PHRD 2011
ANNUAL REPORT
The Japan Policy and Human Resources Development Fund (PHRD) Fund was established in 1988 as a partnership between the Government of Japan and the World Bank. The scope of the Fund is described in the Arrangement for the Administration of Fund (as revised in March 1999) as follows:

“The Fund may be used for the purposes of financing technical assistance and other grant activities in respect of the formulation and implementation of Bank-supported projects and programs and activities to develop human resources in developing member countries of the Bank, to assist developing member countries of the Bank to formulate and implement development policy and to strengthen the partnership between the Government of Japan and the Bank.”

The PHRD Fund is one of the largest Funds managed by the World Bank and is recognized as making a unique contribution to the member countries’ capacity building efforts.
Message from Michael Koch, Director, Global Partnerships and Trust Fund Operations Department

It has been over a year since the devastating Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami that took place on March 11, 2011, and the World Bank Group would like to reiterate our deepest sympathy and condolences to all the victims.

This year’s Annual Report highlights the launching of the new Policy and Human Resources Development (PHRD) Technical Assistance (TA) program which aims to address the food crisis in Africa, support disaster preparedness in Pacific Island Countries and other vulnerable countries in Asia, and break barriers for persons with disabilities. Grants amounting to US$43.9 million from PHRD TA were provided to increase rice productivity and farmers to adopt improved soil and water management technologies in Mozambique, Tanzania, Liberia, Cote d’Ivoire, Sierra Leone and Guinea. Approximately US$13.9 million has been provided to improve disaster risk management capability in Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea, Kiribati, Mongolia, Lao PDR, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Pakistan. Approximately US$13.3 million has been approved for Guinea, India, Morocco, Romania and Peru to address many of the economic, social and infrastructure barriers facing persons with disabilities.

Initiated in 1989, the PHRD TA program has been the largest and the longest running program of the PHRD Fund. The Project Preparation component has been dominant in the TA program and played an important role in building capacity in Recipient countries to prepare high quality projects for financing from the World Bank. Project Preparation grants which closed in Fiscal Year 2011 leveraged approximately US$1.05 billion of World Bank financing for operations prepared with these grants. Climate Change Initiative grants of the PHRD TA program pioneered new approaches in grant recipient countries. Some of the major achievements of these grant financed activities which closed in 2011 include development of carbon sink through afforestation, agro forestry and sylvo-pastoral systems in Colombia; capacity enhancement for Brazil to participate in the global carbon market and Clean Development Mechanism projects in Mongolia. In Mexico, a Climate Change grant financed studies which helped design the Adaptation to Climate Change Impacts on the Coastal Wetlands in the Gulf of Mexico Project which was subsequently financed by the Special Climate Change Fund. A seminal study completed with PHRD TA fund in 2011 — the Pacific Risk Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative — identified measures to develop cost-effective risk financing strategies, combining post disaster assistance and ex ante budget planning in the Pacific Island Countries. The World Bank takes this opportunity to stress the critical role played by the Government of Japan and Japanese technical experts, in advancing global thinking and action to respond to the growing threat of disasters.

The second largest component of the PHRD TA program — the Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program — has been building a community of highly qualified professionals in the field of economic and social development through financing graduate study scholarships to mid-career professionals from developing member countries of the World Bank. In FY11, the program financed 292 new academic scholarships, of which, more than one third were from the Africa region. This year also marks the highest number of grants provided to recruit Japanese nationals in the World Bank under the Staff and Extended Term Consultants program. Forty eight grants for extended term consultants and term appointments were approved in FY11.

The Global Partnerships and Trust Fund Operations Department remains committed to maximizing the effective and efficient use of the PHRD Fund for development purposes, as agreed between the Government of Japan and the World Bank.
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Chapter 1: Introduction & Overview

1.1 PHRD Origins and Objectives

The Japan Policy and Human Resources Development (PHRD) Fund was established in 1988 as a partnership between the Government of Japan (GoJ) and the World Bank (Bank). It is one of the major sources of grant funds for technical assistance and capacity building initiatives for low-income countries (with per capita annual income of US$900 or less at the time of receiving the grants). It is one of the largest trust funds managed by the Bank. Over the past 23 years, this Fund is recognized as making a unique contribution to the Bank’s development role in a wide range of poverty alleviation and capacity building activities. PHRD Fund is one of the first and in many instances, was the only source of concessional finance for countries in economic and financial crisis.

Since inception to fiscal year (FY) 2011, GoJ has contributed US$2.6 billion to the PHRD Fund. Between FY06-11, the share of Japan’s cumulative contribution to PHRD Fund was about 13 percent of total contribution of US$2.8 billion for International Development Agency (IDA)/International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) trust funds.

Over the decade, annual contribution has declined from about US$50 million in FY00 to US$20 million in FY04 to US$1.2 million in FY09. In FY10 the Program received a contribution of US$41 million, the highest level since FY00. A part of FY10 contribution was transferred to the Emergency Window1 of the Japan Social Development Fund, another trust fund program managed by the World Bank.2 In 2011, the annual contribution went down to US$24 million.

1.2 Program Overview

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

Technical Assistance

- The PHRD Technical Assistance (TA) Program formerly provided grants to assist with the preparation and implementation of operations financed through the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) loans and International Development Association (IDA) credits and grants. In addition, the PHRD TA Program supported a range of climate change-related activities.

![FIGURE 1: CONTRIBUTION TO PHRD FUND BY FISCAL YEAR (US$Million)](image1.png)
Until 2008, the TA Program included grants for Project Preparation (PP), Project Implementation, Project Cofinancing (CoF) and Climate Change Initiative (CC). In FY09 these components of the TA Program were discontinued and no new grants have been awarded for these activities. As of July 2011, about 63 grants are still under implementation.

In 2009, the TA Program was restructured around the following four Pillars. Pillar I: Agriculture and Rice Productivity Enhancement Research and Development (US$100 million); Pillar II: Disaster Reduction Recovery (DRR) program (US$50 million); Pillar III: Disability and Development (D&D) program (US$40 million) and Pillar IV: Other Activities agreed between GoJ and the Bank. About US$20 million in Pillar I has been allocated to International Rice Research Institute and Africa Rice Research Center. The balance amount would finance activities to enhance rice productivity in Africa. The Policy Document for the new TA Program is provided in Annex I.

The focus of the PHRD TA program in FY11 has been to operationalize the FY09-13 PHRD TA Policy Document which included preparation of grant proposals under the first three Pillars (amended in October 2010) and submission of those to GoJ for approval.

**Human Resources Development and Capacity Building**

- The Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program (JJ/WBGSP) established in 1988 supports post-graduate training at Master’s degree level for member country nationals. Similar scholarship programs supported by Japan are managed by other Multilateral Development Banks, but the JJ/WBGSP is both the longest-established and, by far, the largest of these programs. Since its inception, GoJ approved US$240.94 million for this program of which 96 percent was disbursed by the end of FY11.

- The PHRD World Bank Institute (WBI) Capacity Development Grants Program supported WBI’s capacity development activities, with a particular focus on activities in East, South, and Central Asia. Since inception, GoJ has approved US$44.44 million of which about 97 percent was disbursed by end FY11. This program closed in FY11.

- The Japan Indonesia Presidential Scholarship Program (JIPS) was established in 2008 to support studies in fields related to development, such as, economics, management, education, health, agriculture, infrastructure, and environment. GoJ has, so far, contributed US$3.0 million to this new program of which 62 percent disbursed by the end of FY11.

**Japanese Staff and Consultants:**

- The Japan PHRD Staff and Extended Term Consultant (ETC) Program was established in FY04 to facilitate the entry of Japanese nationals into the World Bank as staff members or extended term consultants. Cumulative contribution by GoJ for this program is US$28.5 million (as of end FY11), of which 71 percent has been disbursed.

**Partnership Initiative**

- The Japan-World Bank Partnership Program supports activities that build relationships between Japanese stakeholders and the World Bank on key development issues, stimulate public interest in Japan for international development issues, and strengthen aid coordination initiatives. The total contribution to this program, as of end June 2011, was US$57.74 million, of which 89 percent has been disbursed.
In addition to these core programs, the PHRD Fund supports other activities where the World Bank plays an important role in the international community (discussed further in Chapters 2, 3, and 4). This often involves transferring resources from the PHRD Fund and the PHRD TA to other programs administered by the Bank Group, such as, the Japan Junior Professional Officers Program, the Consultative Group to Assist the Poorest, the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, Tokyo Distance Learning Center, International AIDS Vaccine Initiative, Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), and Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund.

1.3 Program Disbursements

In FY11, about half of the total PHRD Fund disbursements of US$58.6 million were from the PHRD TA Program. As in previous years, this accounted for the largest share of total disbursement, although it is 9 percentage points lower than FY10. PHRD TA disbursements have fallen steadily since FY08, mainly due to the winding down of the former program activities, and with no new approvals under the new program in the reporting year. However, disbursement in likely to increase in FY13 with the implementation of new grants approved in FY11-12. The next largest share of disbursement was from the JJ/WBGSP.

The Staff-ETC Program disbursement increased by 4 percentage point in FY11 compared to previous year.

1.4 FY11 Program Highlights

- Thirteen PP grants which closed in FY11 leveraged about US$1.05 billion of World Bank financing for operations prepared with these grants.
- The new PHRD TA program, focused on agriculture productivity enhancement in Africa, disaster preparedness and disability, has been launched with the approval of 17 grant proposals (US$102.4 million) by GoJ.
- Contribution of US$20.5 million to the JJ/WBGSP Program helped finance 292 new academic scholarships under the Regular and Partnership Programs. More than a third of the scholars were from the Africa Region.
- Under the Staff/ETC Program, 48 Japanese nationals joined the World Bank, the highest number of grants in the history of the program.
- Japan formally joined the Donor Funded Staffing Program (DFSP) in June 2011 and GoJ approved 10 positions under this program.
- From the PHRD Fund US$24.2 million was transferred to other non-core programs, of which CEPF received US$10 million.

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1 GoJ has committed US$200m over three years from FY09 through this Window to respond to the food, fuel, and financial crises.

2 www.worldbank.org/jsdf
Chapter 2: PHRD Technical Assistance Program — Trends and Major Achievements

2.1 Program Trends

Since inception cumulative allocations to various components of the (old) PHRD TA program amounted to US$2.27 billion of which about 74 percent has been disbursed. Figure 3 shows the trend in allocations which have been uneven falling to US$2.1 million in FY10 and only US$0.04 million in FY11. As mentioned earlier, the fall from FY07 has been mainly due to the winding down of the old TA program.

With the closure of the old grant types and no grants activated under the new program, disbursements indicated in the figure are from the grants under the previous TA program. Disbursements in FY11 were US$29.0 million compared US$40.0 million in FY10. With the activation of the new grants, disbursements are likely to increase in FY12.

PP grants were aimed at strengthening the quality and recipient ownership of operations financed by the World Bank through the provision of funds directly to potential borrowers to obtain technical expertise to carry out analytical studies to help prepare documents to access loans and credits from the World Bank. On average, preparation of more than a third of the total number of loans and credits approved for Bank financing during FY00-05 were supported by PHRD PP grants. This ratio has since steadily declined for several reasons.

Planned operations associated with PP grants were dropped from the Bank’s lending program when the grant recipient governments’ priorities/policies change and were no longer interested in the projects, or due to internal political crisis. For instance, three projects prepared with PP grants which closed in FY11 were not submitted to the World Bank’s Board of Executive Directors for approval due to political crisis in the region. In addition, planned budget support operations prepared with PP grants are also dropped from the lending operations when the Bank decides that the progress with the reform measures is not sufficient to lend for the operation.

Figure 3: PHRD TA Allocations & Disbursements (FY88-FY11)
2.2 Major Achievements of PHRD TA Grants Closed in FY11

In FY11, 37 grants (US$41.1 million) of the old TA program were closed. The main results from these are reported below.

Project Preparation Grants

PP grants which closed in FY11 accounted for 20 of the 37 TA grants and 76 percent of total disbursements from the TA program. These grants were provided to assist the recipient governments to prepare projects whose scope ranged from agriculture, education, and health services, and improving access to finance, energy, transportation, and increasing rural livelihood opportunities, and the environment.

Major achievements of the closed PP grants include: (i) leveraging resources for financing projects prepared with these grants; (ii) demonstrating best practices and transferring knowledge; (iii) building implementation capacity across institutions; and (iv) enabling some recipient countries to access Bank financing for the first time.

Closed PP Grants leveraged:

- Thirteen closed grants leveraged about US$1.05 billion of Bank financing for approved operations prepared by these grants;
- About US$20 million in IDA credit to sustainably provide water and US$330 million World Bank loan to develop hydropower in Vietnam;
- IDA financing for a water and sanitation project in Mozambique; and
- A multi-donor financing to support a reform strategy in Nicaragua that resulted in a co-financed operation by the World Bank, Inter American Development Bank, and the European Union.

Best Practices demonstrated and knowledge transferred:

- Vietnam was exposed to international best practices in hydropower development;
- Armenia gained substantial knowledge through interactions with various countries in Asia, Europe, and the Americas;
- In Indonesia there was extensive collaboration with the Public Financial Management (PFM) team to facilitate peer-to-peer knowledge exchange between ministries and agencies undertaking institutional reform and change management; and
- Local consulting firms in Uzbekistan and Nicaragua gained valuable new knowledge and experience in the water supply and sanitation sector, as a result of interactions with international consultants.

PP Grants created enabling conditions for some countries to try out new ideas and approaches for the first time. For instance:

- The implementation of the grant increased Papua New Guinea’s capacity, enabling it to prepare a rural communications project — its first recipient — executed activity. This proved to be an important learning experience for the Ministry, encouraging it to take responsibility of managing the follow-up IDA operation; and
- The first IBRD operation for hydro power in Vietnam was prepared with a PP grant.
**BOX 1: RESULTS FROM TWO CLOSED PROJECT PREPARATION GRANTS**

A PP grant was provided to the Government of Armenia to prepare the **ARMENIA E-Society Innovation and Competitiveness Project** for World Bank financing with the objective of increasing opportunities for innovation and employment in the Information Communication and Technology sector, enhancing competitiveness and improving access to information by citizens and business community in Armenia. The operation has been approved by the World Bank. Key results of the grant include:

- Capacity of the participating institutions has been enhanced through training and substantial knowledge transfer due to the technical assistance and advisory support financed with the grant;
- Innovative features, such as, broadband Public Private Partnerships, venture capital fund and Gyumari Technology Center introduced in the project design were made possible with the grant;
- Quality of entry of the associated lending operation was significantly enhanced and client was well prepared to successfully implement the project.

A PP grant was provided to the Government of Nicaragua to prepare the **NICARAGUA: Public Sector Technical Assistance Project** for World Bank financing, with the objective of continuing to strengthen the public sector capacity to develop and implement public policies for better governance conditions. This would be done by increasing the overall efficiency and transparency in the use of public resources to support the implementation of poverty reduction programs. The grant supported the preparation of a comprehensive PFM strategy which anchored the lending operation to be jointly financed by the World Bank, Inter American Development Bank, and the European Union. Three key results are:

- Adoption of a new PFM integrated model (integration of financial as well as administrative procedures) which was developed through a participatory process; the experts were financed by the grant;
- Move to the use of a commercial off the shelf type of solution; and
- Development of a PFM Modernization Plan which is aimed at strengthening the country’s core PFM systems (i.e. budget, accounting, treasury, and public debt) and other non-core administrative procedures (i.e. human resources, public investment, procurement and State Asset), as well as legislation, norms and procedures.

**Project Cofinancing Grants**

These grants were provided to support technical assistance to strengthen institutional capacity for operations financed by the Bank in IDA and IDA/IBRD blend countries. Nine grants (US$21.41 million) closed in FY11 with 68 percent of the approved amount disbursed. The closed grants co-financed projects on avian influenza preparedness projects (Albania, Armenia and Georgia); governance, financial management and revenue administration; institutional reforms and capacity building (Indonesia and Kenya); and rural development and a rural enterprise (Georgia and Armenia).

Major achievements of the closed CoF grants include: (i) leveraging financing and investments; (ii) effective training; (iii) productive partnerships with other donors; and (iv) institutional and technical capacity enhancement.

**Financing and investments leveraged:**

- Assisted micro-finance institutions in appraising and managing loans for production in a rural development project in Georgia thus contributing to a very successful implementation of micro-finance lending activities.
- Benefited 132 small and medium agribusinesses in Armenia by enabling them to access US$6.4 million in long-term agricultural credit and generated a total of US$10.3 million for investments in rural areas.

**Training and demonstration programs produced tangible results:**

- Training and certificate programs supporting education in Gambia led to reduced dropout rates and increased enrolment; developed and implemented educational tools, and introduced modern teaching aids.
- New technologies demonstrated to Georgian farmers, led to improvements in farming practices and an increase in the productivity of plantations and produce quality, which ultimately contributed to higher employment rates and higher incomes for the local population.
PHRD Technical Assistance Program – Trends and Major Achievements

Promoted productive partnership as part of a multi-donor team:
- Provided a vital component to a governance and financial management reform program in Indonesia, supported by the Bank and other donors, such as, the United States Treasury Department, GPF-Australia, and South Korea.
- Supported institutional reform and capacity building in Kenya through a pool of funds from various partners, including the Bank.

New government information systems, processes and laws developed and incorporated:
- New management, communication, and information system approaches adopted in Kyrgyz Republic and Armenia to support Avian Influenza preparedness.
- A new legal and regulatory framework developed to allow for more efficient disease prevention/control and contingency planning in Albania.
- A new veterinary law enacted in the Kyrgyz Republic.
- Modern legislation and regulations introduced to support seed market development in Armenia.

Climate Change Initiatives Grants

These grants support the inclusion of climate change concerns in the development planning process of recipient countries. They also support the preparation and implementation of World Bank-financed projects that are aimed at reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, and the promotion of energy efficiency or adaptation to the adverse

BOX 2: RESULTS FROM TWO CLOSED PROJECT COFINANCING GRANTS

ARMENIA: Rural Enterprise and Small Scale Commercial Agriculture Development Project. The purpose of the grant was to cofinance with the World Bank financing of the project, whose main objective was to improve the ability of the Armenian farmers and rural entrepreneurs to access markets and increase employment opportunities by stimulating market-oriented private and public investments in rural areas. The grant was instrumental in providing the needed technical assistance support for all project components, including capacity building of the rural financial sector, extension system, seed market development and community driven economic development. The following key results may be attributed to the activities financed by PHRD:
- About 132 small and medium agribusinesses gained access agricultural credit and generate substantial investments in rural areas;
- The seed and sapling markets reformed through updated legislation and regulations and a new Seed Agency was established; and
- Community planning capacities were enhanced thus impacting over 100,000 people's lives in 141 village communities through generation of over US$12 million investments in community economic development.

Gambia: Third Education Sector Project in Support of the Second Phase of the Education Support Program. The grant financed the institutional capacity building components of the project whose main objective is to improve conditions for teaching and learning in basic education. The grant helped to strengthen the professional staff competency through the financing of long-term academic training in various disciplines ranging from finance, construction management, education management, quantity surveying to curriculum management, English language, and information technology. In addition, more than 3700 teachers and staff benefited from extensive in-service training, including cost-effective cluster based training courses. The grant supported a sustainable book publishing system; decentralization of planning and education management; accountability for results and monitoring of teaching and learning for better quality standards. The following key results may be attributed to the institutional capacity building initiatives:
- Reduced drop-out rate; increased transition rate;
- Increased enrollment, specially for girls; reduced ethnic barriers; and
- Increased textbooks-to-student ratio.
impacts of climate change. Six grants (US$3.57 million) closed in FY11, with a disbursement rate of 68 percent. These grants funded projects that addressed both the causes and consequences of climate change. Five of the grants were focused on capacity building and implementation of carbon finance and one on adaptation to climate change. Major achievements of the closed CC grants included:

Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) supported:
- The development of a carbon sink updated eligible areas for a CDM project in Colombia.
- Diagnoses and recommendations regarding the potential and the development challenges of program activities under the CDM provided to the Government of Brazil.

Strengthening capacity to participate in carbon markets and financing:
- Helped Kenya’s Green Belt Movement to meet all conditions for accessing the Bio-Carbon Fund as stipulated in the Emissions Reduction Purchase Agreement (ERPA).
- Developed the capacity of Mongolia’s Ministry of Nature, Environment and Tourism to develop and implement carbon finance projects, and test two ERPA.
- Expanded Brazil’s carbon market participation by strengthening carbon market institutions and infrastructure.

New methodologies have been designed to support climate change agendas:
- A revised methodology was developed to quantify and monitor emissions reductions to support carbon sink development in Colombia.
- A new methodology was designed to assess and quantify the impacts from intensified hurricanes on the Gulf of Mexico Coast.

**BOX 3: RESULTS FROM TWO CLOSED CLIMATE CHANGE INITIATIVES GRANTS**

**MEXICO: Adaptation to Climate Change.** The grant objective was to support the Government of Mexico to respond to the climate change impacts on national water resources and coastal wetlands in its territory. The grant financed technical studies in the following areas: development of tools to assess the impacts of extreme weather events and storm surges in the Gulf of Mexico coast; remote sensing survey of wetlands using the Advanced Land Observation Satellite (ALOS) of Japan; and the assessment of net impacts from climate change in coastal wetlands. The design and the preparation of the Adaptation to Climate Change Impacts on the Coastal Wetlands in the Gulf of Mexico financed by Special Climate Change Fund were based on these studies.

The cooperation with the Japanese State Agency and its technical support branch, RESTEC, for access and use of data generated by ALOS in coastal wetlands was a significant success. The Japanese Agencies provided training on the ground and the cooperation resulted in significant increase in technical capacity. An archive has been created where the ALOS images, using three different sensors, have been stored for continuous monitoring and diagnosis of coastal wetlands. The results are of very high quality and have been high-lighted by RAMSAR (Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat) representatives as an example to be deployed in other regions.

**COLOMBIA: San Nicolas Carbon Sink Project.** The grant contributed significantly to strengthen the capacity of the grant beneficiary — CORNARE/MASBOSQUES — in the development of a carbon sink through reforestation, agro-forestry and sylvopastoral systems in about 8 million hectares of abandoned pastures. The activities financed with the grant included: technical assistance for the development of carbon methodologies and additional tools for carbon sinks in the country; reintroduction and strengthening of endangered populations of arboreal species; training and capacity building for farmers towards sustainable forest management, strengthening social capital and biodiversity protection and promoting climate awareness and use of carbon finance. These activities helped to design methodologies of the companion project’s Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD) component and for the initial studies and assessments to define eligible area for the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) component. In addition, the grant financed activities helped with improving the livelihood of the small farmers in San Nicolas valley through strengthening capacities of community organizations in the management and conservation of natural resources (forests) restoration and conservation of natural resources, particularly, soil and water through forest management and the introduction of arboreal species within agricultural practices.
The member countries of the CARD made good progress in the preparation of the National Rice Development Strategies which are mainstreamed into the overall national/Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program process.

Food security is one of the key focus areas of Japan’s assistance. In the G-8 Finance Ministers’ Meeting in 2008 in Osaka, Japan, the Ministers clearly stated their support for Bank’s efforts to address immediate effects of the food crisis and causes of food insecurity. In that context, Japan supported the PHRD TA Rice Research and Productivity Development Program. Japan’s support for this program is built on its firm commitment at the Osaka Meeting.

Under the PHRD TA program, so far, in addition to the US$20 million provided to CGIAR for Developing the Next Generation of Rice Varieties for Sub-Saharan Africa and South East Asia, six countries benefitted from PHRD TA grants under Pillar I.
PHRD Technical Assistance Program – Trends and Major Achievements

PILLAR II: Disaster Reduction and Recovery

The DRR program is guided more broadly in their project design by global good practices and recognized international standards and frameworks for Disaster Risk Management (DRM), including the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005 – 2015.

PHRD and GFDRR Partnership. This program is based on the comparative advantage in technical focus and financing approach.

GFDRR focuses on demand-led World Bank-executed technical and advisory support to governments and other actors, while PHRD TA financed projects are executed by grant recipients (usually the government). While government ownership and leadership is at the core of both approaches, the GFDRR support complements the government-executed, pilot and capacity development emphasis that PHRD takes. Together, these different mechanisms support the long-term development of disaster resilience in-country, whilst also ensuring that the ‘quick wins’ and critical knowledge gaps are addressed without delay.

FY11 PHRD TA DRR Proposals. In the first year of the PHRD TA program, nine project proposals were submitted for approval from GoJ. These projects respond to some of the most urgent national DRM priorities, as articulated in the National DRM Country Program of the Governments and their policies. The DRM Country Program preparation was facilitated by GFDRR support and was originally endorsed by governments in 2009 to bring greater coherence and strategy to GFDRR interventions at a country level, and has been under review since then.

The PHRD DRR program is guided by the DRM framework developed by GFDRR. Therefore, the national DRM frameworks in GFDRR priority countries have guided the selection of the PHRD project proposals to ensure the added value of the program and coherence with existing activities and national priorities. Substantial consultation with Government clients (along with Embassies of Japan and JICA in-country) formed the basis of all proposals.

In Lao PDR for example, the PHRD grant will build upon initial technical support provided under the GFDRR program to the National and Provincial Disaster Management Offices in order to embed disaster risk management practices more broadly across government. GFDRR support has sensitized officials to the potential of comprehensive DRM mainstreaming, and the request for broader support — made possible through PHRD — has come from them. In addition, PHRD will fund pilot works to demonstrate disaster-resilient construction practices, for example in drainage systems, hospitals and schools. These pilots, executed by the government, would not be possible under the GFDRR program.

Nine proposals valued at US$22.4 million have been approved by GoJ.
In Mongolia, GFDRR has no program, and the PHRD grant will provide much needed support to scale up DRM efforts in the country, including those funded by JICA.

PHRD grants will create significant stimulus for DRM programs in the Pacific, providing new grant financing for Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Kiribati, and new support for the transport sector in Papua New Guinea.

**PILLAR III: Disability and Development**

The D&D grant proposals submitted for approval to GoJ aims at piloting interventions to address many of the barriers and inequalities. Five proposals amounting US$13.3 have been approved by GoJ.

- The proposal for Romania aims to address the issue of data through improved disability assessment and better information on persons with disabilities for policy-making.
- The proposal for Morocco aims to promote the physical accessibility for persons with limited mobility.
- The Tamil Nadu (India) proposal is focused on improving the participation of persons with mental disability in community activities including access to livelihoods.

- The proposal for Peru will address the issue of staff capacity, inadequate policies and lack of accessibility through improving the capacity of the municipality of Lima and mainstreaming the needs of persons with disability in the planning and implementation of urban walking/public transport facilities.
- Finally, the Guinea proposal addresses the issue of staffing weak staff competencies and lack of service provision through developing capacities of schools and teachers; and increasing access of children with mild disabilities to mainstream pre-primary and primary schools.

**PILLAR IV: Others**

This Pillar has been set up to provide assistance to address emerging concerns as agreed by GoJ and the Bank. So far, only one grant, Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative study (US$1.32 million), was approved in FY10 under this pillar and it closed in December 2011.

The study aimed to assist the Pacific Island Countries (PICs) develop cost-effective risk financing strategies, combining post-disaster assistance and ex ante budget planning. The grant closed in December 2011. The key results are:

**FIGURE 6:**

PHRD TA PILLAR III – RECIPIENT COUNTRIES (WITH GRANT AMOUNT)
- Development of the Pacific Catastrophe Risk Information System (PacRIS) and the following other practical application using the information contained in the system. The following applications developed so far will significantly help to reduce the risks faced by the 10 million in the PICs every year.

- **State-of-the-art catastrophe risk models** for 15 PIC have been developed to assess the economic and fiscal impacts of natural disasters, including earthquakes, tsunamis and tropical cyclones.

- **Country disaster risk profiles** have been developed for all 15 PICs which integrate data collected and produced through the risk modeling process and include maps showing the geographic distribution of hazards, assets at risk, and potential losses that can be used to prioritize disaster risk management interventions. This analysis will be used to develop financing options to cover the costs of natural disaster risks.

- **Disaster and Climate Risk Financing and Insurance** application aims to assist the PICs in improving their macroeconomic planning against natural disasters, and the design and implementation of a national disaster risk financing strategy, as part of their national disaster risk management and climate change adaptation agenda.

- **Database of Historical Tropical Cyclones and Earthquakes (Hazard Database)**. The historical earthquake catalogue currently includes about 115,000 events of magnitude 5 or greater that occurred in the region between 1768 and 2009, while the tropical cyclone catalogue includes 2,422 events from 1948 to 2008.

- **Database of Accumulated Losses**. A “consequence” database of approximately 450 events from 1831 to 2009 that affected at least one of the 15 PICs. This database, which is the most complete in existence for the Pacific region, shows that, on average, these countries have collectively experienced losses in the order of US$1 billion per decade, rising to US$4 billion in both the 1980s and the 1990s.

- **Database of Assets Exposed to Disasters (Exposure Database)** contains components for buildings and infrastructure, agriculture, and population. For the building and infrastructure dataset, more than 450,000 footprints (outlines) of structures were digitized from high-resolution satellite images. Of these, about 80,000 were physically checked, photographed and classified. An additional three million images, primarily of rural buildings, were geolocated and classified using remote sensing techniques.

- **PacRIS** houses the most comprehensive historical catalogue of earthquakes and tropical cyclones, a database of geo-referenced fixed assets, and probabilistic analyses and mapping of risk carried out to date. PacRIS contains digitized maps describing residential buildings, major infrastructure such as roads, bridges and power stations, vegetation cover, crop maps, soil and topography, and bathymetry (sea depth). This information is being used for a number of practical applications.

In addition, the database, the most comprehensive exposure dataset for this part of the world to date, information on major cash crops, ground cover, topological maps and population is included. The estimated total replacement cost of all the assets in the 15 PICs is about US$113 billion.
Chapter 3: Human Resources Development

Capacity Building and Partnership Programs

3.1 Introduction
The GoJ supports four human resources development and capacity building programs through the PHRD Fund: (a) the Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program (JJ/WBGSP); (b) the Japan Indonesia Presidential Scholarship (JIPS) Program; and (c) the Japan-World Bank Partnership Program.

3.2 Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program
The main objective of the JJ/WBGSP is to help build a community of highly qualified professionals in the field of economic and social development in developing countries through providing graduate study opportunities to mid-career professionals from the World Bank borrowing countries. The Program has two parts — the Regular Program and the Partnership Program — both of which lead to a Master’s degree. There are 15 Partnership Programs at universities around the world that enable scholars to receive specialized training in key areas of development, such as economic policy management, infrastructure management, and tax policy. Through the Partnership Programs, the JJ/WBGSP also contributes to building institutional capacity of seven African universities by supporting Master’s degree programs in Economic Policy Management. The program’s outreach initiative, Alumni and Scholars Capacity Enhancement Network for Development conducted several events during the year to promote knowledge sharing and information exchange among JJ/WBGSP scholars and alumni.

Highlights
• Since its establishment in 1987, the JJ/WBGSP has awarded 4,883 scholarships for studies in development-related fields at renowned universities in Bank member countries. Among them, 1,380 scholarships were awarded for studies at the various partner institutions under the Partnership Program.
• In FY11, GoJ contributed US$20.5 million to the JJ/WBGSP Program. These funds allowed the program to support 218 scholars under the Regular Program, and 74 new scholars under the Partnership Program.

3.3 Japan Indonesia Presidential Scholarship Program
The Japan Indonesia Presidential Scholarship Program was introduced in FY08 to support the Indonesia Ministry of National Education’s Presidential Scholars Program to strengthen the qualifications and experience of university staff, attract new talent to careers in higher education, and foster foreign and domestic academic partnerships. JIPS is funded by a US$10.0 million grant from GoJ. There are currently 41 active scholars in JIPS. The JIPS program is expected to produce its first batch of graduates in 2012.
3.4 Japan-World Bank Partnership Program

The focus of these grants ranged from distance learning, awards for original, innovative contributions to development, public outreach in Japan, export growth and innovation. Since inception, GoJ approved US$57.7 million, of which 86 percent has been disbursed. Seven Partnership grants are under implementation (including 2 proposals pending approval), of which 3 are managed by the World Bank Tokyo Office.

In FY11, the following three Partnership grants were approved:

- Strengthening of Partnership between the World Bank and the Japanese Private Sector – Phase V (JP¥8,000,000);
- Global Development Awards and Medals (US$190,000 plus additional $460,000 contribution from JSDF for the collaboration between Global Development Network and JSDF); and
- Responsible Agricultural Investment (US$753,000).

**Box 4: The Global Awards and Medals Program 2011**

The Japanese Award for Most Innovative Development Project (MIDP) was awarded to Camara Rwanda, Rwanda, for their social enterprise project on establishing low cost e-learning centers within Rwandan schools. The second prize in this category was awarded for child-friendly villages for the elimination of child labor in Rajasthan, India while the Institute of Rural Research and Development, India, received the third prize for their project on building a culture of good governance through people’s participation in rural communities.

The Japanese Award for Outstanding Research on Development competition had three themes: (i) external capital flows and financing for development; (ii) domestic resource mobilization and financial sector development: Another angle to look at the MDGs in a post-crisis world; and (iii) innovative sources of development finance.

The first prize winners were Jeremiah Opiniano and Alvin Ang of Santo Tomas, Research Cluster on Culture, Education and Social Issues in Philippines. Their research focuses on remittance investment climate analyses in rural hometowns. Alvin Ang believes this project will bring a change in rural communities.

Petar Stankov from the University of National and World Economy in Bulgaria, awarded the second prize for his proposed research on “Financial Crises and Reversals in Financial Development” and Bibek Ray Chaudhuri from the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, India received the third prize, for his research proposal on the “Impact of External Capital Flows on Micro Finance Institution’s Performance.”
Chapter 4: Other PHRD-Supported Programs

4.1 Introduction

The PHRD Fund also supports a number of other World Bank-administered programs, including the Japan-World Bank Staff and Extended Term Consultant (ETC) program, and other trust funds that receive contributions from Japan via the PHRD Fund.

4.2 Japan PHRD Staff and ETC Program

The objective of the Japan PHRD Staff and ETC Grants Program is to facilitate the appointment of Japanese nationals as staff members or extended-term consultants at the World Bank. The program finances three categories of appointments: (a) ETC appointments for an initial twelve-month period, which can be extended for a second year; (b) term appointments for an initial period of up to two years that may, under certain conditions, be extended to a third year; and (c) open-ended appointments during the normal probationary period of up to a maximum of two years.

The ETC category, which was introduced in FY05, now accounts for over two-thirds of the total number of appointments under this Program since FY05. This category is an attractive alternative for meeting the goals of the program by providing a pool of qualified candidates who may later be hired as term or open-ended staff with their associated costs financed by the World Bank’s operational budget.

In FY11, GoJ approved 48 grant applications worth US$8.5 million. These grants include 31 ETC appointments (US$3.5 million), and 17 term appointments (US$5 million). Since FY00, a total of 225 grants were financed, of which 56 percent were for ETC appointments, 38 percent term appointments, and six percent open-ended appointments.

Figure 4 shows that, since FY07, the total number of annual appointments has increased dramatically, mainly driven by the growth in ETCs.

### Table 1: Approval of Staff and ETC Grants (FY09 – FY11)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>FY11</th>
<th>FY10</th>
<th>FY09</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ETC</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FIGURE 9: Number of Staff Grants Approved (FY00 – FY11)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Open-ended</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>ETC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY00</td>
<td>5</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY10</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.3 The Japan Junior Professional Officers (JPO) Program

Japan joined the JPO Program in March 2009. In an effort to streamline and consolidate trust funds, the JPO Program and Externally Funded Staffing Program were officially consolidated under a single umbrella, Donor Funded Staffing Program (DFSP). Japan joined the DFSP Program on June 21, 2011.

To date, a total of 7 Japanese JPOs have been hired. In FY12Q3, the first JPO hired was successfully retained for a Bank position, in line with the goal of the Program.
For the 2011 recruitment cycle, the GOJ approved funding for 10 DFSP positions, six for JPO and four for Mid-career. Five of the six JPO positions have been finalized and are in the on-boarding process. It is expected that the recruitments of these positions are to be finalize before the end of FY12.

### 4.4 Other Programs Supported by PHRD Fund

In FY11, about US$24.2 million was transferred to the programs listed below.

The PHRD Fund transferred US$10 million to CEPF, which aims to provide at least $150 million over five years to support preserving the most biologically significant and threatened areas of the world. The CEPF is a joint initiative of Conservation International, the Global Environment Facility, the MacArthur Foundation, the Government of Japan, and the World Bank. These leading institutions each committed $25 million to the Fund, recognizing that strategic alliances and elimination of duplicate efforts are critical to better safeguard threatened ecosystems.

GFDRR received US$6 million from the PHRD Fund. Established in 2006, GFDRR is a partnership of 39 countries and eight international organizations committed to helping developing countries reduce their vulnerability to natural hazards and adapt to climate change. The partnership’s mission is to mainstream disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in country development strategies. http://esddev.worldbank.org/gfdrr.node/48. The Facility has three major development objectives:

- Facilitate implementation of Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA, 2005 – 2015) in the Bank’s partner countries at high disaster risks;
- Strengthen country hazard risk management capacity and catalyze increased investment in hazard prevention and mitigation; and
- Establish appropriate mechanism for financing sustainable disaster recovery in low income countries.

The CGAP was set up at the World Bank to increase the quality and quantity of sustainable microfinance institutions serving the poor. As a consortium of donor agencies and microfinance practitioners working together to bring microfinance into the mainstream, CGAP acts as a service provider to the microfinance industry by catering to the needs of three stakeholders, namely the MFIs, donor agencies, and the microfinance industry. CGAP serves these stakeholders through learning and dissemination of best practices, by helping to set up supportive policies for microfinance activities, by coordinating donor initiatives, and by channeling funds to broaden and deepen the outreach of MFIs serving the poor. For more information please refer to: http://www.cgap.org.

The Bank’s DFSP is a new umbrella which essentially consolidates two stand-alone donor-funded programs previously known as the EFSP and the JPO. Its objectives are to enable the Bank to meet its diversity targets and extend capacity building efforts through recruitment of mid-career and junior professionals in Headquarters and Country Offices. The Program allows Donors and the Bank to leverage more strategically their development agendas, as well as provide a means for Bank units to supplement their scarce resources with needed skills funded by the DFSP. In FY11, US$2.5 million was allocated for the JPO program from PHRD Fund.

TDLC was established in 2004 as a new initiative to further promote intra-regional knowledge sharing through the Global Development Learning Network. This is a joint initiative by the Government of Japan and the Bank, serves as a regional center for knowledge and collaboration and as a resource to Distance Learning Centers in the East Asia and Pacific Region. The center will be a channel for innovative ways of learning, knowledge sharing, and best practice within the region and Japan on a range of development issues. Japan has approved US$25 million over a period of 5 years for TDLC2. The first tranche of US$3.0 million was transferred from PHRD Fund in FY11.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME OF THE PROGRAM</th>
<th>ALLOCATION AMOUNT (US$ MILLION)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CEPF</td>
<td>$10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GFDRR</td>
<td>$ 6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDLC</td>
<td>$ 3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JPO</td>
<td>$ 2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAVI Sendai Vector</td>
<td>$ 2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CGAP</td>
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<tr>
<td>MIGA</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 5: Monitoring & Evaluation of PHRD Activities

5.1 Monitoring the Progress and Impact of PHRD Activities

The Concessional Finance and Global Partnerships Vice Presidency emphasizes results-focused reporting on trust fund-financed activities. Reporting on PHRD grants covers financial aspects, implementation status, and completion. The impact of the PHRD Program is assessed through overall Program-level evaluations. Impact evaluations take time to measure and can potentially raise issues around methodological accuracy when attributing changes to specific earlier activities. Two evaluations were carried out. The next external evaluation is scheduled for FY13.

The Annual Reports of the overall PHRD Program and the JJ/WBGSP cover both financial aspects and progress in carrying out grant activities and achieving objectives. The Annual Reports are public documents, and are made available in both English and Japanese.

Audited financial statements (produced six months after the end of the FY) are prepared by external auditors and shared with GoJ. The Trust Fund Accounting Department prepares detailed quarterly financial reports of the PHRD program which cover unaudited statements of the current year and cumulative transactions under the main PHRD Fund categories. These quarterly reports are also shared with GoJ.

In addition to the JJ/WBGSP Annual Report, WBI carries out tracer studies every two years to analyze the impact of the program on alumni who completed studies five to six years before. These studies are public documents. The latest tracer study, carried out in May 2007, was the seventh in the series and addressed the performance of 3,554 scholars who had received scholarships between 1987 and 2007. It investigated specific achievements in terms of degree completion, return to home country, employment, professional progression and each alumnus’ perception of the benefits gained through the program. The findings and recommendations of the seventh JJ/WBGSP Tracer Study were reported in the FY07 Annual Report.

Occasional reports on the Japan PHRD Staff and ETC Program are prepared by the Global Partnerships and Trust Fund Operations Department and provided to GoJ. All of these reports are available to GoJ through the Donor Center, an on-line reporting system which gives all donors access to information about their trust funds.

The main instrument for periodic internal reporting on the implementation status of the PHRD grants is the Grant Reporting and Monitoring (GRM) system. The PHRD Program Manager issues a requirement for the GRM reports on an annual basis. A comprehensive final report is prepared by each Task Team Leader in the GRM system after completion of grant implementation. For each grant exceeding US$1 million an Implementation Completion Memorandum (ICM) report is prepared. GRM and ICM reports are internal to the World Bank, but are used as a basis for reporting to donors. In addition, major programs and larger grants prepare Completion Reports, outlining the major achievements and lessons learned during implementation.

Starting with FY07, PHRD began conducting annual reviews of the PHRD TA grants closed in the previous fiscal year. The purpose of such reviews is to provide feedback from grant implementation that can lead to program improvements and to allow for extended reporting on the results of the completed grants. The Reports on PHRD TA closed grants are available on the PHRD website.
Chapter 6: Additional Sources of Information on PHRD and Programs Supported by the PHRD Fund

6.1 Information on PHRD
The major reference sources for more information on PHRD and the programs it supports are websites publicly available in English, and often also in Japanese and other languages.

The main PHRD website is http://www.worldbank.org/phrd. This website includes details of the PHRD Technical Assistance program, the Japan-World Bank Partnership Program, and the Japan PHRD Staff and ETC Program. The website also provides access to PHRD Annual Reports in both English and Japanese, and to the Evaluations of the PHRD TA Program.


The World Bank Institute website is www.worldbank.org/wbi. The JJ/WBGSP website is at www.worldbank.org/wbi/scholarships. This website also provides access to the JJ/WBGSP Annual Reports and to their Tracer Studies.

The TDLC supported by the PHRD Partnership Program has its own website: www.jointokyo.org. This website is maintained in both Japanese and English languages.

6.2 Programs Supported by the PHRD Fund
Other programs supported through the PHRD Fund in FY11 are:

Insert Critical Ecosystems Partnership Fund (CEPF): http://www.cepf.net/Pages/default.aspx

Consultative Group to Assist the Poorest (CGAP): http://www.cgap.org

Japan Junior Professionals Program (JPO): http://go.worldbank.org/18fcy4nmv0

Japan Policy and Human Resources Development Technical Assistance Grants Program

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

2. **Priority Areas:** The FY09-FY13 PHRD TA program will focus on three thematic pillars:

   • **Pillar I – Agriculture and Rice Productivity Enhancement Research and Development:**
     - Development of rice seeds resistant to heat and drought by the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) and/or Africa Rice Research Center (ARC, formerly WARDA); and
     - Africa Rice Research and Productivity Development Program.

   • **Pillar II – Disaster Reduction and Recovery (DRR):**
     - The objective of the PHRD TA DRR program is to reduce vulnerability to natural hazards in disaster prone countries, particularly in the Asia region, by strengthening disaster resilience of cities, improving early warning systems, and implementing a strong knowledge and learning agenda to improve awareness and capacity.

   • **Pillar III – Disability and Development (D&D):**
     - The main objective of the PHRD TA D&D program is to support activities that would contribute to better understanding of the issues surrounding disabilities in the grant recipient countries, develop appropriate policies and development interventions to address these issues, and to finance programs which directly benefit the disabled people.

   • **Pillar IV – Other Activities including:**
     - Pacific Catastrophe Risk Financing Initiative Phase 2
     - Other Activities Consulted and Agreed between the Ministry of Finance of the Government of Japan and the World Bank

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

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

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

   4.2 **Grant Types.** Grants may be of the following types:
     - Capacity Building — Technical assistance and advisory services for institutional capacity building;
     - Co-financing of Bank-financed or managed operations; Additional Funding for Bank-financed operations with a sector-wide approach; and
     - Pilot Projects aimed at testing new approaches/techniques for learning and scaling up, when applicable.
5. **Eligible Expenditures.** Unless otherwise stated in the specific Operating Guidelines, the eligible expenditures include: (i) consulting services; and (ii) non-consultant costs for local training, minimal equipment, and operating costs essential to carry out the technical assistance. Workshops, local consultations, and training may be included if the requests clearly demonstrate these activities will enhance the quality of the technical assistance.

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

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

8. **Program Administration Costs.** In order to cover the costs of PHRD Program Administration CFP 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. **Call for Proposals.** The Concessional Finance and Global Partnerships Vice Presidency (CFP) will invite proposals from the Bank’s Regional Vice President (RVP) Units with copies to the Networks.

10. **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.

11. **Submission of Grant Proposals.** The PHRD Team in the Global Partnerships and Trust Funds Operations (PTO) of CFP will submit all the eligible grant proposals from the RVP units and Networks to GoJ for approval.

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 (as for World Bank loans and credits).

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

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 Sector Manager/Director. Clearances from Legal and Financial Management Specialists are required for any amendments to the Grant Agreement which should be signed by the Country Director.

15. **Consultation with Officials of the Embassy of Japan, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and Visibility of Japan’s Assistance to the PHRD TA Program.** In order to ensure harmonization and coordination, Bank task teams are required to:

   15.1 consult with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) at an early stage of project preparation;

   15.2 consult with the Embassy of Japan accredited to the recipient country about the PHRD grant application; and

   15.3 discuss the design objectives and expected outcomes of the proposed project with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) before submission of the proposal to Concessional Finance and Global Partnerships (CFP) for review. Such consultation and information sharing by task teams will help expedite the decision-making process. In addition, Bank task teams are also required to share the information on the progress and outcomes of PHRD projects with the Embassy of Japan and JICA in the field for enabling both sides to seek potential collaboration by relevant measures such as joining preparation and supervision mission of the project. Please refer to the Guidance Note on Visibility of Japan attached to this document.
16. **Progress Reporting.** For the purposes of monitoring the development outcomes, the Grant Agreement — based on the Grant Funding Request — will be the binding document. The Task Team Leader will be responsible for preparing an annual grant implementation status report in the Grant Reporting and Monitoring (GRM) system, rating the status of grant implementation, and documenting the completion of deliverables and outputs. For grants over US$1 million, an Implementation Completion Memorandum (ICM) will be prepared at completion of the grant financed activities. The ICM will document the actual cumulative inputs, outputs and outcomes of the grant. For grants under US$1 million, the final Grant Status Report will include additional information regarding grant activity outcomes. The summary of the grant activities and result will be shared with the donor by the PHRD Team in PTO.

In addition to the reporting on individual projects mentioned above, the World Bank is required to provide a concise report on comprehensive progress and results on the each thematic pillar in paragraph 2 at appropriate opportunities such as annual meetings with the MOF trust fund office or policy dialogues between the GoJ and the Bank.

17. **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, reports and reports prepared by consultants, in accordance with the Bank’s document retention policy. Task teams should send the original Grant Agreement and Disbursement Letter to the Legal department of the RVP Unit.

### FY09–FY13 PHRD Technical Assistance Program Allocation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALLOCATIONS BY PILLAR</th>
<th>AMOUNT (US$MILLION)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pillar I:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Development of rice seeds resistant to heat and drought by the IRRI and/or WARDA.</td>
<td>$20 (over 5 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Africa Rice Research and Productivity Development.</td>
<td>$80 (over 5 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pillar II:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activities under the Disaster Prevention program (to be determined).</td>
<td>$50 (over 5 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pillar III:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activities under the Disability and Development Program (to be determined).</td>
<td>$40 (over 5 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pillar IV:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Activities Consulted and Agreed between the Ministry of Finance of the Government of Japan and the World Bank: (To be determined)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Pacific Catastrophe Risk Financing Initiative Phase 2:</td>
<td>$1.32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

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

7 The Bank may consider waiving the requirement for recipient execution in accordance with Bank policy (see OP 14.40) in the following cases: emergency operations and post conflict countries.
Annex 2:
Guidance Note on Visibility of Japan

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

**Introduction**

The Government of Japan (GoJ) has contributed to the Policy and Human Resources Development Technical Assistance 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 accredited to the recipient country about the PHRD grant application before submission of the proposal to CFP for review. Such consultation and information sharing by task teams will help expedite the decision-making process. In addition, Bank task teams are encouraged to share the information about progress and outcomes of PHRD projects with the Embassy of Japan and other Japanese aid agencies in the field.

- **Japanese Visibility.** Bank task teams are asked to help promote the visibility and local awareness of PHRD in recipient countries through the following types of activities:
  - **(a)** Publications, training programs, seminars and workshops financed by PHRD grants should clearly indicate that the activities in question have received funding from the 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, CFP may promote visibility of PHRD by: (i) informing Country Directors of the importance of signing ceremonies to Japanese officials and the public to ensure recognition and support for PHRD funding; and (ii) continuing widespread distribution of the PHRD Annual Report, inclusion of PHRD information in relevant Bank documents, and occasional information sessions for Japanese organizations. A Guidance Note providing samples of other ways to improve visibility is attached.
**The PHRD TA Program’s Logo**

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

**Local Publicity Opportunities**

In addition to use of the logo, Bank staff is 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 Unit  
Mail Stop H 3-305  
Global Partnerships and Trust Fund Operations  
Concessional Finance and Global Partnerships  
The World Bank  
Washington, DC 20433  
USA
### Annex 3: New PHRD TA Approved Grants

#### Pillar I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Approved Amount (US$Million)</th>
<th>Expected Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>PROIRRI – Sustainable Irrigation Development for Rice Production</td>
<td>RE: $14.25, BE: $0.75, TOTAL: $15.0</td>
<td>(i) rice productivity increases from 1.5 to 4 tons per ha; and (ii) proportion of rice production sold increases from 20% to 80%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>Agriculture Sector Development Project</td>
<td>RE: $14.25, BE: $0.71, TOTAL: $14.96</td>
<td>(i) increased rice productivity from 5 to 6 tons per ha; and (ii) farmers visited by public extension staff increased by 4%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>Support Africa Rice Research and Productivity Development Program under WAAPP-1C</td>
<td>RE: $9.0, BE: $0.71, TOTAL: $9.71</td>
<td>(i) 50,000 areas are covered by improved technologies including soil and water management technologies; and (ii) 60,000 producers adopt improved rice technologies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cote d’Ivoire</td>
<td>Support Africa Rice Research and Productivity Development Program under WAAPP-1C</td>
<td>RE: $8.0, BE: $0.71, TOTAL: $8.71</td>
<td>(i) 70,000 areas are covered by improved technologies including soil and water management technologies; and (ii) 90,000 producers adopt improved rice technologies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>Support Africa Rice Research and Productivity Development Program under WAAPP-1C</td>
<td>RE: $8.0, BE: $0.71, TOTAL: $8.71</td>
<td>(i) 70,000 areas are covered by improved technologies including soil and water management technologies; and (ii) 90,000 producers adopt improved rice technologies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>Support Africa Rice Research and Productivity Development Program under WAAPP-1C</td>
<td>RE: $10.0, BE: $0.71, TOTAL: $10.71</td>
<td>(i) 60,000 areas are covered by improved technologies including soil and water management technologies; and (ii) 70,000 producers adopt improved rice technologies.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Pillar II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Approved Amount (US$Million)</th>
<th>Expected Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Strengthening Pakistan’s Urban Disaster Response Capacity</td>
<td>RE: $2.73, BE: $0.27, TOTAL: $3.0</td>
<td>Methodology and guideline developed for assessing and enhancing early warning and disaster response.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>Metro Colombo – Towards a Flood Resilient Urban Environment</td>
<td>RE: $0.90, BE: $0.09, TOTAL: $0.99</td>
<td>(i) Risk-mitigation strategies in metro Colombo mainstreamed in development plans; and (ii) Risk-based land-use planning regulations enacted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanuatu</td>
<td>Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction</td>
<td>RE: $2.728, BE: $0.270, TOTAL: $2.998</td>
<td>(i) Risk information and reduction considerations incorporated in urban planning process and policies; (ii) tsunami warning services strengthened; and (iii) community access to timely and accurate warnings improved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lao PDR</td>
<td>Mainstreaming Disaster and Climate Risk Management into Investment Decisions</td>
<td>RE: $2.718, BE: $0.240, TOTAL: $2.958</td>
<td>(i) Technical capacity of Ministry of Public Works and Agriculture on safe infrastructure design and implementation; (ii) capacity of Ministry of Planning is strengthened; and (iii) capacity of integrate disaster risk management and planning, coordination, monitoring and evaluation is improved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>Improving Disaster Risk Management</td>
<td>RE: $2.730, BE: $0.270, TOTAL: $3.0</td>
<td>(i) Vulnerability of UB to natural disaster is reduced; and (ii) economic losses associated with dzuds are reduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Pillar II

**New PHRD TA Approved Grants**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Approved Amount (US$ Million)</th>
<th>Expected Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Solomon Islands:</strong> Increasing Resilience to Climate Change and Natural Hazards in Solomon Islands</td>
<td>RE: $2.730</td>
<td>(i) DRR and CCA are included in the national development plan; and (ii) Community resilience to disasters is demonstrated through community-led investment program.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BE: $0.270</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL:</strong> $3.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nepal:</strong> Pilot Program for Seismic School Safety in the Kathmandu Valley</td>
<td>RE: $1.370</td>
<td>(i) Seven schools are retrofitted to reduce vulnerability; (ii) More than 50 engineers, foremen and masons are trained; and (iii) Seismic standard and technique are developed.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BE: $0.137</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL:</strong> $1.507</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Papua New Guinea:</strong> Building a More Disaster and Climate Resilient Transport Sector</td>
<td>RE: $2.669</td>
<td>(i) Disaster risk assessment system in place. (ii) Road and bridge are analyzed for disaster risk.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BE: $0.265</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL:</strong> $2.934</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kiribati:</strong> Disaster Risk Management and Adaptation Project</td>
<td>RE: $0.18</td>
<td>Coastline asset condition is assessed and maintained.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BE: $0.18</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL:</strong> $0.36</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Pillar III

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Approved Amount (US$ Million)</th>
<th>Expected Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Romania:</strong> Improved Policy Making and Institutional Framework for Persons with Disability</td>
<td>RE: $1.715</td>
<td>(i) 15% reduction in disability benefit application cost compared to present; (ii) improved criteria for assessment; and (iii) improved monitoring and reporting system.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BE: $0.85</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL:</strong> $2.565</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Morocco:</strong> Improving the Physical Disability of People with Limited Disability</td>
<td>RE: $2.85</td>
<td>(i) Infrastructure projects in at least three cities accessible to persons with disability; (ii) inventories of accessibility improvements finalized in at least four major cities; and (iii) at least 5 km of boulevards and at least five public spaces become accessible.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BE: $0.145</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL:</strong> $2.995</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>India:</strong> Expanding Disability Work on Mental Disability Issues in Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>RE: $2.79</td>
<td>(i) Persons with disabilities benefit from rehabilitation services; and (ii) 30,000 persons get employed.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BE: $0.14</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL:</strong> $2.93</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Guinea:</strong> Development of Inclusive Education in Guinea</td>
<td>RE: $2.857</td>
<td>(i) About 1,000 children with mild disabilities attend school; (ii) 5,000 teachers trained in special education for children with disabilities; and (iii) access to school improved.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BE: $0.14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL:</strong> $2.997</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Peru:</strong> Mainstreaming Inclusive Design and Universal Mobility in Lima</td>
<td>RE: $2.50</td>
<td>(i) Ramps, sidewalks, lighting in public transportation places; and (ii) tools to engage persons with disabilities in infrastructure planning and implementation developed.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BE: $0.12</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL:</strong> $2.62</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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8 RE = Recipient Executed; and BE = Bank Executed.
9 Bank-executed grant is to finance incremental supervision of the grant by the Bank.
10 Total amount for supervision in the four countries is $1.75 million.