of Social Accountability Framework
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation	JAAP	Joint Accountability Action Plan
CPF	Country Partnership Framework	JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
CPS	Country Partnership Strategy	JSDF	Japan Social Development Fund
CSF	Community Seed Fund	LCR	Latin America and Caribbean Region
CSO	Civil Society Organization	MDG	Millennium Development Goals
DFi	Development Finance	MENA	Middle East and North Africa
DFTPR	Department of Trust Funds and Partner Relations	MIDP	Most Innovative Development Project
EAP	East Asia and Pacific Region	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
ECA	Europe and Central Africa Region	OFSP	Orange Flesh Sweet Potato
ECCD	Early Child Care and Development	ORD	Outstanding Research on Development
ECD	Early Childhood Development		
EDF	Energy Dense Food		
EoJ	Embassy of Japan		
EVD	Ebola Virus Disease		

PDO	Project Development Objective	TTL	Task Team Leader
PHRD	Policy and Human Resources Development Fund	TICAD	Tokyo International Conference on African Development
PIU	Project Implementing Unit	UNICEF	United Nations International Children Emergency Fund
PSC	Project Steering Committee	VLIC	Village Livelihoods Improvement Committee
SAF	Social Accountability Framework	VNV	Village Nutrition Volunteers
SAR	South Asia Region	VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Association
SCI	Save the Children International	WBG	World Bank Group
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals		
SHG	Self-Help Group		
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition		



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



The Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF) provides two types of grant support through its regular, special, and emergency programs: (1) project grants that target the poor and underserved groups not reached by mainstream programs through innovative schemes that deliver results in the short term; and (2) capacity building grants that empower and strengthen local communities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society organizations (CSOs), and other stakeholders to improve their organizational and institutional capacities to engage target groups in their development through learning by doing. Seed fund grants are provided to WBG task teams to assist in the consultation processes with stakeholders, especially the targeted beneficiaries at the local level. The assistance through special and emergency programs reflects the recurrent adjustment of the JSDF program to respond to the emerging needs of the most disadvantaged groups in line with its principle of community-driven development.

Between its inception in 2000 and FY18, Japan contributed US\$836.72 million to the program. The combined allocations to JSDF grants for the same period comprise 82 percent of the total contributions while cumulative disbursements amount to 81 percent of the total allocations. The FY18 portfolio reached 1.5 million direct beneficiaries, of whom 63 percent are female. The active grants are on track toward achieving their project development objectives (PDOs) while the closed grants achieved their PDOs.

- The portfolio comprised 44 recipient-executed grants amounting to US\$127.48 million. It consisted of active and approved grants as well as those that closed during FY18. Of the total, twelve grants amounting to US\$32.25 million closed during the year.
- Some 80 percent of the value of the grants in the total portfolio were under the regular program. Two grants under the Afghanistan Special Program and one grant funded under the Emergency Window were part of the FY18 portfolio.
- FY18 approvals comprised eight grants totaling US\$29.60 million. These include a US\$10.24 million grant to support the establishment of a strategic

“ Before Implementation of Social Accountability Framework (ISAF), I did not know the budget of my commune, but now I know the budget and can participate in activities that will help improve the community.”

JSDF BENEFICIARY

grain reserve under the Afghanistan Program, two grants totaling US\$6.0 million under the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) program; and a grant of US\$3.0 million for the program on Support for the Reintegration of Ex-Combatants. The recently approved grants seek to reach over 2 million beneficiaries directly.

- Four seed fund grants amounting to US\$0.3 million were awarded in FY18 to assist and inform the design and preparation of full-fledged grant proposals in the JSDF thematic areas – livelihood support, improved nutrition and early childhood care and development (ECCD), environmentally sustainable agricultural practices, local governance and accountability and basic health and sanitation services.

Sections 1 and 2 present the program objectives, overall contributions and allocations, and the financial performance of the FY18 portfolio while Section 3 describes the development and alignment of the results and outcomes of grants under their respective JSDF thematic priority areas to the program's Comprehensive Results Framework. Sections 4-9 summarize the key details of: (i) active grants and their progress toward meeting their development objectives as measured through performance indicators; (ii) newly approved and recently effective grants, their objectives and respective target outcomes; and (iii) the achievements of those projects that closed during FY18.

Section 10 describes the knowledge management activities of the JSDF program while Section 11 presents the details of the Comprehensive Results Framework relating to the FY18 portfolio's thematic areas and depicts how the results frameworks of JSDF grants work hand in hand toward the WBG's twin goals of ending extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity. It also demonstrates the extent of leverage of specific grants in informing national policy and scaling up of JSDF pilot activities into WBG-financed or other donor-supported projects. Finally, Section 12 summarizes the management and administration of the JSDF program by the Trust Funds and Partner Relations Department of the World Bank.

Overview of FY18 Grants by Thematic Area

The discussion of the projects and their results (actual or target) is organized around the JSDF thematic priority areas and their respective results framework. Support during FY18 was provided in these areas: (i) livelihood support; (ii) improved nutrition and early childhood care and development; (iii) environmentally sustainable agricultural practices; (iv) local governance and accountability; and (v) basic health and sanitation services.

Twelve grants for a total of some US\$32 million closed during FY18 and their key details are presented in Section 9. They supported the thematic areas of livelihood support (Belize, Côte d'Ivoire, Mauritania, Nepal, Philippines); improved nutrition and ECCD (Tajikistan, Togo, Uganda, Zambia); environmentally sustainable agricultural practices (Kyrgyz Republic) and basic health and sanitation services (Ghana and Mozambique). The grants were aligned with the relevant areas of focus of WBG instruments in support of the country development strategies embodied in the Country Partnership Framework (CPF) between the WBG and the relevant governments. The PDOs were achieved for all projects and the grants provide key lessons learned as outlined below.

Key Lessons Learned from FY18 Closed Grants

Theme	Lessons Learned	Grant Examples
Capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous (as opposed to one-off intensive) technical support to beneficiaries for effective monitoring and sustainability is essential. Beneficiaries learn from: (i) drafting simple business plans as part of training; and (ii) “learning by doing” and from each other at adequately facilitated workshops. The latter served as building blocks for forming communities of practice among beneficiaries to enhance products, introduce new designs, gain access to markets or replicate the cluster approach. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Côte d’Ivoire: Social Inclusion and Improvement of Livelihoods of Youth, Vulnerable Women and Handicapped in Post Conflict Western Côte d’Ivoire Nepal: Making Markets Work for the Conflict Affected Philippines: Community Enterprise Development as Pathway out of Poverty
Social capital and sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most grants assisted the formation of groups consisting of beneficiaries and the development of group decision-making rules and processes. They reinforced social capital and raised beneficiary motivation and commitment to achieving group goals. Strong social capital motivated beneficiaries (direct or indirect) to strive and demand accountability and inclusiveness from government institutions in delivering basic services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Belize: Promoting Sustainable Natural Resource Based Livelihoods Project Côte d’Ivoire: Social Inclusion and Improvement of Livelihoods of Youth, Vulnerable Women and Handicapped in Post Conflict Western Côte d’Ivoire
Participation of non-state actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation of non-government actors as contractors or implementing agencies is important to continuing monitoring and sustaining outcomes. For example, they enlightened stakeholders in Togo on the need to develop and implement regular monitoring of children’s growth and development. Households in Mozambique were willing to pay for sanitation services of shared facilities through the demonstration effect of well-designed and adequately built structures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Togo: Cash Transfer Program for Vulnerable Children in Northern Togo Mozambique: Maputo Peri-Urban Sanitation
Multi-sectoral participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convening multiple stakeholders across different sectors helped to coordinate/collaborate on implementation, problem solving, and joint monitoring. A multi-sector approach helped build long-term commitment of government stakeholders at local and national levels to rally around a cause, exchange knowledge, guide implementation, and learn from each other as well as from beneficiaries. Convening cross-sectoral steering committee meetings with consistent representation of key government agencies helped overcome hurdles and sustain project outcomes, especially for government-implemented grants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tajikistan: JSDF Nutrition Scale-up Uganda: An Innovative, Integrated Approach to Enhance Smallholder Family Nutrition Zambia: Livelihood and Nutrition Project
Informal structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well-designed community support groups can be given the opportunity to register with local- or village-level governments to impose authority and discipline especially in managing group funds. While local-level registration may not be enough to provide official status, it gives group members a sense of formality and legitimacy, especially in situations where state or national registration is impractical because of distance and onerous paperwork. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kyrgyz Republic: Support to Community Seed Funds Philippines: Community Enterprise Development as Pathway out of Poverty

Sustainability

In line with Tier II of the Comprehensive Results Framework (described in Section 11), the key results/outcomes of JSDF-supported pilot projects have been or are expected to be scaled up or replicated into WBG-financed operations or other development partner-supported projects. The lessons from JSDF grant design and implementation have also informed national policies that address the various dimensions of poverty and vulnerability as outlined below.

Scaling-up Development Results

Thematic area/JSDF grant name	Scaling-up
Livelihood support	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Côte d'Ivoire: Social Inclusion and Improvement of Livelihoods of Youth, Vulnerable Women and Handicapped in Post-Conflict Western Côte d'Ivoire Project, US\$2.7 million ● Ghana: Support Rural Income Generation of the Poorest in the Upper East Region, US\$2.75 million ● Djibouti: Enhancing Income Opportunities in Djibouti, US\$2.73 million 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Youth Employment and Skills Development - Additional Financing: IDA US\$50 million ● Productive Social Safety Net: IDA US\$50 million ● Productive Safety Net Project: IDA US\$60 million ● Women and Youth Entrepreneurship Project: IDA US\$5 million
Improved Nutrition and ECCD	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tajikistan: JSDF Nutrition Grant Scale-up, US\$2.8 million ● Togo: Cash Transfer Program for Vulnerable Children Project, US\$2.55 million ● Uganda: An Innovative, Integrated Approach to Enhance Smallholder Family Nutrition, US\$2.8 million ● Zambia: Livelihood and Nutrition Project, US\$2.75 million 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● UNICEF's procurement and distribution of micronutrients to beneficiaries of JSDF grant; and UNICEF's sharing of UNICEF education and public awareness materials ● Government allocation of funds to program ● Safety Nets and Basic Services Project: IDA US\$29 million ● Multi-sectoral Food Security and Nutrition Project, Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) ● Girl's Education and Women's Empowerment and Livelihoods Project: IDA US\$65 million
Basic Health and Sanitation Services	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Liberia: Supporting Psychological Health and Resilience Project, US\$2.75 million ● Mozambique: Maputo Peri-Urban Sanitation Project, US\$1.78 million 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Informed first Liberia Mental Health Law passed in 2017 ● Strengthening Liberia Health System and Additional Financing, Global Financing Facility Trust Fund (Nutrition and Health), US\$20.9 million ● Informed Sanitation and Drainage Master Plan for the metropolitan area of Maputo and Sanitation and Drainage Bylaw ● Italian Development Cooperation funding of similar project using lessons of JSDF grant



JSDF Photo Library - Provided by TTLs

Côte d'Ivoire – Center of local community support group that provides technical advice to village communities. The groups have been set-up, equipped and trained by the JSDF-funded PRISE project to provide sustainable support, even after the closing of the project.

Other JSDF Program Activities

The JSDF annual reports, including this one for FY18, and the JSDF Dialogue Series have served as vehicles for the dissemination of performance results, development outcomes, and lessons learned from the implementation of JSDF grants. The 10th JSDF Dialogue seminar held in Tokyo in November 2017 brought together Japan's practitioners, academia, civil society organizations (CSOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other stakeholders as well as implementing agency officials and beneficiaries of two grants that closed in FY18: Tajikistan Nutrition Scale-up and Mozambique: Maputo Peri Urban Sanitation. The Dialogue Series continues to bring the JSDF results and lessons learned within the reach of Japanese practitioners and the public and contributes to the growth of Japan's network of development practitioners.

One of JSDF's strength is its flexibility in supporting innovative approaches by various proponents to deliver direct benefits to disadvantaged groups. Many grants have supported the piloting or testing of interventions designed jointly by WBG task teams, NGOs/CSOs and government agencies. Moreover, the JSDF promotes innovations of early-career researchers and practitioners from developing and transition countries through the Most Innovative Development Project competition organized by the Global Development Network (GDN). At the GDN Annual Conference in March 2018, three innovative proposals in the thematic areas of improved nutrition and environmentally sustainable agricultural practices received awards of US\$5,000 – US\$30,000 toward eventual eligibility to apply for a full-fledged JSDF grant.



JSDF Photo Library - Provided by TTLS

Vietnam – Northern Mountain Integrated Child Nutrition Improvement Project Grant Agreement Signing

Japan Visibility

Enhancing the visibility of Japan’s generous contributions is a strategic priority of the JSDF program. The JSDF and Japan logos are used in project-related documents, videos and press releases. Officials of the Embassy of Japan (EoJ) are invited to participate in project-related ceremonies, including signing and launch events and field visits. The JSDF Program Management Team meets with officials of the EoJ and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) during oversight missions to brief them on the Team’s observations vis-à-vis the implementation progress of JSDF grants. The JSDF Team distributes a guidance note on donor visibility to WBG task teams and implementing agencies. The note’s recommendations are outlined in Annex 6.



1. INTRODUCTION TO THE JSDF PROGRAM



PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

The Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF), a partnership between the Government of Japan and the WBG, launched in June 2000 in the wake of the financial crises of the late 1990s. At the outset, the JSDF provided direct grant assistance to the most disadvantaged groups in countries most severely affected by the global crises. Thereafter, JSDF's scope was widened to extend grants for innovative activities that benefit the most disadvantaged groups in eligible developing countries. Today, project and capacity building grants – of modest amounts – finance initiatives that deliver rapid results to reduce poverty and promote long-term social development. Specifically, the JSDF supports the piloting of innovative development approaches with demonstrable and sustainable outcomes that can be scaled up or replicated to help larger numbers of disadvantaged people with funding from recipient governments, the WBG or other development partners.

JSDF PROGRAM FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS, ALLOCATIONS, AND DISBURSEMENTS SINCE INCEPTION

The contributions by the Government of Japan to the JSDF Program from its inception to FY18 amounted to US\$836.72 million (Table 1.1). The combined allocations to JSDF grants for the same period comprise 82 percent of the total contributions.¹ Cumulative disbursements of JSDF grants amount to 81 percent of the total allocations. Most of the US\$243.85 million unallocated balance has been committed for activities in the preparation pipeline.

¹ The data covers all Recipient-executed, Bank-executed supervision and Seed Fund grants.



Table 1.1
Overview of JSDF Since
Inception to FY18
(US\$ Million)²

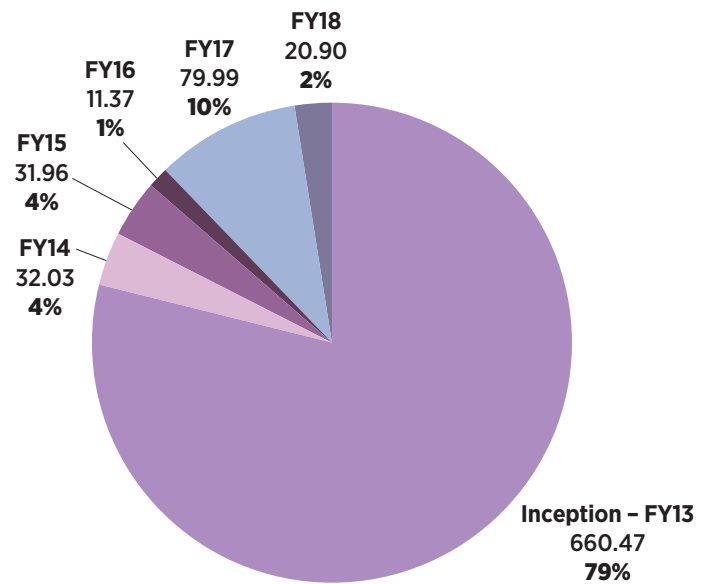
Contribution	
Inception to FY18	836.72
FY14-18	176.25
FY18	20.90
Unallocated Balance of FY18	243.85
Allocation	
Inception to FY18	684.58
FY14-18	124.46
FY18	31.82
Disbursement	
Inception to FY18	555.96
FY14-18	180.69
FY18	22.94

CONTRIBUTIONS

As reflected in Figure 1.1, the bulk of the contributions from the Government of Japan to the program were made between FY00 and FY13 and reached 79 percent of the aggregate amount to date. Between FY14 and FY18, the contributions averaged US\$35 million annually. The FY18 contribution amounted to US\$20.90 million.³



Figure 1.1
JSDF Cumulative Contributions
(Inception to FY18, US\$ Million)



² The WBG Trust Funds and Partner Relations (DFTPR) Department provided all the data for this report.

³ The FY17 figure includes FY16 and FY17 contributions maintained in the Japan donor balance account pending the establishment of the parallel account in FY17.

TYPES OF JSDF PROGRAM GRANTS

The JSDF Program currently provides the following types of grants:

- (i) **Regular Program Grants:** These grants support innovative activities that provide direct benefits to disadvantaged groups and can be one of two types: (i) Project Grants, that target the poor and underserved groups not reached by mainstream programs through innovative approaches that deliver results in the short-term; or (ii) Capacity Building Grants, that empower and strengthen local communities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society organizations (CSOs), and other stakeholders to bolster their organizational and institutional capacities to engage the JSDF target groups in their development through learning by doing.
- (ii) **Special Program Grants:** This program aims to respond to emergency crisis events, such as natural catastrophic events or post-conflict needs. Currently, one special program is under implementation. The Afghanistan Special Program is aimed at supporting reconstruction and laying the foundations of community-level government by providing social services and promoting productive infrastructure projects, fostering community-managed execution and instilling community governance. Two grants for Afghan Women's Economic Empowerment (US\$2.74 million) and Afghanistan Strategic Grain Reserve (US\$10.24 million) were approved in FY17 and FY18, respectively, and are under implementation.
- (iii) **Emergency Program Grants:** This program was introduced in 2010 to provide project and capacity building grants to the poorest and most vulnerable groups to help them cope with the global food, fuel, and financial crises of the last decade. This program was phased out in 2014. Of the four grants amounting to US\$12.7 million that were part of the FY18 portfolio, three closed during the year. The remaining grant of US\$4.55 million will close in FY19. (See Table 2.1.)
- (iv) **Seed Fund Grants:** Community-driven development principles – embracing effective participatory approaches to project design – remain the centerpiece of the JSDF. Broad consultations with potential beneficiary communities and other significant stakeholders are critical for ensuring project ownership and effectiveness. This program provides grants of up to US\$75,000 to WBG task teams to assist in the consultation processes during the design phase of projects in collaboration with recipient governments, direct beneficiaries (such as communities) or other stakeholders (such as NGOs).
- (v) **JSDF – Global Development Network (GDN) Collaboration:** The Government of Japan continues to finance the GDN's annual Global Development Awards and Medals Competition through the Japan Policy and Human Resources Development (PHRD) Fund since 2010. The competition comprises two categories, namely 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

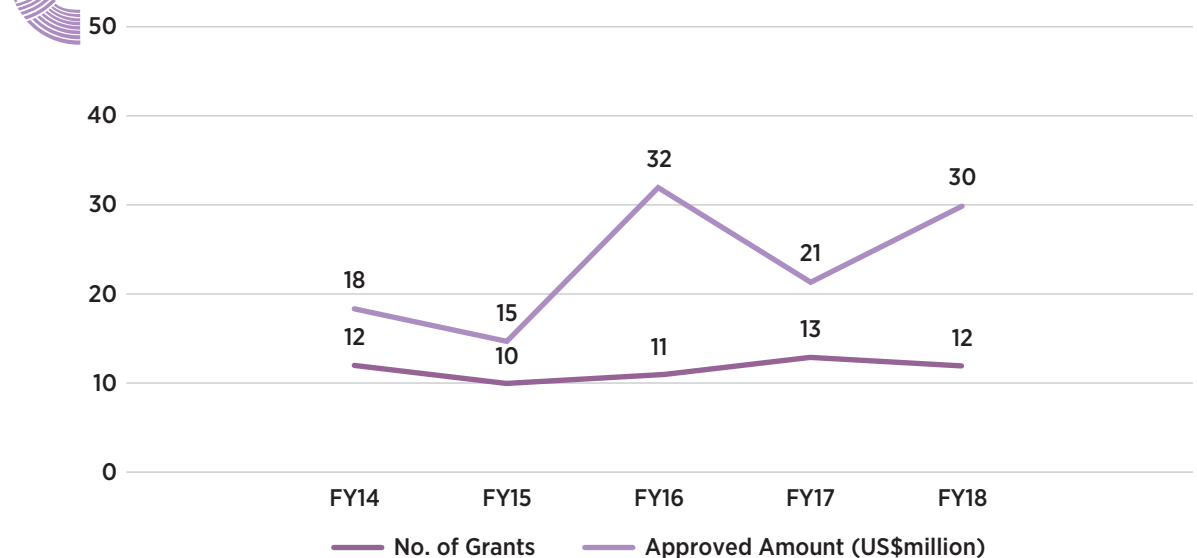
embody a fresh approach and a high potential for development impact for the poor in developing countries while the ORD supports and enhances the research capacity of developing countries. The first prize winner of the MIDP is eligible to apply for a JSDF grant of up to US\$200,000.

JSDF GRANTS APPROVAL

As of FY12, the JSDF program was mainstreamed into the World Bank’s investment project financing process through the guidelines for Small Recipient-Executed Trust Funded (RETF) Grants. The guidelines adhere to a two-stage proposal vetting process, follow WBG institutional governance procedures and require the endorsement of the relevant Country Directors at each stage. The Government of Japan retains the final approval authority at each stage. In keeping with donor harmonization and promotion of synergies while avoiding duplication of development efforts, the WBG task teams that support project design and preparation engage with the Embassy of Japan in the recipient country and JICA country representatives.

A total of 58 grants amounting to US\$116.57 million were approved in FY14–18 as depicted in Figure 1.2. Of this, twenty-five seed fund grants amounting to US\$1.60 million were approved while the remaining funds were allocated to the Regular Program as well as the Afghanistan Window.

Figure 1.2
JSDF Program Grants Approved During FY14-18



2. PROGRAM ACTIVITIES IN FISCAL YEAR 2018

OVERVIEW OF FY18 PORTFOLIO OF RECIPIENT-EXECUTED GRANTS

The FY18 portfolio included 44 recipient-executed grants amounting to US\$127.48 million. The portfolio comprised active and approved grants as well as those that closed during FY18. Of the total, twelve grants amounting to US\$32.25 million closed during the year. Table 2.1 shows that 80 percent of the value of the grants in the total portfolio were under the regular program. Two grants under the Afghanistan Special Program and one grant funded under the Emergency Window were part of the FY18 portfolio.

Table 2.1
Composition of JSDF Portfolio of Approved Recipient-Executed Grants⁴
by Type and Status (by number and US\$ Million)

	Regular Program		Afghanistan Window		Emergency Window		Total	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Closed in FY18	9	24.10	0	0.00	3	8.15	12	32.25
Active	29	78.25	2	12.43	1	4.55	32	95.23
TOTAL	38	102.36	2	12.43	4	12.70	44	127.48

Disbursements

The aggregate disbursements of 44 grants in the FY18 portfolio amounted to US\$64.23 million or 50 percent of the total allocation (Table 2.2). By comparison,

⁴ The portfolio includes approved projects that were declared effective during FY18.

**Table 2.2****FY18 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	46.02	25.64	56%
East Asia and Pacific (EAP)	7	19.09	10.01	52%
Europe and Central Asia (ECA)	6	16.41	8.32	51%
Latin America and Caribbean (LCR)	2	5.55	4.71	85%
Middle East and North Africa (MNA)	3	8.28	1.93	23%
South Asia (SAR)	9	32.13	13.60	42%
TOTAL	44	127.48	64.23	50%

the FY17 portfolio comprised 47 grants with disbursements at US\$70.62 million or about 55 percent of the allocation.

A regional breakdown of the allocations and disbursements for the FY18 portfolio is presented in Table 2.2. The Africa Region with the highest number of grants totaling US\$46.02 million had a 56 percent disbursement rate. The Latin America and Caribbean Region had the lowest number of grants with an allocation of US\$5.55 million had a disbursement rate of 85 percent.

Disbursement performance varies by grant status as shown in Table 2.3. The disbursements for all active grants amounted to US\$33.32 million or 35 percent of the allocation while those for closed grants stood at US\$30.91 million or 96 percent of the corresponding allocation. In the preceding year, the disbursement rate for active grants was 45 percent while that for closed grants stood at 90 percent. The disbursement rates for active and closed grants across regions are shown below.

In Figure 2.1, a breakdown of disbursements for three programs during FY14–18 is presented. The chart shows grant disbursements under the Regular Program, Afghanistan Special Program, and Seed Fund.

Figure 2.2 provides the breakdown of disbursements during FY14–FY18 by global practice. The WBG's designated global practices include: Trade and Competitiveness; Finance and Markets; Poverty and Equity; Transport and Information and Communications Technologies (ICT); Energy and Extractives; Environment and Natural Resources; Governance; Water; Education; Social Protection and Labor; Agriculture, Health, Nutrition and Population; and Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience.

**Table 2.3****Disbursement Performance by Region and Grant Status
(as % of Total Grant)**

Region	Active			Closed		
	Grant Amount (US\$ Million)	Disbursement (US\$, Millions)	Disbursement (%)	Grant Amount (US\$ Million)	Disbursement (US\$, Millions)	Disbursement (%)
AFR	27.74	7.69	28	18.28	17.95	98
EAP	16.16	7.96	49	2.93	2.05	70
ECA	10.81	2.76	25	5.60	5.57	99
LCR	2.75	2.01	73	2.80	2.71	97
MNA	8.28	1.93	23	0.00	0.00	0
SAR	29.49	10.98	37	2.65	2.6	99
TOTAL	95.23	33.32	35	32.25	30.91	96

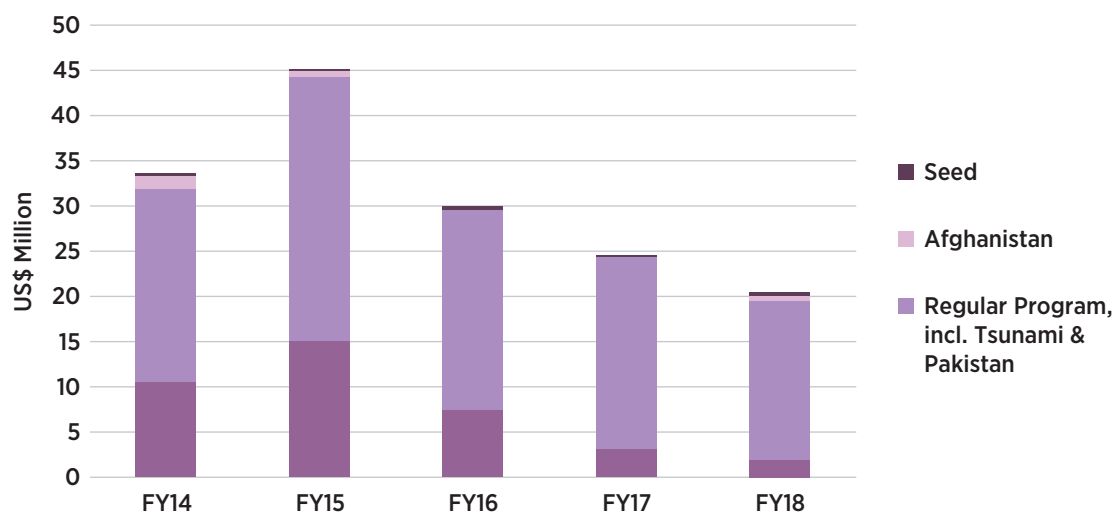
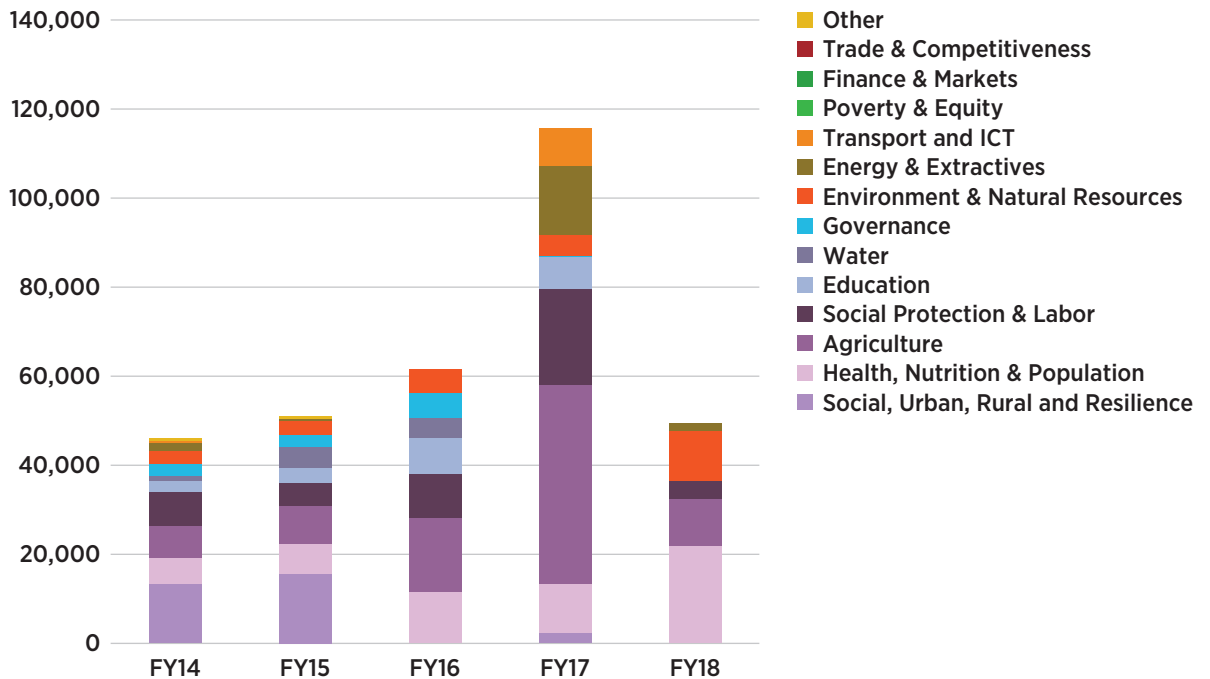
**Figure 2.1****Disbursement Performance by Program, FY14-18
(US\$ Million)**



Figure 2.2
Disbursement Performance by Global Practice Area During FY14–FY18 (In US\$)



FY18 Approval of JSDF Grants

Total approvals amounted to US\$29.60 million for 8 grants under the Regular (Table 2.4) and the Afghanistan programs.

Regular Program Grants

Under the JSDF Regular Program, seven grants amounting to US\$19.37 million were approved in FY18. In contrast, the FY17 approvals comprised six grants totaling US\$17.98 million. The approved grants support activities in the program’s thematic areas of livelihood support, improved nutrition and early childhood care and development (ECCD), environmentally sustainable agricultural practices as well as local governance and accountability. The grant approvals in FY18 are shown in Table 2.4.

Afghanistan Special Program

One grant to support the establishment of a strategic grain reserve under the Afghanistan Special Program for US\$10.24 million was approved. The grant aims to create a wheat strategic reserve that will be made available to Afghan households to meet their needs in emergency situations and to improve the efficiency of the grain storage management.



Table 2.4
Regular Program Grants Approved in FY18

Trust Fund	Grant Name	Country	Region	Total Grant Amount (in US\$ Million)
TFOA5775	Support for Sustainable Livelihoods Promotion Project in the Pool Department	Republic of Congo	AFR	3.00
TFOA8132	Support to Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture and Capacity Development of Small and Marginal Farmers	Côte d'Ivoire	AFR	3.00
TFOA6688	Promoting Young Women's Livelihoods and Nutrition	Ethiopia	AFR	3.00
TFOA6839	Community Benefit Sharing Pilot Project	Solomon Islands	EAP	3.00
TFOA8254	Livelihoods for Youth Community Support Project	Kyrgyz Republic	ECA	3.00
TFOA8367	Community-based Social Service Delivery Project	Ukraine	ECA	3.00
TFOA6795	Youth Employment and Rural Entrepreneurship	Bhutan	SAR	1.37
TOTAL			7 grants	19.37

Seed Fund Grants

JSDF Seed Fund grants are awarded to WBG task teams to assist in the consultation processes with stakeholders, especially the targeted beneficiaries at the local level. Such consultations are aimed at ensuring project ownership and alignment of the activities with the most important needs and vulnerabilities of the targeted beneficiaries. The JSDF targets disadvantaged groups usually living in remote, or difficult to access, rural and marginal urban areas. As such, these conditions require special outreach activities and facilitation of participatory approaches to design and select investments for grant financing. The collaboration with local NGOs and other community organizations at the design and preparation phases is critical for ensuring effectiveness and sustainability.

Four seed fund grants for a total of US\$0.3 million were awarded in FY18 (Table 2.5) while six such grants amounting to US\$0.45 million were approved in FY17. The FY18 seed fund grants aim to assist and inform the design and preparation of project proposals in the thematic areas of livelihood support, ECCD, environmentally sustainable agricultural practices and local governance and accountability. Annex 2 provides the specific grant objectives.



Table 2.5
Seed Fund Grants Approved in FY18

Name of Grant Proposal	Region	Grant Amount (in US\$ Thousand)
Northern Mali – Livelihoods and Artisan Development Program	AFR	75,000
Kenya - Access to Basic Services	AFR	74,883
Cambodia – Community Day Care for Garment Factory Workers	EAP	75,000
India – Sustainable Agri-practices in Ganga basin districts of UP	SAR	74,850
TOTAL	4 grants	299,733

Tokyo International Conference for African Development (TICAD) V – Implementation of the Action Plan

The Government of Japan provided US\$30 million to support the implementation of the TICAD V Action Plan as follows:

Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN): TICAD V’s action plan included an allocation of US\$20 million for technical assistance to address infant and maternal mortality rates as well as malnutrition in coordination with projects under the World Bank administered SUN Trust Fund. Six grants under the JSDF SUN window amounting to US\$18 million are either under implementation or in the preparation pipeline. Four of these grants for Burundi, Côte d’Ivoire, Ethiopia and Senegal amounting to US\$12 million have been approved. The Ghana-Improved Feeding Practices for first 1,000 Days project and the Malawi-Adolescent Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture Pilot are under appraisal and expected to be approved in FY19. In addition, two SUN grants approved in FY17 were being implemented in FY18. The FY18 approvals, active grants, and pipeline projects are shown in Table 2.6.

Support for the Reintegration of Ex-Combatants Program: An allocation of US\$10 million was provided to address the unemployment issues faced by ex-combatants through training and capacity building programs that would effectively reintegrate them into communities and civil society. The grant to the Republic of Congo has been approved while the remaining grants to South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo are being appraised. However, prevailing security conditions in these countries slowed down project appraisal. For example, the South Sudan proposal, which has been in the appraisal stage for several years, will likely be dropped due to the security situation. FY18 approvals and pipeline projects are shown in Table 2.7.

 **Table 2.6**
JSDF SUN Program: FY18 Approvals, Active Grants and Pipeline Projects

Project Name	Amount (in US\$ Million)
FY18 Approvals	
Côte d'Ivoire: Support to Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture and Capacity Development of Small and Marginal Farmers	3.00
Ethiopia: Promoting Young Women's Livelihoods and Nutrition	3.00
Subtotal	6.00
Active Grants	
Burundi: Maternal Child Nutrition Enhancement	2.98
Senegal: Building Resilience to Food and Nutrition Insecurity Shocks	3.00
Subtotal	5.98
Pipeline	
Ghana: Improved Feeding Practices for First 1,000 Days	3.00
Malawi: Adolescent Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture Pilot	3.00
Subtotal	6.00
TOTAL	17.98

 **Table 2.7**
JSDF Support for the Reintegration of Ex-Combatants Program:
FY18 Approvals and Pipeline Projects

Project Name	Amount (in US\$ Million)
Approved	
Republic of Congo: Support for Sustainable Livelihoods Promotion Project In The Pool Department	3.00
Subtotal	3.00
Pipeline	
Democratic Republic of Congo: Social Cohesion and Livelihoods Support Project in Province Orientale	3.00
South Sudan: Economic Empowerment for Conflict-Affected Youth	3.00
Subtotal	6.00
TOTAL	9.00

JSDF and the Global Development Network Collaboration Program

The Global Development Network (GDN) implements the Global Development Awards and Medals Competition funded by the Government of Japan through the PHRD. The awards and competition were established to support the development of research capacity of researchers in economics and social sciences. They fund innovative social development projects benefiting marginalized groups in developing countries. Japan supports two awards, namely the Japanese Award 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 assist recipient institutions in scaling up their innovative proposals. The key features of the competition are the geographic receptiveness, comprehensiveness, innovation, sustainability, and replicability.

Three MIDP winners were selected at the FY18 GDN Annual Conference: (i) first prize of US\$30,000 to the South Asian Forum for Environment to build capacities in hydroponic aqua-farming among marginal smallholders inhabiting flood-prone areas; (ii) second prize of US\$10,000 to SERMA Africa for a project on addressing poverty through agribusiness, trading and research in South Sudan; and (iii) third prize of US\$5,000 to Dandora Dumpsite Rehabilitation Group for a project to address food insecurity through modern farming techniques in Kenya. The first prize winner is eligible to compete for an additional JSDF grant of up to US\$200,000 for its project.



Winners of the MIDP and ORD Competition flanked by members of the Selection Committee, the GDN President and some members of the GDN Board.



3. PROJECT PERFORMANCE IN FISCAL YEAR 2018

This section summarizes the WBG's method for assessing the performance of loans, credits, and grants – including JSDF grants – extended to eligible countries. Sections 4 to 8 discuss the performance of active and newly approved FY18 grants and Section 9 presents the grants that closed during the fiscal year.

The performance of a project toward achieving its project development objective (PDO) is assessed by comparing the actual values of PDO outcome indicators to their respective targets at grant closure. WBG task teams develop the outcome indicators and determine their target values in collaboration with the implementing agencies during the design and preparation stages. In some cases, refinements or revisions to the indicators and target values are carried out during the implementation period – often at mid-term review – to address emerging challenges on the ground.

WBG task team leaders (TTLs) and their teams are responsible for supervising grant implementation. As part of supervision, TTLs and teams assess the overall performance of the project toward meeting its PDOs as well as its implementation progress. They report their assessments formally through the submission of Implementation Status Reports (ISRs) to be reviewed by WBG management. The reporting through ISRs for JSDF grants is identical to the process followed for WBG loans and credits. The TTLs and teams rank the progress vis-à-vis PDO achievements as well as the pace and quality of implementation in accordance with a six-point scale – highly satisfactory, satisfactory, moderately satisfactory, moderately unsatisfactory, unsatisfactory and highly unsatisfactory. The latest ISRs for the FY18 active grants formed the basis for the discussion of their performance in this report.

Section 9 presents the performance of grants that closed in FY18 based on the results presented in the final ISRs or the Implementation Completion Reports (ICRs) submitted by TTLs following project closure. The ICRs for JSDF grants

follow the same format and method as those for WBG loans and credits. The final assessments of PDO achievement and implementation progress are conducted by applying the ISR's six-point scale.

Thematic Priorities of the JSDF Program

The JSDF program's capacity to adjust – promptly and appropriately – is noteworthy. Such flexibility allows the program to respond to emerging development needs of poor and marginalized groups to 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 the WBG's core sector indicators.⁵ Table 3.1 presents those thematic areas along with examples of performance indicators for assessing the achievements of the project activities implemented under each theme. Section 11 presents the JSDF program-level Comprehensive Results Framework.

 **Table 3.1**
JSDF Thematic Areas of Focus and Performance Indicators

Thematic Area	Performance Indicator
Livelihood Support	Access to employment and livelihood opportunities of the poor and vulnerable people improved
Improved Nutrition and Early Childhood Development	Access to basic health and nutritional services, particularly to adolescent girls, pregnant women, lactating mothers, infants and children from 0–5 years old improved
Inclusive Education	Basic education opportunities for children in remote rural areas and with disabilities and girls improved
Environmentally Sustainable Agricultural Practices	Agricultural productivity of small and marginal farmers increased; environmentally sustainable farming methods promoted
Legal Services and Local Governance and Accountability	Poor and vulnerable people better informed of their legal rights and have access to mechanisms for enforcement of those rights; community engagement and local government capacity improved
Basic Health and Sanitation Services	Access to better health and sanitation services improved
Community-level Disaster Risk Management	Community-level disaster risk preparedness improved

⁵ 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-supported operations, including recipient-executed trust fund projects, such as the JSDF.

Achieving Development Results – Active Projects – Highlights

The FY18 portfolio is fully aligned with JSDF's strategic framework. The projects introduce new development approaches or concepts, directly respond to the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable groups, and pilot or test approaches that are envisaged to demonstrate the potential for rapid results and delivery of benefits to targeted beneficiaries (directly) and other stakeholders (indirectly). Equally important, the projects empower local communities and governments, NGOs, and disadvantaged groups, while promoting stakeholder participation and ownership of the project's design and activities.

The development results of grants in the portfolio are organized around JSDF thematic priority areas and along their respective results chains. These themes support the JSDF Results Framework presented in Section 11.

The JSDF program promotes the participation of NGOs and CSOs in the planning, preparation, and implementation of grants. Experience has shown that well established NGOs/CSOs can reach the poorest of the poor in ways that may be challenging for central governments. Under the JSDF program, an NGO or CSO can serve as both the recipient and the implementing agency, although sometimes, depending on a country's laws or a government's preference, a government agency could be the recipient and the NGO/CSO, the implementing agency. Implementation may also be carried out jointly by an NGO/CSO with the recipient government. Central governments may act as recipients and pass-through agents for the funds with local governments carrying out implementation. In FY18, 46 percent of the grants were implemented by NGOs, 48 percent by central government agencies and 6 percent by other entities (municipality, joint central government/ NGO, state government, etc.).



4. LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT



The ongoing and newly-approved grants in FY18 under the livelihood support theme provide access to gainful employment for the poorest and most vulnerable groups in rural and urban communities. These grants target women, at-risk youth, ethnic communities, artisans, former combatants, poor farmers, and fisher folk as well as families returning home after cessation of hostilities. Various approaches have been piloted or adopted to support the livelihoods of the disadvantaged groups through community-managed initiatives, nature-based livelihoods, youth-led enterprises, business development services, small works at cultural sites, and vocational training. The grants are aligned with

ACHIEVING DEVELOPMENT RESULTS LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT

80,668
direct beneficiaries,
of whom 67 percent
are female



71,632 persons received skills training and business management support

23,268 persons started new employment/businesses under eight projects



80 percent of beneficiaries of capacity building were female and

154 percent average increase in household incomes in nine projects

100 percent of participating municipalities in the Philippines integrated community enterprises (created under the project) into local economic development plans

95 percent of beneficiaries were still in business at project closure in rural Ghana

SDG 1 on ending poverty in all forms and SDG 8 on promoting sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all; and the WBG’s twin goals of ending extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity.

ALIGNED GRANTS

AFRICA REGION

REPUBLIC OF CONGO: Support for Sustainable Livelihoods Promotion Project in the Pool Department (TF0A5775)

Grant amount: US\$2.75 million

Development Objective: To improve access to livelihoods in selected communities in the Pool Department.

The Department of Pool was at the epicenter of violence in the Republic of Congo’s conflicts, with two peace agreements brokered specifically for this region in 2003 and 2005. The country still hosts people who participated in or were affected by the conflict and were not supported through prior community development and reintegration programs.

The project is being implemented in three districts and will support 192 groups, including 180 women’s groups and 12 youth livelihood groups (YLGs). Overall, the grant is expected to benefit nearly 20,000 persons directly by: (i) stimulating improved livelihoods; and (ii) promoting sustainable use of energy with emphasis on household and productive uses.

Status: The grant was approved in June 2017 and it is not yet effective. The target outcomes are shown below.

 **Table 4.1**
Project Results: Republic of Congo: Support for Sustainable Livelihoods Promotion Project in the Pool Department

Key Outcome Indicators	Target
Percentage of beneficiary households reporting an increase in income	20%
Increase in association member’s monthly savings	30%

Note: Results to date are not available because the grant is not yet effective.

The project design and preparation informed the development of the US\$60 million IDA-funded Productive Safety Nets Project expected to be approved in FY19. The first component of the JSDF grant to increase access to income-generating activities for extremely poor households, through a complementary livelihood and asset support scheme, will be replicated in the IDA-funded project.

GHANA: Support Rural Income Generation of the Poorest in the Upper East Region (TF017344)

Grant amount: US\$2.75 million

Development Objective: To improve incomes of the extremely poor households by enabling them to manage their small farm and non-farm activities more productively and sustainably.

The project is piloting mechanisms through which extremely poor beneficiaries of existing safety net programs under the Ghana Social Opportunities Project (GSOP) could develop sustainable livelihoods in extremely poor rural communities located in six districts of the Upper East Region. The beneficiaries receive the following support: (i) business and skills training; (ii) start-up grants based on simple business plans developed during training; and (iii) on-the-job coaching and mentoring.

Status: The project is on track toward PDO achievement. A project restructuring in June 2017 allowed for the addition of grant participants totaling 6,500 beneficiaries compared to the original target of 4,194. That higher figure has resulted in the decline of the actual values of the first and second indicators in Table 4.2.



Table 4.2
Project Results: Ghana: Support Rural Income Generation of the Poorest in the Upper East Region

Key Outcome Indicators	Results to Date	Target
Percentage of community interest groups (CIGs) to complete business management training	58.8%	95%
Percentage of CIGs to produce feasible business plans for the group activities to support members' income generation activities	58.8%	95%
Percentage of sales revenues achieved compared to forecasted sales revenues in the business plan after one year of follow-up advisory services	117.6%	50%

The following activities are contributing to PDO achievement:

- Training on income generation opportunities was conducted in August 2017 to select a new set of beneficiaries.
- Vocational skills and business management training for the additional 94 beneficiaries began in November 2017 in six districts. The training covered twelve (12) modules – sheep or goat rearing, pig rearing, guinea fowl rearing, dry season farming, shea butter extraction, groundnut oil extraction, dawadawa processing, malt processing, soap making, rice parboiling, rope making, and basket and hat weaving.
- Follow-up business advisory services were completed for all 150 community interest groups in December 2017.

- In November 2017, the first group of beneficiaries received their second installment of the cash grants.
- Leveraging technology by introducing electronic payment modalities (which were adopted under an IDA-funded project) is promoting efficiency and transparency in service delivery.
- Implementation is carried out within the district assembly system and, while it can be tedious at times, it contributes to sustainability. The relationships built by the district assembly officers with project beneficiaries enable continuous mentoring.

UGANDA: Northern Uganda Business Support Program (TFOA2643)

Grant amount: US\$2.86 million

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

The grant supports the provision of business training, small grants, and follow-up business advisory services to CIGs that include female-headed households, people with disabilities, and vulnerable youth.

Status: The project is on track toward PDO achievement. The outcome targets are shown in Table 4.3.

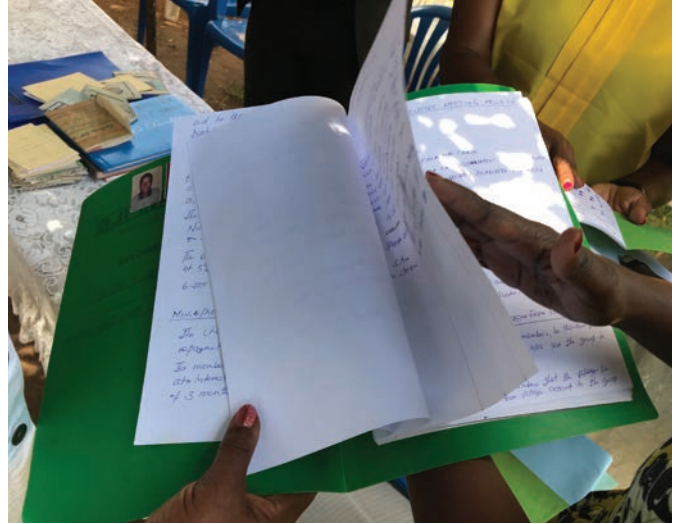
 **Table 4.3**
Project Results: Uganda: Northern Uganda Business Support Program

Key Outcome Indicators	Results to Date	Target
Percentage of community interest groups (CIGs) to complete business management training and produce business plans	100%	80%
Percentage of CIGs implementing their business plans	64%	70%
Percentage of sales revenues accomplishment compared to forecasted sales revenues in the business plan after one year of follow-up advisory services	data collection underway	50%
Percentage increase in household income of existing and new CIG members who completed business management skills training and produced business plans and received one year of follow-up business advisory services	data collection underway	80%
Percentage of CIGs reinvesting their savings in new capital assets to expand their operations	data collection underway	25%

Note: Data for three of the indicators are being collected and will be available after FY18.

The following activities have contributed to meeting the PDO:

- As of June 2018, the project has supported 461 CIGs or self-help groups (SHGs) which comprise 11,875 beneficiaries, of which 75 percent are female.



JSDF Photo Library

JSDF Uganda – Business Support Development Project - JSDF Oversight mission reviewing Bank accounts, loan statements and accounting books kept by the Village Livelihood Improvement Committees (VLICs)

- To provide business development support to SHGs/CIGs, 32 community business agents (CBAs) were selected and trained and all groups received training in business plan development.
- The SHGs have been saving their own money on a weekly basis, and to date, 461 SHGs have saved approximately US\$67,000.
- Thirty-two Village Livelihoods Improvement Committees (VLICs), which include two SHG representatives, were established. Village revolving fund (VRF) management training was provided to VLIC members, and the project implementing agency disbursed about US\$1.28 million to the project districts to set up village revolving funds in all 128 villages targeted under the project. The disbursements of VRF loans have commenced following technical reviews of VRF applications.
- Enterprise Uganda has been engaged to train 574 SHFs in business planning and budgeting.

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA REGION

GEORGIA: Empowering Local Community Entrepreneurs (TF018661)

Grant amount: US\$2.5 million

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 to: (i) start/grow micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises in the tourism sector; and (ii) implement small works in the vicinity of cultural heritage sites.

The grant is assisting internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the Kakheti and Imereti regions who were affected by the conflict with Abkhazia and South Ossetia in the early 1990s and with the Russian Federation over South Ossetia in 2008. The project aims to galvanize the impact of the expanding tourism sector for the poorest and most vulnerable households and increase local community ownership of tourism development.

Status: The implementing agency, Elkana (an NGO), has made significant progress towards PDO achievement and met important milestones across different components as shown in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4
Project Results: Georgia: Empowering Local Community Entrepreneurs

Key Outcome Indicators	Results to Date	Target
Number of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSME) started/expanded	512	500
Number of new jobs created	489	2,700
Increased monthly income of participating households	26.8%	20%
Number of persons benefiting from technical assistance	1,939	500
Number of community sub-grants implemented	20	35



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Georgia – Closing event fair that shows products produced by beneficiary micro-businesses

The following activities are contributing to PDO achievement:

- The market and gender assessments under the first component were completed in March 2016. The number of beneficiaries receiving micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSME) training amounted to 1,577 compared to a target of 500.
- Under the third component, 500 MSMEs started or expanded their businesses due to exchange rate savings. So far, 512 microgrants were awarded and the savings will enable the project to fund up to 90 additional MSMEs.
- The number of completed community sub-projects increased from 15 to 20. An additional 18 community grants were approved and are under implementation. In total, 38 community sub-projects are expected to complete, compared to the target of 35.
- The geographic coverage of community grants was expanded to attract more applicants who could meet the requirements of grant implementation. Technical experts/engineers were hired to supervise the quality of works.

KYRGYZ REPUBLIC: Livelihoods for Youth Community Support Project (TFOA8254)

Grant amount: US\$3.0 million

Development Objective: To support innovative livelihoods development and the employability of an estimated 4,000 young women and men in about 20 target communities to improve socio-economic opportunity and inclusion.

Youth (those aged 14–28) account for 35 percent of the total population of the Kyrgyz Republic. Despite a relatively high per capita investment in the education sector (4 percent of GDP), and a public education system that is mandatory through 9th grade, and free through 11th grade, schools have done little to equip young people with the tools to find meaningful and secure employment.

The national youth unemployment rate in 2015 was 15 percent, and youth not in employment, education or training was 21.4 percent. With limited opportunities, many young people, particularly men, seek employment in urban areas or abroad – typically in the Russian Federation. For those that remain, with 60 percent in rural areas, the lack of economic opportunity, deteriorating infrastructure, and unreliable service provision has fostered apathy and a sense of exclusion. Communities have also articulated concerns about extremism and the loss of their children to the Syrian conflict.

The project introduces and pilots innovative, youth-centered, community-driven livelihoods development with vulnerable groups in fragile environments and aims to reach 4,000 young women and men living in vulnerable and conflict-sensitive Aiyl Aimaks situated along the Kyrgyz-Uzbek-Tajik border.

The grant supports the following: (i) preparation of young women and men for the labor market by developing their entrepreneurship and job-related skills in line with the needs of local labor markets in target areas; and (ii) development of youth-centric value chains and creation of new opportunities for micro and small enterprises.

Status: The grant was approved in June 2018 and effectiveness is pending. The outcome indicator targets are shown in Table 4.5.

 **Table 4.5**
Project Results: Kyrgyz Republic: Livelihoods for Youth Community Support Project

Key Outcome Indicators	Target
Number of youth beneficiaries reached through innovative skills development and other project trainings	4,000
Percentage increase in income of project beneficiaries that are employed	20%
Percentage increase in share of supported youth with wage or self-employment	40%
Percentage of youth beneficiaries reporting that the project has contributed towards improved inclusion and community cohesion	70%

Note: Results to date are not available because the grant is not yet effective.

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA REGION

DJIBOUTI: Enhancing Income Opportunities in Djibouti (TFOA0350)

Grant amount: US\$2.73 million

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

The grant supports the piloting of a set of complementary community-based livelihood approaches to test their potential for sustainable income generation among poor and marginalized groups. Specifically, the project is aimed at strengthening community structures and supporting poor youth in accessing and expanding income generating activities by providing basic skills and access to capital. It strives to increase the viability and income potential of women’s economic activities by enhancing handicraft producer groups and integrating them into value chains.

Status: The project is on track toward PDO achievement as shown in Table 4.6.



Table 4.6

Project Results: Djibouti: Enhancing Income Opportunities in Djibouti

Key Outcome Indicators	Results to Date	Target
Direct project beneficiaries	1,844	3,000
Female beneficiaries	56%	50%
Average percentage increase in sales of target beneficiaries	100%	20%
Percentage of beneficiaries that are linked to formal financial institutions	29%	25%

The following activities are contributing to PDO achievement:

- Over 1,600 youth have been trained and 191 sub-projects have been approved so far (with 584 youth receiving cash transfers). Preliminary data suggests that 85 percent of the sub-projects are still operational one year after their creation and that sales and income of beneficiaries have increased significantly (estimated average increase of 100–200 percent).
- International design experts have trained close to 200 women across three regions in producing new collections of artisan products in line with market needs. The development of new distribution channels for women’s artisan products along with sales events at military bases and other locations are underway.
- The following activities are ongoing: (i) solidifying existing and exploring additional distribution channels (e.g. airport, Office de Tourisme); (ii) ensuring continued quality production of new products; and (iii) strengthening women’s associations’ internal management in order to meet the requirements of selling artisan products (e.g. decision-making structures, defining key functions, etc.).

Leveraging IDA-funded operation: The project will be scaled up and expanded through the US\$15 million IDA-funded Support for Women and Youth Entrepreneurship Project approved in June 2018.

Djibouti – Award ceremony for winners of mini-business plan competition among training participants



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IRAQ: Promoting the Inclusion of Conflict-Affected Iraqi Youth (TFOA5365)

Grant amount: US\$2.75 million

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 piloting locally-based approaches that address youth’s social and economic vulnerabilities by providing: (i) soft skills training and psychosocial support; (ii) training and grants for youth-led community development activities; and (iii) business development training, grants for youth business start-up/expansion, and post-grant mentorship.

Status: The grant was declared effective in December 2017. The Ministry of Youth and Sports, as the implementing agency, engaged consultants to enhance the capacity of the project management unit. The selection of the target beneficiaries is forthcoming. The project outcomes and targets are outlined in Table 4.7.

 **Table 4.7**
Project Results: Iraq: Promoting the Inclusion of Conflict-Affected Iraqi Youth

Key Outcome Indicators	Target
Percentage increase in reported income of young people supported by project entrepreneurship activities	20%
Percentage of youth beneficiaries reporting that the project has contributed to improved community cohesion and tolerance	70%
Direct project beneficiaries	3,000
Female beneficiaries	50%
Internally displaced persons – beneficiaries	30%

Note: Results to date are not available because the grant was declared effective in December 2017.

SOUTH ASIA REGION

AFGHANISTAN: Afghan Women’s Economic Empowerment (TFOA6345)

Grant amount: US\$2.74 million

Development Objective: To increase and enhance the participation of women, who are organized in community-based savings groups, in business support services and income-generating activities in pilot areas of Afghanistan.

Afghanistan ranks last of 161 countries in the UNDP's Gender Development Index (2014), a composite measure of gender gaps in human development outcomes. The country has one of the world's lowest rates of female labor force participation at 19 percent, although measurement problems might contribute to some underestimation (World Development Indicators). The project will pilot innovative platforms and interventions at the level of the Community Development Councils responsible for expenditure decisions on funds allocated from the national government to meet local development needs.

Status: The grant became effective in January 2018 and implementation is being led by the Aga Khan Foundation. The targets for the outcome indicators are shown in Table 4.8.



Table 4.8

Project Results: Afghanistan: Afghan Women's Economic Empowerment

Key Outcome Indicators	Target
Increase in share of direct beneficiaries participating in income-generating activities of which:	9%
Male	5%
Female	10%
Increase in average annual earnings among direct beneficiaries of which:	70%
Male	35%
Female	70%

Note: Results to date are not available because the grant was recently declared effective.

The following activities are contributing to PDO achievement:

- The Aga Khan Foundation developed a list of community-based savings groups eligible for potential clustering and the WBG vetted the list.
- A training plan has been developed and embedded in the project's operations manual.
- The Aga Khan Foundation is exploring the possibility of providing additional skills development (personal initiative training or other soft skills for empowerment).
- Two small financial inclusion pilots will inform the design of the US\$75 million Women's Economic Empowerment Rural Development Project (Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund) approved in September 2018.

BHUTAN: Youth Employment and Rural Entrepreneurship (TFOA6795)

Grant amount: US\$1.37 million

Development Objective: To generate new and more productive employment for poor and vulnerable youth in selected dzongkhags in southwestern Bhutan.

Young people represent the largest segment of the poor, and unemployment among youth is associated with increasing social problems. The unemployment rate in Bhutan has risen from

9.9 percent in 2007 to 13 percent in 2010 and is highest among young people. Bhutanese at ages 15 to 24 years account for four-fifths or 81 percent of the unemployed.

The PDO will be achieved by promoting the establishment or upgrading of existing youth-led, managed, and operated business enterprises that aim to generate employment for poor and unprivileged youth. The direct target beneficiaries will be approximately 2,000 out of school, unemployed, and under-employed young people up to age 30 years old in around 6 districts of south-western and eastern Bhutan.

Status: The grant was approved in May 2017 and effectiveness is pending. The project’s target outcomes are presented in Table 4.9.

 **Table 4.9**
Project Results: Bhutan: Youth Employment and Rural Entrepreneurship

Key Outcome Indicators	Target
Number of youth who are employed or are self-employed after at least six months of receiving grants and/or trainings	400
Percentage of pre-existing 100 youth-led enterprises (YLEs) supported by JSDF grants that are operating with a 20% increase in net profit, at least six months after receiving grant support	60%
Number of new YLEs supported by JSDF still in business at least six months after receiving grant/support	100

Note: Results to date are not available because the grant is not yet effective.

INDIA: Creating Inclusive Business Models for Marginalized Tribal Communities in Odisha, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh (TF018040)

Grant amount: US\$2.86 million

Development Objective: To create employment and sustainable livelihood opportunities to reduce poverty among the unemployed youth, women, and other marginalized communities in the tribal regions of Odisha, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh through supporting their traditional and artisanal skills.

The grant recipient and implementing agency is the Asian Heritage Foundation (AHF), an NGO. The project entails: (i) cluster development and capacity building for organizing rural artisans into grassroots institutions and facilitating skill development, design development, and capacity building in various areas; (ii) creation of a Community Artisan Investment Fund (CAIF) to set up common facility centers (CFCs), strengthen higher-level artisan institutions, such as cluster enterprises, and create revolving funds for working capital and other needs; and (iii) marketing, trade facilitation, and support services for developing national and global market linkages, participating in national and international exhibitions, brand development, etc.

Status: The project is on track toward PDO achievement as shown in Table 4.10.

**Table 4.10****Project Results: India: Creating Inclusive Business Models for Marginalized Tribal Communities in Odisha, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh**

Key Outcome Indicators	Results to Date	Target
Percentage increase in income for at least 50% of target artisan families as a result of developing new products	25.04%	25%
Percentage increase in the number of days of employment through project interventions	47.89%	25%
Percentage of new CBOs (target is 8) that are marketing through their Jiyo, Jani and Jiva (new clothing lines)	150%	75%
Percentage of target households that have accessed funds through the project, linkages with banks or other financial resources	37.82%	75%
Percentage increase in sales turnover by new CBOs as a result of project interventions	3.64%	50%

The following activities are contributing to PDO achievement:

- Design development and skills upgrading activities were expanded through: (i) 144 design development and skill development workshops; and (ii) creation of 567 new prototypes at those workshops. The prototypes have been placed for market testing. A total of 2,356 beneficiaries were trained at the workshops.
- Significant progress was made with institution building activities: 18 producer groups or community-based organizations (CBOs) were formed or activated, including 872 skilled artisans and 12 new CBOs (150 percent of target) in Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand, and 6 in Bihar. Through these CBOs, an estimated 8,000 skilled or semi-skilled artisan households were linked.
- Partnerships with State Livelihood Missions are in place and fully functional. Memoranda of Understanding with CBOs in all states are being developed. Odisha's CBOs are also being linked to the Mayurbhanj Sabai Farmers Producers Company Ltd. Other ongoing activities include finalizing business plans, bank linkages, setting up CFCs, and training of grassroots managers and CBO board members.
- Progress in establishing the Community Artisan Investment Fund (CAIF) is slow. Guidelines for the CAIF were drafted, but not yet finalized. The establishment of one of 8 target CFCs is underway.
- Regarding marketing activities, the AHF facilitated the participation of artisan groups in 19 exhibitions organized at the local, state and national levels.

NEPAL: Pro-poor Urban Regeneration Pilot (TF015780)

Grant amount: US\$2.75 million

Development Objective: To: (i) contribute to improving the living conditions of poor and vulnerable households in selected wards of the historic core of Lalitpur City by piloting urban

regeneration activities; and (ii) demonstrate the feasibility of an integrated urban regeneration approach to decision-makers in the Kathmandu Valley.

Lalitpur City is one of the main centers of cultural heritage and craft production in Nepal. It is the oldest of the three main cities and second largest municipality in the Kathmandu Valley. The city is known for some 100 metal workshops that produce silver jewelry, bronze and copper statues of deities and architectural details for traditional buildings, as well as for its traditional music, dance, drama, and festivals. Cultural industries, such as tourism and handicraft, provide significant, but diminishing livelihood opportunities. Many of Lalitpur’s poorest participate in the production of handicrafts and face serious challenges in sustaining their livelihoods.

The project entails: (i) participatory action planning; (ii) establishment of a grant facility; and (iii) building community awareness and local capacity for pro-poor urban regeneration.

Status: The project is on track toward PDO achievement as shown in Table 4.11. It is being implemented by the Lalitpur Metropolitan City in three wards located in the buffer zone of the World Heritage Site with a population of 24,900 (2011 census data).

 **Table 4.11**
Project Results: Nepal: Pro-poor Urban Regeneration Pilot

Key Outcome Indicators	Results to Date	Target
Direct project beneficiaries Of which: Female	3,549 1,069	3,000 1,050
Number of people in the project area who experienced an increase in income	Not available	600
People in the project area reporting increased 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)	2,200,000	3,000,000
Percentage of priority activities identified in the participatory action plan that are implemented	81.2%	70%

Note: Data for the second indicator has not yet been provided.

The following activities are contributing to PDO achievement:

- The project’s design required flexibility because of the introduction of new concepts under a decentralized approach to implementation that was somewhat unfamiliar in a highly centralized country.
- The Lalitpur Municipality, the implementing agency, strives to increase grant awards to local communities and businesses and help prepare participatory action plans. The impact of the earthquake in April/May 2015, the political transition to federalism, and the local elections strained project implementation.



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Nepal – Vulnerable urban youth received training under the “Pro-poor Community-based Initiatives” component of the JSDF project. Face painting is an ancient art technique of the Newar people in the Kathmandu Valley. Transferring knowledge of this art to younger generations helps preserve tradition while creating employment opportunities for the urban poor.

- A site management framework and a participatory action plan for pro-poor urban regeneration were completed. The field-level implementation of the plan was discussed in various community meetings, ensuring full participation of the poor and vulnerable groups in the project area.
- Twelve sub-projects under Window 1 of the grant facility component have been signed, three were completed and six are close to achieving their target. Under Window 2, 10 of 17 sub-projects achieved more than 90 percent of their targets and the rest are close to achievement. Under Window 3, 14 out of 15 sub-projects achieved at least 90 percent of their targets and the remaining one is close to achievement.

PAKISTAN: Developing Artisanal Livelihoods in Rural Pakistan (TF017353)

Grant amount: US\$2.8 million

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

The project aims to assist an estimated 2,600 vulnerable artisan families/households, especially targeting women-headed households at the bottom of the pyramid, to help them rebuild their lives, access sustainable livelihoods through establishing their own artisan institutions and consequently achieve robust economic and social empowerment.

The Indus Heritage Trust (IHT), an NGO, is implementing the following components: (i) cluster development and capacity building for organizing rural artisans into grassroots institutions and facilitating skill development, design development, and capacity building in various areas; (ii) creation of a Community Artisan Investment Fund (CAIF) to set up common facility centers (CFCs), strengthen higher-level artisan institutions, such as cluster enterprises, and create revolving funds for working capital and other needs; and (iii) marketing, trade facilitation, and support services for developing national and global market linkages, and participating in national and international exhibitions, brand development, etc.

Status: The project is on track toward PDO achievement as shown in Table 4.12. The project was restructured to extend the closing date by one year to ensure the sustainability of the cluster enterprises through capacity building of grassroots managers for leadership and management functions.

 **Table 4.12**
Project Results: Pakistan: Developing Artisanal Livelihoods in Rural Pakistan

Key Outcome Indicators	Results to Date	Target
Direct project beneficiaries	2,700	2,600
Of which: Female	2,700	1,820
Increase in income of at least 50% of beneficiary artisan families	47%	20%
Cluster enterprises (of a total target of 15) that are marketing through their own brand	80%	80%
Increase in the number of days of employment of beneficiary artisan families	25%	25%

The following activities are contributing to PDO achievement:

- Institution building has proceeded at pace resulting in 2,700 registered artisans (104 percent of target) in the Punjab and Sindh province, with all female beneficiaries (142 percent of target). Beneficiaries were organized into 103 artisan groups and 17 cluster enterprises (113 percent of target). Two CFCs were established, one in each province (100 percent of target).
- A total of 154 sample development workshops were conducted, resulting in the development of 4,102 new, innovative product samples. In addition, IHT facilitated 1,429 home workshops on skills building and fulfillment of orders. A total of 116,639 products were developed in these workshops.
- Several supply chain interventions were carried out to improve efficiency and achieve the quality typically demanded in international markets, such as: (i) organizing additional training

Box 4.1 Weaving A One South Asia Story

Three JSDF-supported pilot projects in India, Nepal and Pakistan demonstrate the possibilities that can be unleashed when traditional South Asian artisans (mostly women) from vulnerable, marginalized, or conflict-affected communities in rural, mountainous or near inaccessible regions are given the opportunity and tools to access global markets.

A series of South Asian marketing festivals is showcasing the projects and the stories of empowerment, entrepreneurship, and gender inclusion. At the same time, the festivals celebrate the region's rich cultural traditions and facilitate critical business collaborations between grassroots artisanal institutions and big businesses. A key attraction of these festivals is “Co-Creation”, a unique initiative to promote regional integration through culture where artisans from India, Pakistan and Nepal come together to advocate cultural synergy and weave a common theme – “One South Asia.”

Lahore, Pakistan hosted the first event in November 2017. The event, titled ‘Hunar ke Rang’, was organized by the Indus Heritage Trust, which is implementing the JSDF-supported project, “Developing Artisanal Livelihoods in Rural Pakistan”. The project provides training and linkages for more than 2,500 rural artisans to global brands, such as Pottery Barn and Crate & Barrel with regular participation in international product fairs, including NY NOW and the Las Vegas Gift Show.

At the second festival, “South Asian Festival for Handicrafts”, held in Kathmandu, Nepal in January 2018, “Nepal-Ko”, a Nepalese handicraft brand owned by traditional artisans was launched. The festival demonstrated the linkages that can be created between local artisans and artisan institutions and leading exporters towards a unique marketplace. The event was attended by key government officials, representatives from multilateral and bilateral organizations, and practitioners from the cultural industries of Nepal, Pakistan and India.



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India – A traditional artisan from Lodhran district in Punjab province

on order management and quality assurance for improving product quality, reducing errors and meeting delivery deadlines; (ii) creation of ‘Whatsapp’ groups for Sindh and Punjab to improve coordination; (iii) introducing measures and processes such as sharing pictures of every stage of production; (iv) signing a Memorandum of Understanding with M&P courier service for timely delivery of products; and (v) entering into agreements with thread vendors to meet any shortage of material quickly.

- IHT has been able to leverage national and international linkages developed through participation in 11 high profile exhibitions, including six international events (e.g. NY-NOW).
- Several innovations and linkages were developed to strengthen access to finance for artisans. For instance, the adoption of

the digital payment application MobiCash reduced delays and transaction costs associated with payments. Artisans were trained in mobile banking and on insurance products.

Weaving a One South Asia. The JSDF has funded three livelihood support grants that build effective handicraft value chains and connect South Asian artisans to sustainable markets. The grants comprise: (1) India: Creating Inclusive Business Models for Marginalized Tribal Communities in Odisha, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh; (2) Nepal: Making Markets Work for the Conflict Affected in Nepal; and (3) Pakistan: Developing Artisanal Livelihoods in Rural Pakistan.

PAKISTAN: Indus Eco region Community Livelihood Project (TFOA3059)

Grant amount: US\$2.85 million

Development Objective: To pilot alternative livelihood opportunities and improve the capacity of households of fisher communities in the pilot project sites.

The Indus Eco region in Pakistan’s Sindh Province is one of the forty most biologically significant eco regions in the world. Many fishing communities in the region live below the poverty line and are the most vulnerable to the consequences of natural disasters and weak natural resource management. They are not equipped for adapting or switching to improved fishing practices or alternate livelihoods. The project focuses on the freshwater fisheries sector in four districts.

The project entails: (i) organizing targeted freshwater fisher folk into fisher groups; (ii) introducing better and sustainable fishing practices; (iii) enhancing alternative income generation opportunities, for youth, women, and disadvantaged groups through the creation of community-based cottage industries; and (iv) developing effective and sustainable linkages to markets and local governments.

Status: The grant agreement was signed in December 2016. Table 4.13 presents the targets.

 **Table 4.13**
Project Results: Pakistan: Indus Eco Region Community Livelihood Project

Key Outcome Indicators	Target
Direct project beneficiaries (number of households) Of which female (percentage)	5,500 25%
Number of targeted fisher-folk who have adopted improved management practices promoted by the project	27,000
Client days of training provided to targeted communities	790
Percentage increase (over inflation) in target beneficiaries’ household incomes	15%

Note: Reporting on results to date has not yet been provided.

The following activities have contributed to PDO achievement.

- Under the first component, implementation is focused on engaging local communities and other partners in the sustainable management of fisheries through a participatory approach. Experts conducted training on fishery resource management for 1,524 community facilitators and 77 master trainers. Over 70 percent of the component activities have been delivered.
- Exposure visits for the master trainers were delivered through a four-day outdoor learning exchange with fishermen at Punjab. The formation and training of a remaining fisher-folk group was completed at Manchar Lake through a bottom-up approach.
- The selection and training of more community-based organizations (CBOs) for the indigo subprojects resulted in research on indigo cultivation and marketing of indigo dye already produced by CBOs. The subprojects led to the creation of six new indigo production units.
- As of the third semester, 137 mobilization meetings reaching more than 5,000 people were conducted.



5. IMPROVED NUTRITION AND EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT



The JSDF program strives to reduce chronic malnutrition in children under five, including those living in poor rural areas as well as vulnerable young women and households facing food insecurity. The grants under this thematic area have introduced direct nutrition-specific interventions and broader

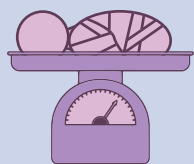
ACHIEVING DEVELOPMENT RESULTS IMPROVED NUTRITION AND EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

733,993 direct beneficiaries, of whom 73 percent are female

79,739 practitioners, adolescent girls, lactating mothers, and pregnant women benefiting from nutrition education, basic nutrition, and ECCD services

Decline in children with low birth weight

by 6 percent and increase in nutritional diversity by 5 percent among beneficiaries in Togo between baseline and project closure



140,000 children < 2 years received micronutrient sprinkles in Tajikistan

Over 17,000 pregnant women received iron supplements in Tajikistan



17.5 percent increase in households growing nutritious agricultural products between 2015 and 2017 in Tajikistan

100 percent of pregnant/lactating women in target group practiced core nutrition and childhood behaviors in Karnataka, India with assistance from 447 village nutrition volunteers



1,000 families trained in sweet potato cutting in Timor-Leste

35,514 vulnerable children enrolled in ECCD programs toward transitioning to mainstream schools

Decline in severe stunting

among beneficiaries in Tajikistan from 30 percent in 2015 to 9.5 percent in 2017

97 percent of 18,000 beneficiaries received cash transfers on time in Togo

multi-sectoral approaches, including enhanced family nutrition practices, such as supplementing foods and micronutrients provided by families through purchases or home production. Broader multi-sectoral approaches entail the promotion of household behaviors with a large impact on nutrition (exclusive breastfeeding and improved hygiene practices). Moreover, the JSDF assists in promoting early childhood care and development (ECCD) that can result ultimately in reducing extreme poverty and inequality and boosting productivity. ECCD projects entail the development of center-based or home-based early stimulation and learning packages, parenting support programs in collaboration with community-based organizations, conditional cash transfers as well as communication campaigns targeting families with young children.

This thematic area is aligned with: SDG 1 related to ending poverty; SDG 2 on ending hunger, achieving food security, and improved nutrition; SDG 4 on inclusive and equitable quality education and life-long learning opportunities; and SDG 5 achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls. The grants ultimately support the WBG's twin goals of ending extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity.

ALIGNED GRANTS

AFRICA REGION

BURUNDI: Maternal Child Nutrition Enhancement Project (TFOA4858)

Grant amount: US\$2.73 million

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

Stunting – caused by chronic undernutrition – has remained virtually unchanged over the last two decades (56 percent in 1987, 58 percent in 2010) and is far removed from the Sustainable Development Goal target of 29 percent. The project entails mobilizing communities to improve their nutrition practices and increase the production of micronutrient-rich foods to enhance the lives of over 200,000 persons in the targeted groups.

Status: The grant was declared effective in July 2017. It is fairly on track toward meeting the PDO. The reported results achieved so far are shown in Table 5.1.

The following activities are contributing to PDO achievement:

- The identification and orientation of beneficiaries (120 associations and 27,630 direct beneficiaries) and of implementation partners are underway. The technical and steering committees for the grant and those of the multi-sector project implemented by UNICEF (in the same provinces, but different districts) have been integrated.

 **Table 5.1**
Project Results: Burundi Maternal Child Nutrition Enhancement Project

Key Outcome Indicators	Target
Percentage of participating “first 1,000 days” households reporting production of at least four micronutrient-rich crops in target areas	50%
Percentage of children aged 6–23 months of age reporting consumption of foods from four or more food groups in previous 24 hours in target areas	60%
Percentage of children 0–23 months of age participating in community-based nutrition activities in target areas	40%

Note: Implementation of the activities on nutrition practices and micronutrient-rich food production began slowly to familiarize the implementing agency with WBG procedures that resulted in delays in the data collection process.

- Community-level training of 69 health staff, 11 World Vision staff and 912 partners, including 636 community health workers and 276 Mamans Lumières, on the integrated approach to nutrition took place.
- Training is being provided to 48 health staff members (nurses, health promotion technicians) on the positive deviance health approach, growth monitoring and promotion, counseling for infant and young child feeding, and micronutrient deficiency prevention and control.
- Formation of 1,848 family groups was completed.
- The preparation and completion of the baseline survey benefited from the collaboration among sector ministries (Ministries of Health, Environment and Agriculture and Livestock), UNICEF and SUN-REACH Coordination at the 2nd Vice Presidency.
- The distribution of micronutrient powders for children aged 6–23 months in six project intervention communes was carried out jointly with the UNICEF project.

CÔTE D’IVOIRE: Support Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture and Capacity Development for Small and Marginal Farmers Project (TF0A8132)

Grant amount: US\$3.0 million

Development Objective: To improve access to nutrient-rich food of plant and animal origins by poor households in selected areas in Côte d’Ivoire. The diversification of production will contribute to improved access to nutritious foods by poor households as well as to enhanced household income, while diversification of diet and amelioration of hygiene practices will improve health and nutrition outcomes.

A benchmark study, “In-depth Food Security Survey” (2009) in Côte d’Ivoire’s rural areas revealed that 12.6 percent of households were food insecure. Moreover, the country is emerging from a decade of sociopolitical crisis that contributed to degraded living conditions for the population. The poverty level, which stood at 10 percent in 1985, rose to 28 percent by 2015.

The project will improve nutritional status through increased production and enhanced access to nutrient-rich foods of plant and animal origin, dietary diversification as well as the promotion of appropriate nutrition practices. The project will focus on women farmers at women-owned village model or homestead farms. The grant aims to reach 2,400 households in Bagoue and Poro districts of the Savanes region.

Status: The grant was approved in October 2017 and effectiveness is pending. The outcome indicators and targets are shown in Table 5.2.



Table 5.2

Project Results: Côte d'Ivoire: Support Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture and Capacity Development for Small and Marginal Farmers Project

Key Outcome Indicators	Target
Percentage of targeted 2,400 beneficiaries' households that report improved consumption of nutrient-rich food	60%
Percentage of beneficiaries (children, ages 6–23 months), consuming Orange-Fleshed Sweet Potato (OFSP)	30% above baseline
Percentage of beneficiaries (women, 15–49 years) consuming OFSP	30% above baseline
Percentage of targeted poor farmers that report improved income of at least 4% from diversification of agricultural production	75% above baseline
Percentage of increase in volume of production of nutrient-rich foods per beneficiary woman	300%

Note: Results to date are not available because the grant is not yet effective.

ETHIOPIA: Promoting Young Women's Livelihoods and Nutrition Project (TF0A6688)

Grant amount: US\$2.75 million

Development Objective: To improve access to community-based nutrition and livelihoods services among selected young women in Sasie Tsaeda Emba and Seharty Samre, Tigray.

This project adopts a multi-sectoral approach, including community-based and community-driven activities, to reach vulnerable young women during a critical window of opportunity to improve their health and nutrition and those of their children. The grant supports community mobilization to enhance life skills, health, and nutrition of selected young women as well as capacity building to develop livelihoods through the establishment of nutrition agriculture cooperatives for young women.

Status: The grant agreement between the WBG and Concern Worldwide, the implementing agency, was signed in March 2018 and the grant was declared effective in April 2018. The recruitment of grant-financed staff, including a project coordinator is underway. See Table 5.3 for indicators that will measure the project's progress toward PDO achievement.

 **Table 5.3**
Project Results: Ethiopia: Promoting Young Women’s Livelihoods and Nutrition Project

Key Outcome Indicators	Target
Net changes in the proportion of beneficiary model farmers reporting year-round production of at least three micronutrient rich crops	50%
Net changes in the proportion of beneficiary young women aged 15–24 years reporting consumption of five or more food groups in previous 24-hour period	15%
Number of targeted young women aged 15–24 years who completed the life skills, health and nutrition training package in full	19,200

Note: Results to date are not yet available because the grant was recently declared effective.

SENEGAL: Building Resilience to Food and Nutrition Insecurity Shocks (TFOA4737)

Grant amount: US\$2.82 million

Development Objective: 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.

Many parts of Senegal lack access to appropriate foods for a nutritious diet and knowledge of basic nutrition and care. Malnutrition contributes to almost half of all deaths of children under age 5—of the 34,000 who died in 2010, more than 16,000 perished because of some form of malnutrition. Only 9 percent of children aged 6–23 months received a minimum acceptable diet in 2010–11. The rate of stunting stood at 19 percent in 2014.

The grant supports: (i) development of a model for nutrition-led agriculture through the application of new approaches for community mobilization, organization, and targeting; (ii) transfer of skills and empowerment of communities; and (iii) promotion of the adaptation of appropriate technologies.

Status: After project effectiveness in April 2017, implementation is fairly on track toward meeting the PDO as outlined in Table 5.4.

The following activities are contributing to PDO achievement:

- The monitoring and promotion of child growth commenced in 25 target villages.
- A partnership arrangement was signed with the Ministry of Family and a consultant was hired to develop innovative solidarity mechanisms for women’s empowerment.
- Three innovative production technologies were identified, modules were developed, and dissemination is expected to start shortly in 25 villages.



Table 5.4

Project Results: Senegal: Building Resilience to Food and Nutrition Insecurity Shocks

Key Outcome Indicators	Results to Date	Target
Women organized in women's groups that are empowered with new knowledge and skills to secure sufficient quantities of food consistently available throughout the year	Data collection underway	50,000
Communities empowered to target and monitor food and nutrition security enhancing services to vulnerable households (villages)	25	225
Farmers adopting improved agricultural technology	50	2,500
Clients who adopted an improved agricultural technology promoted by project – female	250	2,500

Note: Data for the first indicator will be available in the next ISR.

- Community dialogue tools and approaches for leadership development at the local level, together with monitoring tools, are being developed. These tools were tested in 2018, along with encouraging the participation of social entrepreneurs.

EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC REGION

CAMBODIA: Early Childhood Care and Development for Floating Villages Project (TF0A2429)

Grant amount: US\$2.79 million

Development Objective: To improve access to quality early childhood care and development (ECCD) services through community-and home-based programs for 0 to 5-year-olds, particularly for those from disadvantaged backgrounds in the targeted areas.

The grant supports low-cost community-based and home-based ECCD programs for children and parents who live in floating communities on the Tonlé Sap River and Lake. The grant is assisting the creation of an enabling, child-friendly environment that incorporates child participation, play and learning, stimulation, care, and protection both at home and in the planned ECCD centers. The capacities of government and community structures are being strengthened toward the effective implementation of holistic ECCD policies. Project restructuring was requested to adjust and align targets and indicators. The actual values for the outcome indicators are shown in Table 5.5.

Status: Save the Children International (SCI) is making reasonable progress toward PDO achievement despite a delayed start.

Table 5.5 Project Results: Cambodia: Early Childhood Care and Development for Floating Villages Project

Key Outcome Indicators	Results to Date	Target
Number of children enrolled in community-based ECCD programs financed by the project	300	1,200
Number of children enrolled in home-based ECCD programs financed by the project	5,394	12,183
Percentage of community-based ECCD programs rated as level 5 overall on the adjusted Early Childhood Environmental Rating Scale through classroom observation	Data collection underway	50%

Note: Data for the third indicator will be available only after the construction of the ECCD centers is completed.

The following activities are contributing to PDO achievement.

- Monthly meetings among SCI, the WBG as well as the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports' Early Childhood Education Department officials are being held to address implementation issues and ensure sustainability.
- While awaiting the construction of new centers, trained facilitators are using the existing infrastructure or available spaces in the villages, such as community centers, primary schools, and pagodas to organize community-based ECCD classes.
- Volunteer teachers are supporting the implementation of home-based ECCD activities. The parenting sessions for the home-based program are proceeding and the number of participating parents is increasing.
- Coordination networks at the commune, district, and provincial levels to support ECCD services have been established.
- A baseline study (including child development domains and a caregiver survey) was completed and the baseline report is being finalized.



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Cambodia – Parent Education Session and home-based Early Childhood Care and Development Program

TIMOR-LESTE: Community Driven Nutrition Improvement (TF017708)

Grant Amount: US\$2.85 million

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

The project is being implemented in 49 villages in the districts of Baucau and Viqueque and supports more than 2,600 children and 4,500 pregnant and breastfeeding women. Locally-based community nutrition facilitators lead mother's groups across participating districts, teaching families the importance of protein, micronutrients, and vitamins for improved nutrition and health. In addition, the facilitators conduct home visits to families to reinforce nutrition and health messages and share knowledge with the larger family.

Status: The project is on track toward PDO achievement as shown in Table 5.6.



Table 5.6
Project Results: Timor-Leste: Community Driven Nutrition Improvement

Key Outcome Indicators	Results to Date	Target
Proportion of children < 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed	71.3%	75.0%
Proportion of children 6–23 months provided with all 3 minimum infant and young child feeding practices	3.10%	3.25%
Proportion of children under two years with diarrhea who are provided continued feeding along with ORS and/or increased fluids	53.8%	59%
Proportion of mothers of children under two years of age who consumed iron-rich foods	15.4%	25%

**Timor-Leste – CDNIP
Agriculture Coordinators
explaining to a community
how to use small silos in
Dilor (Silo is the plastic
container to store seeds)**



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Timor-Leste – Community Nutrition Facilitator (CNF) leading a nutrition session for a mother’s group in a Community Driven Nutrition Improvement Project suco (village)

The following activities are contributing to PDO achievement:

- The training sessions for 12 of the 13 lessons in the nutrition curriculum were completed.
- The community nutrition facilitators conducted some 75 percent of the targeted mother group learning sessions, while the mother/care giver attendance was 70 percent per lesson on average.
- All beneficiaries who were trained in homestead gardening have harvested while all constructed fishponds are ready for harvesting.
- More than 1,000 families have received sweet potato cuttings and training on how to grow and cultivate these nutritional crops. Vegetable and bean seeds have been provided to over 400 families who have now started their own home and community gardens. These vegetables were selected because of their richness in nutrients (Vitamin A, iron and protein) and they grow well in Timor-Leste’s climate. In addition to the vegetable and bean seeds, families have received gardening equipment to help cultivate these new crops.
- The families participating in the program report that they are now eating more local produce in place of imported and processed foods and are including sources of protein more regularly.

VIETNAM: Northern Mountain Integrated Child Nutrition Improvement Project (TFOA2244)

Grant Amount: US\$2.82 million

Development Objective: To improve the nutrition status of children under age five in the target villages through improving child feeding practices, maternal and child care, and diversifying sources of nutrition of pregnant women, infants, and young children.

The grant benefits children under five years of age, women of reproductive age, and pregnant women of ethnic minority groups Hmong, Dao and Thai, identified as having the most serious child stunting rates in the country (ranging from 40 to 55 percent).

Status: The project is on track toward PDO achievement as indicated in Table 5.7. The core project team was constituted at both the central and provincial levels and key staff were hired recently. The project completed the baseline survey, which is used to update the results framework indicator values and to inform the design of project interventions.

 **Table 5.7**
Project Results: Vietnam: Northern Mountain Integrated Child Nutrition Improvement Project

Key Outcome Indicators	Results to Date	Target
Percent change of infants 0–5 months of age who are fed exclusively with breast milk	17.4%	20.9%
Percent change of children 6–23 months of age who received foods from 4 or more food groups	37.5%	45%
Percent change of pregnant women who received at least 3 antenatal care checkups during pregnancy	11.0%	14.4%



Vietnam – Training on composting for villagers



Vietnam – Baseline child measurement

The following activities are contributing to PDO achievement:

- Training of trainer courses and roll-out of training under the food and nutrition security component were organized as planned.
- Between 50 and 100 percent of households who attended training on low-cash input agriculture models adopted the new models.
- The three agriculture models, including nutrition vegetable garden and organic composting, chicken raising, and new rice cultivation are all under implementation.
- Since the target beneficiaries are ethnic minorities, research on behavior change communications was carried out and a behavior change strategy was developed.
- Equipment for community-based communication and education activities on nutrition and health care was purchased and distributed in all twenty communes.

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN REGION

GUATEMALA: Pilot to Improve the Development and Nutrition of Young Children in Poor Rural Areas in Guatemala (TF017709)

Grant amount: US\$2.75 million

Development Objective: To strengthen the capacity of parents and communities to improve and monitor child development outcomes (physical, cognitive, socio-emotional, and linguistic skills) for children under two in project intervention areas.

Through the JSDF grant, Guatemala is testing the stimulation package developed by the Reach Up Early Childhood Parenting Program that improved cognitive outcomes, school achievement, and labor market outcomes over the long run in Jamaica. The Reach Up program is being used in a subset of the target communities with the materials developed by ChildFund International, the implementing agency, while the group modality (Ventana de la Vida) is being applied in the remaining communities.

 **Table 5.8**
Project Results: Guatemala: Pilot to Improve the Development and Nutrition of Young Children in Poor Rural Areas in Guatemala

Key Outcome Indicators	Results to Date	Target
Percentage of children achieving the expected development level for their age	40%	60%
Percentage of participating households with enhanced early stimulation practices	Data collection underway	40%
Number of children that are direct beneficiaries of the project	4,020	5,500

Note: ChildFund International has begun data collection for the second indicator and reporting will be provided in the next ISR.

Status: The project is fairly on track toward PDO achievement. The project was restructured in June 2018, which included revisions in component activities and PDO/intermediate results indicators.

The following activities are contributing to PDO achievement:

- The Reach Up materials, including the curriculum, guidelines for training, and learning materials were adapted to the Guatemala context.
- Twenty-four implementers were trained in adopting the Reach Up and ChildFund curricula. The post-training results indicated 97 percent satisfaction by the participants.
- The indicators for measuring children’s development outcomes at the community level have been tested.
- The sub-grantees held 80 local assemblies to present the interventions to municipal authorities, municipal development committees, municipal health committees, and communities; and identified 325 community-level human resources, called “Madres Guías” who started implementing the family-oriented activities.
- Data collection for the baseline survey was finalized.

SOUTH ASIA REGION

INDIA: Karnataka Multisectoral Nutrition Pilot (TF017363)

Grant amount: US\$4.55 million

Development Objective: To increase utilization of nutrition-improving services by children under three years old, adolescent girls, and pregnant and nursing women from poor households in the target areas.

The Government of Karnataka is implementing the project and seeks to:

- (i) increase the consumption of nutritious foods and improve household nutrition-related knowledge and behaviors through direct support to children under 3 years and adolescent girls and pregnant/lactating women in the form of locally-sourced nutrition supplements and household behavioral changes with a large impact on nutrition (notably breastfeeding, complementary feeding and hygiene practices); and
- (ii) improve access to multi-sectoral interventions that affect nutrition by leveraging interventions and services in several sectors to improve the nutritional status of poor families in the target areas.

Status: The project is on track toward PDO achievement as shown in Table 5.9, with actual results exceeding outcome targets. The Government of Karnataka requested a no cost two-month extension of the closing date to September 2018 to move forward with activities after a three-month delay due to the Karnataka state elections and induction of the new government officials.

 **Table 5.9**
Project Results: India: Karnataka Multisectoral Nutrition Pilot Project

Key Outcome Indicators	Results to Date	Target
Percentage of targeted under-three children, adolescent girls and pregnant and nursing mothers who receive nutritious supplementary foods produced and supplied by the project	95%	80%
Percentage of targeted households who utilized social sector programs with a potential impact on nutrition (specifically ICDS, health services, and water and sanitation services)	89%	60%
Percentage of targeted pregnant and lactating women who practice core child nutrition and health care behaviors	100%	50%

The following activities are contributing to PDO achievement:

- The total number of village nutrition volunteers (VNVs) reached 447 supporting 34,431 beneficiaries and 27,484 households in the implementation blocks of Chincholi and Devadurga. The increase in the monthly incentives and provision of bicycles raised the retention of VNVs.
- The standard operating procedures for energy dense food (EDF) manufacturing facilities were fully adopted in the plants. The protocols for quality checks were finalized and implemented. Raw materials and finished products are being checked every three months by a laboratory certified by the National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories.
- The production capacity improved substantially between October 2017 and April 2018—production surpassed the monthly target and reached 100,000 kilograms. However, production subsequently lagged behind the monthly targets for delivery of 2.1 kgs for children aged 7–36 months and 3 kgs for adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating mothers. The shortfall stemmed from the frequent breakdown of machinery and the slow release of funds to the implementing agency.



6. ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES



The JSDF is financing activities in the agriculture sector aimed at ensuring environmental sustainability. The FY18 grants are helping poor farmers by facilitating year-round nutrient-rich food production, improving the quality of their products, developing community seed fund systems and establishing wheat strategic reserves with a view to enhancing productivity, income levels and food security. The projects involve the development of women-owned village model farms and of irrigation systems, improvements in post-harvest handling, access to markets, provision of certified seeds, and related equipment as well as rehabilitation and construction of wheat silos. This thematic area is aligned with: SDG 2 on ending hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition, and promoting sustainable agriculture; SDG 1 on ending poverty; and the WBG's twin goals of ending extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity.

ACHIEVING DEVELOPMENT RESULTS

10,431 direct beneficiaries, of whom 47 percent are female

7,873 farmers trained in sustainable agricultural practices



41 percent increase in yields

and

49 percent rise in sales

in participating farms in Kyrgyz Republic

ALIGNED GRANTS

AFRICA REGION

GHANA: Peri-Urban Commercial Vegetables Value Chains Project (TFOA4745)

Grant amount: US\$2.85 million

Development Objective: To improve productivity and market access by the beneficiary vegetable farmers in selected peri-urban communities in the Recipient's territory.

The main target groups are smallholder vegetable producers in urban and peri-urban farming satellite communities. A total of 661 farmers, of which 40 percent are female, are targeted for the support. The grant supports: (i) irrigation systems development; (ii) farmer capacity development and support to productivity improvement; and (iii) improving post-harvest handling and access to markets.

Status: The grant agreement was signed in June 2017 and effectiveness is pending. The outcome indicators are shown in Table 6.1.



Table 6.1

Project Results: Ghana: Peri-Urban Commercial Vegetables Value Chains Project

Key Outcome Indicators	Target
Percent improvement in the yield levels of vegetable crops cultivated by small-holder farmers	80%
Percent increase in marketed sales through improved access to high value markets	40%
At least 20% reduction of vegetable post-harvest losses (over current levels) among the participating farmers	20%
At least 20% increment in the income levels of farmers cultivating vegetables under the project	20%
Direct beneficiary vegetable producers and other value chain actors	900

Note: Results to date are not available because the grant is not yet effective.

SOUTH ASIA REGION

AFGHANISTAN: Strategic Grain Reserve (TF0A6345)

Grant amount: US\$9.69 million

Development Objective: To establish a wheat strategic reserve to be available to Afghan households to meet their needs following emergency situations and improve the efficiency of the grain storage management.

The JSDF grant complements the IDA Credit of US\$20.3 million for the Afghanistan Strategic Grain Reserve Project approved in June 2017. The project aims to mitigate the impact on households of sudden shocks in the supply of wheat as a result of unforeseen emergency situations. The Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock as the implementing agency, is expected to coordinate with the World Food Program (WFP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to develop an efficient wheat distribution mechanism to reach food-insecure household beneficiaries. Hence, a large share of the targeted two million households (beneficiaries) would be women and children as the emergency distribution mechanism will take gender equality into account. The project will contribute to reducing malnutrition by fortifying wheat flour distributed from the strategic grain reserve.

The JSDF grant will finance primarily the physical engineering work for rehabilitating two silos (in Mazar-e-Sharif and Pul-e-Khumri), establishing three new greenfield silos (in Kabul, Kandahar, and Herat), and building a new warehouse in the northeast (Badakhshan Province). The implementing agency with grant support will be responsible for finalizing and developing the institutional structure that will eventually be responsible for managing the grain reserve.

Status: The grant was declared effective in November 2017. Staffing of the implementing unit was completed. The targets for the outcome indicators are shown in Table 6.2.



Table 6.2
Project Results: Afghanistan Strategic Grain Reserve

Key Outcome Indicators	Results to Date	Target
Total storage capacity (silos & warehouse) in metric ton	Pending construction of new silos	200,000
Number of households with access to wheat in case of emergency	Pending construction of new silos	2,000,000
Percentage of losses of wheat stored	18%	5%

Note: Results to date will be available after the construction of the new silos.

The following activities are contributing to PDO achievement:

- All positions in the project implementation unit (PIU) were filled through a transparent and competitive process. Two junior engineering positions will be added prior to the start of construction work.
- Suitable locations for the new silos were identified. Locations in Kandahar and Herat were identified and the relevant environmental and social management plan for each location is being prepared. Selecting the location for the Kabul silo is also in progress.
- The silo selection process is being carried out by the PIU in cooperation with other government agencies, such as the land authority (ARAZI), and the Capital Region Independent Development Authority (CRIDA).
- The recruitment of a consulting firm for the design of the new silos (Kabul, Kandahar, and Herat) is in progress and the completion of the design was expected by September 2018.



7. LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY



The development of capable, accountable, and inclusive governance is essential for ending extreme poverty. To that end, the 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 FY18 portfolio includes grants that promote social accountability as an approach to governance that enables citizens and civil society organizations (CSOs) to articulate their needs to governments and service providers. The approach also helps to bring the perspective of citizens and CSOs to government activities, such as in policy

ACHIEVING DEVELOPMENT RESULTS

442,640 direct beneficiaries, of whom 73 percent are female



8,626 poor and vulnerable people participating in the Social Accountability Framework process (access to information, open budget, citizen monitoring) in Cambodia can cite at least two standards for schools and health center services

4,814 poor and vulnerable people participating in Social Accountability Framework process in Cambodia can cite changes for school, health center, and commune budgets (budget awareness)

1,796 members of School Board of Trustees, of whom 72 percent are female, in Kyrgyz Republic



making, management of public finances and resources, and service delivery. Finally, it allows civil society to participate in monitoring public expenditures and give feedback on government performance. The grants in this thematic area are aligned with almost all the SDGs, reflecting the multi-dimensional aspects of poverty.

ALIGNED GRANTS

EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC REGION

CAMBODIA: Voice and Action – Social Accountability for Improved Service Delivery (TFOA1513 and TFOA1514)

Grant amount: US\$4.90 million

Development Objective: To support the improvement of service delivery in schools, health centers, and communes for rural households in selected districts. This will be achieved by local government and service providers engaging with communities in the implementation of the social accountability framework (ISAF) process (access to information, open budgets, citizen monitoring) to improve performance and responsiveness.

Through the implementation of the social accountability framework, the grant is introducing and nurturing a culture of constructive engagement between citizens and authorities and ensuring skilled people and organizations can facilitate social accountability processes. The project activities are being carried out by local governments and other service providers engaging with communities with the support of two NGO implementing agencies, Save the Children and World Vision.

Implementation progress: The grant has been successful in supporting “demand-side” social accountability activities in 48 districts in 446 communes covering 329 health centers and 659 primary schools in rural Cambodia. The extent of the project coverage provides the backbone of support for implementation by building sustainable local community capacity, providing linkages to the project’s core capacity development/sustainability model, and training and mentoring of Community Accountability Facilitators (CAF). The project has been successful in reaching 438,690 beneficiaries (71 percent women) through various events as shown in Table 7.1.

The following activities are contributing to PDO achievement:

- The two NGO implementing agencies completed the second annual cycle of implementation and are well into the final year of the project that covers 48 districts.
- As of February 2018, 12 percent (1,385 out of 5,776) of the 2017 Joint Accountability Action Plan (JAAP) actions were completed, with another 52 percent in progress. The progress

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

Events Conducted and Beneficiaries Reached			
	No. of Events	No. of Beneficiaries	% Female
Community Scorecard Meetings	4,041	118,900	77%
Interface Meeting	2,417	23,554	58%
Knowledge Dissemination	4,688	189,040	75%
Service Provider Self Assessment	2,056	20,791	62%
JAAP Dissemination Meetings	1,359	49,070	73%
JAAP Committee Meetings	736	12,373	42%
CBO Mapping	396	6,656	59%
CAF Recruitment	446	2,058	63%
Training	133	2,582	60%
Inception Meeting	394	9,857	32%
Annual Reflection and Learning Forum	72	3,809	46%
Total	16,738	438,690	71%

reflects strong follow-up by JAAP Committee members as well as the commitment of service providers to mobilize the required resources and to implement the actions agreed with citizens. The actions include efforts to reduce staff absenteeism, improve observance of working hours, improve staff attitude, increase availability of materials such as books and medicine, and upgrades to infrastructure such as toilets.

- The end-line survey is planned for January-February 2019. Both indicators for citizen knowledge of service delivery standards and budget information are still well above the targets at 64 and 66 percent, respectively, compared to targets of 35 and 25 percent.
- Save the Children in Hong Kong, Denmark, and Sweden, as well as World Vision in Australia and Cambodia, provided additional funds to supplement JSDF resources to cover incremental staff costs and awareness activities.

Progress toward achieving development results. The grant's progress in achieving the PDO indicators cannot be measured yet because the indicators are linked to the outcome of the end-line survey, which is part of the project's impact evaluation. The survey will commence in mid-2019. However, the grant has made progress in achieving the intermediate results indicators presented in Table 7.2.



JSDF Photo Library - Provided by TTL

Cambodia – Community Scorecard dialogue with middle school students

Table 7.2
Cambodia: Voice and Action: Social Accountability for Improved Service Delivery – Progress in Achieving Intermediate Results Indicators

Achieving Results - Intermediate Results Indicators			
Indicator	Target	Actual to-Date	Comments
IR1. % of citizens participating in SAF process able to cite standards for school, health center or commune services. (<i>information awareness</i>)	35%	64%	Of the 13,479 respondents, 8,626 cited the standards
IR2. % of citizens participating in SAF process able to cite expenditure changes/patterns for school, health center and communes budgets. (<i>budget awareness</i>)	25%	66%	Of the 7,280 respondents, 4,814 cited expenditure changes/patterns
IR3. % of schools, health centers and communes demonstrating improved service delivery performance (<i>citizen monitoring</i>)	70%	51%	303 of 596 local service providers demonstrated improved service delivery
IR4. Number and % of local NGO staff in target districts demonstrating capacity to facilitate SAF (<i>capacity building</i>)	70%	41%	22 of 54 staff completed or met all 5 criteria
IR5. Number and % of Community Accountability Facilitators (CAFs) (women/men) demonstrating capacity to facilitate SAF. (<i>capacity building</i>)	70%	70%	1,362 of the 1,956 active CAFs completed or met all 3 criteria

SOLOMON ISLANDS: Community Benefit Sharing Pilot Project (TFOA6839)

Grant amount: US\$2.8 million

Development Objective: To establish the institutional arrangements and capacity for Benefit Sharing Communities to manage a share of the revenues from a large-scale infrastructure investment project and improve their basic services and economic opportunities.

Land tenure and ownership remain complex issues in the Solomon Islands, where approximately 87 percent of land is under customary land ownership, which can be a challenge for the development of large-scale infrastructure. The grant will support the development of a pilot mechanism for enhancing benefits for local communities hosting infrastructure projects.

The project will benefit 4,200 people in the Malango and Bahomea communities of Guadalcanal through the establishment of a new community development fund as well as investments to improve community water and electricity infrastructure, and assistance to community members to gain employment with the development of planned infrastructure projects.

This pilot will align with the Tina River Hydropower Development Project costing US\$240.5 million that aims to reduce the cost of electricity while increasing its reliability and availability. The project is financed by the government, IDA, the Asian Development Bank, Abu Dhabi Fund, South Korea, Australia, the Green Climate Fund, and foreign private commercial sources.

Status: The grant agreement was signed in April 2018 and effectiveness is pending. The project aims to meet the targets outlined in Table 7.3.



Table 7.3
Project Results: Solomon Islands: Community Benefit Sharing Pilot Project

Key Outcome Indicators	Target
Community development fund legally registered	Yes
Total project beneficiaries with improved access to basic services including water supply, electricity, and job skills (of which are women)	4,200 (50%)
Percentage of individuals trained who are earning increased income within a year of training (of which are women)	50% (50%)
Percentage of target beneficiaries that participated in consultation meetings regarding benefit sharing institutional arrangements (of which are women)	60% (50%)

Note: Results to date are not available because the grant is not yet effective.

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA REGION

KYRGYZ REPUBLIC: Engaging Communities for Better Schools in the Kyrgyz Republic (TF0A5035)

Grant amount: US\$2.73 million

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 and contribute to enhancing student performance.

The Aga Khan Foundation is implementing the project which entails: (i) community engagement processes and capacity building to support schools in developing mechanisms and skills to meaningfully engage with communities; and (ii) small grants for priority investments in underprivileged schools to provide matching funds to schools for implementing collectively identified school improvement projects.

Status: The grant was declared effective in July 2017 and it is on track toward PDO achievement. However, the limits of social sector organizations within existing legislation, such as the school Board of Trustees (BoTs), pose the most critical challenge for their operations and financial autonomy.



Table 7.4

Project Results: Kyrgyz Republic: Engaging Communities for Better Schools in the Kyrgyz Republic

Key Outcome Indicators	Target
Percentage of parents in the poorest districts who report that accountability and responsiveness of teachers and school management have improved as a result of project-supported community engagement processes	30%
Percentage of students in the poorest districts who report that teacher accountability and responsiveness have improved as a result of project-supported community engagement processes (change in practice)	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 (empowerment)	40%
Ratio of poor to non-poor households that report that engagement in their children's education has improved as a result of project investments	1.0

Note: Results to date will be available after the impact evaluation survey to be conducted when the project activities are completed.

The following activities are contributing to PDO achievement:

- The Aga Khan Foundation (AKF), which is implementing the project, is fully staffed and has all its supporting functions in place.

- The Ministry of Education and Sports (MOES) and AKF collaborated on the enabling framework for the project, including the approval of the list of schools participating in the project, operational guidelines, and school performance indicators.
- Progress is being made on activities to support community engagement through the Boards of Trustees (BoTs). An inventory of BoTs was completed.
- All BoTs have received the first of four rounds of training under the project.
- The preparation of the manual for the micro-grants program is underway.

UKRAINE: Community-based Social Service Delivery Project (TFOA8367)

Grant amount: US\$2.85 million

Development Objective: To improve access of the vulnerable people to social protection services in selected communities.

In 2015, decentralization in Ukraine devolved the provision of social protection services to the lowest tier of public administration, i.e., newly emerging agglomerated communities. These communities lack the capacity to assess needs, plan, and manage social protection services. In the new decentralized environment with limited budgets and low capacity of the new administrative bodies, many marginalized and vulnerable people, especially those in poor rural communities, may be left behind.

The grant will target 25,000 beneficiaries in 30 selected communities in the poorest districts of Odessa and Ternopil regions. The project entails: (i) piloting community-driven social protection delivery models through the development of community-based social protection services; and (ii) financing of community-based micro-projects to improve service coverage of vulnerable groups, such as the elderly, disabled, families at risk, and others.

Status: The grant was approved in June 2018 and is pending effectiveness.



Table 7.5
Project Results: Ukraine: Community-based Social Service Delivery Project

Key Outcome Indicators	Target
Improved coverage of vulnerable families and individuals by community-based social protection services in selected communities	7,500
Beneficiaries of social safety net programs	5,000
Of which: female	3,000
Beneficiaries of safety nets programs - Other social assistance programs	5,000
Increased number of service options available in selected communities	30

Note: Results to date are not available because the grant is not yet effective.

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA REGION

JORDAN: Integrated Social Services for Vulnerable Youth (TFOA5100)

Grant amount: US\$2.8 million

Development Objective: To improve the quality of life of vulnerable youth by increasing the provision of services to young people, by increasing the participation of youth in decision-making related to these services, and by empowering local NGOs/service providers and communities.

The project consists of: (i) capacity-building at the community and local service provider levels; (ii) subgrants to local NGOs to strengthen the provision of integrated social services to vulnerable children and youth, as well as other vulnerable groups and their communities; (iii) small grants to local non-governmental organizations to empower communities to take action to improve the lives and well-being of vulnerable children, youth, and women and their communities.

Status: The grant was declared effective in June 2017 and implementation is on track toward PDO achievement.

 **Table 7.6**
Project Results: Jordan: Integrated Social Services for Vulnerable Youth

Key Outcome Indicators	Target
Youth beneficiaries employed through community projects	3,000
Direct project beneficiaries	3,000
Female beneficiaries	50%
Satisfaction with youth services	65%
Number of staff of local NGOs, CBOs, benefiting from capacity building	200

Note: While project activities are being implemented, data on indicators are not yet available.

The following activities are contributing to PDO achievement:

- The selection process for the implementation support services (lead NGO) is in progress. Six organizations were shortlisted. The lead NGO contract was signed in September 2018.
- A high-level event with the local media is planned to raise further public awareness of ongoing activities and support branding the youth centers.
- The Ministry of Youth has organized subgrant competitions.
- The Project Management Unit (PMU) is working with youth centers and local authorities throughout the project area to accelerate implementation and to launch the capacity building and subgrant competitions.



8. BASIC HEALTH AND SANITATION SERVICES



“Thanks to the JSDF, I can now have access to the health facility and am not afraid to speak up on issues affecting my life.”

JSDF BENEFICIARY

The 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, as well as enhanced delivery of health and sanitation services. These projects are in line with the SDGs 3 and 6 related to ensuring good health and well-being as well as availability and sustainable sanitation for all.

ACHIEVING DEVELOPMENT RESULTS

248,430 direct beneficiaries, of whom 55 percent are female

226,635 persons with access to improved sanitation facilities

19,899 beneficiaries of post-Ebola mental health interventions in Liberia



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



100 percent of large tenements in target urban area with adequate sanitation and operations and maintenance expenses covered by users in Mozambique

25,343 school children practiced daily hand washing in schools in target communities in Ghana

ALIGNED GRANTS

AFRICA REGION

LIBERIA: Supporting Psychosocial Health and Resilience in Liberia (TF019188)

Grant amount: US\$2.75 million

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.

Status: The project is on track for PDO achievement as indicated in Table 8.1. The total number of actual beneficiaries is 19,899 persons (of which 55 percent are female), exceeding the target of 18,903. The activities under the two components that are being implemented by the Carter Center are complementary. The first component involves providing intermediate psychosocial support following the Ebola crisis while the second component supports building long-term psychosocial health and resilience at the individual and community levels.

The JSDF grant influenced the passing of the first Mental Health Law by Liberia’s House of Representatives in May 2017 and signed by the President in June 2017. The law established the oversight of mental health care through the Ministry of Health and created a national advisory body on mental health issues, while protecting people with mental illness from discrimination. Equally important, the grant is contributing to the significant increase in the number of mental health professionals and services in Liberia.



JSDF Photo Library - Provided by TTLS

Liberia – JSDF beneficiary proudly displays her mental health clinician certificate awarded after completing her training under the JSDF Project



Table 8.1
Project Results: Liberia: Supporting Psychosocial Health and Resilience in Liberia

Key Outcome Indicators	Results to Date	Target
Level of competence, skills, and confidence among providers	58.06%	66%
Improvement in depression, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and disability among project beneficiaries	58.7%	40%
Clinicians stigma against individual with mental illness	79.59%	50%

Box 8.1

Liberia: Supporting Psychosocial Health and Resilience in Liberia – Achieving Development Results

The project has been successful in implementing psychosocial interventions for first responders and others directly affected by the EVD crisis. These interventions have contributed to improved mental health and psychosocial outcomes for the targeted groups. The project has successfully trained mental health workers to ensure that the foundation is laid for addressing psychosocial and mental health impacts at the individual and community levels. In addition, there have been several community-level interventions that have led to capacity building of mental health care providers, particularly child and adolescent mental health clinicians who are positioned to identify vulnerable children and youth who are under emotional distress and provide appropriate interventions. Systems have been instituted to ensure that trained providers will help build social cohesion and trust, including the distribution of women's health toolkits. The engagement of parents, school officials, and the government has been unprecedented.

The project results to date include:

- 4,853 individuals received medical care for mental health conditions.
- 2,697 primary and secondary school students received mental health services and mental health promotion.
- 1,347 people participated in individual and support group counseling.
- 865 health care workers reached through facility-based anti-stigma training.
- 819 personnel trained, including 83 child and adolescent mental health clinicians.
- 369 EVD first responders trained in self-care and stress relief.
- 463 people participated in community healing dialogues.
- 300 women trained on wellness and women's health.
- 3,157 people participated in World Mental Health Day activities.
- Four newly-established primary and secondary school-based clinics treat students with physical, mental, and behavioral health conditions, such as depression, anxiety, epilepsy, emotional abuse, and physical assault.
- Community interventions have taken place in more than 140 communities, including community healing dialogues, peer support groups, group counseling, and individual counseling to respond to the impact of Ebola.
- Health personnel—including community health workers, nurses, and physician assistants—at 45 facilities received training on the World Health Organization's Mental Health Gap Action Program.
- Staff at 45 facilities received training designed to reduce the stigma associated with mental illness.
- 83 child and adolescent mental health clinicians are now working in hospitals, clinics, and schools across Liberia.
- 10 recovery groups are up and running to serve EVD first responders. Each group has an average of 14 participants and commits to meeting for 12–15 weeks.
- The World Health Organization's Eastern Mediterranean Regional Office School Mental Health Manual—a widely accepted guidebook for the treatment of mental health conditions—was adapted and validated for the Liberian context and approved by the Ministry of Education.
- 15 child and adolescent mental health clinicians were trained in children's accelerated trauma therapy, an evidence-based intervention to facilitate the healing process of children experiencing psychological trauma or PTSD.



JSDF Photo Library - Provided by TTLs

Liberia – Teacher training on school-based mental health interventions

The following activities are contributing to PDO achievement:

- Some 800 individuals have been trained in various mental health topics to enable them to respond to the psychosocial impacts of the crisis.
- The Ministry of Health and partners showcased testimonies of recovery stories by mental health service users, panel discussions, and mental health talks at ten workplaces and four radio talk shows. Also, trained workers have engaged with staff of 46 health facilities in Margibi and Montserrado counties (without active mental health programs) on stress, burnout, and self-care.
- A survey of religious leaders to examine the impact of mental health training activities showed the ability of respondents to identify people with mental health needs and to make referrals to health service providers. The respondents felt comfortable providing counseling to community members and 87 percent of the religious leaders reported their ability to differentiate among various mental health issues.

SIERRA LEONE: Strengthening Community Mobilization and Local Council Service Delivery in the Post-Ebola Context (TFOA4737)

Grant amount: US\$2.75 million

Development Objective: To respond to the post-Ebola Virus Disease (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.

The grant supports community sensitization, use of social accountability, community-based monitoring instruments, and introduction of participatory budgeting in the most affected districts.

Status: The project is on track toward PDO achievement. Implementation was delayed because of the 2018 Presidential, parliamentary, and local elections that led to changes in leadership and representatives of local councils. Despite the delay, some administrative-related activities were carried out that led to reaching over 2,000 beneficiaries as shown in Table 8.2.

The following activities are contributing to PDO achievement:

- During the WBG team’s supervision mission in June 2018, the mission team met with the political and administrative leadership of the newly-appointed local councils, communities, community service organizations, and traditional healers to sensitize and empower stakeholders on shock responses and risk prevention interventions.
- A revised work plan was developed during the June 2018 mission to accelerate project activities.
- Some administrative aspects of implementation (procurement plan, subsidiary agreements) are being addressed. Implementation arrangements for the community mobilization and monitoring components were put in place.



Table 8.2

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

Key Outcome Indicators	Target
Percentage of beneficiaries who affirm social sensitization activities have been positive toward bringing people together in the four districts in which sensitization activities are conducted	65%
Number of sectors in community mobilization piloting districts assessed quarterly and managed considering citizen feedback	10
Percentage of beneficiaries who affirm public budgeting processes generated a positive social mobilization effect in the two districts in which participatory budgeting is conducted	65%
Direct project beneficiaries	50,000

Note: The implementation of activities under the first and second project components was delayed due to the 2018 Presidential, parliamentary and local elections. Results to date are not yet available.

- The implementation manuals on social cohesion, disaster prevention, community monitoring, communications, and the project's grievance redress mechanism were completed.
- Anti-stigma messages and a trainer's manual on monitoring and evaluation and shock prevention were finalized.
- Consultants were recruited to carry out activities related to: (i) anti-stigma and disaster prevention; (ii) social cohesion, social sensitization, and household hygiene; and (iii) community monitoring.



9. PERFORMANCE OF THE FY18 CLOSED PROJECTS

Twelve projects amounting to US\$32.25 million closed in FY18. This section presents the outcomes of all closed projects for which assessments and actual data are available in the final ISRs or in draft/completed Implementation Completion Reports (ICRs).

Specifically, this section discusses the PDO achievements, results achieved vis-à-vis the outcome targets, and lessons from project implementation. The presentation of the projects is organized around the JSDF thematic areas.

The closed projects are in line with the relevant pillars (or areas of focus) of WBG instruments in support of the governments' development strategies – that is, the Country Partnership Framework (CPF) between the respective countries and the WBG.

Of the grants presented here, five provided livelihood support to disadvantaged groups (vulnerable youth and women in post-conflict regions, poor farmers, communities dependent on natural resources, and artisans). The remaining grants are linked to the thematic areas of improved nutrition and ECCD, environmentally sustainable agricultural practices, and basic health and sanitation services. The PDOs were achieved for all projects. The implementation of the closed grants provides several key lessons described in Box 9.1.

Box 9.1

Key Lessons Learned from FY18 Closed Grants

Theme	Lessons Learned	Grant Examples
Capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous (as opposed to one-off intensive) technical support to beneficiaries for effective monitoring and sustainability is essential. Beneficiaries learn from: (i) drafting simple business plans as part of training; and (ii) “learning by doing” and from each other at adequately facilitated workshops. The latter served as building blocks for forming communities of practice among beneficiaries to enhance products, introduce new designs, gain access to markets or replicate the cluster approach. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Côte d'Ivoire: Social Inclusion and Improvement of Livelihoods of Youth, Vulnerable Women and Handicapped in Post Conflict Western Côte d'Ivoire Nepal: Making Markets Work for the Conflict Affected Philippines: Community Enterprise Development as Pathway out of Poverty
Social capital and sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most grants assisted the formation of groups consisting of beneficiaries and the development of group decision-making rules and processes. They reinforced social capital and raised beneficiary motivation and commitment to achieving group goals. Strong social capital motivated beneficiaries (direct or indirect) to strive and demand accountability and inclusiveness from government institutions in delivering basic services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Belize: Promoting Sustainable Natural Resource Based Livelihoods Project Côte d'Ivoire: Social Inclusion and Improvement of Livelihoods of Youth, Vulnerable Women and Handicapped in Post Conflict Western Côte d'Ivoire
Participation of non-state actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation of non-government actors as contractors or implementing agencies is important to continue monitoring and sustain outcomes. For example, they enlightened stakeholders in Togo on the need to develop and implement a regular monitoring of children's growth and development. Households in Mozambique were willing to pay for sanitation services of shared facilities through the demonstration effect of well-designed and adequately built structures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Togo: Cash Transfer Program for Vulnerable Children in Northern Togo Mozambique: Maputo Peri-Urban Sanitation
Multi-sectoral participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convening multiple stakeholders across different sectors helped to coordinate/collaborate on implementation, problem solving, and joint monitoring. A multi-sector approach helped build long-term commitment of government stakeholders at local and national levels to rally around a cause, exchange knowledge, guide implementation, and learn from each other as well as from beneficiaries. Convening cross-sectoral steering committee meetings with consistent representation of key government agencies helped overcome hurdles and sustain project outcomes, especially for government-implemented grants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tajikistan: JSDF Nutrition Scale-up Uganda: An Innovative, Integrated Approach to Enhance Smallholder Family Nutrition Zambia: Livelihood and Nutrition Project
Informal structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well-designed community support groups can be given the opportunity to register with local- or village-level governments to impose authority and discipline especially in managing group funds. While local-level registration may not be enough to provide official status, it gives group members a sense of formality and legitimacy, especially in situations where state or national registration is impractical because of distance and onerous paperwork. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kyrgyz Republic: Support to Community Seed Funds Philippines: Community Enterprise Development as Pathway out of Poverty

LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT

AFRICA

CÔTE D'IVOIRE: Social Inclusion and Improvement of Livelihoods of Youth, Vulnerable Women and Handicapped in Post Conflict Western Côte d'Ivoire (TF015096)

Grant amount: US\$2.7 million

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

The grant—implemented by the International Rescue Committee—benefited the inhabitants of the Western provinces of Côte d'Ivoire who have endured protracted conflict. It successfully led to capacity building of the beneficiaries—through acquisition of entrepreneurial and life skills—towards peace building, creation of income-generating activities by forming micro-enterprises, and promotion of community micro-finance mechanisms.

Outcome: The grant closed in May 2018. The PDO was achieved and the actual results for all outcome indicators exceeded their target values as shown in Table 9.1. The achievements are aligned with the focus area aimed at improving agricultural productivity of the Country Partnership Framework FY15-19.

Key lessons learned:

- Since the technical and financing support mechanism for income generating activities (IGAs) is critical for their success and sustainability, IGA monitoring should continue over the medium and long terms to sustain at least three complete production cycles.
- Village savings and loan associations (VSLAs) became more effective economic development tools when combined with training in entrepreneurship and simplified accounting. Cash transfers produced more individual economic activities than group-based ones, compared to semi-credits and VSLAs.
- Since there was no post-creation support mechanism for cash transfer IGAs, the beneficiaries of this option learned less about financial management or the importance of banking services.
- Grassroots community experts, community facilitators, and community focal points played a key role in developing ownership of the project, especially in communities with low levels of literacy or with members that only speak local languages.

 **Table 9.1**
Project Outcomes: Côte d'Ivoire: Social Inclusion and Improvement of Livelihoods of Youth, Vulnerable Women and Handicapped in Post Conflict Western Côte d'Ivoire

Key Outcome Indicators	Outcomes	Target	Outcomes compared to Targets
Direct project beneficiaries	8,215	8,000	103%
Of which female	5,427	5,000	109%
Number of project beneficiaries who managed to start individual or group micro-enterprises, directly or through graduation from group projects, skills training/apprenticeships	7,246	7,000	104%
Number of functioning value chains	841	150	561%
Number of communities/villages that have implemented successful revenue generating activities/projects	263	263	100%
Number of active micro-savings accounts	2,110	1,500	141%
Intended beneficiaries aware of project information and project investments	12,902	8,000	161%
Of which female	6,986	5,000	140%
Indirect beneficiaries of the project	24,936	0	∞
Number of additional (non-project) beneficiaries employed	5,273	0	∞

- Involvement by communities' prefectural and local authorities facilitated the preparation and delivery of training (securing training sites, communication, and support for learners).
- Requiring the beneficiaries to draft a business plan with simple management tools was a deciding factor for the project's success because it allowed participants to put into practice the skills acquired during their training immediately.
- IGAs are more sustainable when technical support is provided for a longer period (12 to 24 months); this indicates the need for enough funds to ensure monitoring and advisory support.

Sustainability

- The Government of Côte d'Ivoire signaled its strong interest in scaling up the grant mechanisms nationally by providing funds to roll out the VSLA and support mechanisms developed under the grant to all regions.
- The project informed the following WBG-financed operations: Youth Employment and Skills Development Additional Financing (US\$50 million) and Productive Social Safety Net (US\$50 million).

Côte d'Ivoire – Widowed beneficiary who opened the first bakery in her village, utilizing JSDF grant funds. From a previous status of vulnerability and without regular income, she is now serving the community members and those in neighboring villages in remote rural Western Côte d'Ivoire. Through this activity, she manages to take care of her children.



JSDF Photo Library - Provided by TTLs

Côte d'Ivoire – Three beneficiaries joined together to purchase a manioc processing machine and open a small business. Through this enterprise, they can take care of their families.



JSDF Photo Library - Provided by TTLs

MAURITANIA: Sustainable Livelihoods for Returnees and Host Communities in the Senegal River Valley (TF016495)

Grant Amount: US\$2.85 million

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

Outcome: The project activities, including a final evaluation, were completed by November 2017. The grant closed in February 2018 and the PDO was achieved. The positive impacts for the target communities noted in the final evaluation include: increased incomes, autonomy of vulnerable groups, household stability, skills, resilience, self-reliance, and improved community management structures. The areas for improvement include efficiency in the selection of certain sub-grants (including micro-irrigation), the need to re-invest in target communities to support sustainability, and the limited coverage (24 target communities) relative to the need in the region. The actual values for the outcome indicators exceeded their targets as shown in Table 9.2.

The Country Partnership Framework between the government and the WBG for FY18-23 identified the promotion of strong, inclusive, and sustainable growth; the development of human capital; and access to basic social services as priorities. The interventions focus on better access to social services for the most vulnerable population.

The government expressed its commitment to scaling up the grant activities by providing counterpart funding and requesting IDA financing for a follow-on project.

 **Table 9.2**
Project Outcomes: Mauritania: Sustainable Livelihoods for Returnees and Host Communities in the Senegal River Valley

Key Outcome Indicators	Outcomes	Target	Outcomes compared to Targets
Increase in average household revenues from livestock herding activities in target communities (Mauritanian Ouguiya)	376,704	49,550	760%
Increase in average household revenues from agriculture activities (Mauritanian Ouguiya)	264,432	147,565	179%
Proportion of target households with access to credit	57%	70%	81%
Decrease in proportion of target households reporting cases of conflict in previous 12 months	10%	18.27%	55%
Direct project beneficiaries Of which female and youth	25,000 73.54%	24,800 59%	101% 125%
Increase in average household revenue from income generating activities (IGA) – marketing and non-agriculture (Mauritanian Ouguiya)	283,377	94,704.92	299%

Key lessons learned:

- The project could have benefited from market assessments prior to vocational training to: (i) gauge the level of market demand for newly-skilled artisans; and (ii) foster links with local businesses and workshops to absorb beneficiaries upon completion of technical education.
- While some youth and communities benefited from improving their technical skills, most of targeted youth faced large barriers to employment. Beneficiaries reported that market demand was insufficient to absorb the newly-trained artisans and daily transport costs to markets in search of work quickly became onerous.
- The support for economic activities required complementary assistance in the form of basic social services. Strategic partnerships could have been created to address gaps in basic service provision. In a few communities, there were strong demands for basic services that were not within the scope of the project. The most frequently cited service need was for potable water. To design effective demand-driven livelihood interventions, services that may not be directly associated, but are complementary to livelihoods may need to be provided.
- Clustering small farmers/community groups could have promoted economies of scale. Several communities requested project support beyond direct production inputs (seeds, tools, and fertilizers). Larger investments, such as tractors, would enable communities to increase and expand their production if these are planned effectively and distributed in a transparent and inclusive manner. Clustering small groups into a larger entity would also allow better access to existing networks and key large markets and partners, including private sector enterprises.

EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC

PHILIPPINES: Community Enterprise Development as Pathway Out of Poverty (TF012886)

Grant amount: US\$2.05 million

Development Objective: To improve the livelihood and quality of life of 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 pilot-tested the community-driven enterprise development approach in six poor and marginalized municipalities where poverty rates exceed the national average of 33 percent. The approach entailed enhancing the access of target municipalities to existing business development services and micro-finance institutions. This was accomplished 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 local government units.

Outcome. The project closed in August 2017 and the PDO was achieved. The grant contributed to meeting the Country Partnership Strategy (FY2015-2018) objective of inclusive growth through improving access of poor and marginalized households to business and enterprise development opportunities.

The grant reached 4,392 farmers/beneficiaries. According to the end-line survey, beneficiaries’ access to financial services increased by 85 percent, exceeding the target of 30 percent. The six targeted municipalities established organized and functioning community enterprise associations (CEA) that are running enterprises identified through a process of value chain analysis, product identification, and business planning and operation. These enterprises provide a system for farmer members to consolidate their produce regularly at the municipal level and sell it to their respective institutional markets. Each enterprise also has the support of the municipal government, usually through technical and financial assistance. The actual results of the outcome indicators are shown in Table 9.3.

 **Table 9.3**
Project Outcomes: Philippines: Community Enterprise Development as Pathway Out of Poverty

Key Outcome Indicators	Outcomes	Target	Outcomes compared to Targets
Percentage increase in access to financial services of poor household	85%	30%	283%
Number of products of community enterprise linked to an institutional market	6	6	100%
Local economic plan improved/revised/enhanced reflecting support to community enterprises	6	4	150%

Key lessons learned

- Mobilizing private micro-finance institutions to support small farmer groups can be challenging in remote rural villages. The project design assumed the presence of micro-finance institutions (MFIs) to support CEAs. In reality, MFIs were limited in remote rural villages and often services were available only for post-production activities, such as processing. Since the focus of the project was on consolidating production, serious challenges emerged during implementation.
- Partnering with civil society organizations (CSOs) brings both opportunities and challenges. Enterprise development is not the expertise of the implementing agency, the Department of Social Welfare and Development. Hence, a national CSO was engaged to provide the necessary technical support in the design and implementation of project activities. The national CSO mobilized their regional CSO partners. The implementing agency felt that the engagement with CSOs would have been more efficient and effective

if provincial or municipal CSO partners were mobilized instead. However, the national CSO partner had limited networks at the provincial and municipal levels, resulting in coordination issues between the implementing agency and the regional CSO partners.

- Learning-by-doing through field implementers workshops (FIW) was critical for knowledge exchange and acquisition. The workshops supplemented the project's capacity building activities with shared knowledge between facilitators and CEAs on the experiences through the stages of enterprise development. The FIWs created communities of practice on consolidating a new product for an old or new market, expanding market reach for a product, and replicating the cluster approach to other regions.



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Philippines – Agro-Enterprise Planning workshop

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

BELIZE: Promoting Sustainable Natural Resource Based Livelihoods Project (TF01290)

Grant amount: US\$2.8 million

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

Outcome: The project closed in May 2018 and the PDO was achieved. The project was aligned with Belize's medium-term development plan (Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy), which provides direction for 2016–19 under the long-term development vision document, *Horizon 2030: National Development Framework 2010–2030*. Specifically, the PDO contributes to the goal of “a better quality of life for all Belizeans, living now and in the future” through “wise stewardship of natural resource assets.” The project was aligned with the WBG's CPF for FY2013-2018 aimed at maintaining access to critical public services and strengthening the quality of public services to enhance human capital potential. Two of the four outcome indicators exceeded their targets as shown in Table 9.4. The data for the first two PDO indicators will be updated when the end-line survey is completed.

 **Table 9.4**
Project Outcomes: Belize: Promoting Sustainable Natural Resource Based Livelihoods Project

Key Outcome Indicators	Outcomes	Target	Outcomes compared to Targets
Increase in the household income of participants in all 8 locations through sustainable community- and natural resource-based alternative livelihoods	16.81%	25%	67%
Awareness raised among the targeted communities for the importance of sustainable use of natural resources	25%	25%	100%

Key lessons learned

- The scope of the PDO and the design of a participatory project should be aligned with beneficiaries' capacity. The varying degrees of capacity of communities in planning and implementation of livelihoods activities proved to be a challenge. To overcome it, capacity building activities were more intensive than planned to allow beneficiaries to develop sub-projects. Also, the project could have been more effective in supporting the target groups if the geographical area was more concentrated.
- Social capital is vital for successful and sustainable livelihoods. The grant supported beneficiary groups in forming and developing their own management and decision-making rules. While some members dropped out during implementation, the remaining members were generally motivated and committed. The members pooled their funds for the group, harnessed their skills together, and shared benefits among themselves.
- Sufficient capacity of the beneficiary group is a requisite for financing. A two-tiered approach could have been adopted in which the capacity building component would be implemented first and only those beneficiary groups with proven capacity could proceed and receive support for the second stage, i.e. business plan development and subsequent livelihood investments.
- While rigorous project oversight and decision-making structures are appropriate for quality assurance, the process needs to be streamlined and efficient. The two-layer decision-making structure by the Technical Advisory Committee and the Project Steering Committee contributed to ensuring technical quality and political support for the sub-projects. The rigorous selection process and the time between sub-project design and implementation resulted in the participation of only the most committed members proceeding with investments. The downside of rigor and complex decision-making is the likelihood of delays in implementation.
- Alternative livelihood activities require continuous technical support for sustainability. During implementation, it would be worthwhile to create a network of support with the government's technical departments, private sector, and NGOs that would last beyond the financing period.

SOUTH ASIA

NEPAL: Making Markets Work for the Conflict Affected in Nepal (TF011208)

Grant amount: US\$2.65 million

Development Objective: To enhance the opportunities and share of rural artisans (especially the poorest, internally displaced people, landless and the vulnerable) in the crafts and cultural market.

The target beneficiaries were the poor and disadvantaged people (including women and differently-abled), particularly in lagging and conflict-affected districts marked by social unrest and stress. The project addressed a root cause of unrest and distress migration by enabling the beneficiaries to access sustainable livelihoods through enhancing their traditional skills and making inroads into mainstream markets.

Outcome: The project closed in January 2018 and the PDO was achieved. The actual values of the outcome indicators exceeded their targets as shown in Table 9.5. The project remained relevant to the Country Partnership Strategy FY2014-2018 in support of Nepal's aspirations for increasing economic growth through increased investments in key sectors and making growth more inclusive.

Key lessons learned:

- Nepal has a strong base of artisans skilled in traditional crafts, but these artisan communities are not able to leverage their skills and access national/global markets due to remoteness, poor awareness of markets, limited collectivization, and inadequate access to inputs and

 **Table 9.5**
Project Outcomes: Nepal: Making Markets Work for the Conflict Affected in Nepal

Key Outcome Indicators	Outcomes	Target	Outcomes compared to Targets
Percent increase in the income of about 8,000 beneficiaries in the cluster villages that are participating in the project	68%	25%	272%
Artisan clusters linked to marketing outlets	14	10	140%
Artisan clusters linked to commercial banks and private sector	14	10	140%
Percent increase in the number of days of employment through the artisan activity in the cluster	54%	25%	216%
Direct project beneficiaries	7,527	8,000	94%
Of which female	85%	80%	106%

resources etc. The project demonstrated that by overcoming some of the challenges, the crafts sector can serve as a pathway for development for marginalized groups.

- The project interventions were well received by artisan communities. For example, the Dhaka weavers of Tehrathum district noted that design-led interventions brought a transformational change to their artisanal activity and introduced them to innovative ways of using their traditional skills. The end-line survey, as well as field visits by external evaluators, revealed a strong demand for continued intervention and support from artisan communities.
- Numerous designer-artisan interactions were created at workshops that introduced new innovative designs to rural artisans who used to rely solely on traditional designs. The new designs combined with traditional Nepalese skills created unique and innovative product ranges that were market ready and fetched higher profit margins. However, there was some resistance on the part of the management of the Poverty Alleviation Fund, the implementing agency, to bring in international experts.
- Buyer-seller meetings where private sector players, such as exporters, were introduced to the products developed by artisan communities were useful. The exporters who were previously reluctant to work with communities from remote rural areas expressed interest in sourcing from artisan cluster institutions established under the project. These market players were also willing to establish long-term business arrangements after the project provided active facilitation and support services to build the capacity of artisan communities and workspace arrangements.



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Nepal – An artisan weaves a traditional basket (dhaki) out of moonj grass, while a model behind her shows off part of a collection created from natural fibers

IMPROVED NUTRITION AND EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT

AFRICA

TOGO: Cash Transfer Program for Vulnerable Children in Northern Togo (TF014860)

Grant amount: US\$2.55 million

Development Objective: To provide greater access to social safety nets to the rural population in Northern Togo and to protect the most vulnerable segment of the population affected by the consecutive crises that hit Togo over the past years by expanding a pilot cash transfer program.

Outcome: The grant closed in July 2017 and the PDO was achieved. The actual values of outcome indicators exceeded most targets as shown in Table 9.6. The grant objective and project activities supported the pillar under the Interim Strategy Note FY12–FY13 on improving social protection and inclusion.



Table 9.6

Project Outcomes: Togo: Cash Transfer Program for Vulnerable Children in Northern Togo

Key Outcome Indicators	Outcomes	Target	Outcomes versus Targets
Direct project beneficiaries	17,655	9,000	196%
Of which female	17,655	4,500	392%
Beneficiaries of safety net programs	17,655	9,000	196%
Beneficiaries of safety net programs - unconditional cash transfers	17,655	9,000	196%
Percentage of cash transfers delivered on schedule	94%	70%	134%
Beneficiaries complying with soft conditionalities on nutrition, birth certificates, child mobility, and schooling	92%	95%	97%

Key lessons learned:

- The Impact Evaluation funded by UNICEF was carried out by an independent international research institute. The evaluation covered 162 villages (80 in the control group and 82 randomly selected from among the 217). The most significant findings include: (i) the percentage of children with low birth weight among beneficiaries fell from 13 percent at baseline to 7 percent at completion while it remained stable among non-beneficiaries; (ii) the percentage of mothers/caregivers declaring their children as sick in the previous 15 days fell from 32 percent at baseline to 13 percent at completion, compared to smaller changes in the control group; (iii) nutritional diversity improved from 14 to 19 percent, and school attendance of siblings increased from 88 to 95 percent for beneficiaries, compared to smaller improvements in the control group.
- At project closure, beneficiaries who received cash transfers and who were required to participate in behavior change indicated that they would welcome further behavior change communication sessions, even after their final cash transfers were received. An evaluation of the effect of the Behavior Change Communication (BCC) campaign should have been conducted to inform governments on the effectiveness of information and training campaigns in changing behavior and raising long-term human capital.
- In poor, fragile, and conflict-affected countries, improving the accountability and the inclusiveness of government institutions are crucial to delivering projects that promote growth and shared prosperity. At the same time, project implementation is challenging and project design needs to be adapted and simplified.

- Mobilizing local non-state actors with capacity to deliver is crucial to project success. For example, mobilizing La Poste Togolaise was the best possible way to reach beneficiaries in remote villages.
- The relative success of the project is yet another example of how small-scale, well targeted cash transfers and behavior change communication have the capacity to improve human development outcomes in the short run in a fragile context.

Sustainability


IDA approved a follow-on project to provide continued funding for activities supported by the JSDF grant and to expand its reach to other cantons in poor areas of Togo. The Safety Nets and Basic Services Project (IDA grant of US\$29 million equivalent) was approved in March 2017 and it will provide continuity to the community infrastructure projects, cash transfers, and school feeding programs while further improving their frameworks.

UGANDA: An Innovative, Integrated Approach to Enhance Smallholder Family Nutrition (TFOA2643)

Grant amount: US\$2.8 million

Development Objective: To improve nutrition of an estimated 19,200 vulnerable and poorest smallholder households in Mabara and Masaka districts by promoting the cultivation and consumption of nutrient-rich crops and improving nutrition care practices of under-2 children, adolescent girls, and pregnant women.

Outcome: The project closed in June 2018. With implementation by BRAC Uganda and strong collaboration between the Ministries of Health and Agriculture, the PDO was achieved. On the ground, community-based agents, such as community agriculture promoters, vine producers, community health promoters, and adolescent health promoters, contributed substantially to project implementation. The actual values of the outcome indicators exceeded the targets as presented in Table 9.7. The grant supported the pillar on the promotion of inclusive and sustainable economic growth of the Country Assistance Strategy 2011–2015.

 **Table 9.7**
Project Outcomes: Uganda: An Innovative, Integrated Approach to Enhance Smallholder Family Nutrition

Key Outcome Indicators	Outcomes	Target	Outcomes versus Targets
Percentage of participating farmers adopting orange-fleshed sweet potato	24.75%	20%	124%
Percentage of infants 0-5 months exclusively breastfed	78%	67%	116%
Percentage of children 6-23 months with minimum dietary diversity	68%	67%	101%

Key lessons learned:

- The inter-ministerial, cross-sectoral Project Steering Committee (PSC) provided a unique opportunity to rally around the same cause, exchange information, and learn from each other at the local and national levels. The PSC met six times throughout the project duration with consistent representation from the main government stakeholders including the Ministries of Agriculture and Health and the Office of the Prime Minister.
- The project benefitted from the continuous commitment of the government. Although there was some turnover between identification and the start of implementation, the PSC members remained the same. Some PSC members were involved in guiding the implementation of the Multisectoral Food Security and Nutrition Project funded by the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP).
- BRAC Uganda was proactive in expanding the project team as soon as it was needed and it went above and beyond the activities in the grant proposal to reinforce activities and ensure their sustainability, for example by establishing a low-cost tissue culture laboratory, providing conditional food transfers, and developing a nutritious product.

Sustainability

The grant demonstrated the success of piloting integrated agriculture and health interventions for improved nutrition and this approach was adopted in the design and implementation of the GAFSP-financed project. A study on the sustainability of the results from agricultural extension programs for smallholder women farmers under a 2009–13 BRAC project demonstrated the wide acceptance of improved cultivation techniques and consistent demand for improved seeds.

ZAMBIA: Livelihood and Nutrition Project (TF019238)

Grant amount: US\$2.75 million

Development Objective: To improve access to livelihood opportunities and nutrition among selected female youth in targeted project areas.

Outcome: The project closed in June 2018 with the actual values of the outcome indicators reaching 87–96 percent of the targets. Concern Worldwide, the implementing agency, carried out an evaluation that compared baseline and end-line data. The evaluation pointed to notable changes, such as: (i) increased self-esteem and confidence among the target groups; (ii) rise in school attendance; (iii) increase in observable positive and responsible behavior change; (iv) improvements in the girls' livelihoods with skills training and investments in farming; and (v) reduction in school dropouts, early marriages, and pregnancy rates among adolescent girls. The actual values for the grant's outcome indicators are presented in Table 9.8. The grant was aligned with the Country Partnership Strategy FY13–17, specifically on reducing poverty and vulnerability of the poor, particularly women.

**Table 9.8****Project Outcomes: Zambia: Livelihood and Nutrition Project**

Key Outcome Indicators	Outcomes	Target	Outcomes versus Targets
Number of female youths aged 15-24 years reporting consumption of four or more micronutrient rich foods in previous 24 hours	2,475	2,500	99%
Proportion of eligible beneficiary female youths (aged 10-24) consuming weekly iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements provided through girls clubs	67%	25%	268%
Number of beneficiary female youths aged 10-24 years participating in monthly girls' club meetings	3,832	4,700	82%

Key lessons learned:

- Despite the presence of government policies and legal frameworks on adolescents and youth, insufficient attention was paid to adolescent nutrition. The implementation of the grant led to the recognition by the government of the importance of adolescent nutrition and the application of multisectoral approaches for addressing the needs.
- The project was successful because multiple stakeholders across different sectors were brought together to coordinate and collaborate on implementation, problem solving, and joint monitoring. Engagement of the agriculture sector helped with diversified crop production resulting in income generation, increased access to diverse foods, and enhanced food security through food processing and storage. The health sector – along with nutrition education – helped enhance the demand for health and nutrition services and consumption of IFA supplements. The program also reported on the benefits of life skills education and livelihood interventions.
- The establishment of girls' clubs proved to be an effective approach for providing adolescent girls with essential services from various sectors, life skills, and recreational activities and for enhancing social relationships. The project's peer leader (PL) strategy improved leadership skills, especially of the shy and introverts, empowered girls, and ensured the independent functioning of the girls' clubs. To get better results, rotational PLs could have been considered for the clubs to continue functioning or prevent disintegration despite dropouts.
- Engagement of different community-based stakeholders, such as opinion makers/mothers, traditional leaders, teachers, community health volunteers, and boys provided a platform for addressing adolescent girls' issues on early marriage, safety, security, and protection.

Sustainability

The JSDF grant generated awareness of adolescent nutrition needs throughout the country. Adolescent nutrition-related priority actions were part of the Government's 1,000-day nutrition program. The grant's lessons are expected to inform the National Food and Nutrition Strategic Plan that needs to be updated. The lessons informed the implementation of the IDA-supported Girl's Education and Women's Empowerment and Livelihoods Project (US\$65 million approved in May 2015).

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

TAJIKISTAN: JSDF Nutrition Grant Scale Up (TF015755)

Grant amount: US\$2.8 million

Development Objective: To improve health and nutrition status among children less than five (5) years of age and pregnant and lactating mothers in the 14 districts affected by the food price shocks in Khatlon Province.

Outcome: The project closed in May 2018 and the PDO was achieved. The project was aligned with the WBG's Country Partnership Strategy for FY2013-2018 aimed at maintaining access to critical public services and strengthening the quality of public services to enhance human capital potential.

Two of the four outcome indicators exceeded their targets as shown in Table 9.9. The data for the first two indicators will be updated when the end-line survey is completed. However, available data on beneficiaries are as follows: (i) 3,047 primary health workers were trained on nutrition and management of common childhood illnesses, of whom 1,750 are female; (ii) 535,437 people received essential health, nutrition, and population services; and (iii) 140,000 children under two received micronutrient sprinkles.



Table 9.9

Project Outcomes: Tajikistan: JSDF Nutrition Grant Scale Up

Key Outcome Indicators	Outcomes	Target	Outcomes compared to Targets
Proportion of children in project areas under age 5 within 15th and 85th quintile of growth (i.e. weight for age) in the project districts	59.4%	65%	91%
Proportion of children under the age of 5 years consuming nutritious food	47.2%	52.6%	90%
Proportion of households growing more nutritious food	12.8%	30%	43%
Proportion of mothers able to correctly mention at least 3 key actions for managing children's illness at home	68.7%	52.5%	131%
Proportion of mothers/caregivers able to name at least three key actions to improve their children's nutrition	52.1%	48.2%	108%

Note: The outcomes data for the first, second and third indicators will be updated after the completion of the end-line survey.

Key lessons learned

- The population segments most in need can be assisted and a cohesive and integrated approach to nutrition can be adopted if the Ministry of Health and Social Protection is actively engaged in project implementation.
- The combination of micronutrient distribution, training on community-based integrated management of child illnesses, and behavior change communication activities can lead to

the reduction of rates of severe stunting among children in the short run. In the long run, childhood stunting can be prevented only if a multi-sectoral approach is adopted.

- The project results indicate the scope for replication including: (i) develop an effective mechanism for regularly monitoring child growth and development with reliable records; and (ii) improve the quality of such monitoring through better training of health workers on the proper way to measure a child's height.
- Well-designed informal structures can work. Neither the community seed funds (CSF) nor self-help groups (SHG) are legally registered, but they have charters and internal rules that govern their operation. CSFs and village funds (where the repayments from the individual SHGs are accumulated) are registered with local village governments, but this registration does not provide any legal status. Legal registration can be done only at oblast offices of the Ministry of Justice far away from the villages and requires onerous paperwork and reporting to various agencies. In the meantime, registration with village authorities gave members a sense of formality and imposed some authority and discipline while de-jure remaining informal.

Sustainability

Coordination and joint actions with other nutrition agencies helped to avoid duplication of efforts and ensured substantial efficacy and efficiency. UNICEF procured and distributed micronutrients to both the beneficiaries of the JSDF grant and its own project beneficiaries. Education and public awareness materials produced by UNICEF were used for the JSDF-funded project, which led to time and cost savings.

ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

KYRGYZ REPUBLIC: Support to Community Seed Funds (TF014029)

Grant amount: US\$2.8 million

Development Objective: To increase the agricultural productivity of the beneficiaries in the project areas through providing support for expansion of the community seed fund (CSF) system.

The grant supported rural people who live in poverty or extreme poverty and whose incomes are negatively affected by rising food and fuel prices and financial crisis through the development of the CSF system.

Outcome: The grant closed in March 2018 and the PDO was achieved. The average yields were 39 percent higher than the CSF farmers achieved in the year before the project; 44 percent higher than non-CSF farmers achieved in the same year; and 25 percent higher than the official statistics. These averages substantially exceeded the 15 percent yield increase target. The grant supported 221 CSFs with a total membership of 5,657 farmers. The CSFs were established in 396 villages located in 37 of the 40 districts in all oblasts of the country, thus ensuring widespread coverage. The Country Partnership Strategy FY14-17 supported the goal of improving the management of natural resources, including agriculture.

Key lessons learned:

- The community seed fund (CSF) and self-help group (SHG) methodology is a useful approach for introducing quality seeds and increasing productivity. The CSF and SHG approaches were instrumental in raising yields of key field and vegetable crops. The provision of certified, labeled, and bagged or packaged seeds of registered varieties strengthened the beneficiaries' understanding of the value of using good quality seed and seed testing.
- The process of social mobilization was key in developing cohesive groups with good understanding of the program and commitment to fulfilling the program requirements. The social mobilization should involve all steps in mobilizing and forming CSFs and SHGs, providing information on criteria and requirements for repayment, determining members' seed needs, delivering seeds, monitoring results, and ensuring that seeds were repaid and redistributed. Frequent contact and regular monitoring throughout the mobilization and implementation period are necessary, pointing to the importance of support staff at the local level.

 **Table 9.10**
Project Outcome: Kyrgyz Republic: Support to Community Seed Funds

Key Outcome Indicator	Outcomes or Results	Target	Outcomes compared to Targets
Average increase in yields in the participating farms for selected key crops	41%	15%	273%
Intermediate Results Indicators			
Farmers reached with agricultural assets or services	10,418	6,000	174%
Number of farmers trained on subjects promoted by the project	7,873	5,500	143%
Increase in average volume of sales of a beneficiary household	49%	15%	327%
Farmers adopting improved agricultural technology	5,013	2,000	251%
Targeted clients satisfied with agricultural services provided under the project	99%	80%	124%

Note: This grant had one PDO indicator only. To demonstrate the grant results, some of the project's intermediate indicators are shown above.

- The close linkage between input provision (seeds and fertilizer) and the comprehensive training and demonstration program was key to meeting the PDO. The integrated production management training consisting of a season-long learning-by-doing approach is well-suited for smallholder farmers and home gardeners and was specifically targeted to the CSFs and SHGs while they received seeds.

BASIC HEALTH AND SANITATION SERVICES

AFRICA

GHANA: Results Based Financing for Sanitation and Hygiene (TF014620)

Grant amount: US\$2.84 million

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

Outcome: The grant closed in August 2017 and the PDO was achieved as shown in Table 9.11. The PDO was met through results-based financing and innovative approaches to sanitation. These approaches included community-led total sanitation (CLTS) and village savings and loan associations schemes (VSLAs), which put more emphasis on the resourcefulness of the communities to make more effective use of funds and stimulate demand for investing in water,

 **Table 9.11**
Project Outcomes: Ghana: Results Based Financing for Sanitation and Hygiene

Key Outcome Indicators	Outcomes	Target	Outcome compared to Target
People provided with access to improved sanitation services	90,356	112,500	80%
People trained to improve hygiene behavior/sanitation practices under the project	538	450	120%
People trained to improve hygiene behavior/sanitation practices under the project	170	150	113%
Intermediate Results Indicators			
Pupils/students practicing daily hand washing in schools with at least one latrine	25,343	12,000	211%
Households and schools with at least one latrine	2,596	5,000	52%
Communities that have attained open defecation free (ODF) status	64%	75%	85%

sanitation, and hygiene services. The grant was in line with the pillar on protecting the poor and vulnerable in the Country Partnership Strategy FY2013-2018 and specifically supported improved access to health, water supply, and sanitation services. The pillar on competitiveness and employment in the Country Partnership Strategy FY2012-2015 also called for increased access and use of water and safe sanitation service provision in rural and urban/peri-urban areas.

Key lessons learned

- The CLTS concept requires extensive subsidies to enable low-income communities to construct their own household toilets. Despite the innovations adopted during implementation, under the project, open defecation free status could not be attained in several communities. Future projects may need to ensure the appropriate amounts of subsidy for low-income communities.
- In the absence of census data, estimating the population of target communities should be pragmatic and entail a limited survey to avoid the over-estimation pitfall.

Box 9.2

Ghana: Results Based Financing for Sanitation and Hygiene – Achieving Development Results

The grant aimed to reach 75 communities with an estimated 112,500 individuals (1,500 per community), including 4,000 school children in 16 schools over a period of three years. The grant reached 98 communities, although only 64 of these communities attained the open defecation free objective. The number of communities reached was larger than the target, but the number of beneficiaries fell short of the target. Thus, the initial estimate of 1,500 per community was too high. The implementing agency extended the project beyond the target number to achieve the target, but the communities were so sparsely populated that such efforts were less than successful. However, good results were attained in terms of hygiene practices among pupils and others trained to improve hygiene behavior.

Project intermediate results

- 88,400 beneficiaries provided with access to improved sanitation facilities (76 percent of target).
- 708 people trained on improved hygiene behavior/sanitation of which 24 percent are women (118 percent of target).
- 19,325 students practicing daily hand washing in schools with at least one toilet (161 percent of target).
- 95 toilet artisans trained (190 percent of target).
- 28 school toilets constructed (175 percent of target).
- 30 school latrines rehabilitated (100 percent of target).
- 25 school water facilities provided (156 percent of target).
- 64 communities basic open defecation-free (76 percent of target).
- 12 communities open defecation-free (26 percent of target).

MOZAMBIQUE: Maputo Peri-Urban Sanitation (TF013234)

Grant amount: US\$1.78 million

Development Objective: To improve the sanitation conditions and practices of about 140,000 people in eleven unplanned peri-urban neighborhoods of Maputo, and pilot and develop 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, particularly MDGs 7 and 4.

The lack of access to improved sanitation is acute in the informal settlements and peri-urban areas of Maputo, the capital, resulting in frequent cholera outbreaks, widespread diarrheal disease, and high child mortality. The grant entailed: (i) construction of shared sanitation facilities and promotion of the construction or improvement of household sanitation facilities, raising coverage to 90 percent; (ii) support to desludging service providers to provide hygienic, professional, and commercially viable services, ensuring that new and existing pit latrines are emptied, and fecal waste is disposed of safely; and (iii) community-level sanitation and hygiene promotion and monitoring,

Outcome: The project closed in August 2017 and the PDO was achieved. The project investments resulted in improved access to sanitation in the Nhlamankulo District (project area) with 136,000 people (87 percent of the district population) using improved sanitation facilities by project closure. About 6 percent of these improvements are directly attributable to the project interventions, with 8,618 people served by improved shared toilets and sanitary blocks. Other improvements have resulted from a combination

Mozambique – Toilet Rehabilitation



JSDF Photo Library - Provided by TILS

Before JSDF



JSDF Photo Library - Provided by TILS

After JSDF

Table 9.12
Project Outcomes: Mozambique: Maputo Peri-Urban Sanitation

Key Outcome Indicators	Outcomes	Target	Outcomes compared to Target
Percentage of households using improved sanitation facilities	87%	90%	97%
Percentage of large tenements (comboios) with adequate sanitation facilities and operation and maintenance expenses covered by users	100%	75%	133%
Number of locally-based operators providing adequate emptying services	8	11	73%
Percentage of households using adequate emptying services	8%	50%	16%

Note: Indicator on percentage of households using adequate emptying services – The services were successfully put in place, but only an additional 4,380 people (3% of the population) were reported by the operators as benefiting from the new services. It appears that the numbers were under-reported by the operators themselves to avoid additional charges.

of factors, including indirect project benefits from the sanitation and hygiene promotion activities financed by the project which covered about 77 percent of the district population; availability of sludge management services financed by the project; and general water supply improvements in the district.

Key lessons learned:

- Adequate time should be considered to identify suitable project beneficiaries and gain the community's buy-in and trust prior to project implementation. Sustained intervention in target areas is also key to changing local attitudes and behaviors that may negatively affect project interventions.
- During implementation, it became evident that reaching the poorest families was a challenge because of their inability to pay for the shared latrines and sludge services. This issue should have been identified during the design phase so that appropriate financial assistance (i.e. subsidy, cost recovery) could be provided to ensure the poorest retain access to improved services.
- The demonstration effect is key to ensuring required household contributions. There were challenges in obtaining initial contributions from households that were necessary to construct the shared facilities. As the project advanced and facilities were constructed, communities could see the design and construction quality and they were willing to pay their share of the contributions.

Sustainability

The lessons from the project influenced the development of the Sanitation and Drainage Master Plan for the metropolitan area of Maputo (2016-2020) and contributed to the Sanitation and Drainage By-law. Specifically, the project helped shape the sections on urban sanitation, sludge management, types of sanitation infrastructure, and other areas of interest.

Other donors and the government have shown interest in providing improved sanitation access and sludge emptying services in other low-income areas because of the success of this project. The Italian Cooperation is funding a similar project in one district of Maputo that is building on the lessons learned from the JSDF grant. In addition, Water and Sanitation for the Urban Poor (the implementing agency) is also preparing a project in Beira using the approach from the JSDF grant.



10. KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT



JSDF AND THE GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT NETWORK COLLABORATION PROGRAM

The Global Development Network (GDN) was launched in 1999 as a worldwide network of research and policy institutes whose goal is to promote the generation and dissemination of knowledge for development. Although GDN was initially housed in the World Bank, it is independently run out of its headquarters in New Delhi, India.

The GDN began implementing the Global Development Awards and Medals Competition funded by the Government of Japan through the PHRD program in FY10. The awards and competition support the research capacity development of economics and social science researchers and fund innovative social development projects benefiting marginalized groups in developing countries. The Government of Japan supports two awards through GDN, namely the Japanese Awards for Outstanding Research on Development (ORD) and the Japanese Award for Most Innovative Development Project (MIDP).

The competition for MIDP specifically targets early-career researchers and practitioners from developing and transition countries. The main objective of the competition is to channel funds to beneficiaries not reached by other funding sources. At the GDN Annual Conference, finalists present their proposals and papers to practitioners and researchers and a selection panel reviews the proposals to determine the winning projects that will be eligible to apply for a JSDF grant. The selection criteria include: degree of innovation, social impact, and the potential for broad application of the project in other countries.

To date, the GDN has 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

“The most valuable thing that happened as a result of winning the award was recognition of our organization as an NGO with a sustainable social delivery approach to sustainable development. The funding enabled us to scale our impact by testing our model in different ecosystems and countries.”

MIDP AWARD RECIPIENT

proposals in this area because of capacity constraints. As a result, the award process reached 299 NGOs which is 83 percent of the target of 360. However, JSDF awarded grants reached 156,207 beneficiaries, exceeding the target by 3,417 percent. Also, 8,132 beneficiaries were reached through implementation of JSDF award grants which is 181% above target. The results of MIDP activities to date are summarized in Box 10.1 below.

Box 10.1

Japanese Award for Most Innovative Development Project: Outreach Results

- 116 countries reached through the MIDP Award process - 97% of target.
- 299 organizations reached within the framework of the MIDP Award Process - 83% of target.
- 8,878 beneficiaries were reached through the MIDP award process - **636% of target.**
- 198,000 beneficiaries reached via the three MIDP winner organizations - 83% of target.
- 156,207 beneficiaries reached through the JSDF Award process - **3,471 percent above target.**
- 8,132 beneficiaries reached through implementation of the JSDF award grants - **181 percent above target.**

FY18 GDN Award Competition – MIDP Winners

In March 2018, the GDN hosted its 17th Annual Conference in New Delhi, India with the theme of “Science, Technology and Innovation for Development.” Approximately 300 participants from 46 countries attended the conference. The MIDP winners are presented in Figure 10.2.

JSDF DIALOGUE SERIES

The JSDF Dialogue Series in Japan was launched in FY12 as a vehicle for disseminating the results and lessons learned from the implementation of JSDF grants among Japanese practitioners, academia, CSOs, NGOs, and other stakeholders. The series also provides a better understanding of the JSDF and how it works in practice to Japanese CSOs and NGOs. By bringing the JSDF results and lessons learned within the reach of Japanese practitioners and the public, the country’s network of development practitioners has grown. The JSDF Dialogue Series is a partnership with the Tokyo Development Learning Center (TDLC) and the World Bank’s Tokyo Office.

Box 10.2

Most Innovative Development Project Award Winners in FY18

The first prize of US\$30,000 was awarded to the South Asian Forum for Environment to build capacities in hydroponic aqua-farming among marginal smallholders inhabiting flood-prone areas towards climate-resilient farming. The project is expected to ensure sustainable agricultural production for food security and poverty alleviation in flood-affected communities of Ujani Majuli of Assam, India and Bikrampur, Bangladesh.

SERMA Africa Organization received the second prize award of US\$10,000 for a project that would alleviate poverty and hunger through agricultural productivity in a food and nutrition security program in South Sudan. The project aims to institute mechanisms for manufacturing edible cooking oil from groundnuts, sesame seeds, and sunflowers and introduce rural income generation activities through vocational training and small business development.

Dandora Dumpsite Rehabilitation Group won the third prize of US\$5,000 for addressing food insecurity through modern farming techniques in Kenya. The project aims to increase food security and sustainable livelihood for female-headed households in Homa Bay County, Kenya which has the highest HIV/AIDS infection rates in the country. Seventy percent of the intended beneficiaries are infected with HIV/AIDS. The project is expected to address food insecurity through: (i) training women in agribusiness skills; (ii) training women in modern farming techniques to improve farm yields; (iii) investing in agricultural extension services; and (iv) providing farm inputs to farmers at affordable costs.



Japanese Stakeholders Participating in the Dialogue Seminar

Investing in Human Capital – Tajikistan and Mozambique

The 10th JSDF Dialogue Seminar was held in November 2017 and showcased the two JSDF grants, Tajikistan: Nutrition Scale-up and Mozambique: Maputo Peri Urban Sanitation. Both projects are presented in Sections 5 and 9 of this report. The audience included Japanese government officials, development practitioners (including Japanese CSOs, NGOs, etc.), professionals in the private sector, and academia. The implementing agencies, grant beneficiaries, JICA, and embassy representatives in Tajikistan and Mozambique participated via video conferencing from their respective locations to share the development results and lessons from the preparation and implementation of the two projects. The event included an exhibit of various crafts and items produced under JSDF-supported projects. The official remarks of the seminar and those of the participants are presented in Box 10.3.

Box 10.3

Official Remarks at the 10th JSDF Dialogue Seminar Series

The seminar commenced with opening remarks from the following officials: Special Representative, Japan, World Bank Tokyo office; Director, Multilateral Development Banks Division (MDBD), Ministry of Finance; and Director, Trust Funds and Partner Relations, Development Finance, World Bank.

The Special Representative opened the session by highlighting JSDF's strategic framework of providing direct assistance to the poorest and most vulnerable, aimed at delivering a strong and positive impact on their lives. He acknowledged the Government of Japan's contribution to the JSDF of over US\$800 million even during difficult fiscal conditions. He extended his appreciation to Japan and emphasized JSDF's significance as an instrument for addressing global development challenges. He thanked the audience for their participation and hoped the development results highlighted at the seminar will deepen the understanding of Japan's development assistance.

The Director from the Ministry of Finance noted the value added of the JSDF program's piloting of innovative development approaches directed at the poorest of the poor. He acknowledged the Ministry of Finance's collaboration with the World Bank Team, within the JSDF platform, toward ensuring that the grants achieve the highest possible development outcomes. He reiterated the expectation, among others, of utilizing the expertise and knowledge of Japan in implementing the JSDF program.

Finally, the Director from the World Bank emphasized the characteristics that have made JSDF a unique instrument and a leading source of development support, namely: focusing on the most vulnerable; testing innovative development approaches to reach the poorest of the poor; engaging communities in the development process; and strengthening local institutional capacity (CSOs, NGOs, local governments, etc.). He commended JSDF's support to the poorest men, women, youth, and other marginalized segments of the population who have been by-passed by mainstream development interventions as well as the opportunities by thousands across the globe to have their voices heard in decisions that affect their lives and to assume greater responsibilities for their own destiny. He extended the WBG's appreciation and gratitude to the Government and the people of Japan for their continued generous support.

Each speaker shared a unique aspect of his/her country and the project, the impact of the partnership with Japan through the JSDF, and the emphasis of the program on the beneficiaries, community groups, and other stakeholders, all of whom are part of the project's achievements. The personal accounts of the beneficiaries brought vividly to light the impact of the JSDF grants on their lives, families, and communities. The seminar participants collectively shared positive comments and appreciation. The project presentations were followed by questions and answers between the Japanese constituents and the beneficiaries. The seminar was conducted in four languages—Russian, Portuguese, English and Japanese—as a testament to the global reach of Japan's international development assistance. The development objectives and results achieved for the Tajikistan and Mozambique projects are outlined in Boxes 10.4 and 10.5, respectively.

Box 10.4

Tajikistan Nutrition Scale Up

The grant of US\$2.80 million aims to improve health and nutrition status among children less than five (5) years of age and pregnant and lactating mothers in the 14 districts affected by the food price shocks in Khatlon Province.

Results achieved:

- The grant reached nearly 160,000 beneficiaries.
- Fertilizers and high-quality potato, bean, beet-root and carrot seeds were distributed to 3,000 households. Training sessions were also conducted for the same households on the proper growing of crops and preparation of nutritious food.
- A five-day training of trainers (31 doctors) was conducted in July 2017 on “Mother and Child Health” and “Treatment of Malnutrition at Primary Health Care level.” Those trainers then cascaded the training to 1,000 health workers in a three-day workshop on the same topics. After the training, the health workers conducted counselling to over 30,000 beneficiaries.
- More than 100,000 mothers and 300 community volunteers learned about improved nutrition practices, the benefits of exclusive breastfeeding, and how to detect signs of childhood diseases.

Box 10.5

Mozambique: Maputo Peri-urban Sanitation

The grant of US\$1.78 million aims to improve the sanitation conditions and practices of about 140,000 people in 11 unplanned peri-urban neighborhoods of Maputo, and pilot and develop 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.

Results achieved:

- The grant has reached close to 9,000 beneficiaries.
- All 50 planned community sanitation blocks for large compounds and 250 shared latrines for smaller compounds were completed and handed over to users. An extra 150 shared latrines were built with project savings and are in the process of being handed over to the users.
- Six of the eight sludge management micro-enterprises established under the project have survived and were classified as viable businesses. Their service is well accepted by the users.
- The Maputo Municipal Council is rolling out the service in other urban areas with support from other development partners.

Lessons learned:

- Shared sanitation is an effective solution in the densely populated barrios (neighborhoods).
- A consultative approach is needed to target households effectively and locate new sanitation facilities.
- Sanitation champions must be identified at all levels of the municipal government. The monitoring and evaluation processes must be embedded within local government structures.
- Multiple reforms are required to enable services to reach the poorest households: (i) improved customer price information; (ii) provision of subsidies (e.g. sanitation tariff); and (iii) enhanced regulation of informal providers.

Mozambique - Toilet Rehabilitation



Before JSDF



After JSDF



11. JSDF ACHIEVING DEVELOPMENT RESULTS



The JSDF program’s Comprehensive Results Framework incorporates the foundation and the processes for effectively measuring the overall progress of grants in achieving the JSDF development objectives. The framework has been in place since its introduction in FY16 when the World Bank’s management and the Government of Japan endorsed the Comprehensive Results Framework. This framework consists of two tiers through which a project’s results would lead to the attainment of JSDF’s higher-level objectives and the WBG’s twin goals of ending extreme poverty by 2030 and boosting shared prosperity in a sustainable way among the poorest 40 percent.

Tier I: The Program Development Objective enables the JSDF to leverage grants along the seven thematic priority areas shown in Table 3.1 of Section 3 to achieve WBG’s twin goals.

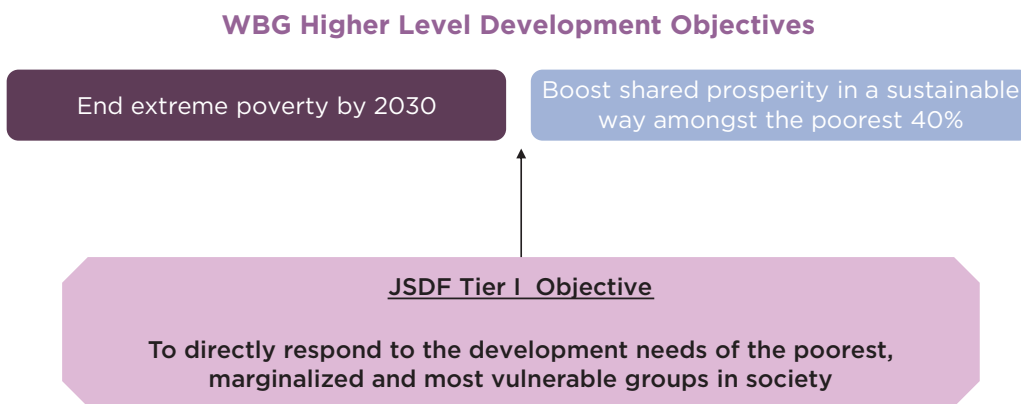
“I can voice concerns and demand accountability from the service providers, including the commune chief, but before I couldn’t do so.”

JSDF BENEFICIARY



Figure 11.1
JSDF Comprehensive Results Framework: Tier One

JSDF - FY18 Achieving Development Results



Tier II objectives aim to scale up or replicate pilot projects through World Bank-financed operations or other methods.



Figure 11.2

JSDF Comprehensive Results Framework: Tier Two

JSDF - Leveraging Development Results

WBG Higher Level Development Objectives

End extreme poverty by 2030

Boost shared prosperity in a sustainable way amongst the poorest 40%

JSDF Tier II Objectives

- Small JSDF pilot projects scaled up or replicated through WBG-financed operations
- JSDF projects informed national governments to pursue inclusive development policies

Figure 11.3 depicts the results linked to each JSDF thematic priority area and the grants that are aligned to contribute to those results.



Figure 11.3 Achieving Development Results on the Ground

JSDF - FY18 Achieving Development Results

Livelihood Support

Results

- 80,668 direct beneficiaries, of whom 67 percent female
- 23,268 persons started new employment/businesses under eight projects
- 71,632 persons received skills training and business management support
- 154 percent average increase in household incomes in nine projects

Aligned Grants

- **Belize:** Promoting Sustainable Natural Resource-based Livelihood
- **Côte d'Ivoire:** Social Inclusion and Improvement of Livelihoods of Youth, Vulnerable Women and Handicapped in Post Conflict Western Côte d'Ivoire
- **Djibouti:** Enhancing Income Opportunities
- **Georgia:** Empowering Local Community Entrepreneurs
- **Ghana:** Support Rural Income Generation of the Poor
- **India:** Creating Inclusive Business Models for Tribal Communities
- **Kyrgyz Rep:** Support to Community Seed Funds
- **Mauritania:** Sustainable Livelihoods for Returnees & Host Communities in the Senegal River Valley
- **Nepal:** Pro Poor Regeneration Pilot
- **Nepal:** Making Markets Work for the Conflict Affected in Nepal
- **Pakistan:** Developing Artisanal Livelihood in Rural Pakistan
- **Pakistan:** Indus Eco-region Community Livelihood Project
- **Philippines:** Community Enterprise Development
- **Uganda:** Northern Uganda Business Support Program
- Newly approved or recently effective grants to Afghanistan, Bhutan, Congo, Iraq, Kyrgyz Rep

(Continued on next page)



Figure 11.3

Achieving Development Results on the Ground (*Continued*)

JSDF - FY18 Achieving Development Results

Improved Nutrition & Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD)

Results

- 733,993 direct beneficiaries, of whom 73 percent female
- 79,739 practitioners, adolescent girls, lactating mothers and pregnant women benefiting from basic nutrition education/services and ECCD
- 35,514 children enrolled in ECCD programs in Cambodia, Guatemala & Vietnam
- 17.5 percent increase in households growing nutritious agricultural products between 2015 and 2017 in Tajikistan
- 97 percent of some 18,000 beneficiaries received cash transfers on time in Togo; 6 percent decline in children with low birth weight and 5 percent increase in nutritional diversity among beneficiaries
- 100 percent of pregnant/lactating women in target group practicing core nutrition and childhood behaviors in Karnataka, India

Aligned Grants

- **Burundi:** Maternal Child Nutrition Enhancement (new)
- **Cambodia:** ECCD for Floating Villages
- **Côte d'Ivoire:** Support Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture and Capacity Development for Small and Marginal Farmers Project (new)
- **Ethiopia:** Promoting Young Women's Livelihoods & Nutrition (new)
- **Guatemala:** Develop and Improve Nutrition of Young Children
- **India:** Karnataka Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Pilot
- **Senegal:** Building Resilience to Food and Nutrition Shocks
- **Tajikistan:** Nutrition Grant Scale-Up
- **Timor-Leste:** Community Driven Nutrition
- **Togo:** Cash Transfer for Vulnerable Children
- **Vietnam:** Northern Mountain Integrated Child Nutrition Improvement Project
- **Uganda:** An Innovative Integrated Approach to Enhance Smallholder Family Nutrition
- **Zambia:** Livelihood and Nutrition

(Continued on next page)



Figure 11.3

Achieving Development Results on the Ground (*Continued*)

JSDF - FY18 Achieving Development Results

Environmentally Sustainable Agricultural Practices

Results

- 10,431 direct beneficiaries, of whom 47 percent female
- 7,873 farmers trained in sustainable agricultural practices
- 41 percent increase in yields and 49 percent rise in sales in participating farms in Kyrgyz Republic

Aligned Grants

- Afghanistan: Strategic Grain Reserve (new)
- Ghana: Peri-Urban Commercial Vegetables Value Chains (new)
- Kyrgyz Republic: Support to Community Seed Funds

JSDF - FY18 Achieving Development Results

Local Governance and Accountability

Results

- 442,640 direct beneficiaries, of whom 73 percent female
- 8,626 poor and vulnerable people participating in the Social Accountability Framework process (access information, open budget, citizen monitoring) in Cambodia are able to cite at least two standards for schools, health center services
- 4,814 poor and vulnerable people participating in Social Accountability Framework process in Cambodia are able to cite changes for school, health center and commune budgets (budget awareness)
- 1,796 members of School Board of Trustees of whom 72 percent are female in Kyrgyz Republic

Aligned Grants

- **Cambodia:** Voice and Action – Social Accountability for Improved Service Delivery
- **Jordan:** Integrated Social Services for Vulnerable Youth
- **Solomon Islands:** Community Benefit Sharing Pilot (new)
- **Ukraine:** Community-based Social Service Delivery (new)

(Continued on next page)



Figure 11.3

Achieving Development Results on the Ground (*Continued*)

JSDF - FY18 Achieving Development Results

Basic Health and Sanitation Services

Results

- 248,430 direct beneficiaries, of whom 55 percent female
- 226,635 persons have access to improved sanitation facilities
- 19,899 beneficiaries of post-Ebola mental health interventions in Liberia
- 59 percent improvement in depression, post-traumatic stress disorder and disability among beneficiaries in Liberia
- 25,343 students practicing daily hand washing in schools in target communities in Ghana
- 100 percent of large tenements in target urban area with adequate sanitation and operations and maintenance expenses covered by users in Mozambique

Aligned Grants

- **Ghana:** Results Based Financing for Sanitation and Hygiene
- **Liberia:** Supporting Psychological Health and Resilience
- **Mozambique:** Maputo Peri-Urban Sanitation
- **Sierra Leone:** Strengthening Community Mobilization and Local Council Service Delivery in the Post-Ebola Context

Figure 11.4 presents the extent of leverage by JSDF grants through piloting or other interventions to develop sustainable outcomes through the adoption or scaling up through WBG-financed operations, recipient government programs and policies, or other donor assistance.



Figure 11.4

Informing Government Policies, WBG-Financed Projects, and Other Donor Assistance

JSDF - Scaling-up Development Results

Côte d'Ivoire



Social Inclusion and Improvement of Livelihoods of Youth, Vulnerable Women and Handicapped in Post-Conflict Western Côte d'Ivoire Project (US\$2.7 m)

Leveraging:

Informed the design of the following IDA-financed operations:

- Youth Employment and Skills Development - Additional Financing (IDA US\$50m)
- Productive Social Safety Net (IDA US\$50 million)

Ghana



Support Rural Income Generation of the Poorest in the Upper East Region (US\$2.75 m)

Leveraging:

Results would be scaled up into Component 1 of the IDA-financed Additional Financing for the Social Opportunities Project (IDA US\$50m):

- Increase access to income-generating activities for extremely poor households through the implementation of a complementary livelihood and asset support scheme.

JSDF - Scaling-up Development Results

Mozambique



Lessons from the Mozambique-Maputo Peri-Urban Sanitation Project (US\$1.78 m)

Leveraging:

- Influenced the Sanitation and Drainage Master Plan for the metropolitan area of Maputo (2016-2020) and the Sanitation and Drainage Bylaw.
- The Italian Development Cooperation funded a similar project based on the lessons of the JSDF financed pilot in one district of Maputo.
- The pilot is also informing the preparation of a project in Beira City by Water and Sanitation for the Urban (WSUP).

Liberia



Supporting Psychological Health and Resilience Project in Liberia (US\$2.75 m)

Leveraging:

- Informed the first Liberia Mental Health Law passed in 2017. The law established the oversight of mental health care through the Ministry of Health and created a national advisory body on mental health while protecting people with mental illness from discrimination.
- Health Systems Strengthening Project (Global Financial Facility Trust Fund US\$20.9 m)

(Continued on next page)



Figure 11.4
 Informing Government Policies, WBG-Financed Projects,
 and Other Donor Assistance (*Continued*)

JSDF - Scaling-up Development Results

Togo



Cash Transfer Program for Vulnerable Children Project (US\$2.55 m)

Leveraging:

- The Government of Togo allocated counterpart funds to the cash transfer program.
- Safety Nets and Basic Services Project (IDA US\$29 m)

Zambia



Livelihood and Nutrition Project (US\$2.75 m)

Leveraging:

- Girl's Education and Women's Empowerment and Livelihoods Project (IDA US\$65 m)

JSDF - Scaling-up Development Results

Tajikistan



JSDF Nutrition Grant Scale-up Project (US\$2.8 m)

Leveraging:

- Entailed coordination and joint action with other nutrition agencies to avoid duplication of efforts and ensured efficacy and efficiency.
- UNICEF procured and distributed micronutrients to the beneficiaries of the JSDF grant and UNICEF's own project beneficiaries. Education and public awareness materials produced by UNICEF were used for the JSDF-funded project which led to time and cost savings..

Djibouti



Enhancing Income Opportunities in Djibouti (US\$2.73 m)

Leveraging:

- Women and Youth Entrepreneurship Project (IDA US\$5 m)



12. PROGRAM MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION



The Trust Funds and Partner Relations Department (DFTPR) is responsible for managing the World Bank’s Trustee role for the JSDF program. Specifically, the 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:

- Policy and program formulation and business development—specifically, leading the formulation of strategic priorities of the programs, establishment of sector/thematic windows, and management of the development of proposals, program-level results framework, etc.
- Conducting quality at entry reviews of concept notes and grant proposals submitted by the task team leaders (TTLs) prior to submission to the Ministry of Finance of the Government of Japan for approval.
- Management of the funds flow from the Government of Japan.
- Review and clearance of restructuring papers, ICRs, Project Operations Manuals, etc.
- Ensuring the timely submission of the Letters of Representation by TTLs that confirm the eligible expenses under the project and the undertaking of an audit.
- Carrying out oversight missions to visit project sites to assess implementation performance and interact with stakeholders and project beneficiaries.

In addition, the World Bank submits an annual report on new grant approvals and the achievement of development results for active and closed grants 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 made 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 the progress in achieving the key results of JSDF and the strategic directions. The most recent discussions took place in November 2017 in Tokyo as part of the Annual Consultations on the overall partnership between Japan and the World Bank Group. The consultations covered the JSDF and the Policy and Human Resources Development (PHRD) program and Japan's Ministry of Finance officials acknowledged the continuing improvement in managing and monitoring the development results of JSDF grants and PHRD activities.

OVERSIGHT OF PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

During grant implementation, and as part of the World Bank Group's fiduciary role, the JSDF program management team conducts oversight missions to ensure the alignment of implementation 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 to listen to the beneficiaries about the impact of JSDF activities on their lives. The missions also provide opportunities for assisting TTLs in addressing any implementation bottlenecks. The JSDF team also briefs the Embassy of Japan and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) on grant implementation.

In FY18, the JSDF team carried out oversight missions for the following grants: (1) Cambodia – Early Childhood Care and Development for Floating Villages; (2) Cambodia: Voice and Action: Social Accountability for Improved Services Project; (3) India: Karnataka Multisectoral Nutrition; and (4) India: Creating Inclusive Business Models for Marginalized Tribal Communities in Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand. The mission's visits to all four project sites are presented in Boxes 12.1 to 12.4.

Japanese Visibility

The Government of Japan and its citizens have been steadfast and generous in their support to the JSDF over the last 18 years. The JSDF values the importance of donor visibility and the program has strengthened its efforts to make project beneficiaries aware of Japan's financial contributions. Maintaining the strong partnership among the Government of Japan, World Bank Group 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 shared during project implementation and knowledge-sharing events.

Box 12.1

Cambodia: JSDF Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) for Floating Villages Project

Development Objective: To improve access to quality early childhood care and development (ECCD) services through community- and home-based programs for 0 to 5-year-olds, particularly for those from disadvantaged background in the targeted areas.

Mission's Key Findings

- The project's ambitious design has contributed to the slow pace of implementation. The design did not envisage that the pilot nature of the construction (onshore and floating centers) will require technical staff (e.g. civil engineer) with experience in ECCD center designs and construction of both onshore and floating centers.
- Commune leaders, volunteer teachers, and the mission team discussed the possibility of integrating kindergarten (5-year-olds) into the primary school system under the Ministry of Education (MOE).
- Volunteer teachers met to explore the possibility of additional training in basic pedagogy and the MOE's pre-school curriculum to be able to pass the MOE's certification examination.
- Project sustainability seems unlikely because of the issues related to the construction of the ECCD centers.
- Donor visibility: To ensure visibility, sign posts about Japan's funding would need to be installed at the entrance of the ECCD center. Community leaders should be made aware that support was made possible by the Government of Japan.

Field Visit. The mission team visited the ECCD onshore center at Sdok Klouk, Pursat Province to observe pre-school classroom instructional sessions and met with the Commune Council for Women and Children, parenting facilitators, and parent members. The construction of the ECCD Center has largely been completed, but it is not yet operational because the procurement of goods is still underway.



JSDF Photo Library - Provided by TTLs

The ECCD Center at Sdok Klouk, Pursat (pictured above) is the first center to be completed. In the meantime, volunteer teachers conduct community-based ECCD classes at an existing primary school. These teachers also support home-based activities, such as child health and nutrition programs with parent participation.

Box 12.2

Cambodia Voice and Action: Social Accountability for Improved Services Project

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

This will be achieved by local governments and service providers engaging with communities in the implementation of the social accountability framework (ISAF) process (access to information, open budgets, citizen monitoring) to improve performance and responsiveness.

Mission's Key Findings

- Progress towards achieving the PDO indicators could not be measured because it is linked to the outcome of the end-line survey as part of the ongoing impact evaluation, which is expected to begin in mid-2019.
- The presentations delivered by the two NGOs implementing the project highlighted the grant's success in supporting "demand-side" social accountability activities in 48 districts in 446 communes covering 329 health centers and 659 primary schools in rural Cambodia. The coverage provides the backbone of support for implementing activities; building sustainable local community capacity; linking to the project's core capacity development and sustainability model; and training and mentoring of Community Accountability Facilitators (CAF).
- Donor visibility: The implementing agencies were advised to install sign posts at the facility sites and raise the awareness of the commune leaders about the support of the Government of Japan through the JSDF program.

Field Visit to Boeung Kantout Commune Primary School, Town of Pursat. The mission team participated in a community meeting organized by Community Accountability Facilitators (CAFs) in Boeung Kantout Commune. The meeting was targeted at 6th grade students who used a community scorecard, a social accountability tool, designed to help them identify and address gaps in service delivery to their school. The students were organized in groups to brainstorm and prioritize development actions for improvement. They came up with a set of criteria and identified a library as their first priority. The mission members were quite impressed with the level of engagement of the students and expressed their hope for the students' aspirations of a library.

(Continued on next page)

Box 12.2

Cambodia Voice and Action: Social Accountability for Improved Services Project (*Continued*)



JSDF Photo Library - Provided by TTLs

Meeting with beneficiaries of ISAF at Boeung Kantout Commune (pictured above). The mission team also met with beneficiaries to seek feedback on how the JSDF project has affected their lives. The beneficiaries were pleased with the contribution ISAF has made regarding the ease of access to information and the open budget concept. The mission also met with Commune Chiefs, the IAAP Committee, and Community Accountability Facilitators to discuss progress and implementation issues.

Feedback from beneficiaries:

"Before ISAF, I did not know the budget of my commune, but now I know the budget, and can participate in activities that will help improve the community."

"I can now have access to the health facility and [I am] not afraid to speak up on issues affecting my life."

"I can voice concerns and demand accountability from the service providers, including the commune chief, but before I couldn't do so."

Box 12.3

India: Karnataka Multisectoral Nutrition Project

Development Objective: To increase utilization of nutrition-improving services by children under three years old, adolescent girls, and pregnant and nursing women from poor households in the target areas (i.e., Devadurga and Chincholi Blocks, Karnataka).

Mission's Key Findings

- The self-health groups (SHGs) operating the energy dense foods (EDF) plant in the two district blocks (the project area) received training and became fully operational. The production of EDF at the Chincholi and Devadurga Plants reached its target of 3,000 kg per day, which aligns with the project's target production capacity. However, the timely release of funds from the state government (as the grant recipient) for procuring raw materials for the plant is critical for continued achievement of the PDO.
- The Karnataka Health Promotion Trust (KHPT), the implementing agency, informed the mission that safety and sanitary violations at the Devadurga Plant were addressed and safety standards have been met.
- The feasibility study on low cost EDF conducted by a consultant firm was expected by end-June 2018.
- The following steps are necessary to ensure sustainability: (i) request an extension of the closing date to allow time for the KHPT to prepare a business plan and exit strategy that outline mechanisms for promoting better access to markets to ensure competitiveness with established biofortified products; and (ii) inclusion of the program and funding in the Government of India's FY19 budget.
- Donor Visibility: The beneficiaries were aware that Japan provided the funds through the WBG to help improve their livelihoods and expressed their gratitude for the support. The presentations by KHPT acknowledged the Government of Japan's funding and signs posted inside the plant display the JSDF logo and Japanese flag. However, to strengthen visibility, sign posts need to be installed at the plant entrances.

Field Trip to Chincholi EDF Plant. The mission members visited the Chincholi plant to observe plant production and to meet with a self-health group, the women operators of the plant, and village nutrition volunteers (VNVs). Progress is being made with the monthly household and group counseling sessions through VNVs that focuses on maternal and infant care, feeding practices, early initiation of breastfeeding; complementary feeding; prevention of diarrhea; and raising inherent awareness.



VNVs with motorbikes used as part of their household counseling visits



Raw materials for EDF production

JSDF Photo Library - Provided by TTLs

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Box 12.3

India: Karnataka Multisectoral Nutrition Project (Continued)



JSDF Photo Library - Provided by TTLs

EDF Production and Packing Stages

Meeting with Project Beneficiaries. The mission also met with project beneficiaries—children, adolescent girls, pregnant/lactating mothers, and other members at the taluk level—of the food production. Based on community outreach work provided by the VNVs, these women are empowered and motivated to cultivate and practice better health, nutrition, and water and sanitation services with profound awareness of improving not only their livelihoods, but the livelihood of their entire taluk. The awareness of improved personal hygiene, clean hand washing, and effects of EDF is reflected in homes, benefiting not only the beneficiaries, but also their parents and siblings as well. The VNVs are trained to include the poverty and malnutrition interface at adolescent girls' meetings with school and with non-school adolescent girls. The adolescent girls can now calculate and record their own BMI index to help maintain reasonable body weights. The implementation of these new habits has decreased the number of underweight children from 7 percent to 1.2 percent in Chincholi and from 4.84 percent to 1.5 percent in Devadurga.



JSDF Photo Library - Provided by TTLs

Beneficiaries of the EDF products included pregnant/lactating mothers, adolescent girls, and children who met with mission members.

Box 12.4

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

Development Objective: To create employment and sustainable livelihood opportunities to reduce poverty among the unemployed youth, women, and other marginalized communities in the tribal regions of Odisha, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh through supporting their traditional and artisanal skills.

Mission's Key Findings

- While progress is being made, implementation has been slow because of the high turnover of staff in key positions at the Asian Heritage Foundation (AHF), the implementing agency, including the project manager and technical positions in the field. While these vacancies have largely been filled, AHF needs to move forward with the activities.
- The mission recognized the Bank task team's efforts in providing focused technical assistance to AHF and facilitating linkages with ongoing Bank-supported rural development projects.
- The baseline survey has not been completed and measurement for achieving the PDO indicators has not been possible. AHF informed the mission that the actual values versus the targets will be available at project completion. While indicators, such as an increase in income of artisans cannot be measured at this time, other indicators such as increase in sales by new CBOs and creation of new clusters should be available.
- Sustainability and exit strategy: The mission noted that the project is diversifying into other areas such as kotpad and bawarbuti weaving, and sayani embroideries, etc. to ensure sustainability. The designer working with the artisans in collaboration with AHF started a new Asian clothing line ("Jani" and "Jiva"), using woven materials to replicate antique Japanese garments. AHF is preparing a new business plan and marketing structure for the branding of artisan products as part of capacity building.
- Donor visibility: The beneficiaries were aware that Japan provided the funds to help improve their livelihoods in partnership with the WBG through the JSDF and expressed their gratitude. The presentations by AHF acknowledged the Government of Japan's support.

Meeting with women artisans skilled in cloth weaving in

Odisha. The mission met with the Maa Andharibudhi Sabai Producers Group and the artisans in Salosahi Village, Odisha. The women informed the mission team that they had watched their husbands weave thread into beautiful fabric, but the JSDF empowered them to take up cloth weaving themselves. Gradually, they mastered the skills and replaced the men. They are currently working with a young designer to weave intricate thread designs into clothing materials, shawls, scarves, etc. These beneficiaries are highly motivated and empowered and are now able to contribute financially to support their families. However, they want mechanisms to become established so that their capacities can be built into new design areas to generate more income.



JSDF Photo Library - Provided by TTLs

Women artisans in Odisha weaving thread into materials for clothing, shawls, scarves, etc.

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Box 12.4

India Creating Inclusive Business Models for Marginalized Tribal Communities in Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand (*Continued*)

Meeting with women artisans skilled in rope craft in Odisha. The rope craft artisans informed the mission that they had initially started as small groups working together, making small products like coasters, bags and small mats for sale, but the JSDF intervention helped them to diversify into other products. Thanks to the JSDF support, the handful of women has now grown into cooperatives with about 11,072 members who are producing multiple intricate craft designs with ropes. Their products are transported to other villages, cities, and countries for sale in up-scale stores (e.g. MUJI clothing store, Pier 1, Pottery Barn and other U.S stores), hotels and museums (e.g. Mumbai). Many of the artisans now participate in national/global fairs and exhibitions which makes them accomplished producers.



JSDF Photo Library - Provided by TTLS

JSDF beneficiaries in the Odisha Community expressing their gratitude to the Government of Japan and the World Bank Group for empowering them and improving their livelihoods

World Bank TTLs and implementing agencies are required to help promote the visibility of Japan's contribution and build local awareness of the 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 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 the JSDF.
- All World Bank press releases issued with respect to 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 required, to the extent possible, and recipients are required to invite Japanese Embassy officials and members of the local and international press to these ceremonies.
- World Bank Group TTLs are encouraged to invite Embassy of Japan officials and senior government officials to project launch ceremonies.



13. LOOKING AHEAD

The JSDF, funded through the generosity of the Government and people of Japan, has made several hundred strategic investments that have profoundly affected the livelihoods of millions of people in low-and lower middle-income WBG member countries. Hundreds of thousands of people across the globe have been provided with new opportunities to have their voices heard in decisions that affect their lives and to assume greater responsibilities for their own destiny.

Sustainability of the JSDF is strong as a majority of JSDF grants resulted in long-term benefits reaching beyond the life of the project itself. In many cases, the innovative concepts that characterize JSDF grants were integrated into ongoing WBG-financed operations and government programs, thus generating truly catalytic results. In others, because of their involvement in the design of the grants, people and their communities have, without outside support, expanded upon what they learned to make it locally sustainable and have spread the message and skills to others.

Looking beyond FY18, the JSDF will address new development challenges by continuing to build on its community-based roots, responding to development needs that the people themselves articulate. The JSDF will continue to seek ways to improve projects and innovate strategically to the rapidly changing context of global poverty. The JSDF's strategic focus is consistent with the global SDGs and the WBG's twin goals of ending extreme poverty—reducing the share of the global population living in extreme poverty to three 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. These goals are also consistent with Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) priorities.

In addition, the JSDF will continue to fund projects that mobilize and empower the poorest and marginalized, so they can create new community organizations to plan, implement, and maintain priority sub-projects aimed at improving their

livelihoods. JSDF projects will continue to target and respond, providing direct benefits to the poor, vulnerable, and disadvantaged groups with rapid results for improved livelihoods. JSDF projects will continue to build capacity by encouraging communities and associations of the poor to participate in decisions that affect their lives and by strengthening the ability of local governments and local NGOs/CSOs to provide much-needed services.

Furthermore, 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**, the 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**, despite civil strife in these countries and the resulting project delays, the JSDF will continue to provide technical assistance to reduce the unemployment rate by providing economic empowerment training program for conflict-affected youth in Africa.

ANNEX 1

JSDF REGULAR PROGRAM GRANTS APPROVED IN FY18

Region/ Country	Grant Name	Grant Amount (In US\$ million)	Project Development Objective
AFR/Congo	Support for Sustainable Livelihoods Promotion Project in the Pool Department (SPN)	3.00	To improve access to livelihoods in selected communities in the Pool Department.
AFR/Côte d'Ivoire	Support to Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture and Capacity Development 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.
AFR/Ethiopia	Promoting Young Women's Livelihoods and Nutrition	3.00	To improve access to community-based nutrition and livelihoods services among selected young women in Sasie Tsaeda Emba and Seharti Samre, Tigray.
EAP/Solomon Islands	Community Benefit Sharing Pilot Project	3.00	To introduce a mechanism that ensures the electricity consumers of Solomon Islands, the host communities and the people whose lives will be affected by the presence of the hydropower facility benefit from the hydropower development project.
ECA/Kyrgyz Republic	Livelihoods for Youth Community Support Project	3.00	To support innovative livelihoods development and the employability of an estimated 4,000 young women and men in about 20 target communities in order to improve socio-economic opportunity and inclusion.
ECA/Ukraine	Community-based Social Service Delivery Project	3.00	To improve access of the vulnerable people to social protection services in selected communities.
SAR/Bhutan	Youth Employment and Rural Entrepreneurship	1.37	To generate new and more productive sources of income for poor and vulnerable youth in selected dzongkhags in southwestern Bhutan.
TOTAL		19.37	

JSDF Afghanistan Program Grant Approved IN FY18

Region/ Country	Grant Name	Grant Amount (US\$ million)	Project Development Objective
SAR/ Afghanistan	Afghanistan Strategic Grain Reserve Project	10.24	To establish a wheat strategic reserve to be available to Afghan households to meet their needs following emergency situations and improve the efficiency of the grain storage management.
TOTAL		10.24	

ANNEX 2

JSDF SEED FUND GRANTS APPROVED IN FY18

Region/ Country	Grant Name	Grant Amount (US\$ thousand)	Objective
AFR/Mali	Northern Mali - Livelihoods and Artisan Development Program	75,000	To conduct consultations with the purpose to listen to the marginalized groups in the cities of Northern Mali (the marginalized groups include all population groups due to the post-conflict situation: youth, women, herders, artisans, and others) to identify viable and sustainable livelihoods options, and related needs and with the results to define objectives, scope, and monitoring of the Livelihoods and Artisan Development Program for the Northern Cities and Regions of Mali (Timbuktu, Gao, Mopti and IDPs from this region).
AFR/Kenya	Kenya - Access to Basic Services	74,883	To support consultations with marginalized/vulnerable groups in poor urban areas in Meru County that currently do not have adequate access to basic services such as market, schools, hospitals, and to ensure ownership of the prospected project through a participatory design and implementation.
EAP/Cambodia	Cambodia Community Day Care for Garment Factory Workers	75,000	To conduct participatory consultations with a range of stakeholders in target communities to obtain feedback on the objectives and design options for delivering community-based child care services for garment workers.
SAR/India	Sustainable agri-practices in Ganga basin districts of UP	74,850	To conduct participatory, bottom-up consultations to identify opportunities and define framework for sustainable environment-friendly and climate-smart agricultural and other livelihood practices in Ganga-adjointing areas of Varanasi and Moradabad districts in Uttar Pradesh.
Total		299,733	

ANNEX 3

JSDF SCALING UP NUTRITION (SUN) PROGRAM: APPROVALS AND PIPELINE PROJECTS

Country	Grant Name	Grant Amount (In US\$ Million)	Project Development Objective
APPROVALS			
Côte d'Ivoire	Support Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture and Capacity Development for Small and Marginal Farmers Project	3.00	To improve access to nutrient-rich food of plant and animal origins by poor households in selected areas in Côte d'Ivoire. The diversification of production will contribute to improved access to nutritious foods by poor households as well as to enhanced household income, while diversification of diet and amelioration of hygiene practices will improve health and nutrition outcomes.
Ethiopia	Promoting Young Women's Livelihoods and Nutrition Project	3.00	To improve access to community-based nutrition and livelihoods services among selected young women in Sasie Tsaeda Emba and Seharty Samre, Tigray
Subtotal		6.00	
PIPELINE			
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 1000 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
Subtotal		6.00	
TOTAL		12.00	

ANNEX 4

SUPPORT TO THE REINTEGRATION OF EX-COMBATANTS: APPROVALS AND PIPELINE PROJECTS

Country	Grant Name	Grant Amount (In US\$ Million)	Project Development Objective
APPROVAL			
Republic of Congo	Support for Sustainable Livelihoods Promotion Project in the Pool Department (SPN)	3.00	To improve access to livelihoods in selected communities in the Pool Department.
PIPELINE			
Democratic Republic of Congo	Social Cohesion and Livelihoods Support Project in Province Orientale	3.00	To improve access to livelihoods in selected communities and strengthen social cohesion in five selected communities affected by conflict and violence in Dongu Territory.
South Sudan	South Sudan: Economic Empowerment 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

JAPAN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

POLICY GUIDELINES

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 Group⁶. 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, nongovernmental 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 Group. 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 US\$30 million divided as follows:
 - US\$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 Includes the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association and the International Finance Corporation, all referred to hereafter as the Bank.

- US\$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 Grants⁷. 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 consideration⁸. 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.

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 exceptional cases that Japan has agreed to surpass the maximum grant amount per project.

7. **Review of Proposals and Approval by the World Bank (WB).** 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.

All activities financed under this program will be consistent with the World Bank's Cost Recovery Policy which allows Banks staff costs, including travel consistent with standard coefficients for Bank staff incremental supervision support to RETF grants provided by the Bank's BPS.

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

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.

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% 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 and 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 which 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 on a satisfactory explanation.
17. **Consultation with Local Japanese Officials.** In order to ensure harmonization and coordination, the Bank is:
 - (a) required to consult with the JICA at an early stage of project preparation,
 - (b) required to consult with the Embassy of Japan accredited to the recipient country about the JSDF grant application, and
 - (c) 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:
 - (a) Publications, training programs, seminars and workshops financed by JSDF grants should clearly indicate that the activities in question have received funding from the MOF;
 - (b) 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;
 - (c) All press releases issued by the Bank with respect to JSDF grants should refer to the financial contribution from the MOF;
 - (d) 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;
 - (e) Grant signing ceremonies in the field should be encouraged, with the Recipients being encouraged to include Japanese embassy officials and to invite local and international press to these ceremonies.

In addition, 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. A Guidance Note providing samples of other ways to improve visibility is attached as Annex B.

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 following rigorous internal reviews. DFi will submit the final CNs to MoF on a rolling basis after their vetting through the Small RETF Grants Guidelines within the framework of the World Bank's Accountability and Decision Making (ADM) process. DFi will use the agreed checklist to review the proposals prior to submission to MoF. MoF will confirm its decisions on proposals CNs within four weeks from submission.

ANNEX 6

JSDF 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. A Guidance Note providing samples of other ways to improve visibility is attached.

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

Visibility from Headquarters

Country-based Bank 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 Team
Mail Stop G6-062
Development Finance Trust Funds and Partner Relations Department
Development Finance Vice Presidency
The World Bank
Washington, DC 20433
USA



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



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