



PHRD

POLICY AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT FUND

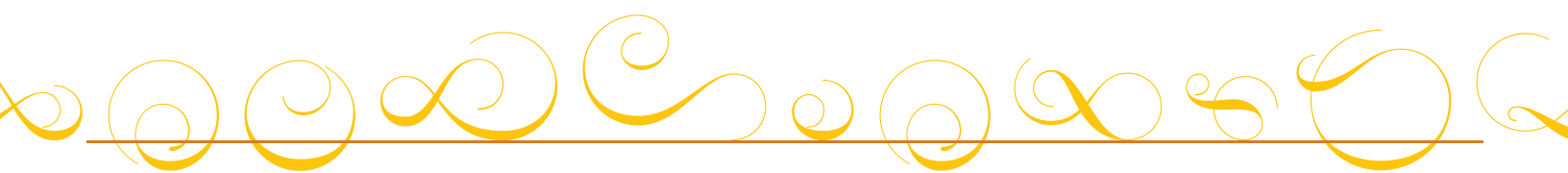
ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTIVITIES FOR
FISCAL YEAR 2018



WORLD BANK GROUP
Development Finance



Government
of Japan



PHRD

POLICY AND

HUMAN RESOURCES

DEVELOPMENT FUND

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTIVITIES FOR
FISCAL YEAR 2018



POLICY AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT FUND (PHRD)

ACHIEVING DEVELOPMENT IMPACT

The Policy and Human Resources Development (PHRD) Fund continues to play a central role in enhancing the technical and institutional capacity of World Bank Group (WBG) member countries to tackle poverty and achieve economic growth. The PHRD Fund has pushed the frontiers of knowledge to engage in challenging development issues. PHRD Fund-supported operations in the FY18 portfolio have achieved significant results.

BOOSTING PRODUCTIVITY OF SMALLHOLDERS AND MARGINAL FARMERS IN AFRICA



In four Mano River Union countries (Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone) and Tanzania:*

1 million direct beneficiaries,
42 percent female

383,900 hectares of farmland cultivated with improved technologies

14 new technologies demonstrated

504,935 smallholder producers adopted at least one new technology

*PHRD Technical Assistance (TA) grants amounting to \$35.0 million were provided to four Mano River Union countries in the third phase of the West Africa Agricultural Productivity Program. These four projects supported by PHRD TA closed in FY17. The Tanzania Complementary Financing for the Agriculture Sector Development Project (\$14.25 million) also closed in FY17.

In Mozambique and Madagascar:

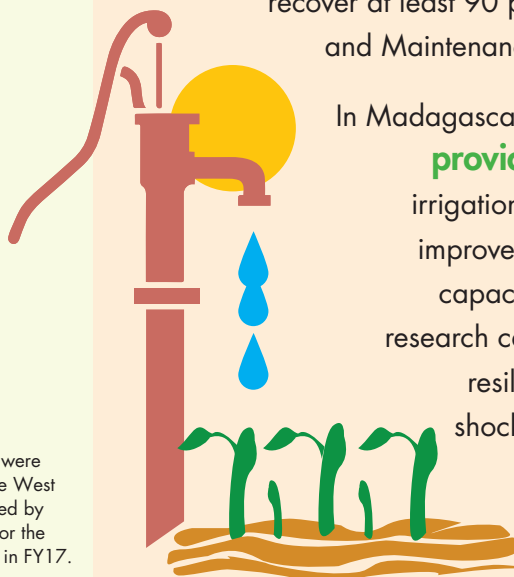
30,036 smallholder beneficiaries,
about 44 percent female

13,429 producers adopted at least one new technology introduced by the projects

20 technologies demonstrated under two projects

14 Irrigation Organizations able to recover at least 90 percent of the Operation and Maintenance costs in Mozambique

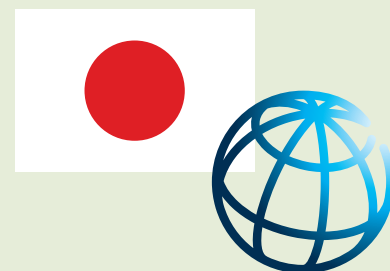
In Madagascar: **8,349 water users provided** with new/improved irrigation and drainage services; improved basic seed production capacity through strengthened research capability; and increased resilience to weather-related shocks with the establishment of seed banks



153 scholarships awarded under the **Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship** program with **women representing 43 percent** of the award recipients

13 Japanese nationals were awarded scholarships, **77 percent of whom were women**

Building capacity through academic learning



Incorporating disability issues and practical solutions into national policies and programs

2,288 beneficiaries (women, men and children)

384 persons with disabilities found jobs after completion of the training in Jamaica

In Jamaica and Moldova: **Prepared 621 children with disabilities** to enter schools

In Moldova: **Supported training of 682 school professionals** to work with children who have special education needs

In Lima, Peru: **Addressed the mobility needs** of people with disabilities in consultation with stakeholders (persons with disabilities, local elected officials and members of civil society)

In Romania: **Supported the development of a national database/registry for persons with disabilities**, which is producing regular monthly monitoring reports to ensure that disability benefits are targeted appropriately and timely



Improving nutrition-sensitive agriculture

6,692 households reported an increase in production of, at least, two new types of food (fruits, vegetables, animal products) in South Sudan and Cameroon

4,305 households using improved food processing and cooking techniques

2,518 women directly benefited from nutrition sub-projects, particularly through equipment to reduce arduousness of their work in Cameroon

6,000 households reported increased dietary diversity in South Sudan

Improving disaster risk management and better resilience in South Asia and Pacific Island countries

Disaster risk management plans were developed and implemented at local and national levels in Kiribati, Timor-Leste, and Solomon Islands

In Solomon Islands: Seven resilient investments completed; **new emergency radio communication system disseminated early warning messages during the December 2016 earthquake**

Integrated **disaster risk information** and reduction measures in urban planning and land-use policies in Kiribati, Timor-Leste and Bhutan

In Bhutan: **Six seismic stations**; installation of seismic sensors and **20 earthquake intensity meters**; and development of database on earthquake hazards

In Timor-Leste: **31,445 direct beneficiaries, 41 percent female**; 719 officials and community members trained on community-based Disaster Risk Management; and **Disaster Risk Management Plans prepared and implemented at "Suco" level**

In Kiribati: **Three shoreline protection works**, combined with mangrove plantation in nine outer islands, help protect the coastline in South Tarawa, providing better resilience



Message from the Director



Dirk Reinermann
Director, Development Finance
Trust Funds and
Partner Relations

risk insurance options, addressed food crisis in Africa, supported disaster preparedness in Pacific Island countries and other vulnerable countries in Asia, broken barriers for persons with disabilities, trained thousands of development professionals, disseminated data and learning across the globe, and forged a strong and sustained partnership between Japan and the World Bank.

The PHRD Fund continues to play a distinctive role in building the technical and institutional capacity needed by countries to reduce poverty. The Fund maintains its unique and flexible ability to adapt to changing development challenges and needs. The recent shifts in its focus to nutrition-sensitive agriculture and better access to rural energy in Africa, Universal Health Coverage for all, and strengthening the monitoring and evaluation capacity in developing countries to allow evidence-based decision making are aligned with the

For almost three decades, the Policy and Human Resources Development (PHRD) Fund, generously supported by the Government of Japan, has been an embodiment of quality in development operations. PHRD grants have helped to strengthen the quality of projects at entry, supported climate change initiatives and cutting-edge research in catastrophe

global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the WBG's twin goals of ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity.

The FY18 Annual Report provides an overview of the PHRD Fund, the PHRD Fund's Technical Assistance (TA) portfolio and major non-PHRD TA programs. The PHRD TA portfolio is the largest program and the centerpiece of the PHRD Fund. This year's Annual Report highlights the key results, achievements and implementation experiences that validate the important role this program continues to play in shaping the development landscape.

Under the Africa Agriculture Productivity Enhancement Program, about 1 million people in Sub-Saharan Africa benefited, of whom about 42 percent were women. Approximately half a million smallholder producers adopted new technology introduced under the projects that have helped to improve food security and nutritional dietary diversity.

The TA projects aimed at Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and recovery supported the development and operationalization of DRM Plans at local and national levels in Kiribati, Timor-Leste and Solomon Islands; helped to set-up an emergency radio communication system in Solomon Islands that disseminated early warning messages during the 2016 earthquake; helped to integrate disaster risk information and reduction measures in urban planning and land-use policies in Kiribati, Timor-Leste and Solomon Islands; supported the construction of six seismic stations and installation of seismic sensors and 20 earthquake intensity meters in Bhutan;

and financed shoreline protection works, combined with mangrove plantation, to protect the coastline in Kiribati.

The Disability and Development Program piloted several innovative projects. In Jamaica, appropriate vocational training helped persons with disabilities to find jobs after completion of the training. Children with disabilities in the project areas in Jamaica and Moldova were able to attend school because they were supported with special therapy and/or adaptive aids and school professionals were trained to work with children who have special education needs. The pilot project in Lima, Peru carried out a diagnostic study of potential interventions in physical infrastructure to improve accessibility of persons with physical disabilities. The project successfully piloted appropriate sidewalks, ramps and pedestrian crossings as well as upgraded elevated railway line stations. In Romania, a national database/registry for persons with disabilities was developed and is now producing regular monthly monitoring reports to ensure appropriate targeting and timely disability benefits.

The Performance and Results with Improved Monitoring and Evaluation Program supported activities that resulted in improvements in the timely submission of Health Monitoring and Information System reports in Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Cambodia and Lao PDR.

The oldest non-PHRD TA program, the Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program (JJ/WBGSP), continues to educate development leaders from World Bank member countries. The program has supported more than 6,000 professionals working in development fields from 153 countries. More women are participating in the program. Under the Preferred, Partnership and Japanese Nationals Programs

153 scholarships were awarded in FY18. Women accounted for 43 percent of the total award recipients.

The Japan World Bank Partnership Program continues to push the frontier of knowledge in the areas of macro-economic challenges in developing countries; improving health systems and achieving Universal Health Coverage; science, technology and innovations; and principles guiding new investments in agriculture. These program activities help to inform key stakeholders in the World Bank, Japanese institutions and governments around the globe about emerging development challenges and possible solutions.

The PHRD Staff Grant Program aims to facilitate the entry of Japanese nationals into the WBG as staff members. During FY03-18, a total of 185 Japanese were funded to work at the WBG in various positions. Seventy-eight of the program participants successfully transitioned to become staff members of the WBG, of whom 63 percent are women. Forty-two percent of the Japanese nationals are working in Corporate and Human Development Global Practice Units.

Looking ahead, the PHRD Fund will continue to support efforts to reach the common development goals of the Government of Japan and the WBG, while continuing to seek opportunities and new ways to ensure continuation of the value and effectiveness of the PHRD Fund.

The World Bank Group and its member countries greatly appreciate the Government of Japan's long-standing partnership and generous contributions to the PHRD Fund. We remain committed to this partnership to realize the twin goals of ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ARP	Agriculture Restructuring Plan	km	kilometer
ASA	Advisory Services and Analytics	M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
CAP	Community Action Program	MIDP	Japanese Award for Most Innovative Development Project
CARD	Coalition for African Rice Development	MOF	Ministry of Finance
CHW	Community Health Worker	MOFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Japan)
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (Vietnam)	ORD	Japanese Award for Outstanding Research and Development
D&D	Disability and Development	PBF	Performance-Based Financing
DFi	Development Finance	PDO	Project Development Objective
DGM	Department of Geology and Mines (Bhutan)	PER	Public Expenditure Review
DOC	Department of Culture (Bhutan)	PFM	Public Finance Management
DFTPR	Trust Funds and Partner Relations Department (World Bank)	PHC	Primary Health Care
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo	PHRD	Policy and Human Resources Development
DHIS	District Health Information System	PPP	Public Private Partnership
DRM	Disaster Risk Management	PRIME	Performance Results with Improved Monitoring and Evaluation
DRR	Disaster Reduction and Recovery	QMMH	Queen Mamohato Memorial Hospital, Lesotho
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	RAI	Responsible Agricultural Investments
FY	Fiscal Year	SA	Supplemental Arrangement
GDN	Global Development Network	SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
GoJ	Government of Japan	SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
GoZ	Government of Zimbabwe	STI	Science Technology and Innovation
ha	hectare	SWIOFish2	Second West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Project (Madagascar)
HGM	Hospital Governance Management (Swaziland)	TA	Technical Assistance
HMIS	Health Management Information System	TICAD	Tokyo International Conference on African Development
HNP	Health Nutrition and Population	UHC	Universal Health Coverage
HRH	Human Resources and Health	UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
IAWG	Inter-Agency Working Group	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
IDA	International Development Association	WBG	World Bank Group
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency	WHO	World Health Organization
JJ/WBGSP	Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program		
JLN	Japan Learning Network		
JSDF	Japan Social Development Fund		

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Executive Summary

The Policy and Human Resources Development (PHRD) Fund was the first and is currently one of the largest programmatic trust funds. The PHRD Fund was established almost three decades ago by the Government of Japan (GoJ) and the World Bank Group (WBG) to strengthen the capacity of developing countries to build professional and technical competencies to formulate sound economic policies and development projects. The PHRD Fund's structure is flexible and can be adapted to address the ever-increasing complexity of the development challenges faced by WBG member countries, while maintaining its original mission to strengthen human resources and institutional capacity.

The PHRD Fund supports a diverse portfolio of activities that provides technical assistance and advisory services to WBG member countries and finances global knowledge products that can be used to address complex and emerging development challenges. From inception to FY18, the GoJ contributed approximately \$3.28 billion to the PHRD Fund, from which cumulative disbursements amounted to about \$2.54 billion.

Following the Fifth Tokyo International Conference on Africa Development (TICAD V) in 2013, the TA program was restructured, in accordance with the underlying principles of the PHRD Fund, to address emerging development challenges and to align more closely with the WBG and the GoJ's development priorities. The themes included Agriculture and Rural Access to Energy Supply and operationalizing the Universal Health Coverage (UHC) principle by strengthening technical capacities for implementing UHC policies and programs. Another feature of the restructured TA Program was the focus on strengthening national institutions to enhance monitoring and evaluation capacity to assess the performance and results of policies and development operations.

The FY18 PHRD TA financial portfolio totaled \$88.17 million and included 50 operations. This allocation is distributed among the four programs: \$26.91 million for Africa Agriculture Productivity Enhancement; \$11.25 million for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (DRR); \$12.83 million for Disability and Development (D&D); and \$36.33 million for the Restructured TA program. As of June 2018, about 83 percent of the allocated amount for pre-Restructured TA program was disbursed. The operations supported by the Restructured TA program are in early stages of implementation, which explains the FY18 low disbursement rate of 20.4 percent. Seven operations, totaling \$25.52 million closed in FY18.

The **Africa Agriculture Productivity Enhancement Program (TICAD IV)** portfolio included seven operations (\$76.16 million), of which all but two (\$26.91 million) closed in FY17. Of the remaining two operations, the Madagascar project closed in FY18 and the Mozambique Project is scheduled to close in FY19. The main achievements of the Africa Agriculture Productivity Enhancement Program were:

In four Mano River Union countries (Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone) and Tanzania¹:

- 1 million direct beneficiaries, 42 percent female
- 383,900 hectares of farmland cultivated with improved technologies
- 14 new technologies demonstrated
- 504,935 smallholder producers adopted at least one new technology

In Mozambique and Madagascar:

- 30,036 smallholder beneficiaries, about 44 percent female
- 13,429 producers adopted at least one new technology introduced by the projects
- 20 technologies demonstrated under two projects
- 14 Irrigation Organizations able to recover at least 90 percent of the Operation and Maintenance costs; 1,175 hectares equipped with irrigation and drainage infrastructure and operational in the rice business line in Mozambique
- 8,349 water users provided with new/improved irrigation and drainage services; improved basic seed production capacity through strengthened research capability; and increased resilience to weather-related shocks with the establishment of seed banks in Madagascar

The **Disaster Reduction and Recovery Program** portfolio included five operations in five countries. About \$11.25 million was allocated to these projects, of which \$7.24 million was for three Pacific Island nations, which are highly prone to flooding, cyclone and tsunami. Two projects closed in FY18 with 100 percent of the allocated funds disbursed. The main achievements are included below:

- Development and operationalization of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Plans at local and national levels in Kiribati, Timor-Leste and Solomon Islands.
- In Solomon Islands, seven resilient structures completed; emergency radio communication system set-up under the project disseminated early warning messages during the December 2016 earthquake.
- Disaster risk information and reduction measures integrated in urban planning and land-use policies in Kiribati, Timor-Leste and Bhutan.

¹ PHRD Technical Assistance (TA) grants amounting to \$35.0 million were provided to four Mano River Union countries in the third phase of the West Africa Agricultural Productivity Program. These four projects supported by PHRD TA closed in FY17. The Tanzania Complementary Financing for the Agriculture Sector Development Project (\$14.25 million) also closed in FY17.

- Construction of six seismic stations; installation of seismic sensors and 20 earthquake intensity meters; and development of database on earthquake hazards in Bhutan.
- In Timor-Leste, 31,445 persons benefited (41 percent female); 719 officials and community members trained on community-based Disaster Risk Management; and Disaster Risk Management Plans prepared and implemented at “*Suco*”² level.
- In Kiribati, three shoreline protection works, combined with mangrove plantation in nine outer islands, help protect the coastline in South Tarawa; the development of community-based mangrove management plans will help sustain the coastal protection measure; and 36 community adaptation grants financed the construction of 43 rainwater tanks in 11 communities.

Outcomes of the Bhutan project are likely to be sustainable for the following reasons:

- The Department of Geology and Mines is collaborating with one partner to add eight more seismic stations across the country. The department is also working with the Ministry of Information and Communications to improve network stability for data and information sharing and dissemination.
- The country is working with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to carry out vulnerability assessments of two districts and geo-referencing of the buildings.
- Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is building on the project development outcomes with Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development technical cooperation to enhance the seismic resilience of historic buildings in the country.

The **Disability and Development Program** is focused on the formulation of appropriate policies and development interventions that directly benefit persons with disabilities. The FY18 portfolio included five projects with a total allocation of \$12.83 million. Three projects closed in FY18, with 75 percent of the allocation disbursed.

Project achievements, as of FY18, were as follows:

- In Jamaica, project-supported training helped 384 persons with disabilities to find jobs after completion of the training; 416 children were prepared to enter schools with the help of physiotherapy, speech therapy and adaptive aids.
- In Moldova, 205 children with disabilities able to enter mainstream schools; 682 school professionals in pilot schools trained to work with children with special education needs.
- In Peru, the project was one of the first initiatives to address mobility needs of people with disabilities in consultation with stakeholders (persons with disabilities, local elected officials and members of the civil society); the designs of ramps and other measures for easy access to buses and buildings around “Plaza Dos de Mayo” in Lima were made in consultation with stakeholders; the awareness and knowledge generated is contributing to the mainstreaming of inclusive design and universal accessibility issues; and four tools were developed to help the disabled community engage in infrastructure planning, implementation and management.

² “*Suco*” is an administrative post (former sub-districts of East Timor).

- In Romania, the project contributed to the development of the new national strategy – *A Society Without Barriers for People with Disabilities, 2016–2020* – for Romania to implement the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (ratified through Law 221/2010). Romania has committed to operationalize the psychosocial assessment by 2020.

The **Restructured PHRD TA program** focuses on three priority areas organized under three windows:

- I. Agriculture and Rural Access to Energy Supply under TICAD V
- II. Universal Health Coverage (UHC)
- III. Performance and Results with Improved Monitoring and Evaluation (PRIME)

Total allocation for 38 operations under the three windows amounted to \$36.33 million. In FY18, one operation under Window I closed with 100 percent of the allocated amount disbursed.

The objectives of the **Agriculture and Rural Access to Energy Supply Program** are to: (i) build institutional capacity and knowledge base of small and marginal farmers in Africa to reduce vulnerability, deliver services and improve household food production and consumption; and (ii) increase the delivery of modern energy services in rural communities of fragile and conflict states in Africa. Within this framework, the grants focus on supporting investments and activities in the priority areas of nutrition-sensitive agriculture and rural energy.

The FY18 portfolio of the Agriculture and Rural Access to Energy Supply Program comprised five projects amounting to \$13.08 million, of which \$3.38 million (26 percent) was disbursed. The Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture portfolio comprised four operations amounting to \$10.38 million, of which the South Sudan project closed in FY18. The Rural Energy portfolio comprised of only one project in Madagascar, the implementation of which started in late FY18.

The main achievements of the Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture operations are:

- 6,692 households producing at least two new types of food (for example, fruits, vegetables, animal products) in South Sudan and Cameroon
- 4,305 households are using improved food processing and cooking techniques in South Sudan and Cameroon
- 2,518 women directly benefited from nutrition sub-projects, particularly through equipment to reduce arduousness of their work in Cameroon
- 6,000 households reported increased dietary diversity in South Sudan

The **Universal Health Coverage (UHC) Program** is based on the principle that everyone should have access to required health services without any financial burden. The program supports: (i) Analytical and Advisory Services to help low- and middle-income countries develop and implement strategies and capacities to adopt, achieve and maintain UHC; and (ii) policy and technical assistance to promote UHC in prioritized countries. The program was launched in FY16 with the approval of four grants amounting to \$1.97 million.



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Cameroon — Rainfed and irrigated rice, maize and chicken production under the nutrition-sensitive agricultural diversification model funded by PHRD.

The UHC portfolio in FY18 comprised 27 Advisory Services and Analytics (ASA) operations, amounting to \$16.32 million, to be carried out by the WBG for 26 countries. In FY18, eighteen grants amounting to \$11.9 million were approved. About 52 percent of the UHC grants are focused on countries in Africa . Most of these operations are at initial stages of implementation. Some of the early results achieved from a sample of the grants are listed below:

- The Health section in the Brazil Public Expenditure Review completed and published.
- Review of Public Finance Management (PFM) arrangements in health completed for discussions with the Government of Kyrgyz Republic to help with pursuing efficiency gains through improvements in Public Financial Management.
- Draft reports on the status of the State Benefit Package and hospital payment system in Kyrgyz Republic and a review of international experiences in Public-Private Partnership completed. Based on these reports, a policy brief will be prepared.

- Under the Guinea Post Ebola Human Resources and Health (HRH) Strengthening TA, protocols and tools were developed for a study to strengthen human resources for health in Guinea.

The objective of the Performance and Results with Improved Monitoring and Evaluation (PRIME) program is to ensure timely availability of quality data on key indicators to inform policy actions, evidence-based decision-making at the national and local levels and monitoring the progress of the targeted sector programs and projects. This objective is expected to be achieved by providing customized support to ministries of agriculture, health and urban development together with relevant ministries and/or municipal agencies to enhance their Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) systems and capacity (while strengthening their ownership).

The FY18 portfolio included six grants amounting to \$7.78 million. Two grants (\$3.60 million) were approved for Agriculture and four (\$4.18 million) for the Health, Nutrition and Population priority areas. The operations are at very early stages of implementation. The results, as of FY18 include:

- Average of 88 percent timely submission of Health Monitoring and Information System (HMIS) reports: 71.3 percent in Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC); 100 percent in Cambodia; 92 percent in Lao PDR
- In Kenya, 84 percent of the facilities are submitting complete District Health Information System (DHIS) reports
- In Lao PDR, 41 out of targeted 200 health centers directly enter DHIS data

The two major **PHRD Non-Technical Assistance Programs** supported by the PHRD Fund are the Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program (JJ-WBGSP) and the Japan World Bank Partnership Program. The JJ-WBGSP is focused on academic training. These efforts are part of the Japan-WBG partnership in support of developing countries' efforts to enhance the experience and skill levels of development practitioners to contribute to countries' economic and social development. The Japan-World Bank Partnership Program sponsors analytical studies, research, conferences and seminars through a joint initiative involving the WBG, Japanese institutions, and other development partners, with the objective of exploring new knowledge frontiers.

The **JJ-WBGSP** is educating a new generation of development leaders across the globe. The program targets mid-career professionals working in development fields to study abroad for a maximum period of 24 months. This is one of the largest scholarship programs in the world. Since the program's inception in 1987, more than 6,000 graduates from 153 countries, of whom 39 percent are women, benefited from the awards; 74 percent of the alumni returned to their home country and 90 percent of them work in the development field.

In FY18, 153 scholarships were awarded under the three sub-programs: Preferred Program; Partnership Program; and Japanese National Program. About 56 percent of the awardees are women. In the Preferred Program, women accounted for 51 percent. In the Partnership and Japanese Nationals Programs, the share of women is 35 and 77 percent, respectively.

The PHRD Staff Program funded 185 Japanese nationals to work as WBG consultants from FY03 to FY18. Of these program participants, 78 (of whom 63 percent women) were retained as WBG funded staff. As of the end of FY18, 66 of the program participants (of whom 68 percent are women) were working as WBG staff member.

In FY18, the **Japan World Bank Partnership Program** portfolio included nine grants amounting to \$20.28 million. Two grants closed in FY18. The achievements of the two closed grants are provided below:

- **Pilot-Use of Principles Guiding New Investments in Agriculture: Forward-Looking Analysis and Research Program** was aimed at promoting Responsible Agricultural Investments (RAI) in new agricultural operations, as well as infusing RAI into existing ones. The impacts and outcomes of the program are discussed below.
 - *Pilot-use a set of principles for RAI* with new investments allowed the infusion (and diffusion) of responsible principles and practices to companies and communities; bolstered practical knowledge about what works and what does not, in terms of implementing responsible business practices in agriculture; and learning about the best ways of involving governments and communities, and under what circumstances.
 - *Knowledge into Action Notes Series*: Recognizing the varying capabilities of potential users, the complexity of RAI principles and extensive range of pertinent themes, the learning from the pilot-use and other/previous Inter Agency Working Group program activities was packaged into a series of user-friendly *Knowledge Into Action Notes*. The 24 notes can be revised, adapted or refined as the body of knowledge develops. Many of these notes have been incorporated in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) – World Bank Survey of RAI database.
- **WBG-Japanese Partnership and Outreach Program**: The objective of this four-year program was to increase awareness in Japan about the WBG's operations and development issues through online activities, providing translations of key WBG publications, organizing public seminars and knowledge dissemination events and providing information about job opportunities at the WBG. The major outputs of the program are:
 - Translations of over 100 WBG products annually into Japanese, such as major press releases, speeches, analytical reports, flagship reports, Annual Reports, and PHRD Fund and Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF) reports.
 - Maintaining various multimedia tools, such as website and social media, and organizing public seminars to disseminate the WBG's key messages.
 - Organizing a TICAD seminar series to increase understanding of the WBG's operations in Africa that helped build momentum, particularly among Japanese private sector, leading up to TICAD VI in Nairobi in August 2016.
 - Strengthened private sector outreach through business seminars.

The PHRD Staff Program funded 185 Japanese nationals to work as WBG consultants from FY03 to FY18. Of these program participants, 78 (of whom 63 percent women) were retained as WBG funded staff. As of the end of FY18, 66 of the program participants (of whom 68 percent are women) were working as WBG staff member.

1. Policy and Human Resources Development Program

Overview

Almost thirty years ago, the Government of Japan (GoJ) and the World Bank Group (WBG) forged a partnership to strengthen the capacity of developing countries to build their professional and technical competencies to formulate sound economic policies and development projects through the establishment of the Policy and Human Resources Development (PHRD) Fund. Over the years, the focus of the PHRD Fund has evolved as it addressed the ever-increasing complexity of the development challenges faced by WBG member countries, while maintaining its original mission to strengthen human resources and institutional capacity.

The PHRD Fund has made significant contributions toward the achievement of the WBG's development agenda by supporting a diverse portfolio of activities that provide technical assistance and advisory services to member countries and finance global knowledge products that can be used to address complex and emerging development challenges. In turn, this work informs the WBG's country policy dialogue and lending operations as well as country/regional and global policies and development strategies. From inception to FY18, the GoJ has contributed approximately \$3.28³ billion to the PHRD Fund, from which cumulative disbursements amounted to about \$2.54 billion.

PHRD Technical Assistance Program

The PHRD Technical Assistance (TA) Program has remained the crux of the PHRD Fund. For almost thirty years, the TA program has financed project preparation activities, co-financed WBG-supported projects, and piloted initiatives to address issues related to climate change, among others. In 2010, the emphasis of the PHRD TA program shifted to tackle new development challenges associated with food insecurity, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa; natural disaster risk management; and the needs of persons with disabilities. The results and achievements of these programs are discussed in Sections 2-4.

Following the Fifth Tokyo International Conference on Africa Development (TICAD V) in 2013, the TA program was restructured, in accordance with the underlying principles of the PHRD Fund, to address emerging development challenges and to align more closely with

³ This amount includes funds that are channeled through the PHRD Fund account to several multilateral programs of the WBG.

the WBG and the GoJ's development priorities. The purpose of the realigned program is to enhance the technical and institutional capacities of eligible WBG member countries through the following three main thematic windows:

- Agriculture and Rural Access to Energy Supply (TICAD V)
- Accelerating Progress Towards Achieving Universal Health Coverage (UHC)
- Performance and Results with Improved Monitoring and Evaluation (PRIME)

Figure 1.1 shows the framework of the Restructured PHRD TA Program and a detailed description of the program portfolio is discussed in Sections 5-7.

PHRD Non-Technical Assistance Programs

The PHRD Fund also finances non-TA programs, the largest of which is the Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program for nationals of WBG member countries. Other programs include the Japan World Bank Partnership Program and the PHRD Staff Grant Program. The strategic framework underpinning the Partnership Program is to carry out analytical applied research, sponsor conferences through joint initiative of the WBG and Japanese institutions on critical development areas, such as Universal Health Coverage, maternal and child health, science technology and innovation, and responsible agriculture investments. The PHRD Staff Grant Program provides an opportunity for Japanese nationals to learn about the operational processes of the WBG, leverage their own expertise and experiences, and exchange knowledge on development challenges and possible solutions. The PHRD Fund also supports the Global Development Network, which sponsors the annual Global Development and Awards Competition Program. The achievements of these programs are described in Section 8 of this report. Other major multilateral programs are also co-financed with the PHRD Fund.

PHRD FY18 Program Overview

The PHRD Fund Program Framework is outlined in Figure 1.2. The description and the achievements of these programs are provided in Sections 2 through 8 of this report.

PHRD Finances

Figure 1.3 shows the total PHRD Fund Inflows (contributions, investment income and other income), Outflows (disbursements, administrative fees and transfer to non-PHRD programs) and the Undisbursed Balance from FY14-18. The decline in total inflows in FY18 (\$89 million) does not reflect a reduction in contribution from the FY17 levels because the FY17 inflow (\$184 million) included the FY16 contribution, which was temporarily deposited in the Donor Balance Account pending the establishment of the PHRD Supplemental Arrangement.⁴ Such arrangement was required within the framework of the new WBG cost recovery policy.

⁴ The establishment of the Supplemental Arrangement (SA) in FY16 meant that no contributions would be made to the original PHRD Account (TF021330). Pending the establishment of the SA, the FY16 and FY17 contributions were temporarily deposited in the Donor Balance Account and subsequently transferred in FY17 to the Parallel Account (TF072610).

FIGURE 1.1 Framework of the Restructured PHRD Technical Assistance Program



FIGURE 1.2 FY18 PHRD Fund Program Framework

PHRD TA Program	Non-PHRD TA Programs	Transfers from PHRD Fund to WBG-Managed Multilateral Programs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● TICAD IV: Africa Agriculture Productivity Enhancement Program ● Disaster Reduction and Recovery ● Disability and Development ● TICAD V programs: Capacity Building of Small and Marginal Farmers and Rural Access to Energy Supply ● Accelerating Progress Towards Achieving UHC ● PRIME 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program ● Japan World Bank Partnership Program ● Japanese Staff Grant Program ● PHRD-Global Development Network Collaboration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consultative Group to Assist the Poor Development Fund ● Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency Fund ● Global Concessional Financing Facility ● Global Partnership for Education ● Pandemic Emergency Facility ● Donor-Funded Staffing Program ● Second Phase of Scaling Up Nutrition Program ● Support to International Aids Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)-Sendai Vector ● Japan-World Bank Distance Learning Program ● Funding for Japanese Advisors in the Executive Director's Office

Contributions, Disbursements, Investment Income

Contributions: In FY18, gross contributions to the PHRD Fund totaled \$84.75 million, which was a substantial decline from \$180.82 million in FY17. There was a decline in contribution across all programs. There was no contribution for two programs. (See Table 1.1)

Disbursements: In FY18 disbursement increased to \$44.71 million from \$38.19 million in FY17 after four years of decline. Implementation of the Restructured TA program has just started, and disbursement picked up slightly in FY18. Details of disbursements from the PHRD Fund are provided in Table 1.2.

Investment Income: The accrued investment income in FY18 was \$3.81 million compared to \$2.87 million in FY17.

Transfers from PHRD Fund to Multilateral Programs

Every year, the GoJ channels its contribution to several Multilateral Programs through the PHRD Fund. The amount that was transferred to the Multilateral Programs in FY18 was \$67.21 million. Several programs that received large amounts in the last fiscal year from the

FIGURE 1.3 PHRD Program Inflows, Outflows and Undisbursed Balance (\$'000) FY 14–FY18

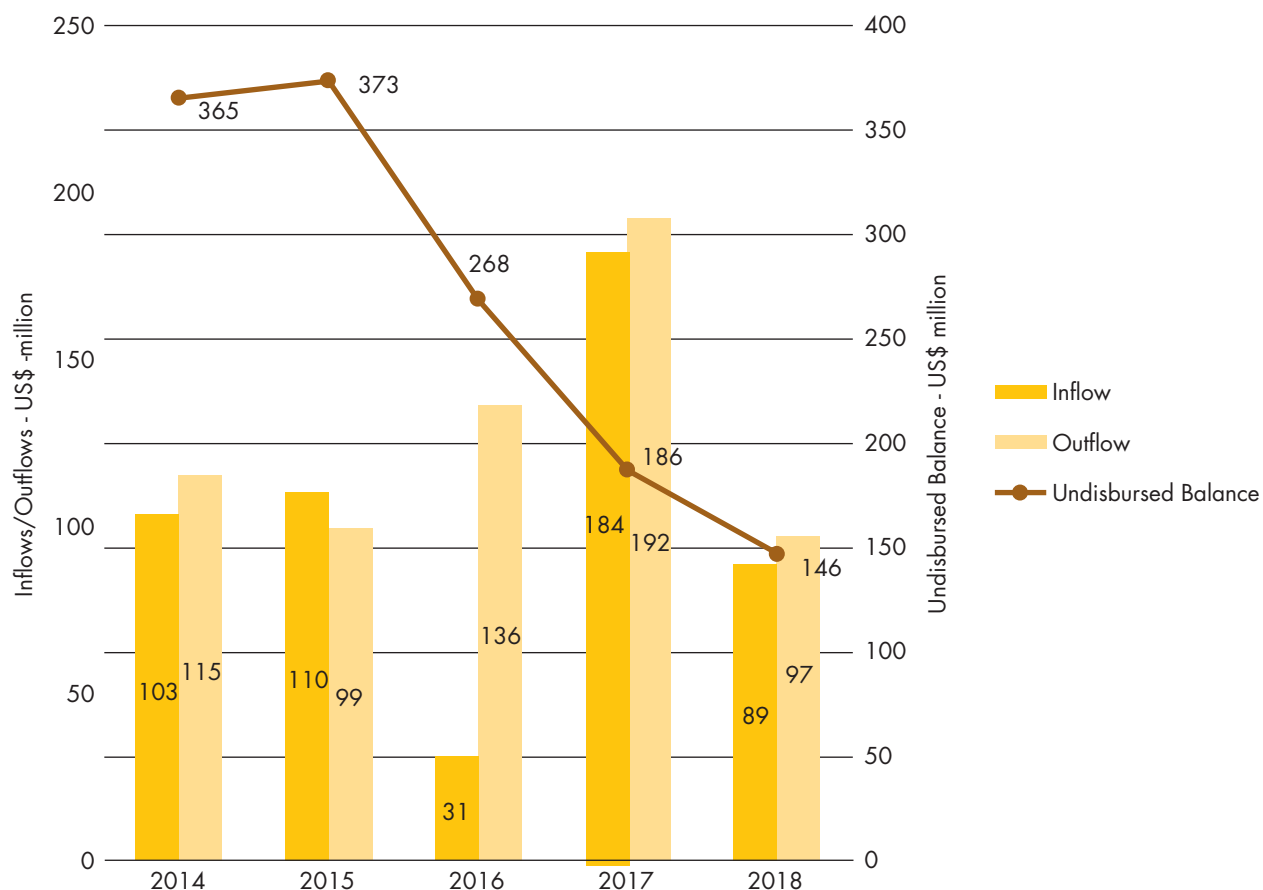


TABLE 1.1 Gross Contributions to PHRD Fund (\$ '000)

Program	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	Total	% of Total
TA Program	—	6.79	5.87	22.22	12.78	47.66	10
Multilateral Programs	58.14	29.26	13.08	106.25	67.21	273.93	55
Joint/Japan World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program	15.68	15.70	—	26.74*	—**	58.13	12
Japan-World Bank Partnership Program	2.16	0.43	0.37	4.53	0.46	7.95	2
PHRD Staff Grant Program	6.79	7.61	6.77	6.85	4.31	32.33	6
Other	16.32	48.42	0.67	14.23	—	79.63	16
Total	99.10	108.21	26.75	180.82	84.75	499.63	100

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

** Contribution to the Program was internal transfer rather than paid-in.

TABLE 1.2 PHRD Fund Program Disbursements, FY14–18 (\$'000)

Program	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	Total	% of Total
TA Program	22.84	28.88	21.49	19.53	22.98	115.71	53
Joint/Japan World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program	14.68	11.38	12.10	12.82	11.86	62.84	29
Japan-World Bank Partnership Program	4.21	2.06	2.22	1.62	5.78	15.89	7
PHRD Staff Grant Program	6.71	3.95	2.71	4.20	4.09	21.66	10
Other	1.49	0.55	0.10	0.02	—	2.17	1
Total	49.92	46.82	38.62	38.19	44.71	218.27	100

GoJ were not funded in FY18. These were the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program; Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management in Developing Countries; Quality Infrastructure Investment Partnership; Japan Social Development Fund – TICAD V. Funds were allocated to the following new programs, such as the Global Partnership for Education; Second Phase of the Scaling Up of Nutrition Investments; and Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency Fund. Details of allocations to these Multilateral Programs are provided in Table 1.3.

TABLE 1.3 Allocations from PHRD Fund to Non-PHRD WBG Programs in FY18

Program	Amount (\$, million)	% of Total Amount
Consultative Group to Assist the Poorest Development Fund (CGAP)	0.30	1
Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency Fund (CBIT)	1.67	3
Donor Funded Staffing Program (DFSP)	6.58	13
Global (MENA) Concessional Financing Facility (GCFF)	10.00	19
Global Partnership for Education Fund (GPEF)	0.72	1
Support to IAVI-Sendai Vector (IAVI)	2.00	4
Pandemic Emergency Facility (PEF)	17.50	34
Second Phase of the Scaling Up of Nutrition Investments (SUN)	8.00	15
Japan-World Bank Distance Learning Partnership-Phase III (TDLC III)	5.00	10
Trust Fund for Funding of Japanese Advisors in the Executive Director's Office	0.32	1
Total Transfers	52.08	100

FY18 PHRD TA Portfolio

The FY18 PHRD TA financial portfolio totaled \$88.17 million and included 50 operations. In FY18, the number of grants was higher than the previous fiscal year (39), but the total grant amount was higher in FY17 (\$135.84 million). The decrease is mainly because the average size of the grants in FY18 was smaller (\$1.74 million) compared to FY17 (\$3.49 million) due in part to the shift from investment operations to Analytical and Advisory Services. In FY18, the allocated grant amount for the Africa Region (AFR) was the highest among the six WBG operational regions, of which 63 percent was disbursed, as shown in Table 1.4.

TABLE 1.4 PHRD TA Grant Allocation and Cumulative Disbursement by WBG Operational Regions

Region	Number of Grants	Grant Amount (\$ million)	Cumulative Disbursement (\$ million)	Cumulative Disbursement (% of allocation)
Africa (AFR)	23	50.62	31.44	62
East Asia And Pacific	12	16.77	7.13	43
Europe and Central Asia	5	7.30	3.85	53
Latin America and Caribbean	6	10.20	4.85	48
Middle East and North Africa	1	0.50	0.33	66
South Asia	3	2.79	1.80	65
Total	50	88.17	49.40	56

Seven operations (valued at \$25.52 million) closed in FY18 with 91 percent of the approved allocation disbursed at closing. The specifics of the operations are outlined in Table 1.5. The results/lessons from these closed operations are provided in Sections 2-6.

TABLE 1.5 PHRD TA FY18 Closed Grants by Allocation and Cumulative Disbursement (in \$ million)

Grant Name	Country	Allocation (\$ million)	Cumulative Disbursement (\$ million)	Cumulative Disbursement (% of allocation)
ROUND 1: ROMANIA - Improved Policy-Making and Institutional Framework for Persons with Disability	Romania	1.72	0.53	31
Improving Resilience to Seismic Risk	Bhutan	1.29	1.29	100
Mainstreaming Inclusive Design and Universal Mobility in Lima	Peru	2.50	1.90	76
Irrigation and Watershed Management Project	Madagascar	12.66	12.09	95
Improving Food and Nutrition Security for Smallholder Farmer in Selected Areas of South Sudan-Additional Financing for Southern Sudan	South Sudan	2.70	2.70	100
Integration of Children with Disabilities into Mainstream Schools	Moldova	2.86	2.86	100
Kiribati Disaster Risk Management and Adaptation Project	Kiribati	1.80	1.80	100
Total		25.52	23.16	91

2. Africa Agriculture Productivity Enhancement Program – TICAD IV

Program Overview

TICAD IV highlighted the need for medium- to long-term interventions to enhance agricultural productivity, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), and the GoJ pledged to support the development of the rice sector in that region. The priority areas of support are:

Agriculture—Driver of Employment and Livelihoods in Sub-Saharan Africa

Agriculture is, by far, the largest contributor of employment and a critical source of livelihoods, accounting for 65-70 percent of the labor force in Africa. Agriculture and agribusiness account for nearly half of the Gross Domestic Product in Sub-Saharan Africa.

- Strengthening institutional and human resource capacity in rice production research, extension, and developing strategies and policies; and
- Scaling up and improving the effectiveness of rice production techniques.

The PHRD TA for the Africa Agriculture Productivity Enhancement Program was developed to execute the GoJ's commitment to these efforts in partnership with the WBG.

The \$76.16 million portfolio was allocated to seven operations as follows:

- \$35.0 million was provided for operations in four of the 13 Mano River Union countries that were badly affected by war and conflict (Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Guinea and Sierra Leone). Human resource capacity, infrastructure, and institutions related to agriculture development have been severely affected due to war and conflict. All four projects closed in FY17.

- \$14.25 million was provided as complementary financing for the International Development Association (IDA)-financed Tanzania Agriculture Sector Development Project. The Tanzania project closed in FY17.
- Madagascar received \$12.66 million for increasing rice productivity in four irrigation areas. This project closed in FY18.
- Mozambique received a grant of \$14.25 million to develop its irrigation strategy and related institutions. This project closes in early FY19.



PHRD Photo Library - Provided by TILs

Sierra Leone - Sustainable and Efficient Health Financing and Service Delivery: Project Launch Meeting

ACHIEVING DEVELOPMENT RESULTS

BOOSTING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY IN AFRICA

In Mozambique and Madagascar:

30,036 smallholder beneficiaries,
about 44 percent female

13,429 producers adopted at least one
new technology introduced by the projects

20 technologies demonstrated
under two projects

In Madagascar:

8,349

water users

provided with
new/improved
irrigation and
drainage services

Improved basic
seed production

capacity through
strengthened research
capability

Increased resilience

to weather-related
shocks with the
establishment
of seed banks

In Mozambique:

14 Irrigation Organizations able to
recover at least 90 percent of the Operation and
Maintenance costs

1,175 hectares equipped with irrigation
and drainage infrastructure and operational in
the rice business line

In four Mano River Union
countries (Côte d'Ivoire,
Guinea, Liberia and Sierra
Leone) and Tanzania:*

1 million direct beneficiaries | 42 percent female

383,900 hectares of farm land
cultivated with improved technologies

14 new technologies
demonstrated

504,935 smallholder
producers adopted at
least one new technology

*PHRD TA grants amounting to \$35.0 million were provided to four Mano River Union countries in the third phase of the West Africa Agricultural Productivity Program. These projects closed in FY17. The Tanzania Complementary Financing for the Agriculture Sector Development Project (\$14.25 million) also closed in FY17.

Africa Agriculture Productivity Enhancement Program: FY18 Results

This section describes the performance of the two remaining operations, PROIRRI: Sustainable Irrigation Development for Rice Production in Mozambique and Madagascar: Irrigation and Watershed Management Project. The financial details of the program are provided in Annex 3.

Mozambique: PROIRRI Sustainable Irrigation Development for Rice Production Project (TF010214)

Grant Amount: \$14.25 million (co-financing IDA \$59.98 million)

The development of irrigation is one of the priorities of the Government of Mozambique as the country is endowed with more than 30 million hectares of arable land with significant agroecological diversity. Three of the 15 hydrogeological basins, highlighted by the National Irrigation Strategy, are covered by the project. The National Irrigation Institute has benefited from the institutional and capacity-building activities to support its policy, strategic and operational mandates. The project also supported the preparation of legislation for irrigation associations and the National Irrigation Plan, both approved by the Government of Mozambique.

The project development objectives are to increase the amount of agricultural production that is sold and enhance farm productivity through new or improved irrigation schemes in the provinces of Manica, Sofala, and Zambezia. The PHRD TA grant supports the Rice Business Line of the project relating to: (i) strengthening the institutional capacity and promoting participatory irrigation development and management; (ii) financing the irrigation infrastructure and the enabling infrastructure, such as electricity and flood protection; (iii) providing catalytic funding for the project beneficiaries in the form of cost-sharing grants to support production costs; and (iv) providing resources for effective project management, coordination, and monitoring and evaluation. The project's revised closing date is September 28, 2018.

The amount co-financed by the PHRD grant is about 24 percent of the project's revised cost of \$59.98 million. Results achieved as of the end of FY18, compared to project completion targets, are shown in Table 2.1.

TABLE 2.1 Mozambique: PROIRRI Sustainable Irrigation Development for Rice Production Project Results, FY18

Results Indicators	Results	Target at Completion
Average rice crop yield (metric ton/ha) in areas developed with irrigation where farmers have received training and are using new technologies promoted under the project	3.0	4.0
Average cropping intensity of rice-based systems (%)	1	1.5
Increase in proportion of rice production sold (%)	57	75
Direct project beneficiaries (in number)	6,779	6,000
Direct female beneficiaries (% of total)	52	33
Irrigation organizations supported by the project able to recover at least 90% of Operation and Maintenance costs	14	32
Area equipped with irrigation and drainage infrastructure and operational in rice business line (in hectare)	1,175	1,700
Number of technologies demonstrated by the project	14	9

Madagascar: Irrigation and Watershed Management Project (TF016875)

Grant amount: \$12.66 million

PHRD TA Funds Leveraged the WBG’s Engagement in the Rice Sector in Madagascar

At the TICAD IV meeting in May 2008, the Government of Japan, in association with the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa, launched the Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD) to support rice development activities in Africa. Funding for the CARD initiative included \$80 million being channeled through the WBG-administered PHRD TA Program to support Africa rice research and productivity development efforts. Availability of PHRD TA funds created an opportunity to leverage the WBG’s existing engagement in Madagascar’s rice sector during a critical period when other sources of funding were scarce. Accelerated development of the country’s rice sector was expected to have widespread and significant impacts on the well-being of millions of Malagasy, particularly those in the poorest and most vulnerable households, who spend the largest share of their income on food.

The project development objective was to ‘increase rice productivity in selected irrigation sites and their surrounding watersheds.’ Another underlying goal of the project was to stabilize the rice output, which was severely affected by the volatile weather in Madagascar, and was declining due to the deteriorating irrigation infrastructure. This second goal would be obtained by rehabilitating selected irrigation schemes (without these activities, the yield was expected to decrease from its baseline level). The project closed in FY18.

A significant achievement of the project was the increase in rice yield by 13.4 percent at project completion compared to the baseline yield of 3.66 tons per ha. The noteworthy yield increases are due to project activities that improved access to seed and the adoption of improved technologies. Further yield increases are expected with the full operation of irrigation facilities.

Furthermore, with the completion and operationalization of the rehabilitated irrigation systems and the initiation of the watershed management activities, yield fluctuations due to volatile weather/droughts will be reduced. These latter two activities would ensure more stable on-farm irrigation water supply, improved land management, and reduce farmer's vulnerability to droughts, thus contributing to improved longer-term yield and production performance.

Table 2.2 provides the results achieved at project completion.

TABLE 2.2 Madagascar: Irrigation and Watershed Management Project Results, FY18

Results Indicators	Results	Target at Completion
Project beneficiaries	23,257	20,261
Female beneficiaries (% of total)	35	41
Average yield per ha in irrigated rice production in project intervention irrigation sites (in metric tons)	5.42	4.26
Area cultivated with improved technologies and/or inputs provided through sub-projects (in ha)	2,120	2,540
Number of farmers adopting improved agricultural technology promoted by the project	6,810	7,250
Number of technologies demonstrated in the project areas <i>(Technologies included seed production and improved rice systems)</i>	6	3
Area provided with new/improved irrigation or drainage services (in hectare)	6,326	5,390
Number of water users provided with new/improved irrigation and drainage services	8,349	4,470

The project's inter-related outcomes include:

- **Access to inputs, such as rice seeds, fertilizers and insecticides improved**, as corroborated by the beneficiaries. About 73 percent of surveyed Producer Organizations that benefited from the project noted a clear improvement in their access to inputs. The demonstration effect created by the project led to more sustained demand by project beneficiaries for improved inputs, which in turn encouraged private entrepreneurs to set up input dealerships. Beneficiary Producer Organizations also noted an increased number of input dealerships and reduced distance to input suppliers.
- **Access to high-quality seeds and resilience to weather-related shocks increased** with the establishment of seed banks.
- **Basic seed production capacity in rice enhanced** as a result of strengthening the research capacity.
- **Six improved rice-growing practices were disseminated** in the project areas. Farmers adopted improved technologies on 33 percent of their cultivated land, which is relatively high in the region.
- **Institutional, organizational and technical support provided** to Water User Associations helped them to become operational.

3. Disaster Reduction and Recovery Program

Program Overview

The Disaster Reduction and Recovery (DRR) Program is focused on strengthening the disaster resilience of countries prone to natural hazards, such as earthquakes, flooding and tropical cyclones in Asia and the Pacific Island countries. About 44 percent of the PHRD TA for this program was allocated to four of the most natural disaster-prone Pacific Island countries. The program seeks to improve early warning systems and implement a strong knowledge and learning agenda to improve awareness and build disaster risk management capacity.

The FY18 portfolio included five operations totaling \$11.25 million, of which \$7.24 million was allocated for three Pacific Island countries prone to natural hazards. Two operations amounting to \$3.09 million closed in FY18 with 100 percent of allocation disbursed at closing.

ACHIEVING DEVELOPMENT RESULTS

IMPROVED DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT; BETTER RESILIENCE

Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Plans developed and operationalized at local and national levels in **Kiribati, Timor-Leste and Solomon Islands.**

Integrated disaster risk information and reduction measures in urban planning and land-use policies in **Kiribati, Timor-Leste and Bhutan.**



In Solomon Islands:

7 resilient investments, such as, community shelters, rainwater tanks, foundation raising for protection from flood, completed

Project-financed emergency radio communication system

disseminated early warning messages during the December 2016 earthquake.

In Bhutan:

6 seismic stations constructed, seismic sensors installed and **20 earthquake intensity meters** installed; database was developed on earthquake hazards in the country.

Sustainability of project outcomes likely through:

Department of Geology and Mines is working with one partner to add **eight more seismic stations** across the country and with the Ministry of Information and Communications to **improve network stability** for data and information sharing and dissemination.

The country is working with the UNDP to **carry out vulnerability assessments** of two districts and geo-referencing of buildings.

JICA is building on the project development outcomes with Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development technical cooperation to **enhance the seismic resilience of historic buildings** in the country.

In Timor-Leste:

31,445 direct beneficiaries, **41 percent female**

719 officials and community members

trained on community-based Disaster Risk Management

Disaster Risk Management Plans

prepared and implemented at "Suco" level.

Disaster Risk and Recovery Program: FY18 Results

This section provides a brief description and achievements of the three active and two closed projects (\$11.25 million) in the FY18 portfolio. Annex 4 provides the financial information on the portfolio.

Bhutan: Improving Resilience to Seismic Risk (TF014121)

Grant Amount: \$1.29 million

The objective of the project was to improve the understanding of earthquake risk in Bhutan as well as opportunities and challenges associated with risk mitigation. The project closed in July 2017.

Table 3.1 provides the results of the project at closing against the agreed indicators of performance.

TABLE 3.1 Bhutan: Improving Resilience to Seismic Risks Project Results, FY18

Results Indicators	Results	Target at Completion
Construction of seismic monitoring stations (in number)	6	6
Inventory of representative building technologies in 20 districts (in number)	10	20
Creation of a database with available information on earthquake hazards in the country (Yes/No)	Yes	Yes
Development of guidelines for new construction and strengthening of existing traditional buildings (Yes/No)	Yes	Yes
Survey of rammed earth buildings (Yes/No)	Yes	Yes

Satisfactory completion of the following activities contributed to the achievement of the project development objective:

- Workshop on seismic monitoring network and use of seismic data for building codes in Bhutan was a building block to strengthen the working relationship between the Department of Geology and Mines (DGM) and other institutes to enhance research activities.
- Training on basic retrofitting conducted for selected engineers from all 20 districts. Training on vulnerability assessments also completed for selected engineers in 6 districts.
- Satisfactory progress with the retrofitting of four buildings.
- General Guidelines for Improved Seismic Resilient Construction Techniques for Rammed Earth Structures in Bhutan completed and follow up training completed for nominated engineers from all 20 districts.
- 145 engineers and technicians trained on retrofitting of public buildings; 86 engineers trained on earthquake vulnerability assessments; and 14 engineers trained on the use of Non-Destructive Testing tools.

Bhutan: Vulnerable to Earthquakes

Bhutan is located in the eastern part of the Himalayas where the Indian and Eurasian tectonic plates collide, making Bhutan highly exposed to seismic risks. The 2009 and 2011 earthquakes, with magnitudes of 6.1 and 6.9 respectively, caused severe damage to homes, public building, critical infrastructure and cultural heritage sites. The financial cost of the damage was about \$76.46 million. Studies show that future earthquakes with higher magnitudes are likely.

- The Contingency Plan for Thimphu Thromde and the Manual for Non-structural Mitigation for Safer Schools completed.

There were some positive unintended outcomes of the project.

- Opportunities were created for different departments within the government to build on and further strengthen capacities. For instance, the Central Observatory Systems for seismic stations for the Bhutan National Earthquake Monitoring Network, which is connected with six seismic stations, can be further expanded with additional stations so that the network will cover the country. The Department of Culture (DoC) is carrying out further detailed field tests on rammed earth structures based on the findings of the project.
- The project helped to enhance coordination among the technical agencies working on seismic resilience—DGM, DoC and the Department of Engineering Services, the lead engineering department for traditional structures and risk reduction.
- The project laid the groundwork for establishing research institutes. The DoC established the first Research Institute for Traditional Structures in the country.
- The Department of Disaster Management collaborated with district governors and mayors on better understanding of the basic concepts of disaster risk management. This partnership with local government leaders helped the Department of Disaster Management to carry out DRM activities in the local government jurisdictions.

The positive outcomes of the project are likely to be sustained through government efforts with support from other development partners.

- The DGM is working with one partner to add eight more seismic stations across the country. It is also working with the Ministry of Information and Communications to improve network stability for data and information sharing and dissemination.
- The Department of Engineering Services is working with the UNDP to carry out vulnerability assessments of two districts and geo-referencing of the buildings.
- JICA is building on the project development outcomes with Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development technical cooperation to enhance the seismic resilience of historic buildings in the country.

LESSONS

The following lessons can help with the design and implementation of similar projects.

Implementation Monitoring: This was one of the first projects that focused mainly on seismic risk and implementation was carried out by four agencies working on different aspects of seismic resilience. It was a challenge to monitor the different activities carried out by the four agencies effectively and ensure coordination. The lesson from this experience is that it is important to have appropriate implementation support for multi-agency involvement.

Procurement Arrangements: While lumping contracts can facilitate procurement and contract management of small works, it is not always the most effective strategy. Lumping contracts for four different project sites made it difficult to manage labor and materials by one contractor and caused completion delays.

Kiribati: Disaster Risk Management and Adaptation Project (TF011448)

Grant amount: \$1.80 million

The objective of the project was to improve the resilience of Kiribati to the impacts of climate change on freshwater supply and coastal infrastructure. Project components included:

- Improving water resource use and management through: reduced leakage in existing systems, increasing yield from rainwater harvesting, improving asset management and strategic planning by local agencies in water and coastal engineering, and developing a methodology for community engagement to underwrite future management of water reserves
- Increasing coastal resilience through the implementation of both hard and soft mitigation solutions, including seawalls, mangrove planting, and beach nourishment
- Strengthening capacity to manage the effects of climate change and natural hazards by supporting the Strategic Risk Management Unit in the Office of the President and other responsible agencies as they develop and implement a national coastal management policy framework. Supported efforts also include engaging technical ministries, subnational authorities, and communities in the preparation and funding of locally-managed adaptation plans.

Republic of Kiribati at Risk

The country comprises a group of 33 Pacific islands and home to about 100,000 people. There is only one 23 km long road in Kiribati. The country sits, on average, only six feet above sea level. Scientists predict that at some time in this century, the islands may become uninhabitable as ocean levels rise due to climate change.

The project was implemented in collaboration with the \$10.7 million Kiribati Adaptation Project III that strengthened the government's capacity to design and implement adaptation measures in response to pressing climate-related and natural hazard issues. The PHRD TA project closed in FY18 with 100 percent of the allocated grant amount disbursed. Table 3.2 shows the results achieved at project closing.

TABLE 3.2 Kiribati Disaster Risk Management and Adaptation Project Results, FY18

Results Indicators	Results	Target at Completion
Volume of potable water saved through reduced leakages and wastage (cubic meter/day)	645	190
Volume of potable water provided from new rainwater harvesting systems (cubic meter/day)	5.7	6.1
Volume of potable water provided from new groundwater sources (kilo liter/day)	22	21
Length of coastline protected (kilometer)	1.37	1.2
Coastline asset condition assessment completed and documented for all major non-government assets along the South Tarawa coastline (as % of shoreline)	100	100
Population, for which Locally Managed Adaptation Plans are developed, finalized and being implemented (as % of population)	31	33
Community-led resilience sub-projects completed (percent)	100	80
National Key Performance Indicators on Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management are developed, applied and reported	Yes	Yes

Satisfactory completion of the following project activities contributed to the achievement of project development objective:

- **Three shoreline protection works on South Tarawa, combined with mangrove planting activities in nine outer islands, completed.** These works contributed to the protection of 1.37 kilometers of coastline, exceeding the project target of 1.2 kilometers.
- **Community-based mangrove management plans are being implemented** to ensure the sustainability of the coastal protection measures, and seawalls are part of the Ministry of Infrastructure's coastal asset management system.
- **36 community adaptation grants** provided from the Resilience Fund on 12 islands (in the Gilberts Group) with construction of 43 rainwater tanks in 11 communities completed. Another 46 community-led resilience sub-projects were in final stages of completion at project closing.

An important lesson from project implementation experience is the importance of engaging with community. There is a need to engage with communities in a meaningful manner for the design of interventions, capacity building on long-term operation and maintenance of investments, and approaches to mitigate logistical difficulties in implementing activities.

Solomon Islands: Increasing Resilience to Climate Change and Natural Hazards (TF012391)

Grant Amount: \$2.73 million

The objectives of the project are to: (i) integrate climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction across the recipient's sectors; (ii) improve climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction information and communication; and (iii) increase the resilience of rural communities to climate change and natural hazards. The project is expected to close in FY19.

Project achievements, so far, have been modest, but improving:

- The 2017 National Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRM) and its operational arrangement finalized and rolled out in three provinces.
- Funding received from the Australia Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade to support provincial governments and communities to develop their DRM plans and form respective disaster committees.
- Works to establish a fiber link between the data center divisions and central organization of disaster management started.
- Completion of 7 resilient investments, 6 near completion and 12 in construction stage.
- The emergency radio communication system installed under the project was used to disseminate early warning messages during the earthquake of December 2016.
- Completion of 7 community sub-projects and the remaining 18 are under various stages of implementation.

Timor-Leste: Building Climate/Disaster Resilience along the Dili-Ainoro and Linked Road Corridors (TF018187)

Grant Amount: \$2.7 million

The project aims to build the capacity of district, sector agencies, and communities around the Dili-Ainoro and linked road corridors for community-based disaster risk management. The closing date of the project was extended by 12 months to October 2018 due to internal crisis. The pace of project implementation accelerated in FY18 with the project surpassing all the targeted project development objective indicators. (See Table 3.3)

TABLE 3.3 Timor-Leste: Building Climate/Disaster Resilience Along the Dili-Ainoro and Linked Road Corridors Project Results, FY18

Results Indicators	Results	Target at Completion
Direct project beneficiaries	58,700	49,311
Female beneficiaries (as % of total)	49	25
Officials and community members trained in community-based DRM (in numbers)	835	780
DRM plans prepared at "Suco" level	25	25
Community-based DRM pilots implemented at "Suco" level	47	30

Project outputs include: 6 culverts built; 8 drainage areas improved; 8 slopes stabilized; 6 evacuation roads improved; 2 evacuation centers built; 6 emergency water supply systems installed; and 7 school roofs strengthened to withstand windstorm.

Philippines: Preparation of a Program Towards Sustainable Flood Management in the Greater Metro Manila Area Project (TF018661)

Grant Amount: \$2.73 million

The objective is to prepare priority projects identified by the flood management master plan to improve flood management and resilience in and around Metro Manila. This operation has three main activities: (i) design of flood protection works in the Upper Marikina River; (ii) development of flood forecasting and early warning system for the Greater Metro Manila Area; and (iii) development of institutional arrangements for sustainable flood management. This operation is expected to close in FY20.

Implementation progress has been modest due to institutional limitations. In FY18, technical consultants were recruited to prepare the feasibility study and subsequently design the selected option for flood management improvement in the Marikina flood plain.

4. Disability and Development Program – An Innovative and Challenging Program

Program Overview

The focus of the pilot projects in the PHRD TA Disability and Development (D&D) Program is to formulate appropriate policies and development interventions to provide direct benefit for persons with disabilities. Tackling issues related to different kinds of disability is a new area of development intervention in key sectors, such as transport infrastructure and children's education. In the design of transportation infrastructure projects, very little attention is given how persons with disabilities benefit from and use this infrastructure. Implementing agencies are often not familiar with the social and economic issues associated with a physical disability. Other challenges include the social stigma associated with disability. Parents of children with disabilities are often reluctant to send them to school, in part because of this social stigma. In addition, educational institutions may not employ teachers trained in inclusive education and schools are not typically designed to accommodate children with physical disabilities. This program aimed to initiate measures to address these challenges. Some of the pilot activities contributed to better understanding of these issues. One important implementation lesson is that it takes time to build awareness about these issues.

The program includes five projects with total allocation of \$12.83 million in the FY18 portfolio. Three projects (\$7.08 million) closed in FY18 with 74 percent of the allocated amount disbursed at closing. One project (\$2.9 million) is under implementation in FY18 and one is pending activation.

ACHIEVING DEVELOPMENT RESULTS

INTEGRATING DISABILITY ISSUES IN DEVELOPMENT POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

2,288 beneficiaries
(men, women and children)



In Moldova:

205 children with disabilities were able to enter mainstream schools

682 school professionals in pilot schools are now trained to work with children who have special education needs.

In Jamaica:

384 people with disabilities found jobs after completion of training

416 children prepared for entering schools with the help of physiotherapy, speech therapy and adaptive aids

In Romania:

The project contributed to the development of the **new national strategy** – *A Society Without Barriers for People with Disabilities, 2016–2020* – for Romania to implement the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (ratified through Law 221/2010). Romania has committed to operationalize the psychosocial assessment by 2020.

In Peru:

This project is one of the **first initiatives** in Peru to address the mobility needs of people with disabilities in consultation with stakeholders (persons with disabilities, local elected officials and members of civil society).

The **design of ramps and other measures** for easy access to buses and buildings around “Plaza Dos de Mayo” in Lima were made in consultation with stakeholders; the awareness and knowledge generated is contributing to the mainstreaming of inclusive design and universal accessibility issues.

Four tools

were developed to help the disabled community engage in:

INFRASTRUCTURE

PLANNING

IMPLEMENTATION

MANAGEMENT

Disability and Development Projects: FY18 Results

This section describes the projects in the FY18 portfolio and highlights of the results achieved. Financial information on the portfolio is provided in Annex 5.

Jamaica: Social and Economic Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities (TF014258)

Grant amount: \$2.9 million

The project development objectives are to: (i) increase the employability of poor persons with disabilities (ages 18–36); and (ii) improve the service delivery of special education needs for poor children with disabilities between the ages of 0–6 years. The project is expected to close in early FY19.

Overall, the project results for three of the four indicators have exceeded the completion targets. Table 4.1 shows the results as of FY18 compared to the project completion targets.

TABLE 4.1 Jamaica: Social and Economic Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities, Project Results, FY18

Results Indicators	Results	Target at Completion
Number of persons with disabilities who receive employment after completion of classroom training	384	300
Persons with disabilities trained under the project who have gained employment within 12 months after completion of training under the project (%)	12.48	40.00
Percent of poor children (0-6 years) with disabilities in Early Stimulation Program show improved readiness for school	47.27	40.00
Number of persons with disabilities who completed skill training	95.00	80.00

Highlights of project achievements in the areas of employment benefits, children benefiting from different therapy, and the Management Information System are presented below:

- 416 children benefitted from physiotherapy, speech therapy and adaptive aids, helping to prepare them for going to school.
- Lessons learned from previous training rounds informed design improvements in subsequent rounds. For example, literacy and numeracy training were made mandatory due to the low literacy and numeracy skills among beneficiaries.
- A Labor Market Study was completed, and the data and draft report shared with key stakeholders.
- A web-based Management Information System for the Early Stimulation Program completed and operational.

Activities related to capacity building are likely to be sustainable. For example,

- The organizations involved in the delivery of training under the project have developed their capacity and are well positioned to mobilize funding to continue the training programs.
- Training organizations that participated in the project have developed their capacity to follow-up with the graduates to monitor their employment status.
- The parenting program is sustainable since a curriculum was developed and Extra Sensory Perception training staff shadowed the training facilitators so they would be able to deliver training. Furthermore, the parents have formed support groups to provide mutual support. The government has budgeted for a speech therapist and physiotherapist in Extra Sensory Perception.

Moldova: Integration of Children with Disabilities into Mainstream Schools (TF014855)

Grant amount: \$2.86 million

The project development objective was to demonstrate, through pilot activities, that local governments could successfully apply national policies that promote integration of children with disabilities into the mainstream education system. The grant financed 20 pilot sub-projects to adapt mainstream schools and to educate teachers and parents. The project closed in FY18.

The perception survey conducted at the end of 2017 showed that the overall satisfaction level for the activities supported by the project increased on average by 20% from the base year (2015). Table 4.2 shows project results at closing and completion targets.

The unintended outcomes of the project are:

- Local governments could successfully apply national policies that promote integration of children with disabilities into the mainstream education system.
- Children with disabilities and/or diverse education needs are identified and assessed in the schools that participated in its activities.
- Leveraged funding from the WBG-financed project that will build on the experiences of this project in mainstreaming inclusive education.



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Jamaica - Social and Economic Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities: Participants in the Family and Parenting Program role playing proper customer service with a facilitator.

TABLE 4.2 Moldova: Integration of Children with Disabilities into Mainstream Schools, FY18 Results

Results Indicators	Results	Target at Completion
Decreased share of people who think that children with disabilities should not go to mainstream schools	Parents: 22%; Children: 18%; Parents of children with disabilities: 22%; Children with disabilities: 28%	Decrease in baseline values: Parents: 31%; Children: 40%; Parents of children with disabilities: 15%; Children with disabilities: 18%
Improved readiness for integration of children with disabilities as measured by a decrease in percentage of target group that believe their schools need further improvements in infrastructure for inclusion	School Directors: 20%; Teachers: 30%; Parents of children with disabilities: 60%	20% decrease from baseline values; School Directors: 95%; Teachers: 90%; Parents of children with disabilities: 100%
Number of children with disabilities benefiting from mainstream schools	205	Increase from baseline figure: 173
Number of pilot sub-projects implemented	20	20
Number of school professionals in pilot schools trained to work with children who have special education needs	682 (482 teachers; 62 school managers; 37 teacher assistants; 17 psychologists and speech therapists; 12 medical assistants and 72 representatives of social assistance)	300



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Moldova - The Social Theater aimed to change the attitude of people in the community towards children with disabilities to make schools more accessible to them.

LESSONS LEARNED

- Policy environment has a fundamental effect on the implementation and outcome of inclusive education projects. There must be strong commitment from national and local governments, as was the case in Moldova.
- Design of inclusive education programs has to be tailored to local contexts and delivered by local experts familiar with the country context and issues.
- When students with disabilities and/or diverse educational needs are enrolled in mainstream schools, it is important to focus on the accessibility of the schools. This project supported materials development, training of core school staff and some civil works to renovate schools to make these institutions accessible. However, the appropriateness of the transportation infrastructure was overlooked. Consideration should be given to special forms of transportation for children with disabilities and investments in paved roads to reach schools may be considered for similar projects.

Peru: Mainstreaming Inclusive Design and Universal Mobility in Lima (TF011295)

Grant Amount: \$2.5 million

The development objective of this innovative project is to improve the Municipality of Lima's capacity to mainstream the needs of persons with disability in the planning and implementation of urban pedestrian and public transport infrastructure. The project closed in December 2017.

This project is one of the first initiatives in Peru to address the mobility needs of peoples with disabilities and has received significant attention from civil society, local elected officials, and the potential beneficiaries. The pilot focuses on the design and construction of ramps and other equipment for easier access to buildings and buses.

The outcome of this pilot project has been positive, despite substantial delays in project implementation due to changes in the city's administration. Completed activities at project closing included a diagnostic study of potential interventions and pilot locations, as well as, preliminary designs. These activities incorporated an innovative participatory process, featuring a steering committee that includes persons with disabilities, as well as multiple public workshops.

The Mainstreaming Inclusive Design and Universal Mobility in Lima Project incorporates the best international practices in the renovation of the urban environment of Plaza Dos de Mayo square. The importance of this project is crucial—it was the first time that an intervention linked to transport infrastructure in Lima was carried out with consideration of and the contribution of those who have more to say on the subject: the groups of people with disabilities.

Performance Indicators and Results

Indicator 1: Improvement in the accessibility and disabled-friendly quality of the walking facilities in the pilot project, particularly near public transport stations.

- 0.25 points for the planned facilities around the selected pilot site (Plaza 2 de Mayo station of the Metropolitano BRT) being highly rated by the stakeholder group (including disabled people) - **Achieved**

- 0.25 points for finalization of designs of these planned facilities according to the participatory process - **Achieved**
- 0.50 points for the implementation of these planned facilities - **Ongoing**

Indicator 2: Number of urban transport interventions in Metropolitan Lima with an inclusive design.

- Existing or future stations of the Metropolitan BRT to include improved universal accessibility features. **Result achieved**
- Upgrading the surrounding of existing stations of the Metro Line 1 (elevated rail) to improve sidewalks, pedestrian crossings, ramps, and elevators. **Result partially achieved**
- Designing the new Metro Line 2 (subway) with full universal accessibility features including elevators, escalators, appropriate signage and surfaces, pedestrian crossing and signals. This work partially achieved. **Result partially achieved**



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Peru - PHRD grant provided access for persons with disabilities to access the Metropolitan Station.



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Peru - PHRD grant funded a pedestrian traffic island level with the vehicular lanes in the surroundings of the Honorio Delgado Station.

Indicator 3: Number of mechanisms/tools developed to help the disabled community engage in infrastructure planning, implementation and management. This indicator is based on the following:

- Demonstrating an innovative and participatory design process with training seminars and forming a consultative committee of disabled persons and other stakeholders. **Result partially achieved**
- Selecting priority locations and universal accessibility interventions using a multi-criteria process and multiple workshops. **Result partially achieved**
- Preparing context-specific final designs to be implemented in at least one pilot site. **Result achieved for one pilot site (Plaza Dos de Mayo station of the Metropolitan BRT)**
- Replication of the above tools/design for other stations of the Metropolitan BRT system. **Result achieved**

The final designs for the pilot implementation around “Plaza Dos de Mayo” have also been completed in consultation with stakeholders, and the awareness and knowledge generated is contributing to the mainstreaming of inclusive design and universal accessibility issues in Lima.

Romania: Improved Policy Making and Institutional Framework for Persons with Disability (TF010417)

Grant amount: \$1.72 million

The project development objective is to assist Romania's Ministry of Labor, Family, Social Protection, and the Elderly in developing more effective protections for persons with disabilities through improved disability assessments and better information for policy-making purposes. The project closed in October 2017.

The project development objective was consistent with the Country Partnership Strategy for Romania (2014-2018). The third pillar of the strategy emphasizes social inclusion and discusses the challenges faced by vulnerable groups, including people with disabilities, and highlights the need to address these challenges.

Achievement of Project Development Objective (PDO)

At completion, there was significant progress in developing harmonized criteria, but limited progress in developing and implementing new business processes.

- **A detailed set of harmonized criteria was developed**, but several actions have to be taken before this can be made operational, including: (i) approval by the government; (ii) approval of new legislation and operational procedures; and (iii) an analysis of Action IV of the national strategy, which includes integrated and inter-institutional measures on operationalizing the psychosocial assessment, has to be carried out.
- **There has been modest progress with the development of business processes.** The project aimed to address these processes and institutional arrangements, but in the end, there was limited analysis and discussion about the issue, mainly because this was a political decision.
- **Modest progress was made to reduce application costs for beneficiaries by 15 percent compared to the existing system.** Some improvements occurred due to (a) improved web communications (which reduced some visits to the offices for questions and clarifications) and (b) improvement in the information technology infrastructure of the National Authority for People with Disabilities. Application cost reductions for beneficiaries should occur when the new harmonized criteria and business processes (including e-government) become effective.

The project contributed to the development of the new national strategy – *A Society Without Barriers for People with Disabilities, 2016–2020* – for Romania to implement the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (ratified through Law 221/2010). Romania has committed to operationalize the psychosocial assessment by 2020. The convention provides a framework for public policy development and modernization practices, tools and methods of support in the community, leading to full participation of people with disabilities in society. Through the strategy, Romania is committed to mobilize the resources needed to eliminate barriers so that no person with disabilities should be discriminated against, marginalized, excluded or abused, and their choices and aspirations should be respected.

The revision and harmonization of the certification criteria for persons with disabilities, especially psychosocial criteria, supported by this project, is a critical measure to move away from the medical approach toward a modern method that supports the social inclusion of persons with disabilities. The national strategy has aligned its action plan to European Union funds, allowing projects to receive funding through the Human Capital Operational Program. Funding is available for disability social assistants working in integrated teams at the local level and for training social assistants working with persons with disabilities under the ongoing EU programming period. These projects will be implemented up to 2023 and form part of the disability agenda and national commitments.

Some key policy and operational lessons learned include:

- Ensure technical champions exist both at the level of the ministry and relevant departments to support the disability agenda
- Engage a wider group of stakeholders to promote the disability agenda and the needs of persons with disabilities actively
- Ensure adequate implementation capacity early in the project and allocate resources accordingly
- Define delegation mechanisms in project management

5. TICAD V* – Agriculture and Rural Access to Energy Supply Program

TICAD V—Focus on Food and Nutrition Security

Agriculture supports the largest amount of private economic activity in Africa, and it is by far the largest generator of employment and source of livelihoods. Recognizing this, empowering farmers as mainstream economic actors is a key objective of the TICAD process. TICAD V focuses on food and nutrition security and strengthening resilience of households and communities to cope with national disasters and climate change. Efforts in this regard encompass support for climate-smart agriculture and adoption of new technologies and techniques. Support for women farmers and producers is a priority.

Overview

The objective of this program is (i) to build institutional capacity and knowledge base of small and marginal farmers in Africa to reduce vulnerability, deliver services and improve household food production and consumption; and (ii) increase the delivery of modern energy services in rural communities of fragile and conflict states in Africa. Within this framework, the grants focus on supporting investments and activities in the priority areas of nutrition-sensitive agriculture and rural energy.

The FY18 portfolio comprised five projects amounting to \$13.08 million, of which \$3.38 million (26 percent) has disbursed. The Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture portfolio comprised four operations amounting \$10.38 million. The South Sudan project closed in FY18. The Rural Energy portfolio comprised only one project in Madagascar, the implementation of which started in late FY18.

*Tokyo International Conference on African Development

ACHIEVING DEVELOPMENT RESULTS

IMPROVING NUTRITION-SENSITIVE AGRICULTURE IN AFRICA

6,692 households

producing at least two new types of food (for example, fruits, vegetables, animal products) in **South Sudan** and **Cameroon**.



4,305 households

using improved food processing and cooking techniques in **South Sudan** and **Cameroon**.

2,518 women directly benefited from nutrition sub-projects, particularly through equipment to reduce arduousness of their work in **Cameroon**.



6,000 households

reported increased dietary diversity in **South Sudan**.

Support to Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture and Rural Energy Access

It is now widely acknowledged that agricultural development is an entry point for improving human nutrition, while at the same time, agricultural investments targeted toward smallholder farmers are more likely to succeed if they address human capital constraints due to malnutrition. This section describes the performance of the operations under this program in FY18. The program portfolio comprises five operations, of which one closed in FY18.

Cameroon: Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture and Capacity Building for Small and Marginal Farmers (TF0A1906)

Grant Amount: \$2.7 million (PHRD provided additional financing to the IDA-financed \$100 million Cameroon Agriculture Investment and Market Development Project)

This grant is expected to contribute to the overall development objectives of the IDA-financed operation, which aims to support the transformation of low productivity, subsistence-oriented cassava, maize and sorghum subsectors into commercially-oriented and competitive value chains in four agroecological areas of the country. Specifically, the PHRD grant operation will focus on improving nutritional status of the target beneficiaries through:

- Building institutional capacity and knowledge base of small and marginal farmers to reduce vulnerability
- Implementing investments for improved household food production and consumption
- Building capacity of the government agencies to implement the nutrition agenda.

In addition, the PHRD grant will generate knowledge on the impact of nutrition-oriented interventions for the beneficiaries, which has not been well documented to date.

The expected development outcome of the grant is increased dietary diversity among women and young children. The principal intermediate indicators are: (i) the number of households that benefit from increased and diversified food production through investments provided by the project and (ii) the number of households reporting improved knowledge of nutrition. The achievements of this operation are shown in Table 5.1.

Cameroon: Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture and Capacity Building for Small and Marginal Farmers Project Positively Benefitted Women

Women beneficiaries expressed that the PHRD-financed project had a transformative impact on their lives with the following:

- Incidence of waterborne diseases (diarrhea, dysentery) decreased due to access to clean drinking water
- Their incomes diversified due to agricultural diversification and small-scale agricultural processing from the equipment received
- Incidence of malnutrition and related diseases, such as kwashiorkor and stunting, decreased among children due to access to better-balanced food ratios
- Participating women's groups are joining forces to increase their savings and undertake joint or individual investments to increase their agricultural production

TABLE 5.1 Cameroon: Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture and Capacity Building for Small and Marginal Farmers PHRD: FY18 Results

Results Indicators	Results	Target at Completion
Number of households producing at least two new types of food (for example: fruits, vegetables, animal products)	2,192	1,080
Number of households using improved food processing and cooking techniques	1,805	540
Number of women benefiting directly from nutrition sub-projects, particularly through equipment to reduce arduousness of women’s work⁴	2,518	1,350



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BEFORE



AFTER

Cameroon - Mekas-Mbele water point before and after PHRD intervention



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BEFORE



AFTER

Cameroon - NDOM (Littoral region) before and after PHRD intervention

⁴ Equipment aimed at reducing the arduousness of manual labor includes tools for transport (tricycle), food processing (cassava, cereals, legumes) and milk, drying (cassava, fish, fruit and vegetables). PHRD grant provided access to clean drinking water by constructing 30 water points for 30,000 households. Ten have been completed to-date and the remaining are under construction.

Democratic Republic of the Congo: Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture and Capacity Building of Small and Marginal Farmers (TF0A3316)

Grant amount: \$2.7 million (PHRD provided partial Co-financing of the Regional Great Lakes Integrated Agriculture Development Project, P143307, \$225.0 million)

The development objectives of the IDA-financed Regional Great Lakes Integrated Agriculture Development Project are to: (i) increase agricultural productivity and commercialization in targeted areas in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and improve agricultural regional integration; and (ii) provide immediate and effective response in the event of an eligible crisis or emergency. The PHRD TA complements the IDA-financed project and targets the most vulnerable groups, particularly small and marginal farmers (especially women) to improve their access to nutritious food production, including vegetables, horticulture and/or dairy and small animal husbandry food for both consumption and market. The PHRD TA operation is expected to contribute to the following priority areas of the main project:

- Building capacity of small and marginal farmers (especially women) to organize themselves effectively
- Improving food production, including vegetables, horticulture and/or dairy and small animal husbandry food both for consumption and market
- Providing an institutional platform for testing of new technologies, seeds and farming methods, sales methods, and community-to-community extension and services

The grant was declared effective in March 2018 and was in early implementation in FY18.

Niger: Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture and Capacity Building (TF0A7627)

Grant amount: \$2.25 million (PHRD provided additional financing to the IDA-financed Third Community Action Project, \$20.0 million)

The PHRD grant is an integral part of the third phase of the IDA-financed Community Action Program (CAP-3). The CAP, which is a national program, seeks to reduce poverty through initiatives aimed at improving food security, raising the income of rural producers, and increasing, securing, and diversifying food production. The PHRD-funded activities focus on nutrition work in two regions (Maradi and Tahoua).

The PHRD focuses on increasing production of vegetables and fruits, including bio-fortified crops, such as beans and sweet potatoes. Female producers are expected to use the limited space available for production of a range of fruits/vegetables, improving access to a variety of micronutrient-rich foods to accompany the bio-fortified crops. It is expected that production increases will contribute to better nutrition of infants and their mothers.

The priority areas/components funded under the grant include:

- (i) Build the capacity of women's producer groups, certify land ownership of the women's groups, and support the establishment and functioning of water management committees

- (ii) Fund local investment to implement small-scale irrigation works, the pumps, and related agricultural production
- (iii) Provide standard management and monitoring and evaluation; provide communication/training on improved household nutrition based on the expected increased production of fruits and vegetables

The expected outcome of grant-financed activities is increased dietary diversity among women and young children.

Improving Food and Nutrition Security for Smallholder Farmers in Southern Sudan (TFOA1813)

Grant Amount: \$2.7 million (PHRD provided additional financing for the Emergency Food Crisis Response Project, IDA \$9.0 million; other trust funds, \$17.73 million)

The development objective of the IDA-financed project was to support adoption of improved technologies for food production and storage and provide cash or food to eligible beneficiaries in South Sudan. The objective of the PHRD TA grant was to strengthen nutritional outcomes for already-existing project beneficiaries who had been supported to increase production of staples. The PHRD TA activities were to help increase production and consumption of foods of high nutritional value (legumes, fruits, vegetable, small livestock production) by selected farmers and vulnerable households in South Sudan and build institutional capacity to support nutrition-sensitive agriculture. The project supported the creation and strengthening of smallholder farmer groups for production purposes and the adoption of production, processing, preparation and consumption practices that are requisite to improving nutritional outcomes for smallholder farmers and their families, while building capacity for better nutrition outcomes. The project closed in FY18.

TABLE 5.2 South Sudan: Improving Food and Nutrition Security for Smallholder Farmers in Southern Sudan: FY18 Results

Results Indicators	Results	Target at Completion
Households reporting an increase in the number of foods produced under the project (in number)	4,500	1,800
Households that report an increased household dietary diversity (in number)	6,000	1,900
Households using improved food processing and storage methods and facilities (in number)	2,500	1,550
Households adopting healthy eating practices and using essential nutrition practices (in number)	2,781	1,650
Number of agriculture professionals reporting an increased understanding of their role in improving nutrition and integrated nutrition activities in their work	40	120
Number of joint activities and meetings involving nutrition and agriculture/food security coordination mechanisms	8	5

Rural Access to Energy Supply Program

The focus of this program is the development of off-grid electrification with distributed generation technology (Solar Home Systems) and demand-side management activities. It also supports deployment of off-grid energy services, such as, improved cook stoves and pico-Photovoltaic products (e.g., solar portable lanterns with phone chargers) in areas where the electric grid lines are unlikely to be extended in the foreseeable future.

The FY18 portfolio included one grant (\$2.73 million), but others are in the preparation pipeline. The grant objectives and description of the activities are described below.

Second West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Project (SWIOFish2) in Madagascar (TF0A4588)

Grant amount: \$2.73 million (The PHRD provided Additional Financing to IDA [\$74.0 million] and Global Environment Facility [\$6.42 million])

The SWIOFish2 complements the first ongoing SWIOFish Project operating in Comoros, Mozambique and Tanzania. The project aims to increase the economic, social, and environmental benefits of South West Indian Ocean countries from sustainable marine fisheries, particularly in Madagascar. Improved fisheries management and greater involvement of communities and the private sector, and increased contribution to economies are necessary to prevent further loss of ecosystem services.

The project aims to strengthen the financing, coordinating, and knowledge exchange mechanism initiated through the first project of the series, SWIOFish1. The project activities would target core governance and productivity challenges in Madagascar, remove critical constraints to sustainable business and private investment, bring part of the offshore fisheries economy within country economies, and add value through regional collaboration.

The objective of the project is to improve the management of selected fisheries at regional, national and community levels and to increase access by targeted fishers to alternative livelihood activities. Specifically, the PHRD TA grant will focus on:

- Access to off-grid energy, through the installation, operation and maintenance of off-grid electrification equipment and off-grid energy services, for rural fishing communities to support increased productivity and the pre-electrification strategy
- Carry out pilots to test equipment for better management, enforcement and monitoring, and safety at-sea in the fisheries sector
- Provision of technical assistance to encourage knowledge transfer, develop local skills, and create partnerships among stakeholders to help develop and establish the use of innovative, sustainable, and renewable forms of energy for priority fishery communities

The PHRD TA was declared effective in March FY18 and was in early implementation in FY18.

6. Universal Health Coverage (UHC) Program-Accelerating Progress Toward Achieving UHC

Overview

The PHRD Universal Health Coverage (UHC) Program aims to provide development assistance within the framework of the joint World Bank-Japan UHC Initiative that builds on the recommendations of Ise-Shima G7 Summit to promote UHC in developing countries. The fundamental premise is that everyone should have access to the health services they need without financial burden. Within this framework, the PHRD is providing an enabling environment for people to lead healthy and productive lives and supporting countries to build more equitable societies and improve their fiscal performance.

Pandemic preparedness was identified as a critical gap in health systems in Africa. The Ebola crisis in 2014-15 demonstrated the urgent need for African countries to strengthen pandemic preparedness as a core element of UHC, and as an integral part of health systems. Under the leadership of the GoJ, pandemic preparedness became a special theme for the IDA 18 replenishment with the goal of sustaining the momentum created by the Ebola crisis and strengthening disease surveillance and response capacity. The PHRD TA *Pandemic Preparedness Program* aims to assist governments to develop and implement pandemic preparedness plans through provision of Advisory and Capacity Building Services, in collaboration with World Health Organization (WHO). The total amount allocated for this program is \$25.0 million.

Under the UHC theme, the program provides:

- Analytical and Advisory Services to help low- and middle-income countries to develop and implement strategies and capacities to adopt, achieve and maintain UHC
- Policy and technical assistance to promote UHC in prioritized countries

The program focuses on countries with high potential to improve policies and promote UHC. It will facilitate innovations and leveraging of large initiatives to promote scalable impact. In addition, the program will increase collaboration with the GoJ stakeholders and other development partners through joint review of UHC and sharing of global and country experiences.

The PHRD UHC Program was launched in FY16 with the approval of four Advisory Services and Analytics (ASA) grants for four countries. In FY18, the UHC portfolio included 27 ASA operations (\$16.32 million) covering 26 countries. Fifty-two percent of ASA grants were approved for countries in Africa region. Eleven grants are approved for the ten priority countries identified in the UHC program.

ACHIEVING DEVELOPMENT RESULTS

ACCELERATING PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING UHC



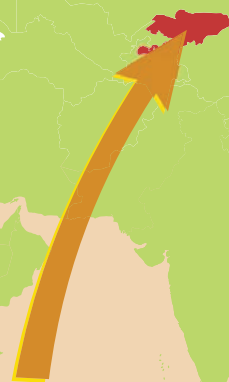
Protocols and tools developed for a **study on Ebola** to strengthen human resources for health in **Guinea**



Health included in the **Brazil Public Expenditure Review**



Review of Public Finance Management (PFM) arrangements in health completed for discussions with Government of **Kyrgyz Republic** to help with pursuing efficiency gains through improvements in PFM



In **Kyrgyz Republic**, **draft reports were prepared** on the status of the State Benefit Package and hospital payment system and a review of international experiences in Public-Private Partnership was completed to inform a policy brief

Universal Health Coverage Program Portfolio

The FY18 portfolio comprises 27 Advisory Services and Analytics (ASA) grants amounting to \$16.32 million. Of which \$3.44 million was disbursed as of June 30, 2018. The average size of these grants is about \$604,481. Annex 6 provides the financial details. The list of grants approved in FY18 is provided in Annex 7.

Implementation status and progress towards the achievement of the development outcomes of the seven of these UHC grants are described below.

Kyrgyz Republic: Towards a More Sustainable and Effective UHC in Kyrgyz Republic (TF0A3156)

Grant Amount: \$0.47 million

The high-level objective of the grant is to improve the sustainability and efficiency of UHC reform in Kyrgyz Republic. The proposed ASA will inform the new health sector strategy and World Bank key country engagement documents to equip the government to develop its new health sector strategy in the areas of: (i) refining the State Guarantee Benefit Package; (ii) public financial management; and (iii) Public Private Partnership (PPP).

Implementation progress as of FY18 included the following:

- Draft reports on the status of the State Guaranteed Benefit Package and hospital payment system prepared. The next step is to finalize the report and agree with the health insurance fund and Ministry of Health and follow up with recommendations.
- Review of PFM system in health conducted and the report under preparation. The next steps include discussing the findings with the health insurance fund and Ministry of Finance and agree on options going forward.
- Review of international experiences in Public-Private Partnership completed and a policy brief will be prepared.

Brazil: Aging and Health in Brazil (TF0A3058)

Grant Amount: \$0.50 million

The objective of this ASA is to inform the formulation of healthy aging policies that promote the delivery of health and long-term coverage services that respond to the needs of an aging population and increase the efficiency and sustainability of public spending. Among other activities, the medium-term fiscal implications of Long-Term Coverage and aging will contribute to the health section of the ongoing Public Expenditure Review (PER) in Brazil.

Specifically, the analytical work/study and accompanying consultative process will:

- *Inform policy formulation:* The Ministry of Health is currently reviewing its 2003 Elders' Bill of Rights. National experts advising the government on revision of the policy will be consulted in the development of case studies to ensure maximum relevance. The consultative process will offer an opportunity for key policymakers to engage with international experts to discuss global solutions to problems like those faced by Brazil.

- *Generate knowledge:* Considering the recent economic slowdown, the Ministry of Finance has intensified its efforts to create fiscal space by enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of public spending. In response, the Brazil Country Management Unit is conducting a PER. The health section of the review will be one of the deliverables of the current task.
- *Strengthen policy implementation:* The case studies will focus on implementation of age-friendly health and Long Term Care delivery services. The consultative process will include practitioner-to-practitioner exchanges to support the translation of policy into effective implementation.

The first phase of the implementation of the analytical work/studies included in the grant was completed in FY18:

- The PHRD-funded work on health informed the Brazil PER
- A report on cancer in Brazil was prepared and discussed with the Federal Ministry of Health and the state of Bahia
- The Ministry of Health is receiving expert advice on revising the 2013 Elder's Bill of Rights.

Guinea: Post-Ebola Human Resources Health Strengthening TA (TFOA3236)

Grant Amount: \$0.50 million

The objectives of the ASA are to: (i) build evidence to inform ongoing and future policies and reforms to strengthen Human Resources for Health (HRH), particularly in the areas of support under the Ministry of Health's (MoH) Health System Recovery Plan, (2015-2017); and (ii) provide technical assistance to develop a Post 2017 Human Resources for Health Strategy. The results of the activities under this ASA will inform policy dialogue related to some of the key Human Resources for Health challenges facing the country.

Implementation of the activities is on track and expected to be delivered in FY19. Progress as of FY18 includes:

- Protocols and tools developed for a study on Ebola
- Ethical approval on the tools obtained
- Client training on collection and data entry completed
- Three large representative surveys of health workers and patients launched

Guinea-Bissau: Health Sector Diagnostics (TFOA4392)

Grant Amount: \$0.50 million

The development objective of this ASA is to inform government policies on an effective response system to address the collapse of critical social services in the short term and a more resilient system in the longer term. The government is expected to develop the policy recommendations that would help build a more resilient system and to expand health coverage for the poor. This TA aims to fill a gap in knowledge to support the Government of Guinea-Bissau

in continuing to expand basic service delivery and to develop a sustainable strategy to improve resiliency to crises in the future.

Implementation progress as of end FY18 includes the following activities:

- Service Delivery Indicators survey initiated, and data collection is expected to be completed by end of FY18
- Health Labor Market Situation Analysis started: review of the international experiences completed, and mapping of existing labor force survey instruments started
- Assessment of demand-side constraints to access health services started and preliminary results presented to key stakeholders (MoH, United Nations agencies, bilateral development partners and civil society organizations); the second wave of data collection will be completed in early FY19.

Lesotho: Supporting the Development of an Integrated Health Care Delivery System (TF0A5929)

Grant Amount: \$0.45 million

The development objective of this analytical activity is to improve the efficiency of the health-care system in Lesotho through better quality healthcare at district hospitals and creating new knowledge to inform evidence-based health financing policy. The task will consist of two components: (i) Strengthening Quality at District Hospitals for essential care by improving frontline knowledge, skills and performance; and (ii) Conducting a set of analytical work that would inform sectoral policy and strategies.

IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS OF THIS ANALYTICAL ACTIVITY IS ON TRACK.

- *Quality improvement program.* Through TA by the University of Pretoria and the Ministry of Health to eight district hospitals enrolled in the Performance-Based Financing (PBF) scheme, incentives are now more focused on clinical processes and skills while capacity of frontline workers is strengthened by innovative methods using mannequins and vignettes. The eight district hospitals and Queen Mamohato Memorial Hospital (QMMH) showed significant progress in the reduction of institutional maternal mortality. Hospital staff attended quality training organized by the University of Pretoria and have institutionalized regular quality reviews in hospitals. Data collection has improved, and hospitals conduct regular mortality reviews and audits to learn how to improve maternal care management and referrals. It is proposed to expand the quality improvement scheme to health centers next fiscal year.
- *Public health financing support.* The grant has supported the preparation, dissemination and update of the PER on Health including Lesotho. It has financed a series of follow-up studies recommended by the PER on Health including: (a) Budget Prioritization Analysis; (b) Absorption Capacity of the MoH of Lesotho Budget (Understanding the Procurement Process); and (c) Supporting Institutionalization of the PBF Scheme in the Health Sector in Lesotho.
- *PBF institutionalization.* Support was provided to the institutionalization of the PBF scheme, namely for streamlining the verification system, and preparing an initial action plan with government officials that will lead to the incorporation of the PBF scheme using government systems.

- **Health PPP support:** Patient Referral Analysis from District Hospitals to QMMH and benchmarking analyses of the QMMH performance were conducted. Several supervisor support visits to the hospital were also conducted. Management approved a joint Implementation Plan between International Finance Corporation and the World Bank.
- **Policy Brief.** As a key dissemination tool, the overall work program will be supported by a policy brief capturing the findings to improve health system efficiency in Lesotho. This activity is ongoing.



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Lesotho - Training of Master Trainers for Skill Development Program on Maternal and Newborn Health, HIV/AIDS and TB.

Zimbabwe Health Financing and Human Resources for Health Reforms Technical Assistance (TFOA6609)

Grant Amount: \$0.45 million

The overarching goal of the Health Sector TA is to provide advisory and analytical services to the Government of Zimbabwe (GoZ) to inform health sector policy after 2015. This ASA aims to fill a knowledge gap and to inform World Bank policy dialogue and interventions in Zimbabwe as the Bank supports the GoZ in its efforts towards UHC. It is expected that the GoZ will adapt and implement policy recommendations while developing and implementing health financing and HRH strategies toward UHC.

IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

This TA was approved in November 2017. Activities have been implemented over the course of the past 12 months, but were affected by the political instability in the country in 2018, travel restrictions to the country, as well as the social and economic crisis.

Component 1. Health Financing and HRH: Status of deliverables of the three outputs is provided below:

- Output 1 (Completed): *A Paper on “Utilization of health care and burden of out-of-pocket health expenditures in Zimbabwe: Results from a National Household Survey”* has been completed and published in the peer reviewed journal, *Health Systems and Reforms*. The paper examines the utilization of health services and level of financial risk protection of Zimbabwe’s health system.

- Output 2 (On-going) *Resource allocation analysis in the health services areas to improve efficiency and prioritization of resources within the health sector*: This activity synthesizes locally available evidence, and in the absence of local data, uses international data to assist policy makers to make important decisions on health services prioritization, using a Health Intervention Prioritization tool (HIPtool).
- Output 3 (Completed): *Mapping of HRH surveys, reports, policies and analytic tools in Zimbabwe*. The HRH mapping was shared with government and development partners in Zimbabwe.
- Output 4 (planned): *Functional review of the Ministry of Health and Child Care structure* to analyze administrative structures of donors and the government and identify options for realignment of management/support structures, focusing on enhancing efficiency in service delivery.

Component 2: Operational Research on Result-Based Financing (RBF)

- Output 1: Review of RBF Indicator and Price Review (on-going; expected completion in May 2019)
- Output 2: Urban Voucher (on-going; expected completion in May 2019)

Component 3: Capacity building for stakeholders in Zimbabwe to implement health financing, HRH and other UHC-related reforms.

- Output 1 (completed): Health Interventions Prioritization Tool Training: In-country capacity building activities on the Health Services Prioritization Tool targeting the Departments of Health Information Systems, Non-Communicable Diseases, Family Planning, Maternal and Child Health, HIV and AIDS, Malaria and Central Hospitals.

DRC Health Financing Reform for UHC (TF0A6560)

Grant Amount: \$0.45 million

The development objective of this analytical work is to inform government health financing policies through the improvement and strengthening of the information base for decision-making. The activities include: (i) Development of analytical documents on health financing to inform health policies aimed to achieve progress towards UHC; (ii) Analytical work related to PFM in health to inform policy dialogue with the government and provide recommendations for increased efficiency in the sector; and (iii) Capacity building on UHC for key stakeholders in DRC to disseminate and share knowledge generated from the ASA work so as to ensure implementation of recommendations.

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS:

The analytical work on PFM and fiscal space are ongoing and expected to be completed by early 2019.

The objectives and the expected outcomes of the other nine UHC country programs approved in FY18 are shown in Table 6.1.

The FY18 portfolio approved \$9.0 million for 11 operations in 10 UHC priority countries. (Table 6.2)

TABLE 6.1 UHC Operations Approved in FY18: Grant Amount, Objectives and Expected Outcomes

Country: Name of the Program	Grant Amount in \$ million	Project Development Objectives (PDO)	Expected Outcomes
Philippines-Health Financing Review and Systems Strengthening Project	0.50	To support the Government of the Philippines (GoP) to achieve the goals of the Aquino Administration's Kalusugan Pangkalahatan - UHC program.	Provision of options that will enable the GoP to identify appropriate policy and regulatory reform measures needed to achieve inclusive and sustainable expansion in health coverage and the government is enabled to effectively implement the (new) policy directions identified in the updated Health Financing Strategy.
India-Nursing and Midwifery Skills Development and Employment Strategy Project	0.50	Contribute to the development objectives of the overall programmatic ASA which is to support the generation of evidence and improved implementation capacity for central and selected state UHC Initiatives in India.	The Government of India and the two selected state governments are informed about the critical constraints and policy options to improve the quality and effectiveness of skills development and employment strategy for nursing and midwifery cadre and the associated community health workers. Specifically, the expected outcomes are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improved effectiveness and integration of nursing and midwifery training in community-based primary health care teams at the Sub-Block level in Madhya Pradesh. 2. Enhanced regulation of the quality of pre-service nursing education in public and private sectors, and identification of key actions to improve the quality of nursing graduates in Punjab. 3. Identification of new areas for investing in and regulating higher nursing skills development to meet the changing demand for health care, including the increase in chronic diseases and mental health.
Egypt-Community Health Worker Program (CHWs' Role in UHC)	0.50	To inform government policies to strengthen the public health service delivery systems as it relates to community health workers.	The government is expected to develop and adopt policy recommendations to create an inclusive health service delivery system that would be financially sustainable and accessible to all.

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TABLE 6.1 UHC Operations Approved in FY18: Grant Amount, Objectives and Expected Outcomes (*Continued*)

Country: Name of the Program	Grant Amount in \$ million	Project Development Objectives (PDO)	Expected Outcomes
Turkey-PHRD Grant on Sustainability of UHC in Turkey	0.45	To inform government policies on: (i) the drivers of the political economy behind the success of the first phase of the Health Transformation Program leading to expanding universal health coverage in Turkey; and (ii) innovative purchasing and payment modalities for healthcare to safeguard sustainability of UHC in the context of the rising burden from Non-Communicable Diseases.	The Government of Turkey is expected to implement the policy recommendations that would inform the Ministry of Health's new Strategy Document which will cover 2017-2021 policy and help the preparation of the second phase of Health Transformation Program (HTP).
Peru-ASA for Peru Health System Reform	0.45	To inform Government of Peru's policies towards its vision of transforming its service delivery model towards UHC.	The government conceptualizes the new service delivery model towards UHC and identifies measures to improve efficiency such that the public-sector response to the ongoing demographic and epidemiological transition and efficiency of spending is improved.
Swaziland-Strengthening Capacity in Health Financing and Hospital Governance and Management in Swaziland Project	0.45	To undertake studies and analytical work to inform government policies in the areas of: (i) health financing, with special focus on strategic purchasing; and (ii) governance and management at facility-level, with emphasis on Hospital Governance and Management (HGM).	The government is expected to develop and implement health financing and hospital governance and management reforms and policy recommendations that would help strengthen attainment of UHC in Swaziland. Specifically, the expected outcomes are: (i) strengthened knowledge base in health financing and strategic purchasing; (ii) strengthened knowledge base in HGM; (iii) improved framework for the government to manage mission hospitals; (iv) drafting of policy for PPPs by the Government; (v) government to draft policy for HGM; (vi) strengthened evidence base and more timely decision making processes by the government.

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TABLE 6.1 UHC Operations Approved in FY18: Grant Amount, Objectives and Expected Outcomes (*Continued*)

Country: Name of the Program	Grant Amount in \$ million	Project Development Objectives (PDO)	Expected Outcomes
Liberia-Improving Health Financing Efficiency in Liberia	0.45	To inform government policies in the areas of health financing efficiency and strategic purchasing. The government is expected to adapt the health financing efficiency and strategic purchasing policy recommendations that would help support Liberia's efforts towards UHC and strengthen the overall health systems.	Contribute to the government's establishment of an efficient and functional UHC system and next steps towards implementation of UHC and development of the Liberia Health Equity Fund. This will generate policy-relevant information for the government's use to improve service delivery, healthcare quality, health financing efficiency, and health facility as well as county health team functionality.
Malawi-Nutrition-Sensitive Service Delivery Indicators	0.35	To generate evidence on the quality of health and nutrition services in Malawi to inform the implementation of the Health Sector Strategic Plan II, the National Multisectoral Nutrition Policy, and the overall national vision to achieve UHC.	The expected result(s) of this ASA are: (i) new evidence and baseline data on health and nutrition service delivery generated; (ii) policy recommendations formulated to enhance implementation of national priorities in health service delivery and nutrition; (iii) policy dialogue on health and nutrition service delivery enhanced.
Madagascar: Health System Support for UHC	0.35	To inform the Government of Madagascar's UHC agenda by strengthening the evidence base on financing as a contribution to the development of a prioritized UHC action plan and ensuring a participatory policy dialogue process.	Support the government and the development partners in developing a health financing plan that identifies the key financing priorities in the short and medium term to progress towards the objectives of the UHC; Inform the implementation of the first phase of the new HNP IDA Program and design of the subsequent phases as well as other government and development partner programs.

TABLE 6.2 PHRD TA UHC Program Operations in Ten Priority Countries Approved in FY18: Grant Amount, Development Objectives and Expected Outcomes

Country: Name of the Program	Grant Amount (\$ million)	Program Development Objectives	Expected Outcome
Sudan Health Systems Strengthening	0.50	To assist the government to understand the challenges and find options for strengthening health systems to achieve UHC, with emphasis on the health of the poor.	Inform government policies that would contribute in making nutrition services available for mothers and their children in Sudan as part of its efforts in expanding access to essential health services and recommend multi-sectoral approaches to address priority nutrition problems that reflects a gradual and phased rolling out of interventions from a pilot region to broader regions.
Sierra Leone: Sustainable and Efficient Health Financing and Service Delivery in Sierra Leone	1.00	Contribute to the PDO of the overall programmatic ASA that is to support the Government of Sierra Leone's efforts towards building an equitable and resilient health system.	Contribute towards sustainable and efficient health financing in Sierra Leone by informing the design and implementation of health reforms regarding: health financing, service delivery and multi-sectoral approaches for improved health outcomes and building capacity for strengthening health financing and service delivery systems and pandemic preparedness.
Kenya-Health Systems Strengthening for UHC	1.00	To support the Government of Kenya's efforts towards UHC, through analytical and advisory work to inform policies related to pandemic preparedness and monitoring and evaluation systems for UHC.	Provision of policy options and recommendations in the two priority areas (i) strengthening pandemic preparedness; and (ii) strengthening Monitoring and Evaluation systems for UHC which the government is expected to adapt and inform its efforts towards UHC including the development of a multisectoral pandemic preparedness plan and integration of routine and non-routine Health Information Systems.
Haiti-ASA on Universal Health Coverage and Pandemic Preparedness in Haiti	1.00	To inform Government of Haiti's policies and plans related to (i) moving towards UHC, and (ii) strengthening preparedness capacity and national coordination for pandemic risk reduction through analytical and advisory work.	The government institutes' recommendations provided through the ASA inform the formulation of appropriate frameworks and plans for: (i) achieving UHC; and (ii) strengthening pandemic preparedness.

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TABLE 6.2 PHRD TA UHC Program Operations in Ten Priority Countries Approved in FY18: Grant Amount, Development Objectives and Expected Outcomes (*Continued*)

Country: Name of the Program	Grant Amount (\$ million)	Program Development Objectives	Expected Outcome
Vietnam-Programmatic ASA for Health Project	0.50	Contribute to the PDO of the overall programmatic ASA, which is to influence the development and implementation of health-related policies and programs related to these strategic directions.	Areas of the health system where there is potential for efficiency gains are identified, assessing the magnitude of those gains (where possible), and identifying how, in a select sub-set of these areas, spending on activities with low-returns can be freed up and reallocated to those with greater returns. With the intention that stakeholders have better knowledge of the sources of inefficiencies in the health sector and the government increasingly considers efficiency as a relevant outcome when assessing health sector policy and investment proposals and takes concrete steps to improve efficiency in the health sector, in line with (at least some of) the recommendations made.
Vietnam-Strengthening Pandemic Preparedness	0.50	The objective of this activity is to provide analytical and advisory services to the Government of Vietnam to implement key recommendations of the Joint External Evaluation and, in so doing, strengthen pandemic preparedness. The specific objectives of this activity are to: (i) improve overall preparedness and coordination of capacity for pandemic risk reduction, and (ii) strengthen management of specific priority sources of zoonotic and pandemic risk.	Increased capacity to deal with pandemic threats including: Improved cross-sectoral coordination and cooperation to address epidemic outbreaks; Improved (selected) core International Health Regulations (IHR) capacities of the government staff at different levels in response to the recommendations of the Joint External Evaluation; Increased utilization of pandemic preparedness tools in the decision-making process of governments; Improved readiness to address specific areas of pandemic or zoonotic risk.
Afghanistan-Health Programmatic ASA	1.00	To inform the Government of Afghanistan's policies and plans related to: (i) moving towards universal UHC, and (ii) strengthening preparedness capacity and national coordination for pandemic risk reduction through analytical and advisory work.	Strengthen performance management to improve efficiency, equity and quality of health services, strengthen critical components of the whole health system particularly to improve quality of care and health security, increase and sustain health financing, and deepen community engagement in health.

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TABLE 6.2 PHRD TA UHC Program Operations in Ten Priority Countries Approved in FY18: Grant Amount, Development Objectives and Expected Outcomes (*Continued*)

Country: Name of the Program	Grant Amount (\$ million)	Program Development Objectives	Expected Outcome
Myanmar-Strengthening Pandemic Preparedness in Myanmar	0.50	<p>To inform the Government of Myanmar’s policies and plans related to strengthening preparedness capacity and national coordination for pandemic risk reduction through analytical and advisory work in three selected activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) situational analysis, review of existing preparedness plans and identification of stakeholders to support the update of the national preparedness plan (b) developing recommendations for costing a national preparedness plan and financing options (c) strengthening capacity to implement a national pandemic preparedness plan 	Myanmar’s preparedness capacity at the national and state/regional levels for pandemic risk reduction enhanced; Animal and human health systems and preparedness planning and coordination improved to address public health threats in Myanmar
Senegal-Support to UHC and Pandemic Preparedness	1.00	To inform Senegal’s Government UHC agenda by providing analytical and advisory services to: (i) monitor progress of Senegal to reach UHC and health-related Sustainable Development Goals and (ii) strengthen capacities, especially on coordination, for pandemic emergency response.	UHC comprehensive analytical reports on financial protection, health outcomes and equity to inform evidence-based reforms regarding the Universal Health Insurance policy (to make it more efficient, strengthening its impact for the poorest, targeting underprivileged groups/regions, etc.); analytical reports will inform policies on strengthening coordination and multisectoral and emergency management such that Senegal will implement its pandemic preparedness plans in a coordinated manner (one planning process and monitoring and evaluation system with all sectors and partners involved).

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TABLE 6.2 PHRD TA UHC Program Operations in Ten Priority Countries Approved in FY18: Grant Amount, Development Objectives and Expected Outcomes (*Continued*)

Country: Name of the Program	Grant Amount (\$ million)	Program Development Objectives	Expected Outcome
Ghana-Universal Health Coverage	1.00	To support the Government of Ghana to accelerate progress towards UHC by providing analytical and advisory support to inform reforms on health financing and pandemic preparedness.	Ghana National Health Insurance Scheme business and sustainability plan developed and policies for systematic pandemic preparedness in Ghana improved
Cambodia-Strengthening Progress towards UHC and Pandemic Preparedness	1.00	To inform the Royal Government of Cambodia’s policies and plans related to: (i) moving towards UHC, and (ii) strengthening preparedness capacity and multisectoral coordination for pandemic risk reduction through analytical and advisory work.	Improved coordination and cooperation at national and sub-national levels to address epidemic outbreaks; increased capacity to mobilize sustained domestic and external funding for preparedness; improved understanding of gaps and opportunities to implement a people-centered integrated services; increased government financing for nutrition interventions through mainstream health platforms; and improved community engagement for health service delivery and risk preparedness and response.

7. Performance and Results with Improved Monitoring and Evaluation Program

Overview

The objective of the Performance and Results with Improved Monitoring and Evaluation (PRIME) Program is to ensure availability of timely quality data on key indicators to inform policy actions, evidence-based decision-making at the national and local levels and monitoring the progress of the targeted sector programs and projects. This objective will be achieved through providing customized support to ministries of agriculture, health and urban development together with relevant ministries and/or municipal agencies to enhance their Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) systems and capacity (while strengthening their ownership).

The FY18 portfolio included six grants amounting to \$7.78 million. Two grants (\$3.60 million) were approved for Agriculture and four grants (\$4.18 million) for Health, Nutrition and Population (HNP) priority areas. The operations are at very early stages of implementation.

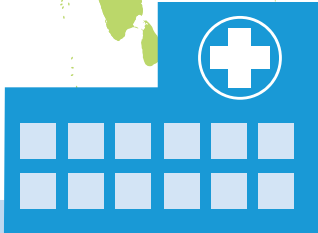
ACHIEVING DEVELOPMENT RESULTS

IMPROVING PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION PROGRAM

Average of 88% timely submission of Health Monitoring and Information System (HMIS) reports in **Democratic Republic of the Congo; Cambodia, Kenya, and Lao PDR**

41 out of the targeted 200

health centers directly entering data in the District Health Information System in **Lao PDR**



In Kenya, **84 percent** of the facilities are submitting complete District Health Information System (DHIS) reports

Performance and Results with Improved Monitoring and Evaluation Program—Progress

The following sections describe the implementation progress of some of the operations in each of the three focus sectors: Agriculture, Health, Nutrition and Population and Urban Development.

Agriculture

The FY18 portfolio included two operations (\$3.6 million) in the Agriculture sector. The implementation progress of these operations is provided below.

Armenia: Second Community Agriculture and Resources Management Project – Capacity Building of the Armenian Ministry of Agriculture (TFOA4449)

Grant amount: \$1.8 million

Development Rationale: The PHRD support for Armenia’s Ministry of Agriculture is its demonstrated commitment to policy reform, its awareness of the need to improve its capacity for policy analysis and policy formulation, and its recent efforts to strengthen its capacity for monitoring and evaluation. The outcome of this support would be strengthened government ownership of the policy process.

The objective of this operation is to strengthen Armenia’s monitoring and evaluation capacity and systems to enable it to carry out evidence-based agriculture policy analysis and formulation. The operation consists of the following components:

- Capacity building for evidence-based policy making analysis and formulation including a staff training program for capacity building
- Skills building for survey design and analysis
- Specific economic evaluations
- Information technology support and database management
- Technical assistance

In FY18, the operation was in early implementation.

Vietnam: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development M&E Capacity Building for Agriculture Restructuring (TFOA5252)

Grant amount: \$1.8 million

The objective of the grant is to enhance M&E capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) and selected Departments of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARDs) to monitor progress of the Agricultural Restructuring Plan (ARP). The main project beneficiaries are the ARP Permanent Office, including its staff located at MARD, and DARD staff of the selected provinces participating in the project. The main components of the project are: (i) Support to the development of ARP M&E indicators and M&E system; (ii) Capacity and institutional strengthening on ARP M&E implementation; and (iii) Project management, monitoring and evaluation, and knowledge dissemination.

Indicators to assess achievement of the development objectives are:

- Measurable agricultural sector performance and ARP indicators in MARD's M&E system adopted
- A set of sector performance and ARP indicators developed
- M&E plan for data collection and methodologies developed
- Pilot tests for selected indicators conducted
- Manual and Protocols for data collection approved

Health Nutrition and Population (HNP)

The FY18 portfolio for the HNP sector in the PRIME program included four operations (\$3.1 million), which have disbursed 25 percent of the allocated amount. Implementation progress is described below.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC): Human Development Systems Strengthening Project (TFOA2421)

Grant amount: \$1.08 million (other financing: IDA \$55 million; DRC Additional Financing for the Human Development Systems Strengthening Project \$10 million)

The PHRD grant co-financed the IDA-financed project of \$55.0 million and another grant of \$10.0 million. The overall objective of the project is to strengthen select management systems for education and health services in targeted geographic areas of the country. The project consists of the following components:

- *Information Systems* to support data-driven decision making, leading to a more efficient use of resources and improved human development while enhancing capacity building and communication under the project
- *Systems for Safe Essential Medicines* to support the government to enhance its capacity to provide safe and effective essential medicines through a strengthened national system for delivery of pharmaceutical products. The system would have reinforced supply chains to public sector health facilities as well as a stronger regulatory role to control the quality of said medicines while enhancing capacity-building and communication under the project
- *Analytical Products* to provide capacity building, studies and analytical products to line ministries for informed decisions

The PHRD grant will finance activities related to: (i) strengthening national monitoring and evaluation planning, coordination and review processes; and (ii) developing localized participatory and monitored versions of the national strategy and action plan in two provinces in DRC. Progress was made in FY18 on the outcome indicators related to this TA operation as shown in Table 7.1

TABLE 7.1 DRC: Human Development Systems Strengthening Project, FY18 Results

Results	Indicators	Target at Completion
Health zones in targeted areas with annual plans and reports based on improved National Health Information System data (in %)	33.08	99.0
HMIS reports submitted in a timely fashion in health zones supported by PHRD grant (in %)	71.13	90.0

Cambodia: Health and Quality Improvement Project (TF0A2562)

Grant amount: \$1.0 million (other financing IDA \$30 million; other donors \$20 million)

The PHRD grant provides complementary financing for the Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation component of the main project. The grant aims to contribute to the strengthening of Cambodia’s M&E systems in the health sector and implementation of the M&E Plan developed under Third Health Strategic Plan. A strong focus on improving M&E is expected

to help ensure availability of relevant, timely, and high-quality health and health-related data to allow for evidence-based policy formulation, decision-making, management, and planning. The grant will also support capacity building at decentralized levels to improve reporting and monitoring.

Support will be provided in the following five areas: (a) strengthening sector performance reporting through annual monitoring missions and publication of annual health sector performance reports with rigorously verified results; (b) data quality monitoring and capacity building in M&E, including improvement in data management, analysis, interpretation, reporting, use, and dissemination (at the central and decentralized levels); (c) quality assessment of health services in complementarity with Level 2 (L2) quality assessments (to be carried out in alternative years when an L2 assessment does not take place); (d) strengthening of medical record systems, including expansion of the Patient Medical Registration System database; and (e) support for upgrading the Health Management Information System, including development of policy/regulation, protocols/guidelines, and maintenance/upgrading of the information technology system.

One notable achievement of the grant activities in FY18 is that 100% of the HMIS reports have been submitted on time.



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PHRD Cambodia Health Quality Improvement Project: Patient Registration at Krakor Health Center, Pursat

Kenya: PHRD Co-financing Transforming Health Systems for Universal Health Coverage (TF0A2792)

Grant Amount: \$1.1 million (IDA-financed project - \$150 million; Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Global Financing Facility \$40 million)

The objective of the project is to improve utilization and quality of primary health coverage services with a focus on reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health services. The project will achieve this objective by: (a) improving access to and demand for quality Primary Health Care (PHC); (b) strengthening institutional capacity in selected key areas to improve utilization and quality of PHC services; and (c) supporting cross-county and inter-governmental collaboration in the recently devolved Kenyan health system. The PHRD TA grant will contribute to the overall development objective of the project through strengthening the national M&E planning, coordination, and review process. Specifically, the grant will finance goods, non-consulting services, consultants' services and operating costs related to the operationalization of the M&E framework.

The following tangible results from the grant-financed activities are expected:

- National M&E planning, coordination, and review process strengthened as the basis of improved country M&E systems to promote evidence-based decision-making process at the national and county levels
- Quality of the district health information software improved to contribute to the monitoring of development objective indicators

The main activities carried under the grant in FY18 include:

- The M&E Unit has initiated operationalization of the M&E guidelines with national and county level training of 220 officers. A joint assessment of service delivery, both at national and county levels, has been conducted, and the preliminary report shared at the Kenya Health Forum 2018.
- Data analysis from the Department of Quality and Standards for the Cross Country Verification covering 44 counties completed and both national and county reports were finalized.



Kenya Transforming Health Systems – Project launch

TABLE 7.2 Kenya: Transforming Health Systems for UHC Project, FY18 Results

Results Indicators	Results	Target at Completion
Facilities submitting complete District Health Information System reports on time (%)	84	85

Lao PDR: Health and Governance Development Project (TFOA6106)

Grant amount: \$1.0 million
(other financing IDA \$41.4 million;
other donors \$4.0 million)

The project development objective is to help increase coverage of reproductive, maternal and child health, and nutrition services in target areas in Lao PDR and provide immediate and effective response in case of an eligible crisis or emergency. The project has four components: (i) Health Sector Governance Program; (ii) Service Delivery; (iii) Nutrition, Social and Behavior Change Communication; and (iv) Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation.

This grant has been provided, as part of additional financing, to cover a share of the expenditures under the Health Sector Governance Program (Component 1). The objectives of the grant are to contribute to further integration and strengthening of the District Health Information System (DHIS) 2 and to support implementation of the second Health Information Systems Strategic Plan. The PHRD grant will support one of the priority areas for reform as identified in the Lao Health Sector Reform Strategic Framework. Improving timeliness and quality of data available to the MOH would promote evidence-based information for policy formulation, improved monitoring and strengthened management of the health system, and a more robust monitoring system to measure achievements of disbursement-linked indicators (DLIs).

TABLE 7.3 Lao PDR: Health Governance and Nutrition Development Project, FY18 Results

Results Indicators	Results	Target at Completion
Percentage of data reports from the Target Provinces provided on time and fully completed in accordance with the National Guidelines for DHIS2 Implementation	92	90
Number of health centers directly entering DHIS2 data	41	200



PHRD Photo Library - Provided by TTLs

Lao PDR - Grant Signing and media coverage

Australia, Japan support health service improvement

Times Reporters

The Australian and Japanese governments have agreed to provide grant aid for the development of the health system in Laos, with Australia contributing 33 billion kip (US\$4 million) and Japan offering over 8 billion kip (US\$1 million). A financing agreement was signed in Vientiane on Monday by Deputy Minister of Finance Ma Thiphalakone Chanthavongsa and World Bank Country Director for Cambodia, Laos, and Myanmar, Ms Ellen Goldstein.

In addition, the World Bank will provide a loan of 83 billion kip (US\$10 million) for the expansion of Health Governance and Nutrition Development projects in Laos.

More than one million people across 14 provinces will benefit from this loan.



Mrs Thiphalakone Chanthavongsa (right) shakes hands with Ms Ellen Goldstein at the signing ceremony in Vientiane on Monday. —Photo Khampfan

The total US\$15 million in financing will be used to establish a unified approach to healthcare information systems and to scale up current efforts to increase access to reproductive, maternal, and child health services.

CONTINUED PAGE 3

Priority Sector: Urban Development

Operations under this portfolio, all under preparation, aim to provide systematic support to the urban and related ministries and municipal agencies to enhance their M&E systems and capacity to ensure availability of timely quality data of key indicators to inform policy actions, evidence-based decision-making and monitoring the progress of urban development and resilience programs and projects. The allocations for these activities which are all under preparation, amount to \$6.0 million in three countries (Vietnam, Serbia and Sudan).

8. PHRD Non-Technical Assistance Programs

Overview

The WBG partnered with the GoJ to support developing countries in their endeavors to enhance the expertise and skill levels of aspiring practitioners and leaders and to contribute to policy reform for economic growth and social development. The partnership programs are:

- Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program (JJ/WBGSP) focuses on academic training
- Japan-World Bank Partnership Program focuses on dissemination of findings of grant-financed analytical studies, seminars and conferences on emerging development challenges and likely solutions
- PHRD Staff Grants Program is aimed at institutional learning by placing Japanese nationals in the WBG to learn about the operational processes and advisory services and analytical work of the institution
- Global Development Awards and Medals Competition Program implemented by the Global Development Network (GDN) is aimed at promoting research on development issues

The specifics of these programs are outlined below.

The Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program

Since its establishment in 1987, the Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program (JJ/WBGSP) has supported mid-career professionals working in the development field to study abroad for a maximum of 24 months. The JJ/WBGSP awards scholarships through three



National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS), Tokyo, Japan – Class of 2018

PHRD Photo Library

TABLE 8.1 Scholarships Awarded by Programs in FY18

Program Name	Number of Scholarships Awarded		
	Male	Female	Total
Preferred Program	21	22	43
Partnership Program	63	34	97
Japanese Nationals	3	10	13
Total	87	66	153

subprograms: (a) the Preferred Program, (b) the Partnership Program, and (c) the Japanese Nationals Program. In FY18, \$11.86 million was disbursed from the program. Table 8.1 shows the distribution of scholarships among the three programs in FY18.

Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program – Educating a New Generation of Development Leaders

Since program inception:

- \$348.2 million –GoJ’s total contribution
- More than 6,000 program alumni from 153 countries
- About 39 percent of alumni are women
- 74 percent of the graduates returned to their home country
- 90 percent of the graduates work in the development field

Preferred Program

This program requires that the applicant should have admission to one of the 215 pre-selected preferred Master’s degree programs. Selection is based on the merit, gender and geographic distribution of the scholars’ home countries. In FY18, the candidates for the Preferred Program scholarships must:

- Be citizens of eligible WBG member countries
- Have at least three years’ experience in development work following completion of their undergraduate degrees
- Must be employed full time at the time of application

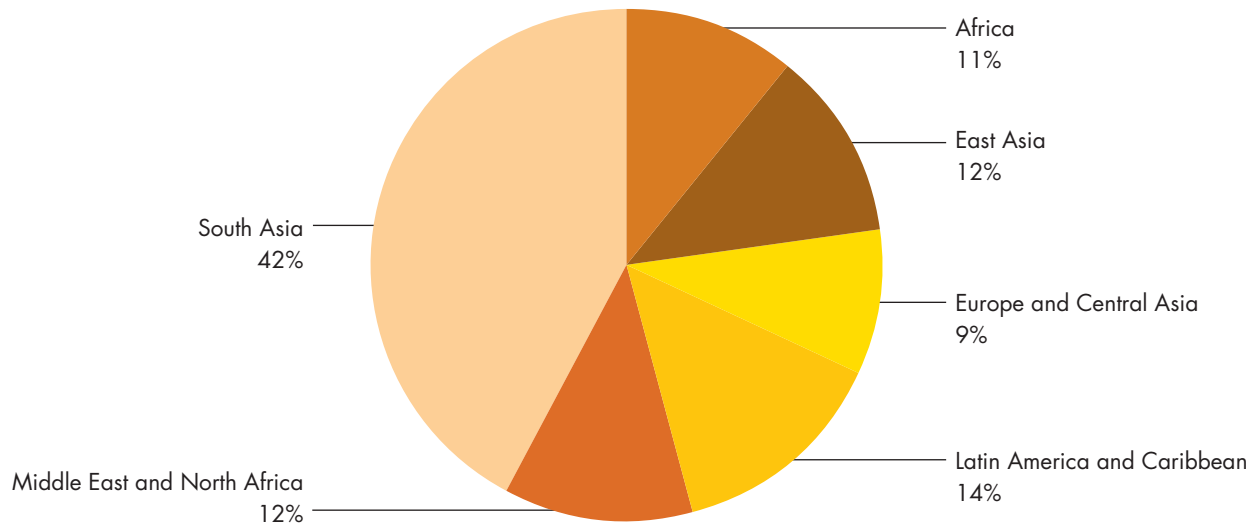
Total number of scholarships awarded in FY18 was 43, which was about half of FY17 awards (91). The share of women award recipients has grown rapidly since the program’s inception, from a low of 19 percent in 1988 to a high of 54 percent in 2011. In FY18, women accounted for 51 percent of the total number of awardees.

In FY18, about 42 percent of the awards were made to nationals of South Asia region countries. Women recipients accounted for 56 percent of the awards given to nationals of South Asia region. Figure 8.1 shows the regional distribution of the awards.

Partnership Program

In FY18, 97 applicants were awarded scholarships to attend Partner University Master’s Programs. Women awardees accounted for 35 percent of the total number of scholarships awarded in this program.

FIGURE 8.1 Distribution of Preferred Program Scholarships in FY18 by Region (in percent)



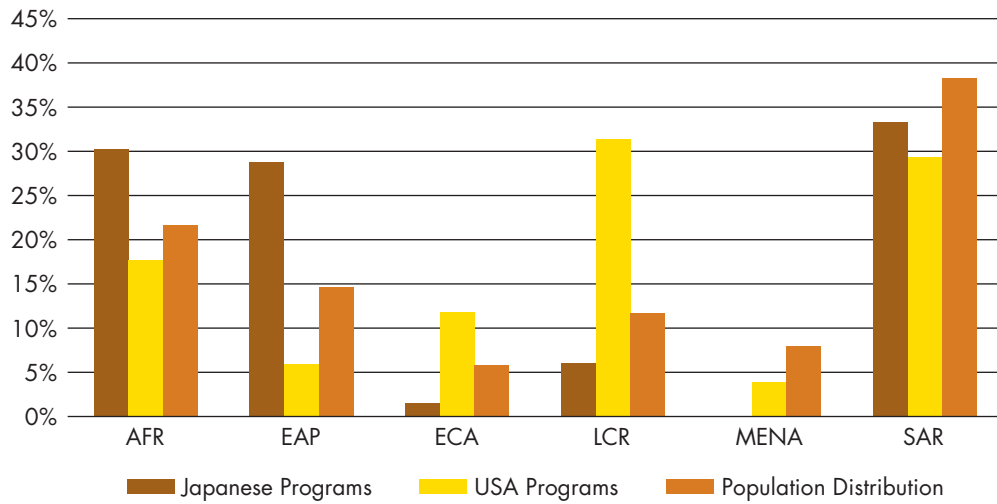
There are 14 partnership Master’s degree programs for which JJ/WBGSP scholarships are available.⁵ Eligibility criteria for applying to this program include:

- Japanese nationals are eligible for a scholarship for up to two years of financing a Master’s or PhD degree, and there is no restriction on their choice of university, as long as the graduate program focuses on a development topic.
- Applicants should be mid-career professionals from eligible WBG member countries.
- Applicants for this program are subject to the same eligibility criteria as for the Preferred Program. In addition, the applicant must be admitted to a JJ/WBGSP partner university.

Figure 8.2 shows the distribution of awards among Japanese and US universities.

⁵ These programs are located in 13 universities, which include five in Japan—the University of Tokyo, Yokohama National University, the University of Tsukuba, Keio University, and the Graduate Institute for Policy Studies; two in the United States—Harvard University and Columbia University; and six in Africa—the University of Yaoundé II in Cameroon, the University of Cocody –Abidjan in Côte d’Ivoire, the University of Ghana, Makerere University in Uganda, the University of Zambia, and the University of Kinshasa in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

FIGURE 8.2 Distribution of Eligible Applicant by Nationality between Japan and US Partner Universities, 2018



Japanese Nationals Program

In FY18, only 13 Japanese nationals were found eligible for this program. The share of eligible applicants also declined from about 58% in FY17 to 35% in FY18. The number of eligible women applicants was more than men. Of the 13 awards provided in FY18, about 77 percent were provided to women. Eligible applicants this year also continued the trend of applicants’ preferences to study in the United States, United Kingdom and Europe.

Japan World Bank Partnership Program

Overview

This program supports the joint efforts of the WBG and Japanese institutions to improve health systems and achieve UHC by monitoring the progress towards UHC, highlighting breakthrough innovations for UHC, supporting learning and knowledge exchange, creating momentum for reforms, and assisting the capacity building of UHC core capacity in Africa and globally. This effort is within the framework of the “World Bank-Japan Joint UHC Initiative” that builds on the recommendations of the Ise-Shima G7 Summit and TICAD VI and complements UHC activities under the PHRD TA window that provides analytical work to inform policy reforms and innovations of target countries toward achievement of UHC. The program also supports outreach activities in Japan and across the globe.

The FY18 portfolio comprised nine grants valued at \$20.28 million, of which \$9.61 million or 45 percent has been disbursed. During this period, two grants closed with 95 percent of the funds disbursed. The details are outlined in Table 8.2.

TABLE 8.2 Japan World Bank Partnership Program FY18
(Amount in \$ million)

Name of Grant	Grant Amount	Cumulative Disbursement
Active Grants		
Macroeconomic Challenges in Developing Countries	3.00	2.02
Main Task: World Bank-Japan Joint UHC Initiative	4.00	3.11
Sub-Task 1: Capacity Building - Strengthening Japan Learning Network for UHC	2.00	0.70
Sub-Task 2: Capacity Building - UHC Flagship Courses	1.00	0.57
World Bank Partnership and Outreach Program (Phase II)	1.53	0.08
Japan-World Bank Partnership Program for Science, Technology and Innovation	3.00	0.25
Global Development Awards and Medals (FY15-17)	2.92	2.02
Total of Active Grants	17.45	7.03
Closed Grants		
Pilot Use of Principles Guiding New Investments in Agriculture: Forward-looking Analysis and Research Program	1.40	1.18
WB-Japan Partnership and Outreach Program	1.44	1.39
Total of Closed Grants	2.84	2.58
TOTAL of Active and Closed Grants	20.28	9.61

Status of Activities Under Implementation

This section provides a summary of the PHRD grants and implementation progress.

Macroeconomic Challenges in Developing Countries (TF0A4528)

Grant amount: \$3.0 million

The objective of this Bank-Executed Trust Fund (BETF) grant operation is to carry out research on the key macroeconomic challenges of developing countries and the implications for policy-making. The areas of inquiry include: global inflation trends; global inflation synchronization; drivers of global and domestic inflation; Inflation Expectations in Emerging Markets in Developing Economies; Globalization and Monetary Policy Challenges in Low-Income Countries; Impact of Food Price Spikes on Poverty in Developing Economies with Active Trade Policies; changing business cycles; international productivity spillovers; and the implication of the rise in services for developing economies. The findings will be presented in the World Bank's *Global Economic Prospects* series. The report will build a comprehensive, cross-country database of a range of inflation measures, inflation components, and candidate drivers of inflation for 1970-2017. This dataset will be made publicly available with an accompanying working paper.

A draft report has been prepared and will be finalized and launched in FY19.

World Bank-Japan Joint Partnership Program for Universal Health Coverage Phase 2 –Tracking and Building Capacity to Promote UHC – Main Task (TF0A5404)

Grant Amount: \$4.0 million

The objective of this program is to promote UHC through monitoring progress towards UHC, highlighting breakthrough innovations for UHC, strengthening learning and knowledge exchange, creating momentum for reforms, and assisting with capacity building of UHC core capacity in Africa and globally.

The WBG, in partnership with the WHO and other development partners, is responsible for carrying out global monitoring of the UHC status and producing global monitoring reports. In addition, the WBG, in partnership with others, will undertake analytical work to improve data and provide analysis to assist with problem solving and scaling up of innovations as follows:

- Strengthen data management
- Undertake analytical work on UHC to inform the broader health systems performance assessment
- In collaboration with governments, JICA, the WHO and other development partners, carry out research and prepare in-depth case studies of breakthrough innovations in different dimensions of UHC
- Prepare case studies of programs, such as the Community Health Worker (CHW) program, Equity Fund, Pandemic Preparedness, potentially across countries
- Prepare case studies on countries that achieved significant progress toward UHC
- Organize high-level UHC meetings (UHC Forum),⁶ in partnership with the GoJ, WHO and other partners, and disseminate results as a follow-up to the TICAD VI side event to monitor progress of UHC and pandemic preparedness and showcase innovations that promote UHC

The following outcomes are expected:

- High-level monitoring of UHC at the global, regional, and country levels and discussion on key bottlenecks for UHC are expected to generate global momentum and political will for countries to carry out critical reforms toward UHC.
- Raise awareness of government policymakers about their countries' position compared to others toward the achievement of UHC, including possible reforms to undertake and motivation to promote reforms.
- Inform in-country UHC TA work through the PHRD TA Window, IDA-financed operations, and other partner interventions, especially in the 10 UHC priority countries.

⁶ The UHC Forum aims to provide a policy platform for high-level policymakers (e.g., heads of states, ministers of finance and health) in developing countries and heads of development institutions and civil society groups and organize periodic gatherings to monitor progress jointly toward UHC in order to assess the key issues and opportunities to accelerate the progress toward UHC and pandemic preparedness, and agree on actionable items for the next 1-2 years.

PHRD UHC Program

This program builds on the recommendations of the Ise-Shima G7 Summit and TICAD VI, and is supplementary to the Phase II activities for the PHRD TA UHC Window that aims to provide analytical work to inform policy reforms and innovations of target countries toward UHC. The program is focused on policy-makers of developing countries as they build awareness, motivation, knowledge and skills to promote UHC.

The following deliverables are expected to contribute to achieving the expected outcomes:

- UHC Global Monitoring Reports
- Synthesis report on lessons learnt from analytical work on key UHC themes and breakthrough innovation case studies
- Published policy briefs on UHC themes based on above reports
- High-level UHC Forums (monitoring meetings)

Universal Health Coverage (UHC) – Sub-Task 1: Capacity Building-Strengthening of Joint Learning Network for UHC and Communications (TFOA5631)

Grant amount: \$2 million

This grant provides the framework for the WBG, as one of founding partners of the Japan Learning Network (JLN), to strengthen its network functions and leverage the network to communicate key messages from the UHC monitoring work. The grant aims to support UHC activities by strengthening the JLN along the following two sets of activities:

Joint Learning Network (JLN)

The JLN is an innovative community of policy-makers and practitioners who co-develop, adapt, and put into action global knowledge products that help bridge the gap between theory and practice in working toward UHC. The JLN has 27 member countries, including Japan, and eleven countries in Africa, that are at the forefront of UHC reforms. It uses a joint learning approach where member countries identify common problems, problem-solve collectively, synthesize new knowledge from a practical implementation perspective, adapt the new knowledge within the JLN countries, and disseminate knowledge to other countries. Its technical areas of focus cover core areas of UHC.

- *Deepening country engagement of JLN:* In order to fully leverage the JLN's unique practitioner-to-practitioner model and its health financing technical initiative to build country capacity, the grant will:
 - Strengthen JLN steering group and core network coordination
 - Develop closer coordination of Africa region with work being undertaken in Asia, as well as facilitate linguistic sub-groups of the JLN such as a Francophone network
 - Expand participation in the JLN from priority countries under the UHC Window
 - Strengthen the health-financing initiative by expanding its on-demand technical support to additional thematic areas (e.g., earmarked taxes, or allocative efficiency) and expand to African countries
- *Communicate to policymakers and technical experts in developing countries* about the findings from the UHC monitoring work, including the updated UHC framework and analytical works for the thematic areas of the UHC framework, UHC progress for each country, and case studies of breakthrough innovations

The expected outcomes include: (i) Project results inform policy reforms and innovations of target countries toward UHC; and (ii) Awareness, motivation, and knowledge and skills to promote UHC built.

Universal Health Coverage (UHC) Sub-Task 2 - Capacity Building - UHC Flagship Courses (TF0A5603)

Grant amount: \$1 million

The World Bank, in partnership with the WHO and other development partners, has been organizing UHC flagship courses both at global and regional levels. The World Bank and WHO jointly organized five-day training courses on UHC for Francophone countries in Dakar, Senegal and Rabat, Morocco in 2015 and in 2016 for high-level policymakers and mid-level technical staff, with support from JICA, German Society for International Development, and Africa Development Fund.

- The first course included an analysis by participating country teams of their own health financing system and development of a proposal for health financing reforms to promote UHC. Key themes included mobilizing resources, fiscal space, sharing of resources, strategic purchasing and payment mechanisms, performance and quality of service delivery, human resources, governance, and M&E of progress towards UHC.
- The second course focused on the approaches to provide financial protection to those in the informal sector.

With this grant, the Bank together with the WHO and other development partners aim to incorporate the findings from the UHC monitoring work (Component/Sub-task 1) to revise the global and regional flagship course curriculum and materials and communicate the key messages from the UHC monitoring work through flagship training in Sub-Saharan Africa and other countries. The curriculum will be expanded to design a brief module in the flagship course for journalists to support them in reporting about UHC in local media (e.g. radio, TV, newspaper) in low-income countries. An additional curriculum will be developed for health economics and health policy departments in African universities, in collaboration with international universities.

IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

As the courses opened to support operational task teams working on UHC, the demand for country-based, regional and global courses is very strong. The original target was to deliver eight courses and so far, 11 courses have been delivered including the 2017 and 2018 Global Flagship Course; 2017 West Africa Regional Flagship Course; 2017 Francophone Health Financing Flagship Course; 2017 Asia Regional Courses; 2018 Kazakhstan Flagship on Social Insurance; 2018 Southern Africa Course; 2018 Laos Transition Course; 2018 Central America Regional Course; and the 2018 Angola and Libya Courses.

Demand from client countries, development partners and task teams for face-to-face courses to address challenges related to UHC in an open and structured course have grown exponentially.

Japan-World Bank Partnership Program for Science, Technology and Innovation (TF0A7900)

Grant amount: \$3.0 million

Background of the Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) Program

In the third United Nations STI Forum, the GoJ championed a proposal on “STI for Sustainable Development Goals Roadmaps” to strengthen country-level diagnostics and policy planning for harnessing STI to achieve the SDGs, and international cooperation and facilitation of technical, financial and capacity support for implementation of such roadmaps. The WBG, as part of the UN’s Inter-Agency Task Team on STI for SDGs, prepared a technical background paper and convened a preparatory meeting that was attended by 70 experts and 12 country delegates. Subsequently, the GoJ adopted the following strategic documents: (i) Enhanced SDGs Action Plan 2018, positioning STI roadmaps and related international STI contributions as a key pillar of the plan; and (ii) Integrated Innovation Strategy, positioning international contributions for STI for SDGs roadmaps as a key pillar of the strategy.

The objective of this ASA is to increase the development impact for WBG clients through better alignment and scaled-up use of STI, improved articulation of country-specific strategies and needs on STI, and new forms of partnerships on STI between the development partners, such as Japan and the WBG. The program is targeted towards:

- WBG client countries and firms as the beneficiaries of WBG offerings that can be strengthened by better incorporating STI in operations
- Japan and other development partners informed on development impact through better use of STI, and possible measures to increase the impact through partnering with the WBG
- WBG management and staff equipped with the knowledge of STI-related opportunities

The expected outcome of the programmatic ASA will span across external and internal audiences to contribute to the achievement of the WBG’s Twin Goals and acceleration of the progress on the SDGs through better utilization of STI. This outcome will be supported by three intermediate outcomes:

- Clients’ STI policies informed; private STI investment mobilized; and tripartite STI partnerships promoted
- Contribute to development partners’ policies and practices that are strengthened and aligned to generate better development impact
- WBG’s corporate positioning of STI clearly defined and well accepted by clients and stakeholders

Results from Closed Operations

Pilot Use of Principles Guiding New Investments in Agriculture: Forward-looking Analysis and Research Program (TF016533)

Grant amount: \$1.4 million

The analysis and research program was aimed at promoting Responsible Agricultural Investments (RAI) in new agricultural operations, as well as infusing RAI into existing ones. This operation has focused on the pilot-use of principles for RAI with new investments in Africa, especially in countries, which are part of the G8 New Alliance Countries.⁷ The WBG implemented this program in collaboration with the Inter-Agency Working Group (IAWG) of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; the International Food and Agriculture Development (IFAD) and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

The impacts and outcomes of the program are discussed below.

- *Pilot-use a set of principles for RAI* with new investments allowed the infusion (and diffusion) of responsible principles and practices to companies and communities. In addition to diffusing RAI knowledge, this activity further bolstered practical knowledge about what works and what does not work in terms of implementing responsible business practices in agriculture and the best ways of involving governments and communities, and under which circumstances. This activity supported further refinement of products (see *Knowledge Into Action Notes* below and training guide) aimed at disseminating and diffusing RAI practices and building the necessary capabilities to ensure that they are effective.
- *Knowledge Into Action Notes Series*: Recognizing the varying capabilities of potential users, the complexity of RAI principles and extensive range of pertinent themes, the learning from the pilot-use and other/previous IAWG program activities were packaged into a series of user-friendly *Knowledge Into Action Notes*. The 24 Notes can easily be revised, adapted or refined as the body of knowledge develops. Many of these have been incorporated in the UNCTAD- World Bank Survey of RAI database.

WBG-Japanese Partnership and Outreach Program (TF015866)

Grant amount: \$1.44 million

The objective of this four-year program was to increase awareness in Japan about the WBG's operations and development issues in general, through online activities, providing translations of key WBG publications, organizing public seminars and providing information about job opportunities at the WBG. In 2013, the various activities related to partnership and outreach under four separate grants were consolidated into one to simplify management by the WBG and the GoJ. The program closed in FY18.

⁷ Current member countries are; Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal and Tanzania

Overall results of the program were very satisfactory, as evident from the following activities:

- Translations of over 100 products annually into Japanese, such as major press releases, speeches, analytical reports, flagship reports, Annual Reports, and PHRD and JSDF reports.
- Maintaining various multimedia tools, such as website and social media, and organizing public seminars to disseminate the WBG's key messages.
- The Tokyo Office of the WBG organizing over 50 outreach seminars each year to raise awareness of the WBG's various activities. An example includes the TICAD seminar series designed to increase understanding of the WBG's operations in Africa. The seminar series was highly acclaimed among the Japanese public and helped building momentum, particularly among Japanese private sector, leading up to TICAD VI in Nairobi in August 2016.
- Private sector outreach continued to grow and business seminars were actively conducted by the Business Information Advisor supported by the grant.
- Facilitation of dissemination of recruitment information among the Japanese public and potential candidates; Recruitment Advisor supported by the program provided coaching and career advice to the potential candidates.

PHRD Staff Grant Program

During FY03 to FY18, the GoJ contributed \$65.7 million to fund 185 mid-level Japanese professionals in Term, Open-ended, Secondment and Extended Term Consultant (ETC) appointments. Since FY16, only Term appointments are supported under the program. Figure 8.3 shows the number of Japanese nationals funded under this program from FY03 to FY18.

Seventy-eight of the Program participants (of whom 63 percent were women) were retained as WBG-funded staff. As of the end of FY18, 66 of them are working in the WBG. (Figure 8.4) Women represent 68 percent of the total number working in the WBG.

PHRD Staff Grant Program Overview

This program was established in FY03 to facilitate the entry of Japanese Nationals into the World Bank Group as staff members. The program offers mid-level Japanese professionals the opportunity to learn about the World Bank Group's operational processes, while leveraging their own expertise and experiences and exchanging knowledge on emerging development issues and challenges.

FY18 PHRD Staff Grant Program Portfolio

The FY18 portfolio consists of 28 Term appointments valued at \$11.4 million. Of these, seven, valued at \$2.4 million, were approved in FY18. Table 8.3 shows the number of participants; grant amount and disbursement of the PHRD Staff Grant Program portfolio.

FY18 Active Portfolio

The active portfolio comprises 16 term appointments valued at \$6.6 million. These grants include the seven appointments approved in FY18. Cumulative disbursements amount to \$3.4 million (52%), of which \$2.6 million (76%) was disbursed in FY18.

FIGURE 8.3 PHRD Staff Program: Number of Japanese Nationals Funded (FY03 to FY18)

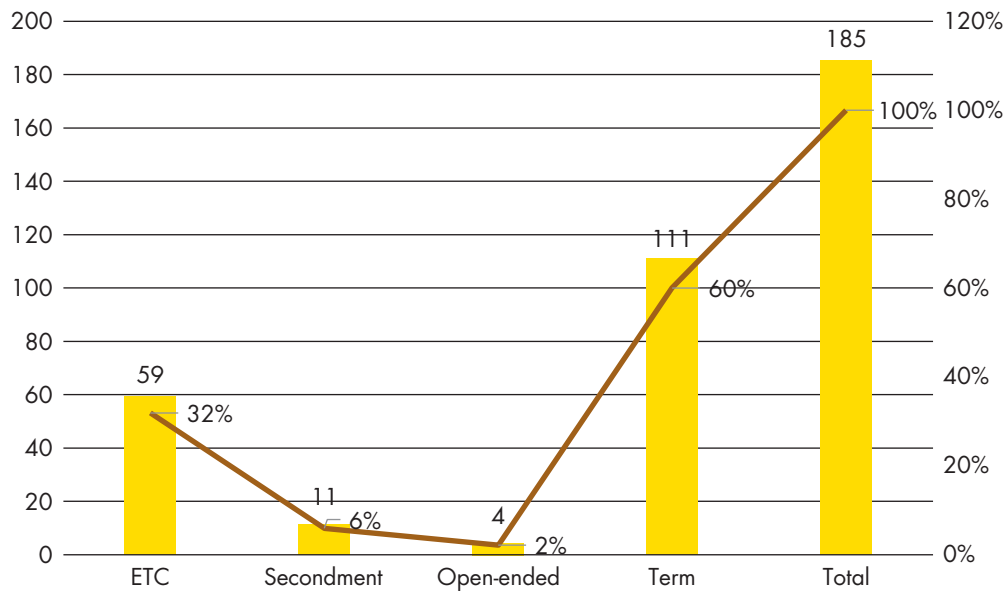


FIGURE 8.4 PHRD Staff Program No. of PHRD-Funded Staff Who Transitioned to WBG Staff – Inception to 2018

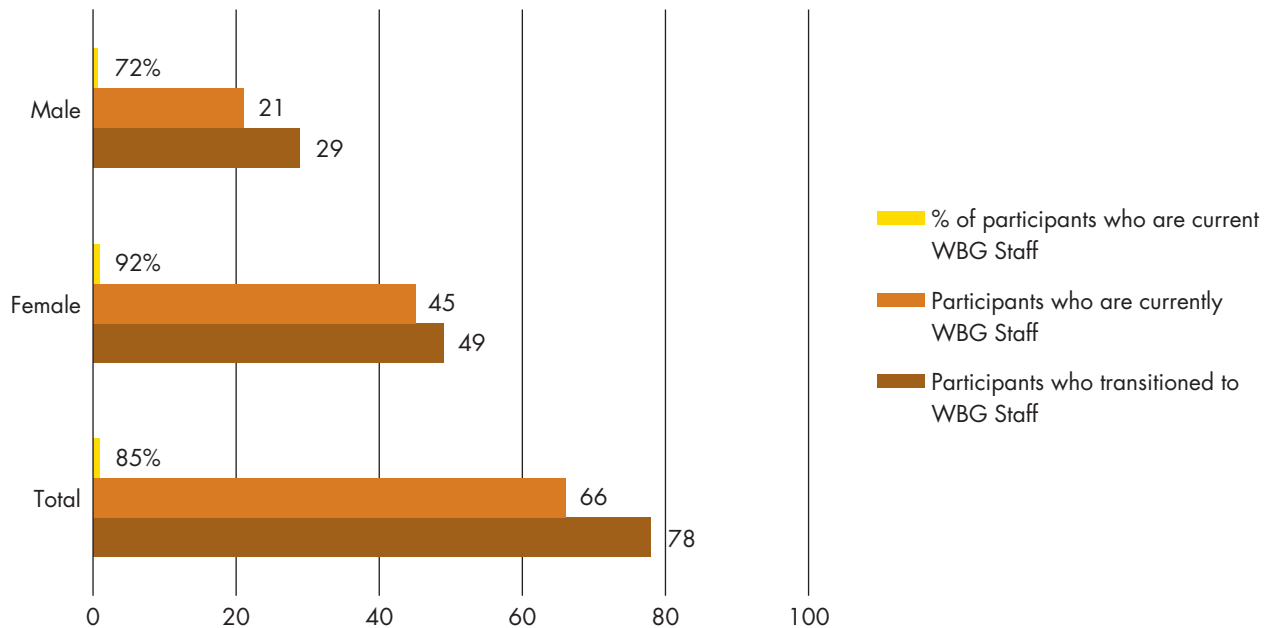


FIGURE 8.5 Distribution of PHRD Staff Grant Program Participants Who Transitioned to the WBG in Staff Positions, by Organizational Unit

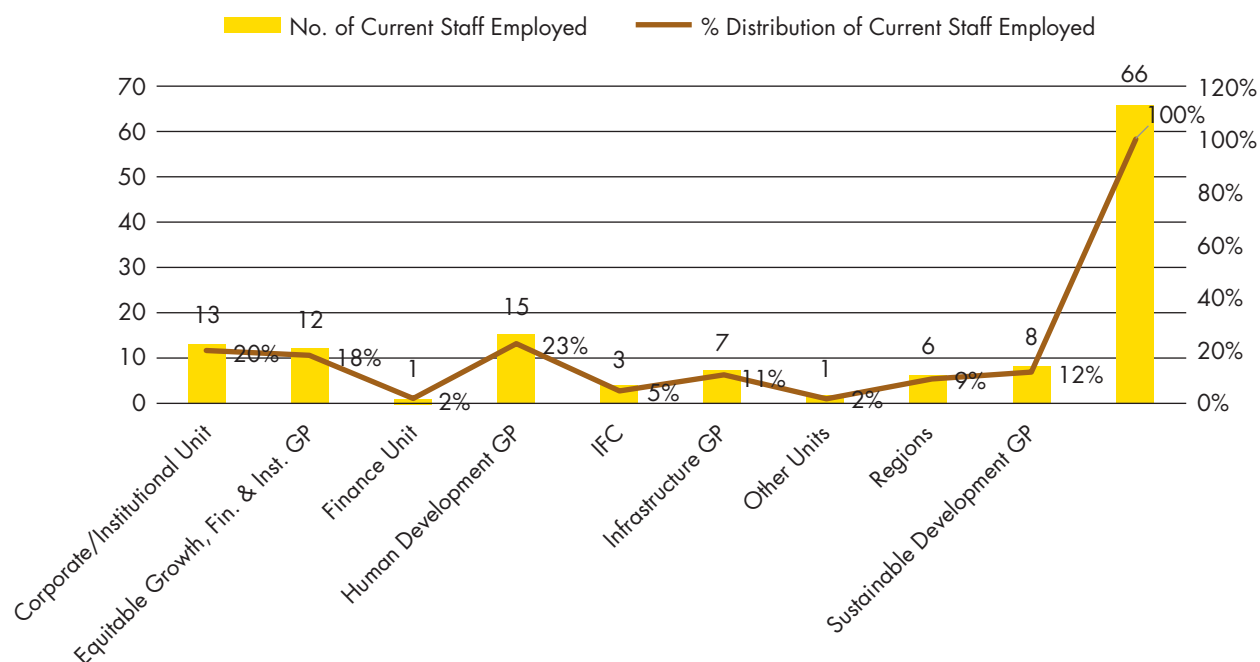


TABLE 8.3 FY18 PHRD Staff Grant Portfolio

	Number of Term Appointments	Grant Amount (\$ million)	Cumulative Disbursement (\$ million)	FY18 Disbursement (\$ million)
Active/Ongoing	16	6.6	3.4	2.6
Completed	12	4.8	4.5	1.4
Total	28	11.4	7.9	4.1
FY18 Approvals	7	2.4	0.5	0.5

FY18 Closed Portfolio

Twelve staff funded under the program valued at \$4.8 million either have on-going appointments (4 assignments or 33 percent) or have completed their assignments (8 appointments or 67 percent) or left the Bank (17 percent). Six (75 percent) of those that completed their assignments were retained as WBG-funded staff in senior positions, representing a transition rate of 75 percent. The remaining two funded staff left the Bank. Cumulative disbursement for the 12 positions totals \$4.5 million (94 percent of the approved grant amount).

Global Development Awards and Medals Competition Program

The PHRD Fund has supported the Global Development Network (GDN), which sponsors the annual Global Development and Awards Competition Program. The PHRD Fund finances two awards under this program:

- Japanese Award for Most Innovative Development Project (MIDP)
- Japanese Award for Outstanding Research and Development (ORD)

The objective of the competition is to help build the analytical capacity of WBG member country's researchers. A supplementary objective is to finance social development projects that aim to benefit marginalized communities in these countries.

The recipients of the MIDP awards are non-governmental organization (NGO)-sponsored pioneering projects that have good potential for positive impact on the poor in developing countries. The projects are selected based on the degree of innovation, social impact, and potential for broader application in other countries. The NGO that wins the first prize can also apply for a grant of up to \$200,000 supported through the Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF), but managed by the GDN.

The ORD awards help researchers improve their knowledge in their areas of expertise, strengthening their networks and giving them more exposure to globally-relevant research topics. The awards also help increase their visibility, advance their professional development, and provide them with an opportunity to access more funds for future research work. In addition to personal honors for individual winners, the awards help expand the development activities of several institutions, particularly institutions that receive the MIDP Award.

This program has brought highly innovative initiatives to the attention of the WBG. Developed at a very small scale, these initiatives might otherwise have gone unnoticed—and an opportunity to deploy creative solutions to development challenges might have been missed. The competition also helped advance Japan's visibility, expanding the scope of participating researchers and building research capacity in developing countries.

Winners of the MIDP Awards

- The *first prize* of the MIDP (\$30,000) was awarded to the **South Asian Forum for Environment** to build capacities in hydroponic aqua-farming among marginal small-holders inhabiting flood-prone areas for 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 in Assam, India and Bikrampur, Bangladesh.

About Global Development Network

The Global Development Network was established in 1999 as a public international organization that supports high quality, policy-oriented, social science research in developing and transition countries to promote better lives. It supports researchers with financial resources, global networking, access to information, training, peer review and mentoring. The GDN acts on the premise that better research leads to more informed policies and better, more inclusive development. Through its global platform, GDN connects social science researchers with policymakers and development stakeholders across the world.



India Hydroponic Float Farming



PHRD Photo Library

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

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

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

Winners of the ORD Awards:

- There were no first prize winners in the ORD program in 2018. The selection panel instead decided to award two joint second prize awards of US\$ 22,500 each to **Ms. Merve Sancak, Ph.D.** candidate at the University of Cambridge, UK and **Dr. Yadeta Bekele**, lecturer and researcher at the Jimma University. Ms. Sancak won for her research on finding skills in transition economies and Dr. Bekele for his study on coffee certification and contract farming among smallholder coffee producers in Ethiopia. **Mr. Rishikesan Parthiban, Doctoral Research Scholar** at IIM Kolkata, India, was not a recipient of an award but received an honorary mention for his research, “A Virtual Time-Bank based Sharing Economy Model for Effective Engagement of Human Capital in Rural India.”

9. PHRD TA – Achieving Development Results

Application of PHRD Program-Level Results Framework

The PHRD's Comprehensive Results Framework incorporates the foundation and the processes for effectively measuring the overall progress of grants in achieving the PHRD development objectives. The framework has been in place since its introduction in FY14 when the World Bank management and the Government of Japan endorsed the Comprehensive Results Framework. This framework consists of priority areas through which a project's results would lead to the attainment of the PHRD'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. Figure 9.1 provides a schematic presentation of the PHRD Results Framework and the methodology used in monitoring and evaluation.

Figure 9.2 depicts the results linked to each PHRD thematic priority area and the grants that are aligned to contribute to those results.

FIGURE 9.1 PHRD Program Results Framework

PHRD M&E METHODOLOGY

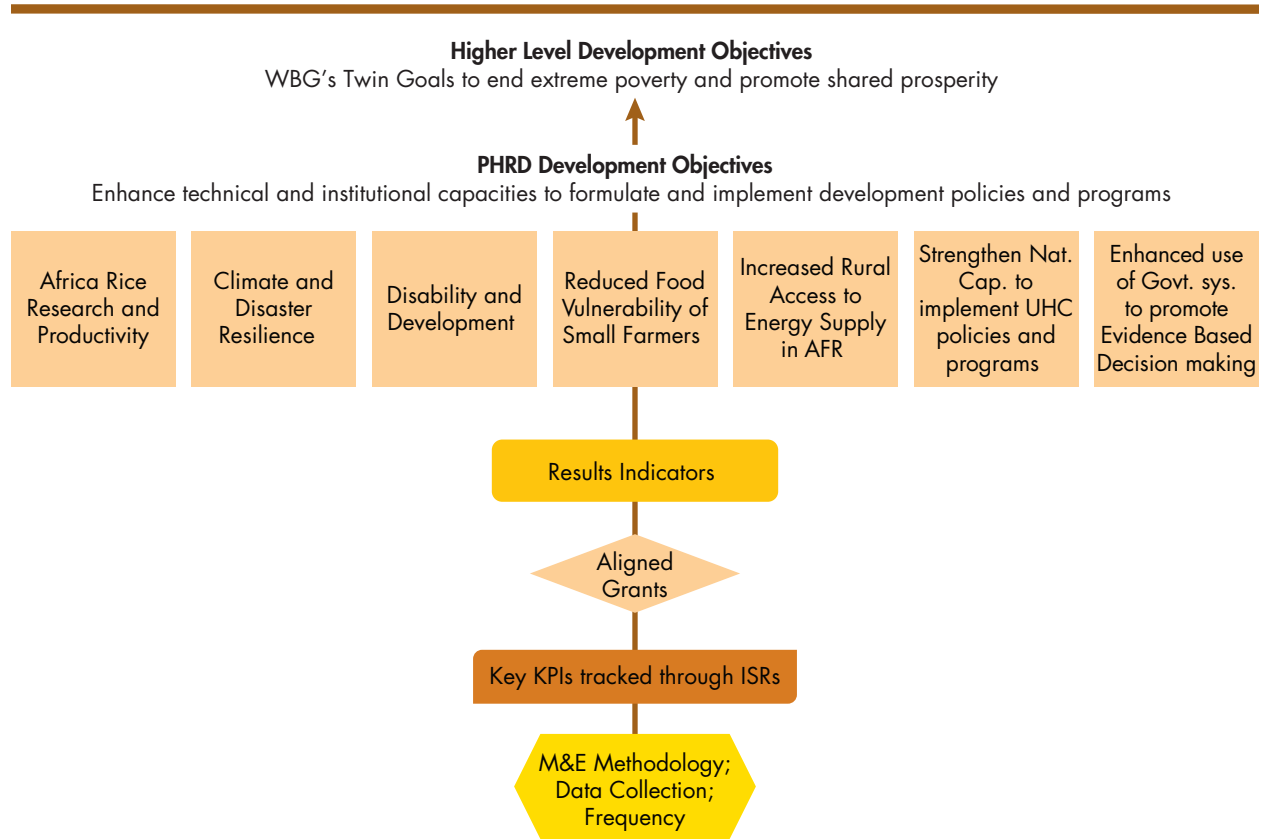


FIGURE 9.2 PHRD Results Framework for the Restructured PHRD TA Program

PHRD – FY18 Development Results



10. PHRD Fund Program Administration

The Trust Funds and Partner Relations Department (DFTPR) is responsible for managing the World Bank's Trustee role for the PHRD program. Specifically, the PHRD 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 GoJ for approval
- Management of the funds flow from the GoJ
- Review and clearance of restructuring papers, Implementation Completion Reports, Project Operations Manuals, etc.
- Ensuring the timely submission of 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 WBG submits an annual report on new grant approvals and the achievement of development results for active and closed grants to the GoJ. The WBG also provides quarterly unaudited financial statements and annual audited financial statements to the Government of Japan. The annual reports are made available on the PHRD website.

DFTPR Management and the PHRD Program Manager participate in annual and periodic consultations with the Government of Japan to discuss the progress in achieving the key results of the PHRD 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 PHRD and the JSDF program and Japan's Ministry of Finance officials acknowledged the continuing improvement in managing and monitoring the development results of PHRD and JSDF grant activities.

Oversight of PHRD TA Recipient-Executed Project Performance

During grant implementation, and as part of the WBG's fiduciary role, the PHRD 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 and learn from them about the impact of PHRD activities on their lives. The missions also provide opportunities to assist TTLs in addressing any implementation bottlenecks. In addition, the PHRD team briefs the Embassy of Japan and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) on grant implementation progress.

In FY18, a representative of the PHRD Team participated in the 17th Annual GDN Conference on Science, Technology and Innovation for Development. About 300 participants from 46 countries attended the conference. The PHRD Team representative is on the Selection Panel for the Japanese Award for MIDP.

The PHRD team carried out an oversight mission to Cambodia to assess progress on the \$1.0 million **Health Equity and Quality Improvement Project**. The PHRD grant contributes to the overall PDO of the IDA-financed Health Equity and Quality Improvement Project (H-EQIP), which is to improve access to quality health services for the targeted population groups with protection against impoverishment due to the cost of health services in the Kingdom of Cambodia. Specifically, the PHRD grant focuses on strengthening the M&E planning, coordination and review processes in the health sector. The grant will improve quality of data available in the Ministry of Health to promote evidence-based decision making for improved monitoring and strengthened management of the health system.

Mission's Key Findings:

Implementation Progress: The mission met with the officials of the Ministry of Health (MoH) and noted that progress has been made in undertaking quality assessments of the health facilities and that fines have been imposed on facilities that are not operating within patient safety standards. However, there is limited progress in implementing the new national M&E Plan at the district and provincial levels in part due to budget challenges because of delays by the Recipient in releasing project funds. The mission discussed the importance of timely release of budget to ensure regular monitoring missions at decentralized levels and publication of annual health sector performance reports.

Sustainability: The MoH officials and Provincial Health Center Administrators met during the mission are committed to instituting measures to strengthen medical record systems. However, to ensure sustainability, the HMIS needs to be upgraded and rolled out to the districts and provincial levels. The HMIS should be governed by regulations and guidelines, including allocation of resources for maintenance. Also, the capacity of health center staff, such as nurses, needs to be built to reduce the turnaround time for data quality checks. In addition, and more importantly, long-term sustainability would be ensured if government resources were allocated to all the targeted health facilities in the sector; the mission was informed that this is currently applied only to a few major facilities.

Japan Visibility: The MoH officials met during the mission visit acknowledged the Japanese funding. However, visibility was poor during the field visit to Pursat—officials met barely acknowledged the Japanese funding. While lack of visibility in the field could be attributed in part to IDA providing the majority of funds, the mission informed the officials that the Government of Japan’s contribution to the project through the PHRD needs to be recognized.

Field visit to Health Center in Krakor, Pursat province: The mission met with administrators at the Krakor Health Center to discuss progress made in developing the M&E system to track patient histories and other medical records. It was noted that the Province has already initiated its own monthly health center reporting systems ahead of the Ministry of Finance’s (MOF) rollout of the Health Management Information Systems (HMIS) to this province. However, the administrators requested for training to strengthen data management, analysis and interpretation starting with health care workers, such as nurses, because their lack of understanding of the system is affecting data quality. The center has a functioning patient information system that tracks patient history, but it needs help from the MOF to strengthen the system with patient histories to improve diagnosis and treatment to support the national M&E plan. The instrument to help meet this objective is the rollout of the HMIS by MOF, which is yet to be extended to the Health Center.

In addition, the PHRD Team visited the WBG’s office in Chennai, India to meet with the Accounting Staff assigned to the PHRD and JSDF Programs to review: the PHRD and JSDF Financial Accounting system; Japan Ministry of Finance Donor Balance Account status; and the framework of the PHRD and JSDF Financial Statements.

11. Looking Forward

Beyond FY18, the PHRD Fund will continue to support efforts to reach the strategic development goals of the GoJ and the WBG, while seeking opportunities and pioneering mechanisms to ensure sustainability of its value and effectiveness.

I. PHRD TA Program Framework

PHRD TA exemplifies the GoJ's visionary approach, with its early emphasis on capacity building, partnerships, and climate resilience initiatives as critical aspects of sustainable development. The PHRD will maintain and strengthen its flexible approach to changing development challenges in agriculture and rural access to energy supply under TICAD V, monitoring and evaluation for better development results, UHC for all, and pandemic preparedness plans. The PHRD's Fund's outlook is consistent with the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the WBG's twin goals of ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity. Going forward, the PHRD aims to promote strong, sustainable, and inclusive economic growth through the following priority programs.

Universal Health Coverage for All

The PHRD will continue to collaborate with governments, JICA, WHO and other development partners to build institutional capacity for provision of quality, affordable health care for all. The PHRD Fund will provide financing, state-of-the-art analysis, and policy advice to help countries expand access to quality, affordable health care, protect people from falling into poverty or becoming poorer because of illness; and promote investments in sectors that form the foundation of healthy societies. Under the Pandemic Preparedness Program, the PHRD will assist governments to develop and implement pandemic preparedness plans through advisory and capacity building services.

Increasing Agricultural Productivity

The PHRD will continue to assist smallholder farmers through programs that finance improved technologies, rural financial services, and better access to markets. PHRD grant-funded activities in this area are catalyzing agribusiness investments, supporting more efforts to improve land and water management through modern irrigation practices, and growing use of climate-smart agriculture solutions. The PHRD will support country-led efforts by linking farmers to markets, reducing risk and vulnerability, and making agriculture more environmentally sustainable.

Rural Access to Energy Supply

A key aspect of the PHRD's strategic framework is increasing rural access to energy supply in fragile and conflict-affected African countries. Going forward, priorities include developing off-grid electrification (solar home systems) and demand-side management activities, and deploying off-grid energy services (improved cook stoves) and pico-PV products (solar portable lanterns with phone chargers) in areas where grid extension is not anticipated for the near future.

Performance and Results with Improved Monitoring and Evaluation (PRIME)

The PHRD will continue funding to improve government M&E systems to measure the progress of recipient ministries and implementing agencies in the areas of agriculture; health, nutrition, and population; and urban development. Strengthening these systems will result in more reliable data and information, which will promote evidence-based decision making. The aim is to provide sector ministries with tailored support to enhance their M&E systems and capacity, while strengthening their ownership of the process. The focus is on ensuring the availability of timely quality data to inform policy actions, evidence-based decision making at the national and local levels and monitoring the progress of sector-specific programs and projects.

II. PHRD Non-TA Program Framework

The strategic framework of the **Non-TA Programs** is to solidify the foundations of human capital on which development and welfare will grow. **Under the Joint Japan-World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program**, the PHRD will continue to partner with developing countries to enhance the experience and skill levels of practitioners to contribute to countries' economic and social development. In the **Japan-World Bank Partnership Program**, the PHRD will explore new knowledge frontiers with analytical applied research activities, sponsor joint WBG-Japanese institutions knowledge dissemination events, and leverage the Japanese experience in critical development areas, such as UHC, maternal and child health, science technology and innovation, and responsible agriculture investments. Under the **Staff Grant Program**, the PHRD will step-up its efforts to provide an opportunity for Japanese nationals to learn about the operational processes of the WBG, leverage their own expertise and experiences, and exchange knowledge on development challenges and solutions.

Policy Document (updated in FY18)

1. **Background and Objective.** Ministry of Finance, Japan (MOF) provides funding through the Japan Policy and Human Resources Development (PHRD) Technical Assistance (TA) program to assist eligible countries of the World Bank Group⁸ in enhancing their technical and institutional capacities. This document provides the framework for four windows of the PHRD TA program.⁹

2. **Priority Areas.** The PHRD TA program focuses on three thematic windows:

- **Window I – 5th Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD V):**

- (i) *Agriculture* - build institutional capacity and knowledge base of small and marginal farmers to reduce vulnerability, deliver services, and improve household food production and consumption.

- (ii) *Rural Access to Energy Supply* - increase the delivery of modern energy services in rural areas of African countries. However, priority will be given to activities in Fragile and Conflict States.

- **Window II – Universal Health Coverage (UHC) Phases I and II¹⁰:**

The Development Objective of the PHRD TA UHC Phase I Window is to provide technical assistance to strengthen national capacities to implement UHC policies and programs, and will complement operational projects funded by IDA, IBRD and the Global Financing Facility (GFF) for Every Woman Every Child. UHC Phase II is a part of the “World Bank-Japan Joint UHC Initiative” that builds on the recommendations of Ise-Shima G7 Summit and TICAD VI to promote Universal Health Coverage (UHC) in developing countries. Phase II aims to: (i) focus further on countries with high potential to improve policies and promote UHC; (ii) facilitate innovations and leveraging of large initiatives to promote scalable impact; and (iii) increase collaboration with the GoJ stakeholders, and other development partners.

⁸ Includes the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association and the International Finance Corporation, all referred to hereafter as the World Bank Group.

⁹ There are separate Operating Guidelines for each program activity.

¹⁰ Window II: Phase I, Priority I, and Phase II will be executed by the Bank as outlined in the Operating Guidelines for both phases.

- **Window III – Performance and Results with Improved Monitoring and Evaluation (PRIME):**

The objective of the PHRD TA PRIME Window is to enhance the use of government systems to promote evidence-based decision making through strengthening the M&E systems of recipient ministries and implementing agencies in priority sectors in developing countries tailored to specific context and capacity of recipient ministries and implementing agencies.

- **Window IV– Other Activities** Consulted and agreed between the Ministry of Finance, Japan and the World Bank.

3. **Eligible Countries.** Unless otherwise stated in the specific Operating Guidelines, all World Bank Borrowing Member Countries are eligible.

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

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

4.2. **Grant Types.** Grants may be of the following types: (i) Capacity Building – Technical assistance and advisory services for institutional capacity building; (ii) Co-financing of Bank-financed or managed operations (Freestanding TA activities) may be allowed for activities under Agriculture (Window I) for countries on non-accrual status where Co-financing activities would not be possible; Additional Funding for Bank-financed operations with a sector-wide approach; and (iii) Pilot Projects aimed at testing new approaches/techniques for learning and scaling up, when applicable.

5. **Eligible Expenditures.** Unless otherwise stated in the specific Operating Guidelines, the eligible expenditures include: (i) consulting services; and (ii) non-consultant costs for local training, minimal equipment, and operating costs essential to carry out the technical assistance. Workshops, local consultations, and training may be included if the requests clearly demonstrate these activities will enhance the quality of the technical assistance.

All activities financed under this program will be consistent with the World Bank's Cost Recovery Policy which allows Bank staff costs, including travel consistent with standard coefficients for Bank staff incremental supervision support to Recipient Executed Trust Fund (RETF) grants provided by the WBG's Budget, Performance Review and Strategic Plan (BPS) group.

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

7. **Grant Execution Arrangements.** All grants are to be executed by the grant recipients¹¹. Exceptions may be made for grants to be Bank executed with strong justification based on technical complexity of the activities, multi-country scope and/or absence of

¹¹ The Bank may consider waiving the requirement for recipient execution in accordance with Bank policy (see OP 14.40) in the following cases: emergency operations and post-conflict countries.

an organization to implement the proposed grant activities. However, Advisory Services and Analytics (ASA) grants under the Phases I and II of the Universal Health Coverage (UHC) program are Bank-Executed.

8. **Program Administration Costs.** In order to cover the costs of PHRD Program Administration, the Development Finance Vice-Presidency (DFi) may establish a Bank Executed Trust Fund to cover costs up to a limit to be agreed in an exchange of correspondence with MOF. All expenditures necessary for Program Management are eligible.
9. **Concept Notes.** The concerned managing unit in the Bank designates a Task Team Leader (TTL) for the proposed grants. Requests for grants are to be submitted to the PHRD Team in the Development Finance Trust Fund and Partner Relations Department (DFTPR) of the Development Finance Vice Presidency (DFi). The 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 should pre-discuss concept notes with MOFA and JICA in the field. At the end of the four weeks, the MOF will share with the Bank their decision on go/no go for the Concept Note (CN) and for the preparation of full proposal.
10. **Review of Proposals and Approval by the World Bank (WB).** Once DFTPR submits proposals to MOF, MOF would review the full proposal while focusing its assessment on the detailed cost table. MOF will provide its final decision within three weeks.
11. **Review Procedures of Grant Proposals.** Proposals will be reviewed for technical feasibility and compliance with the PHRD TA procedures. See specific Operating Guidelines for the details of the technical review process.
12. **Bank's Fiduciary Responsibilities as Grant Administrator.** All grants will be supervised by the Bank in order to ensure compliance with the Bank's Procurement and Financial Management Guidelines (same as World Bank Loans and Credits).
13. **Changes in Grant Objectives.** Substantial changes in the grant's development objectives after approval by MOF would need to be referred to MOF for re-approval. A request for changes in the development objectives with a justification has to be sent to the PHRD Team for review and submission to MOF for re-approval.
14. **Reallocation of Funds among Expenditure Categories or Activities.** Reallocation among expenditure categories or grant activities, including dropping of approved, or adding of new eligible categories or grant activities, should be cleared by the Practice Manager/Director. Clearances from the Country Lawyer and Finance Officer are required for any amendments to the Grant Agreement which should be signed by the Country Director.

Consultations with MOFA, JICA and Visibility of Japan's Assistance to the PHRD TA Program. In order to ensure harmonization and coordination, the Bank is required to:

- 1) consult with the JICA at an early stage of project preparation
- 2) consult with the Embassy of Japan accredited to the recipient country about the PHRD grant application
- 3) discuss the proposal with the Embassy of Japan and JICA before submission of the proposal to Development Finance (DFi) for review. Such consultations and information sharing by task teams will expedite the decision-making process. In addition, the Bank is also required to share the information on the progress and outcomes of

PHRD projects with MOFA and JICA in the field for enabling both sides to seek potential collaboration by relevant measures such as joining preparation and supervision mission of the project. Please refer to the Guidance Note on Visibility of Japan attached to this document.

15. **Progress Reporting.** For the purposes of monitoring the development outcomes for Recipient-Executed activities, The Grant Agreement – based on the Grant Funding Request – will be the binding document. The Task Team Leader will be responsible for preparing an annual grant implementation status report (ISR), rating the status of grant implementation, and documenting the completion of deliverables and outputs. For grants over US\$1 million, an *Implementation Completion Report* (ICR) will be prepared at completion of the grant financed activities. The ICR will document the actual cumulative inputs, outputs and outcomes of the grant. The summary of the grant activities and result will be shared with the donor by the PHRD Team in DFTPR within the framework of the PHRD Annual Report. In addition to the reporting on individual projects mentioned above, the World Bank Group is required to provide a concise report on comprehensive progress and results on each thematic window in paragraph 2 at appropriate opportunities such as annual meetings with the MOF trust fund office or policy dialogues between the MOF and the Bank.
16. **Maintenance of Documents.** Operational departments will keep copies of key documents related to PHRD TA grants, including Terms of Reference and contracts for consultants subject to the Bank's prior review, and reports prepared by consultants, in accordance with the Bank's document retention policy. Task teams should send the original Grant Agreement and Disbursement Letter to the Legal department of the RVP Unit.

Guidance Note on Visibility of Japan



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

INTRODUCTION

The Government of Japan has contributed to the Policy and Human Resources Development (PHRD) Technical Assistance (TA) Program in support of work by, and on behalf of, World Bank borrowing countries since 1990. The purpose of this note is to provide guidance on measures to ensure that the contribution of Japan in supporting PHRD is widely recognized.

STATEMENT ON VISIBILITY

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

CONSULTATION WITH LOCAL JAPANESE OFFICIALS

In order to ensure harmonization and coordination, Bank task teams are required to consult with the Embassy of Japan and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) accredited to the recipient country about the PHRD grant application before submission of the proposal to DFTPR 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 PHRD 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 as observers.

JAPANESE VISIBILITY

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

- (a) Publications, training programs, seminars and workshops financed by PHRD grants should clearly indicate that the activities in question have received funding from the Government of Japan
- (b) The logo (usually the Japanese national flag) should be used in publications financed by the PHRD program, and in banners and any other materials used in seminars and training programs financed by PHRD grants
- (c) All press releases issued by the Bank with respect to PHRD grants should refer to the financial contribution from the Government of Japan

- (d) Recipients should be encouraged to ensure that PHRD-financed activities are well covered by local print and electronic media, and that all related publicity materials, official notices, reports and publications explicitly acknowledge Japan as the source of funding received
- (e) Grant signing ceremonies in the field should be encouraged, with the Recipients being encouraged to include Japanese embassy officials and to invite local and international press to these ceremonies

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

THE PHRD TA PROGRAM'S LOGO

The logo (usually the Japanese national flag) will be used on the PHRD website. All grant approval notifications to the Regions will include this guidance note and a “Word” and a “PDF” version of the logo for use by the Bank and the grant recipients. The Bank will make every effort to ensure that: (i) publications, training programs, seminars, workshops, financed by the PHRD grants clearly indicate that the activities in question have received funding from the Government of Japan; (ii) all press releases issued by the Bank with respect to the PHRD grants refer to the financial contribution of the Government of Japan; and (iii) the logo is used in publications financed by the PHRD program, banners and any other materials used in seminars and training programs financed by the PHRD grants.

LOCAL PUBLICITY OPPORTUNITIES

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

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

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

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

CEREMONIAL EVENTS

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

VISIBILITY FROM HEADQUARTERS

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

PHRD Team
Mail Stop G6-602
Development Finance Trust Funds and Partner Relations Department
Development Finance Vice Presidency
The World Bank Group
Washington, DC 20433
USA

PHRD TA FY18 Africa Agriculture Productivity Enhancement Program

TF No.	Name	Closing Date	Grant Amount	FY18 Disbursements	Cumulative Disbursements
Active Portfolio					
TF010214	Mozambique: PROIRRI - Sustainable Irrigation Development for Rice Production	09/28/2018	14.25	2.46	14.25
1	Subtotal, Active Portfolio		14.25	2.46	14.25
Closed Portfolio					
TF016875	Madagascar: Irrigation and Watershed Management Project	02/28/2018	12.66	7.06	12.09
1	Subtotal, Closed Portfolio		12.66	7.06	12.09
2	Total, Active and Closed Portfolios		26.91	9.52	26.34

(Amount in \$ million)

PHRD TA FY18 Disaster Reduction and Recovery Program

TF No.	Name	Region	Country	Closing Date	Grant Amount (\$ millions)	FY18 Disbursements (\$ millions)	Cumulative Disbursements (\$ millions)
Active Portfolio							
TF018611	Preparation of a Program towards Sustainable Flood Management in the Greater Metro Manila Area	East Asia & The Pacific	Philippines	01/31/2020	2.73	0.30	0.30
TF012391	Increasing Resilience to Climate Change and Natural Hazards	East Asia & The Pacific	Solomon Islands	07/23/2018	2.73	0.55	2.72
TF018187	Building Disaster/Climate Resilience in Communities along the Dili-Ainaro and Linked Road Corridors	East Asia & The Pacific	Timor-Leste	10/31/2018	2.70	1.07	1.56
3	Subtotal, Active Portfolio				8.16	1.93	4.58

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TF No.	Name	Region	Country	Closing Date	Grant Amount (\$ millions)	FY18 Disbursements (\$ millions)	Cumulative Disbursements (\$ millions)
Closed Portfolio							
TF011448	Disaster Risk Management and Adaptation Project	East Asia & The Pacific	Kiribati	08/31/2017	1.80	0.00	1.80
TF014121	Improving Resilience to Seismic Risk	South Asia	Bhutan	07/31/2017	1.29	0.13	1.29
2	Subtotal, Closed Portfolio				3.09	0.13	3.09
5	Total, Active and Closed Portfolios				11.25	2.05	7.67

PHRD TA FY18 Disability and Development Program

TF No.	Name	Region	Country	Closing Date	Grant Amount (\$ millions)	FY18 Disbursements (\$ millions)	Cumulative Disbursements (\$ millions)
Active Portfolio							
TF014258	Social and Economic Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities	Latin America & The Caribbean	Jamaica	08/14/2018	2.90	0.50	2.50
1	Subtotal, Active Portfolio				2.90	0.50	2.50
Pending Portfolio							
TF018710	Improving Access to Social Services and Employment Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities Project	Latin America & The Caribbean	Haiti	6/30/2020	2.86	0.00	0.00
1	Subtotal, Pending Portfolio				2.86	0.00	0.00

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TF No.	Name	Region	Country	Closing Date	Grant Amount (\$ millions)	FY18 Disbursements (\$ millions)	Cumulative Disbursements (\$ millions)
Closed Portfolio							
TF014855	Integration of Children with Disabilities into Mainstream Schools	Europe & Central Asia	Moldova	01/31/2018	2.86	1.88	2.86
TF010417	Improved Policy-Making and Institutional Framework for Persons with Disability	Europe & Central Asia	Romania	10/25/2017	1.72	0.06	0.53
TF011295	Mainstreaming Inclusive Design and Universal Mobility in Lima	Latin America & The Caribbean	Peru	12/31/2017	2.50	1.10	1.90
3	Subtotal, Closed Portfolio				7.08	3.04	5.28
5	Total, Active, Pending, and Closed Portfolios				12.83	3.54	7.78

PHRD TA FY18 Restructured PHRD TA Program

TF No.	Name	Region	Country	Closing Date	Grant Amount (\$ millions)	FY18 Disbursements (\$ millions)	Cumulative Disbursements (\$ millions)
Window I: TICAD V - Agriculture and Rural Energy Portfolio							
Active Portfolio:							
TFOA1906	Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture and Capacity Building of Small and Marginal Farmers as a Partial Cofinance of Cameroon Agriculture Investment and Market Development	Africa	Cameroon	09/30/2019	2.70	0.18	0.58
TFOA4588	Second South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Project (SWIOFISH2)	Africa	Madagascar	06/30/2020	2.73	0.10	0.10
TFOA3316	AFCC2/ RI-Regional Great Lakes Integrated Agriculture Development	Africa	Africa	06/30/2020	2.70	0.00	0.00

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TF No.	Name	Region	Country	Closing Date	Grant Amount (\$ millions)	FY18 Disbursements (\$ millions)	Cumulative Disbursements (\$ millions)
TF0A7627	Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture and Capacity Building	Africa	Niger	12/20/2019	2.25	0.00	0.00
4	Subtotal, TICAD V Active Portfolio				10.38	0.28	0.68
Closed Portfolio:							
TF0A1813	Improving Food and Nutrition Security for Smallholder Farmers in Selected Areas of South Sudan- Additional Financing for Southern Sudan Emergency Food Crisis Reponse	Africa	South Sudan	12/31/2017	2.70	2.70	2.70
1	Subtotal, TICAD V Closed Portfolio				2.70	2.70	2.70
5	Subtotal, TICAD V Active and Closed Portfolios				13.08	2.98	3.38
Window II: PRIME Health, Nutrition and Population and Agriculture Portfolio							
Active Portfolio:							
TF0A2421	Additional Financing for the DRC Human Development Health Systems	Africa	Congo, Democratic Republic of	06/30/2019	1.08	0.00	0.00
TF0A2792	PHRD Co-financing Transforming Health Systems for Universal Care	Africa	Kenya	06/30/2020	1.10	0.17	0.37

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TF No.	Name	Region	Country	Closing Date	Grant Amount (\$ millions)	FY18 Disbursements (\$ millions)	Cumulative Disbursements (\$ millions)
TFOA2562	Health Equity and Quality Improvement	East Asia & The Pacific	Cambodia	06/30/2020	1.00	0.24	0.24
TFOA5252	MARD M&E Capacity Building for Agricultural Restructuring Plan Implementation	East Asia & The Pacific	Vietnam	06/30/2020	1.80	0.00	0.00
TFOA6106	Strengthening National Health Information Systems	East Asia & The Pacific	Lao People's Democratic Republic	12/31/2020	1.00	0.18	0.18
TFOA4449	Agriculture Policy Monitoring and Evaluation Capacity Building	Europe & Central Asia	Armenia	05/31/2020	1.80	0.00	0.00
6	Subtotal, PRIME Portfolio				7.78	0.58	0.78
Window III: Universal Health Coverage (UHC)							
Active Portfolio:							
TFOA3236	Post Ebola HRH Strengthening TA	Africa	Guinea	12/31/2018	0.50	0.33	0.38
TFOA4392	Health Sector Diagnostic	Africa	Guinea-Bissau	06/30/2019	0.50	0.32	0.36
TFOA4510	Health Financing Review and Systems Strengthening	East Asia & The Pacific	Philippines	06/30/2019	0.50	0.20	0.20
TFOA3156	Universal Health Coverage (UHC) PHRD TA	Europe & Central Asia	Kyrgyz Republic	12/31/2018	0.47	0.26	0.37
TFOA3058	Aging and Health in Brazil	Latin America & The Caribbean	Brazil	01/31/2019	0.50	0.10	0.29

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TF No.	Name	Region	Country	Closing Date	Grant Amount (\$ millions)	FY18 Disbursements (\$ millions)	Cumulative Disbursements (\$ millions)
TFOA4326	Strengthening Community Health Worker Programs for Universal Health Coverage	Middle East & North Africa	Egypt, Arab Republic of	09/15/2018	0.50	0.31	0.33
TFOA5613	PHRD Grant on Sustainability of UHC	Europe & Central Asia	Turkey	06/28/2019	0.45	0.10	0.10
TFOA5799	Peru PHRD Grant - Universal Health Coverage	Latin America & The Caribbean	Peru	09/30/2018	0.45	0.09	0.09
TFOA5929	Lesotho Integrated Health Care Delivery	Africa	Lesotho	06/30/2019	0.45	0.13	0.13
TFOA6460	Sudan Health Systems Strengthening – Improving the Delivery of Nutrition Service within UHC	Africa	Sudan	09/30/2019	0.50	0.09	0.09
TFOA3201	Nursing and Midwifery Skills Development and Employment Strategy	South Asia	India	03/29/2019	0.50	0.14	0.22
TFOA6133	PHRD UHC Sierra Leone	Africa	Sierra Leone	05/31/2019	1.00	0.05	0.05
TFOA6174	Kenya Health Systems Strengthening for Universal Health Coverage	Africa	Kenya	06/30/2020	1.00	0.07	0.07

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TF No.	Name	Region	Country	Closing Date	Grant Amount (\$ millions)	FY18 Disbursements (\$ millions)	Cumulative Disbursements (\$ millions)
TFOA6344	Vietnam PASA - Getting more value-for-money / efficiency in the health sector	East Asia & The Pacific	Vietnam	11/30/2019	0.50	0.06	0.06
TFOA6347	PHRD Afghanistan Health Programmatic ASA	South Asia	Afghanistan	11/30/2019	1.00	0.29	0.29
TFOA6356	Strengthening pandemic preparedness	East Asia & The Pacific	Vietnam	11/30/2019	0.50	0.01	0.01
TFOA6413	ASA on Universal Health Coverage and Pandemic Preparedness in Haiti	Latin America & The Caribbean	Haiti	08/31/2020	1.00	0.07	0.07
TFOA6459	Strengthening Capacity in Health Financing and Hospital Governance and Management in Swaziland	Africa	Swaziland	11/30/2019	0.45	0.12	0.12
TFOA6560	DRC Health Financing Reform for Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Africa	Congo, Democratic Republic of	05/31/2019	0.45	0.01	0.01
TFOA6609	Zimbabwe Health Financing and Human Resources for Health (HRH) Reforms TA	Africa	Zimbabwe	06/30/2019	0.45	0.06	0.06

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TF No.	Name	Region	Country	Closing Date	Grant Amount (\$ millions)	FY18 Disbursements (\$ millions)	Cumulative Disbursements (\$ millions)
TFOA6661	Myanmar: Strengthening Pandemic Preparedness	East Asia & The Pacific	Myanmar	06/30/2020	0.50	0.04	0.04
TFOA6687	Support to Universal Health Coverage and pandemic preparedness	Africa	Senegal	04/30/2019	1.00	0.06	0.06
TFOA7079	PHRD - Ghana Universal Health Coverage	Africa	Ghana	06/30/2019	1.00	0.02	0.02
TFOA7358	Improving Health Financing Efficiency in Liberia	Africa	Liberia	11/30/2019	0.45	0.00	0.00
TFOA7580	Cambodia: Strengthening Progress Towards UHC and Pandemic Preparedness in Cambodia	East Asia & The Pacific	Cambodia	12/31/2020	1.00	0.01	0.01
TFOA7773	PHRD: Madagascar- Universal Health Coverage Health Coverage Support	Africa	Madagascar	02/29/2020	0.35	0.00	0.00
TFOA8110	Malawi Nutrition-Sensitive Service Delivery Indicators	Africa	Malawi	12/31/2019	0.35	0.00	0.00
27	Subtotal, Universal Health Coverage (UHC) Portfolio				16.32	2.96	3.44
38	Total, TICAD V, PRIME, and UHC Portfolios				37.18	6.52	7.61

PHRD TA Grants Approved

A. UHC TA Grants

Grant Name	Amount (in \$ million)
1. Turkey: Sustainability of UHC (TFOA5613)	0.45
2. Lesotho: Integrated Health Care Delivery (TFOA5929)	0.45
3. Peru: Universal Health Coverage (TFOA5799)	0.45
4. Sudan: Health Systems Strengthening - Improving the Delivery of Nutrition Services within UHC (TFOA6460)	0.50
5. Sierra Leone: Universal Health Coverage (TFOA6133)	1.00
6. Kenya: Health Systems Strengthening for Universal Health Coverage (TFOA6174)	1.00
7. Haiti: Universal Health Coverage and Pandemic Preparedness (TFOA6413)	1.00
8. Vietnam: Strengthening Pandemic Preparedness (TFOA6356)	0.50
9. Vietnam: PASA - Getting more value-for-money / efficiency in the health sector (TFOA6344)	0.50
10. Swaziland: Strengthening Capacity in Health Financing and Hospital Governance and Management (TFOA6459)	0.45
11. Zimbabwe: Health Financing and Human Resources for Health Reforms TA (TFOA6609)	0.45
12. Afghanistan: Health Programmatic ASA (TFOA6347)	1.00
13. DRC: Health Financing Reform for Universal Health Coverage (TFOA6560)	0.45
14. Myanmar: Strengthening Pandemic Preparedness (TFOA6661)	0.50
15. Senegal: Support to Universal Health Coverage and pandemic preparedness (TFOA6687)	1.00
16. Ghana: Universal Health Coverage (TFOA7079)	1.00
17. Cambodia: Strengthening Progress towards Universal Health Coverage and Pandemic Preparedness (TFOA7580)	1.00
18. Liberia: Improving Health Financing Efficiency (TFOA7358)	0.45
19. Malawi: Nutrition-Sensitive Service Delivery Indicators (TFOA8110)	0.35
20. Madagascar: Universal Health Coverage Health Financing Support (TFOA7773)	0.35
21. Lao PDR: Strengthening National Health Information Systems (TFOA6106)	1.00
TOTAL	13.85

Partnership Grants	Grant Amount (in \$)
Grant Name	
World Bank-Japan Partnership and Outreach Program (Phase II) (TFOA6918)	1.53
Japan-World Bank Partnership Program for Science Technology and Innovation Global Regional ASA (TFOA7900)	3.00
TOTAL	4.53

Policy and Human Resources Development Fund

PHRD 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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