Japan Policy and Human Resources Development Fund Annual Report
Fiscal Year 2013

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

Cover Photo Credit: Ray Witlin
The Japan Policy and Human Resources Development Fund (PHRD) underwent several significant changes during FY13. The Technical Assistance Program was scaled up and started its implementation while a new program pillar under TICAD V (Tokyo International Conference on African Development) was established, focusing on agriculture and access to rural energy. Moreover, as a result of the Sendai Dialogue and the PHRD-financed Sendai Report, the Disaster and Recovery pillar of the program was closed down in order to ensure that disaster reduction and recovery efforts would align better with Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR).

The fund’s four-pillar strategy targeted complex, multi-faceted challenges at local level as reflected in new grants approved this year. These grants aims at improving community resilience to seismic risk in Bangladesh and Bhutan, and breaking barriers for social and economic integration for disabled people in Jamaica and Moldova.

This year’s report highlights some of the achievements of the old TA program, including the Mekong Integrated Water Resources project in Vietnam and a major Water Sector Investment project in Albania.

The co-financing grants of PHRD, with a total of US$34 million, leveraged World Bank Group operations in Vietnam, Indonesia, Kyrgyz, Gambia, Moldova, and Mongolia. PHRD also helped to address climate change issues in Mexico, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru through the climate change initiative grants.

In Africa, PHRD continues its support of various operations, including the West Africa Agriculture Productivity Program, while leveraging resources from IDA. The PHRD also supported the adoption of improved technologies in West African countries.

The Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program gave young professionals in developing countries access to graduate studies at outstanding academic institutions around the world. So far, the program has produced a global network of more than 5,300 people working on development, the overwhelming majority of them in their home countries. In FY13 the program supported 157 scholars.

PHRD funds also brought in 37 Japanese nationals to fill World Bank positions under the Staff and Extended Term Consultants program.

Looking ahead, PHRD will continue to support the efforts to reach the common development goals of the government of Japan and the World Bank, while continuing to seek opportunities and new ways to assure continuation of the value and effectiveness of the PHRD Fund.
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# Acronyms and Abbreviations

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<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>ARC</td>
<td>Africa Rice Research Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASCEND</td>
<td>Alumni and Scholars Capacity Enhancement Network for Development</td>
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<td>CAADP</td>
<td>Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program</td>
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<td>CARD</td>
<td>Coalition for African Rice Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>CC</td>
<td>Climate Change Initiative</td>
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<tr>
<td>CEPF</td>
<td>Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund</td>
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<td>CFP</td>
<td>Concessional Finance and Global Partnership</td>
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<td>CFPTO</td>
<td>Global Partnership and Trust Fund Operations</td>
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<td>Consultative Group to Assist the Poorest</td>
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<td>Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research</td>
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<td>CoF</td>
<td>Project Co-financing</td>
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<td>D&amp;D</td>
<td>Disability and Development</td>
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<td>DFSP</td>
<td>Donor Funded Staffing Program</td>
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<td>DFPTF</td>
<td>Trust Funds and Partnerships under Development Finance Vice Presidency, World Bank Group</td>
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<td>DRR</td>
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<td>Global Development Network</td>
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<td>GoJ</td>
<td>Government of Japan</td>
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<td>ETC</td>
<td>Extended Term Consultant</td>
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<td>FCPF</td>
<td>Readiness Fund for the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility</td>
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<td>FY</td>
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<td>Global Partnership for Education Fund</td>
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<td>Grant Monitoring Report</td>
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<td>International AIDS Vaccine Initiative</td>
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<td>IBRD</td>
<td>International Bank for Reconstruction and Development</td>
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<td>ICM</td>
<td>Implementation Completion Memorandum</td>
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<td>Independent Evaluation Group</td>
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<td>Japan Indonesia Presidential Scholarship Program</td>
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<td>JJ/WBGSP</td>
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<td>Junior Professional Officer</td>
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<td>Japan Social Development Fund</td>
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<td>MCH</td>
<td>Maternal and Child Health</td>
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<td>MIDP</td>
<td>Most Innovative Development Project</td>
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<td>MOF</td>
<td>Ministry of Finance</td>
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<td>Outstanding Research on Development</td>
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<td>PI</td>
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<td>Tokyo Development Learning Center</td>
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<td>WBI</td>
<td>World Bank Institute</td>
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Chapter 1.
Introduction and Program Overview

1.1 What is the PHRD?
The Japan Policy and Human Resources Development (PHRD) Fund was established nearly 25 years ago as a partnership between the government of Japan (GoJ) and the World Bank. The fund helps developing countries strengthen human resources and institutional capacity. It also works with countries to formulate sound development policies and to manage crises.

The PHRD fund has opened concessional financing for countries facing economic and financial crisis and engaged itself along multiple development fronts. PHRD strengthens the capacity of World Bank countries to prepare solid projects that address critical needs. PHRD grants have strengthened World Bank-financed projects at entry and during implementation, and supported key development initiatives — such as climate change, agriculture in Africa region, disability and development, and preservation of critical ecosystems. It is one of the largest trust funds managed by the World Bank.

The fund has financed forward-looking research, contributed to the training of thousands of development professionals, helped disseminate knowledge across the globe, and forged strong partnerships between stakeholders, such as academic institutions, the private sector, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and governments.

By providing member countries with access to billions of dollars in development finance from the World Bank and other institutions, PHRD takes a central role in the battle to reduce poverty and increase shared prosperity.

1.2 Japan Contributions to PHRD
Since the fund’s inception, the GoJ has furnished US$2.78 billion through the PHRD Fund to strengthen human resources and institutional capacity. PHRD has disbursed more than US$2.32 billion of this contribution.

Japan’s annual contribution to the PHRD Program declined between FY02 and FY07 from about US$130 million to US$30 million. Their average annual contribution between FY10 and FY12 was US$80 million; in FY13 Japan increased the contribution to US$105 million (see Figure 1).

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

![Contributions to PHRD Fund by Fiscal Year (US$ Million)](image-url)

Source: World Bank
1.3 Core Programs

The PHRD Fund supports four core programs:

- Technical Assistance
- Human Resources Development and Capacity Building
- Japanese Staff and Consultants
- Japan-World Bank Partnership.

A description of each follows:

Technical Assistance

The PHRD TA program had previously provided grants to prepare, co-finance, and implement operations financed through IBRD Loans and IDA Credits and Grants. Until 2008, the program also supported a range of climate change activities. Activities were designated as project preparation (PP) grants, project implementation (PI) grants, project co-financing (CoF) grants, and climate change initiative (CC) grants.

Forty four grants were under implementation as of end-June 2013, of which 21 and 23 grants were under the old PHRD TA and the new PHRD TA program, respectively. Active grants under both programs amounted to US$157 million, of which US$53 million and US$104 million were under the old TA and the new TA programs, respectively. The disbursement rate is 70 percent and 11 percent for the old TA and the new TA respectively. In FY13, implementation of the new TA program improved, with 86 percent of the approved grants under execution, and most of the initial issues have been resolved. Governments are committed to implementing the targeted interventions, and activities under these grants are benefiting the beneficiaries on the ground.

The total FY13 disbursements under the new TA program amounted to US$18.7 million, representing a substantial increase from the FY12 level of US$1.7 million. A majority of disbursements were under the Africa Agriculture program (Pillar I), representing about 87% (or US$16.2 million in value) of total disbursements. The Disability and Development program (Pillar III) followed, with US$1.7 million (9%) in disbursements; and, finally, the Disaster Risk Reduction Program (Pillar II) disbursed US$823,000 (4%).

Human Resources Development and Capacity Building Programs

Through the PHRD Fund, the GoJ supports two human resources development programs: (i) the Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program (JJ/WBGSP) and (ii) the Japan Indonesia Presidential Scholarship Program (JIPS).

(i) Established in 1987, the Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program (JJ/WBGSP) supports post-graduate training at the Master’s degree level for member country nationals. While Japan supports similar scholarship programs managed by other multilateral development banks, the JJ/WBGSP is the oldest and the largest among them. Since JJ/WBGSP’s inception, the government of Japan has approved a total of US$277.6 million for the program, of which 95 percent was disbursed by the end of FY13.

(ii) The Japan Indonesia Presidential Scholarship Program (JIPS) was set up in 2008 to support studies in development-related fields such as economics, management, education, health, agriculture, infrastructure, and environment. Japan’s total contributions to this program amount to US$8 million, of which 60 percent has been disbursed.
Japanese Staff and Consultant Program

The Japan PHRD Staff and Extended Term Consultant (ETC) Program began in 2004 to recruit Japanese nationals for staff or extended-term consultant positions in the World Bank Group. By the end of FY13, Japan’s contributions to this program totaled US$45.6 million, of which 75 percent has been disbursed.

Japan–World Bank Partnership Initiative

The Japan-World Bank Partnership Program forges relationships on key development issues between Japanese stakeholders and the World Bank. This includes bringing increased Japanese public awareness about international development issues and strengthening aid coordination initiatives. As of the end of FY13 Japan had contributed US$65.3 million to this program, of which 85 percent has been disbursed.

PHRD Funds Transferred to Other World Bank Programs

In addition, the PHRD Fund supports other World Bank activities. This support often comes through movement of resources from the PHRD Fund to other Bank programs, including:

- Readiness Fund for the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)
- Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF)
- Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP)
- International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)
- Global Fund for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR)
- Global Partnership for Education Fund (GPEF)
- Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)
- Donor Funded Staffing Program (DFSP)
- Green Climate TF
- Knowledge for Change Program (KCP)
- Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund (MENA TF)
- Waves MDTF
- Pacific Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance MDTF
- Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF)

1.4 Program Disbursements FY13

Total disbursements of PHRD funds increased by 33 percent in FY13 over the previous fiscal year — from US$39 million in FY12 to US$52 million in FY13.

Disbursements of the TA Program more than doubled in FY13: from US$10.3 million in FY12 to US$23.5 million (see Figure 2). The PHRD TA share of disbursements also doubled: from 25 percent in FY12 to 45 percent the following year.

The share of the scholarship program dropped by half: from 46 percent in FY12 to 28 percent in FY13. The disbursements of other PHRD core programs are either stable or increasing.

![Figure 2: PHRD Program Disbursements, FY12–FY13 (US$ Million)](source: World Bank)
Chapter 2.
The PHRD Technical Assistance Program

2.1 Overview
As of June 30, 2013 the Bank and Japan had approved US$106 million for grants under the FY09–13 TA Policy Document.

The new TA program (see section below) became fully operational in FY12. The current active portfolio under the new TA program consists of 24 projects and 1 initiative — the Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative — under Pillar IV: Other Activities.

During FY13 the Bank and Japan approved four proposals, with a total of US$10.4 million grant for two pillars under the new TA program. By region, the approved proposals are:

• A project in Latin and Caribbean Region (LCR) under Pillar III: Disability and Development
• Two projects from South Asia Region (SAR) under Pillar II: Disaster Reduction and Recovery
• One project in the Europe and Central Asia Region (ECA) under Pillar III: Disability and Development.

Two projects from East Asia and Pacific Region (EAP) are under review.

In addition, two concept notes are under review: (a) Timor Leste under Pillar II: Disaster Reduction and Recovery (US$2.97 million); and (b) for the Philippines under Pillar IV: Other Activities (US$2.73 million).

No proposals were approved under the Japan World Bank Partnerships Program in FY 13. However, two concept notes under this program were submitted for Japan's approval: “IEG Systematic Review and Impact Evaluation for Infrastructure” (US$1 million) and “WB–Japan Partnership and Outreach Program” (US$0.4 million).

2.2 Program Trends
TA program disbursements had declined between FY08 and FY11 because of program restructuring. However, from FY12 to FY13, TA disbursements climbed significantly — by 60 percent — and the overall disbursement of the TA program grew from US$17 million in FY12 to US$27 million in FY13.

In FY12 the old TA program furnished 83 percent of that year’s US$17 million in disbursements. In FY13 this percentage dropped significantly to only 29 percent of US$27 million in disbursements. Most disbursements in FY13 — 63 percent — tracked to Pillar I: Africa Agriculture.

Disbursements from the new TA program will grow in the next fiscal years as several new projects begin implementation.

2.3 Contributions, Disbursements and Unallocated Balance of the PHRD TA Program
Contributions increased steadily from US$75 million in FY12 to US$105 million in FY13. By 30 June 2013 the unallocated balance of the TA program, was US$116.6 million. This represents a sharp decline from US$147.6 million at the end of FY12 and US$231 million at the end of FY11 (see Figures 3, 4, and 5).
In FY13, PHRD closed 18 TA-grants, whose value totaled US$41 million. Results by grant type are outlined below:

**Project Preparation Grants**

The project preparation grants supported water supply, transport, health, education, including higher education, water resource management, and public administration projects. Of the seven project preparation grants closed this FY, two grants led to World Bank/IDA lending projects.

Other grants supported sector and country policy:

- US$25 million to develop Phase II of the Vietnam Mekong Integrated Water Resources Management Project (see Box 1).
- US$62.5 million for the Water Sector Investment Project in Albania (see Box 1).
- Development of a long-term vision for modernizing the administrative system in Vietnam.
- Introduction of international higher education reforms within the Azerbaijan government
- Support for the Philippine government’s preparation of a highway project with the private sector.
Box 1
Results of Selected Project Preparation Grants that Closed in FY13

Vietnam Mekong Integrated Water Resources Management Project. This PHRD grant, which closed in July 2012 following a disbursement of 99 percent, helped prepare the Mekong Water Resources Management Project. The project supports the region’s sustainable integrated water resources management through the following:

- Organizes fisheries and aquatic resources management and the water resources management component for the east Mekong Delta;
- Prepares and safeguards critical water resource management documents, including project feasibility studies and an implementation manual for fisheries;
- Completes an engineering study that details irrigation development in the eastern part of the Mekong Delta; identifies key social and environmental issues for follow up; and
- Provides the client with knowledge about fisheries co-management, hatchery design and operation, community-based water resources management, and best practices in neighboring countries.

Albania Water Sector Investment Project. The PHRD grant helped prepare this project, which the World Bank Executive Director approved in December 2013. The project will raise the quality of water and wastewater services in the Durres Water Utility service area and improve financial performance of the Durres Water Utility.

The primary beneficiaries of the project will be water consumers (both residential and commercial users) in the Durres region and its environs. In the peak season, up to 400,000 people (330,000 off-peak) will see better reliability and quality of water supply services. The project does the following:

- Invests in the water supply, including six water supply production wells and a bulk water supply transmission pipeline with the capacity to address the acute water shortages in the Durres Utility Service Area; and
- Invests in the wastewater network, rehabilitating critical parts of the sewerage system in Durres City to reduce sewage overflows during heavy rain, separating the storm water network where necessary, and constructing the secondary and tertiary sewerage network in the Durres Beach area.
Project Co-financing Grants

Nine project co-financing grants, totaling US$34.3 million, closed in FY13, with 95 percent of the approved amounts disbursed. These grants subsidized public infrastructure investment, capacity building, and institutional strengthening. By country, the grants broke down as follows:

• In Vietnam, the grant addressed urban poverty by improving the living and environmental conditions of the urban poor. The project followed participatory planning processes that were inclusive and pro-poor.

• The grant for Kyrgyz Republic created more opportunities for the agricultural sector to gain access to financing and helped establish a competitive environment in this financial market.

• Indonesia’s grant supported urban investment subprojects and brought reform in transparency, participation and accountability (TPA). It also helped improve some urban services in participating local urban governments.

• In Gambia, the grant, in partnership with local government authorities, helped rural communities to plan, implement, and maintain priority social and economic investments.

• The grant to Moldova strengthened the competitiveness of enterprises by improving the business environment, including access to finance. The grant also helped modernize the Metrology, Standardization, Testing and Quality (MSTQ) system.

• In Mongolia, the grant spurred a significant increase in the coverage and use of information, communication and technology (ICT) services among the rural population. The grant supported an incentive program that encouraged private operators to participate in the rural segment of the ICT market.

The grants also co-financed a land management and urban development project in Albania, a judicial reform project in Armenia, and a sustainable livelihood project in Mongolia.

Results of Selected Co-Financing Grants that Closed in FY13

Indonesia Urban Sector Development Reform Project. This project was designed and implemented during Indonesia’s period of fundamental changes in urbanization policies and broader governance reform. The project aimed to improve urban services in participating local governments (ULGs). It would do this by reforming municipal governance, developing institutional capacity, and financing priority urban investments. PHRD provided a US$5 million co-financing grant to support the Urban Institutional Development Program (UIDP) and project implementation.

By the end of the project in FY13, most PHRD-supported components surpassed expected results, which included:

• All participating ULGs prepared integrated local economic development and city development strategies.

• The project significantly improved transparency in local governance as local budgets, annual audit reports, procurement plans, and service fees became public.

• New units were created to increase accountability and create a mechanism for public feedback.

• Many ULGs initiated sound financial and procurement management practices.

continued on page 9
BOX 2
Results of Selected Co-Financing Grants that Closed in FY13 (continued)

Gambia Community Driven-Development Project. The project was part of the World Bank’s multi-sectoral support to address poverty issues. The project intended to help rural communities — in partnership with local government authorities — plan, implement, and maintain their priority social and economic investments.

PHRD provided the co-financing grant, which leveraged about US$10 million of IDA funds. The funds financed social and economic infrastructure by way of sub-grants for income-generating activities and improving local capacity. The PHRD component helped achieve the following:

• Developed capacity among 600 villages and 88 wards to plan and manage social and economic investment activities;
• Improved human capital and enhanced environmental management capacity in local governments and sectoral public agencies;
• Supported outreach and public campaigns of the project.

Moldova Competitiveness Enhancement Project. This project supported the government of Moldova in improving competition among enterprises. This meant reforming the business environment through better standards and quality of services available to enterprises. The project also supplied credit lines for local enterprises to mitigate consequences of the financial crisis. Although IDA financed the bulk of the project, the PHRD co-financing grant funded the initial consulting services for activities later financed by IDA.

The project contributed to the following:

• Strengthened the government’s institutional capacity to advance the business environment reform agenda;
• Upgraded and improved access to the national metrology Measurements, Standards, Testing, and Quality system;
• Improved the quality and range of local consulting services for enterprises, including in international certification, improving quality, and modernizing product;
• Helped small and medium export-oriented enterprises gain more access to financial resources for working capital and investment financing.
Climate Change Initiative Grants

Under the climate change initiative, recipient countries are supported in their efforts to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, promote energy efficiency, and build capacity to address climate change issues.

In FY13, two climate change grants, totaling US$1.8 million, closed with an average of 96 percent disbursement of the approved amounts (see Box 3).

**BOX 3**

Results of Climate Change Initiative Grants that Closed in FY13

**Mexico: CCIG Low Carbon Transport Corridor Program for Mexico City.**

The project aimed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and local criteria pollutants from the public transport sector in Mexico City (MCMA). It would do this by expanding the bus corridor and by using low carbon gas technologies. The grant financed:

- A pilot project to introduce hybrid buses and equipment and training to operate them. The PHRD grant made it possible to add nine new hybrid buses to the pilot area of Mexico City;

- The building of client capacity to operate and maintain the new energy-efficient hybrid system.

**Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru: Adaptation to Rapid Glacier Retreat in the Tropical Andes.** Approved in 2007, the project allowed governments to quantify the economic impacts of the rapid retreat of tropical glaciers because of climate change. By the end of the project, PHRD-financed activities included:

- Procurement of eight high-altitude glacier monitoring stations, as well as other scientific equipment
- ALOS satellite image to project glacier evolution
- Training and other capacity activities for staff on the efficient use of information gathered through the project.

2.5 The New TA Program

The new TA program rests on four pillars (see below). In FY13, the GoJ approved four grant proposals worth US$10.4 million under the combined pillars. Table 1 details the breakdown of approved grants for fiscal years 2012 and 2013.

| TABLE 1 |
| New TA Approvals, FY12–FY13 |
| PILLAR | FY12 | FY13 |
| Agriculture | 1 grant, US$14.96 million Tanzania | |
| Disability | 5 grants, US$13.3 million Romania, Morocco, India, Guinea, Peru | 2 grants, US$5.9 million Jamaica, Moldova |
The Four Pillars of the New TA Program

**Pillar I: Africa Rice Research and Productivity Program**

Rice is one of Africa’s most important food staples. In the last 20 years rice consumption has risen sharply in Sub-Saharan Africa. But agricultural production has not kept up with demand, which has increased reliance on imports.

The cost of imported rice, as food costs everywhere, has risen sharply, leaving millions of already marginal Africans even more vulnerable to food insecurity. Yet, given the climate and geography of parts of the continent, Africa has a strong potential for expanding its rice production and thus lowering its food costs.

The Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD) was created to help expand rice production in Africa. Launched in 2008, during the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD), the coalition includes the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa, and the New Partnership for African Development. The CARD collaboration aims to reduce reliance on higher priced rice imports and improve food security by building a thriving agricultural industry. The PHRD Fund supports this work, which aligns with Japan’s overall assistance strategy, which includes food security.

As of June 2013, six recipient executed grants are active under this program, totaling US$65 million and covering six countries: Mozambique, Tanzania, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Guinea, and Côte D’Ivoire. The PHRD TA program also furnished US$20 million for a CGIAR project — the Next Generation of Rice Varieties for Sub-Saharan Africa and South East Asia — and US$80 million to support the Rice Research and Productivity Program in Africa (see Box 4).

**BOX 4**

**Results of Africa Rice Research and Productivity Program**

**PHRD Support for the West Africa Agriculture Productivity Program**

Agriculture is a dominant economic sector in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). But its low productivity erodes the competitiveness of African agricultural production in world and domestic markets.

About 65 percent of ECOWAS populations live in rural areas. Most depend on agriculture, which contributes 35 percent of the regional GDP and over 15 percent of exports. Regional production covers 80 percent of domestic food needs, with about 20 percent of its imports being food products. As a net importer of cereals and livestock products, West Africa is hurt by the current rise in global food and fuel prices. Intra-regional agricultural trade is limited, and the region’s share of total world agricultural trade is minuscule.

The PHRD-supported West Africa Agricultural Productivity Program (WAAPP-IC) enables the adoption of improved technologies in the participating countries and the sub-region’s top agricultural commodity priorities areas. In the WAAPP-IC project, PHRD grants leverage financing from IDA grants, IDA credit, and Food Price Crisis Response MDTF. PHRD grants have been implemented in Liberia and Sierra Leone.

The **Sierra Leone** project has reached 10,244 beneficiaries, 26 percent of them female. Intermediate results show (a) the establishment of the Farmer-Based Seed Multiplication Scheme (targeting 5 chiefdoms in each of the 13 agricultural districts of the country); (b) the training of researchers and the rehabilitation of a few structures at the two NCOSs; and (c) the establishment of 40 innovation platforms to boost adoption of technologies (28 rice and 12 cassava).

*continued on page 12*
Pillar II: Disaster Reduction and Recovery

Japanese technical experts, practitioners, and academics are leading the way globally in advancing new ways to address disaster threats. PHRD’s Disaster Reduction and Recovery pillar is guided by these global good practices. PHRD also looks to international standards and frameworks for disaster risk management, such as those identified by the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005–2015.

Under this pillar PHRD collaborates with the multi-donor trust fund, Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), to make countries more disaster resilient. GFDRR technical and advisory support to governments and others is demand-driven and World Bank-executed, which complements PHRD’s emphasis on government-executed pilots and capacity development. Both GFDRR and PHRD place recipient government ownership and leadership at the core of their activities, and their partnership addresses short-term knowledge gaps and long-term disaster resilience.

In FY13, the GoJ approved two project proposals through PHRD’s Disaster Reduction and Recovery pillar, with a total value of US$4.4 million. They are:

**Bhutan: Improving Resilience to Seismic Risk Project**

(US$1.4 million). The project will improve Bhutan’s systemic resilience to earthquakes. Bhutan sits in a high seismic zone in the Himalayan Mountains and faces high risks of recurring landslides and floods and other natural disasters. The PHRD-supported project aims to:

- Improve understanding of earthquake hazard in the country by creating a comprehensive dataset on earthquakes.
The PHRD Technical Assistance Program

- Build local capacity to assess the vulnerability of the country’s infrastructure.
- Develop and improve seismic resistance designs and construction techniques to build and repair structures.

Bangladesh: Building Safer Cities by Improving Earthquake Resiliency Project (US$3.0 million). This project will reduce critical gaps in the country’s disaster risk management. The project will improve construction standards, especially in large urban areas, and increase overall earthquake resilience of buildings and other infrastructure. Project activities will include training and certification of engineers, masons, and steel bar benders on disaster-resilient construction. The project will also strengthen building code enforcement and pilot earthquake resilient structures.

Japan also approved one project concept note in FY13: Timor Leste — Building Disaster/Climate Resilience in Communities along the Dili-Ainaro and Linked Road Corridors.

Since the start of the PHRD Disaster Reduction and Recovery program in December 2010 through the end of FY13, Japan has approved 11 grant proposals for 11 countries from the Asia and Pacific region, totaling US$26.78 million (see Annex 2). As a result of the Sendai Dialogue and the PHRD-financed Sendai Report, the Disaster and Recovery pillar of the program was closed down in order to ensure that DRR-efforts would align better with GFDRR.

Pillar III: Disability and Development

The PHRD TA Disability and Development pillar has the following objectives:
- Bring a better understanding of disabilities-related issues in grant recipient countries.
- Develop policies and development interventions to address the issues.
- Finance programs that directly benefit disabled people.

The PHRD team partnered with the World Bank’s Disability and Development team within the Bank’s Human Development Network. This strong partnership combines the World Bank team’s technical expertise and PHRD’s financing approach.

In 2013, Japan approved two project proposals for Moldova and Jamaica under this pillar of the TA program.

Moldova: Integration of Children with Disabilities into Mainstream Schools Project. The US$3.0 million promotes integration of disabled children into the mainstream education system. It has three goals:
- Increase the participation of school-aged children with disabilities into mainstream education.
- Improve the learning environment for children with disabilities and special education needs in 20 pilot schools.
- Through public outreach, change the thinking of people who think that children with disabilities should not attend mainstream schools and kindergartens.
The unallocated balance equals the previous year’s unallocated balance plus new contributions and other inflows, including reflows from closed disbursing accounts, minus new allocations.

Criteria pollutants are air pollutants that cause smog, acid rain, and other health hazards.

The 10-year Hyogo Framework for Action came out of the World Conference held in Kobe, Hyogo, Japan, from 18 to 22 January 2005. The Hyogo Framework for Action is the first plan to explain, describe and detail the work that is required from all different sectors and actors to reduce disaster losses. It was developed and agreed on with the many partners needed to reduce disaster risk — governments, international agencies, disaster experts and many others — bringing them into a common system of coordination.

Jamaica: Social and Economic Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities Project. This project addresses the employment problems of poor people with disabilities and looks to improve access to education for poor children with disabilities. With a PHRD grant of US$2.9 million, the project will:

- Help about 300 poor people with disabilities to find training and other services to improve their employability.
- Provide institutional support, tools, and equipment for 600 poor children with disabilities to boost their access to education system.

Between 2011 and end-June 2013, the GoJ approved seven grant proposals through the PHRD’s Disability and Development program window. The grants totaled almost US$20 million and benefitted seven countries in the Africa, South Asia, MENA, Latin America, and Europe and Central Asia regions (see Annex 3).

Pillar IV: Other Activities

In FY13, the partners approved one concept note grant under this pillar: The Preparation of a Program towards Sustainable Flood Management in the Greater Metro Manila Area. The project’s central goal is to prepare projects that improve flood management and resilience in the Manila area. This goal will be achieved by (a) designing studies for priority flood management infrastructure; and (b), in collaboration with the government of the Philippines, developing institutional arrangements for sustainable flood management.
Chapter 3.
Human Resources Development through Capacity Building and Partnership Programs

Through the PHRD Fund, Japan supports two human resources development programs: the Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program (JJ/WBGSP) and the Japan Indonesia Presidential Scholarship Program (JIPS).

3.1 Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program

The JJ/WBGSP is helping to build a community of highly qualified economic and social development professionals. The program provides graduate study opportunities for mid-career professionals, mainly from World Bank Group borrowing countries. The JJ/WBGSP includes the Regular Program and the Partnership Program, both of which lead to a master’s degree.

Each year, the Regular Program selects about 140 scholars from an open call to eligible applicants who have been accepted at one of the Regular Program’s 47 preferred master’s degree programs.

Each of the 14 Partnership Programs provide JJ/WBGSP with a high quality short list of candidates, from which JJ/WBGSP selects a preset quota of scholars. The Partnership Programs offer specialized training in key areas of development, such as economic policy management, infrastructure management, and tax policy.

In FY13, the program’s outreach initiative, Alumni and Scholars Capacity Enhancement Network for Development (ASCEND), held three knowledge-sharing forums, one study tour, three networking events, and conducted the biannual tracer study of alumni to track and measure the program’s development outcomes.

Also in FY13, the program’s online community topped 1,600 participants. The platform connects JJ/WBGSP scholars, alumni, academics, and stakeholders from the GoJ and the World Bank. This platform keeps alumni engaged and strengthens the overall impact of the scholarship program.

BOX 5
JJ/WBGSP Highlights

• Since its establishment in 1987, the JJ/WBGSP has awarded 5,305 scholarships for studies in development-related fields at renowned universities in Bank member countries. Among them, 1,554 scholarships were awarded for studies at the various partner institutions under the Partnership Program.

• In FY13, the GoJ contributed US$14.60 million to the JJ/WBGSP Program. These funds allowed the program to support 157 scholars under the Regular Program and 104 new scholars under the Partnership Program.
3.2 Japan Indonesia Presidential Scholarship Program

First introduced in 2008, JIPS supports the Indonesia Ministry of National Education’s Presidential Scholars Program. The program is funded through a US$10 million Japanese government grant, and has supported 43 scholars since its inception. JIPS strengthens the qualifications and experience of university staff, attracts new talent to careers in higher education, and fosters foreign and domestic academic partnerships. Through FY13, 12 JIPS graduates successfully defended their dissertations and returned to Indonesia to take up faculty positions at higher learning institutions.

3.3 Japan-World Bank Partnership Program

The Japan-World Bank Partnership Program supports activities that:
- Build relationships between Japanese stakeholders and the World Bank on key development issues;
- Stimulate public interest in Japan on international development issues; and
- Strengthen aid coordination initiatives.

In FY13, the GoJ approved two grants under this program totaling US$0.7 million. Ninety-three percent of this amount financed the organizing and execution of the 2012 Tokyo Annual Meetings.

The remaining funds were transferred to the Strengthening of Partnership between the World Bank and the Japan Private Sector Initiative. The purpose of this grant is to solidify the partnership between the World Bank and Japanese stakeholders and inform the public about World Bank’s operations and other development issues.

Specifically, the proposed grant supports dialogue between the World Bank and major Japanese constituencies. These include parliamentarians, media, academics, civil society, and private sector. The grant promotes interactions through policy consultation, communication, dissemination of the information on the World Bank’s operations, and by organizing public outreach activities. The grant also helps promote awareness of fair business opportunities for Japanese businesses and consultants through advisory services on Bank operations, procurement, and business procedures.
Chapter 4. Other PHRD-Supported Programs

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

4.1 Japan PHRD Staff and ETC Program

The Japan PHRD Staff and ETC Grants Program creates opportunities for Japanese nationals to work as staff members or extended-term consultants at the World Bank. The program finances two categories of appointments:

- **ETC Appointments.** Introduced in FY05, this category furnishes a pool of qualified candidates who can later be hired as term- or open-ended staff paid through the World Bank’s operational budget. ETC appointments run for one year with an option to extend for a second year.

- **Term Appointments.** Such appointments have an initial period of up to two years. They can extend to a third year under certain circumstances.

During FY13, the GoJ approved 37 applications, valued at US$7.2 million, for term and ETC staff through the PHRD Fund. This amount represented a 24 percent drop in total grant value from the previous year. Figure 4 shows cumulative grant approvals under the program by staff category from FY11–FY13.

### TABLE 2
Approved PHRD Staff and ETC Grants, FY11–FY13 (US$ Million)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>FY11 Number</th>
<th>FY11 Amount</th>
<th>FY12 Number</th>
<th>FY12 Amount</th>
<th>FY13 Number</th>
<th>FY13 Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>$ 5.5</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>$ 6.7</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>$ 5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ETC</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>$ 8.5</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>$ 9.5</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>$ 7.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FIGURE 6
Approved PHRD Staff and ETC Grants, FY01–FY13

[Graph showing grant approvals by year for ETC, Term, and Open-Ended categories from FY01 to FY13]
4.2 The Japan Donor Funded Staffing Program (DFSP/JPO)

The Donor Funded Staffing Program (DFSP) was created to harmonize the Bank’s externally funded staffing programs. The fund finances activities in the junior professional and mid-career levels and recruits only staff positions (term appointments). Japan joined the fund at its inception and, as of FY13, has funded 15 junior professional officers (JPO) and 6 mid-career level staff. In the last year alone Japan has funded 3 JOPs and 6 mid-career professionals.

Box 7
FY13 Transfers to Other Programs

- US$4 million to Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund.
- US$3 million to Phase 2 Japan World Bank Distance Learning Partnership.
- US$2.2 million to Global Partnership for Education Fund.
- US$2 million to Support to IAVI-Sendai Vector.
- US$1.8 million to Pacific Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance Multi-Donor Trust Fund.
- US$1.6 million to Wealth Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services Multi-Donor Trust Fund.
- US$1 million to KCPII - Economic Development and Structural Change Multi-Donor Trust Fund.
- US$0.5 million to Green Climate Fund (TF).
- US$0.3 million to Japanese Trust Fund to Finance Core Activities under the Consultative Group to Assist the Poorest (CGAP).

4.3 Other World Bank-managed Programs Supported by the PHRD

During FY13, the PHRD Fund transferred US$16.3 million to other programs managed by the World Bank (see Box 7).

4.4 The Global Development Network (GDN)

The Global Development Network supports the Global Development Awards and Medals Competition. The awards and competition were established to develop the research capacity of economics and social science researchers, and to fund innovative social development projects that benefit marginalized groups in the developing world.

The GoJ supports two awards through this network: (a) the Japanese Awards for Outstanding Research on Development (ORD) and (b) the Japanese Award for Most Innovative Development Project (MIDP). In this fiscal year, the competition received 710 submissions. The winners were selected by a panel of judges at the GDN 14th Annual Global Development Conference in Manila in June 2013. The finalists presented their proposals and papers to over 400 researchers and practitioners attending the conference.

(a) The Japanese Awards for Outstanding Research on Development (ORD)

This award is based on the recognition that emerging and poor societies can improve their development prospects by applying quality research to public policies. The award also believes that accelerating development requires a critical mass of local and regional cohorts of social scientists and researchers that are intergenerational and interconnected.
The award focuses on early career researchers from developing countries. It funds research that has a high potential for excellence and that offers clear policies for addressing development issues.

Awardees receive fellowships in the form of grants to complete their research proposal, developing a sound research-to-policy practice. Expert technical mentoring for the duration of the grant helps build the research capacity of these social scientists. The grant provides research communications training to strengthen policy outreach and to develop communication products.

Typically, the program draws submissions from researchers in nearly 100 developing and emerging countries.

This fiscal year winners are research proposals on (i) Labor Market Effects of Mandatory Benefit Regulations and Social Security Enrollment for Maids in Ecuador; (ii) dPlaCo-MK: A Tool for Greater Gender Wage Equality in Macedonia; and (iii) Inclusiveness of Human Development in India.

(b) The Japanese Award for Most Innovative Development Project (MIDP)

This award funds socially innovative projects that affect marginalized and disadvantaged groups in developing and transition countries. Winners are selected for innovative social development projects across a range of themes. Projects should have a strong social impact and be replicable in other developing countries. Project representatives also attend research communications training.

The awards bring recognition to the winners by making their work more visible. This, in turn, attracts additional funding and helps career advancement. This fiscal year winners are (i) Conservation through Public Health (Uganda) with a proposal on Integrated Biodiversity Conservation, Health and Community Development around Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, (ii) Dnet, (Bangladesh) with a proposal on Promoting Infolady for Building Information and Inclusive Knowledge System; and (iii) Transparency International India (India) with a proposal on Development Pact.
Chapter 5. Monitoring and Evaluation of PHRD Activities

5.1 Monitoring the Progress and Impact of PHRD Activities

The PHRD TA Program provides short-term and medium-term development impact through measurable development outcome indicators. The GoJ and the DFPTF emphasize results-focused reporting on trust fund-financed activities. The assessment of the effectiveness of the PHRD Program is done through external evaluations, two of which have already been done.

Meanwhile, the Grant Monitoring Report (GRM) and the Implementation Completion Memorandum (ICM) capture short-term achievements and intermediate outcomes. The GRM measures progress on grant implementation. This includes portfolio monitoring and analysis of why a particular grant is performing or underperforming, which allows the PHRD Secretariat to comment and propose mitigating measures. At completion, the task teams prepare a comprehensive final report on achievements, results, and lessons learned.

In addition, an unaudited financial statement is prepared every quarter. This informs the Bank and the donor of the level of commitment by contributions as well as the amounts allocated to disbursing funds and their disbursement. At the end of each fiscal year, an independent external auditor prepares an audit of the financial statements, the result of which is shared with the GoJ.

As part of program management, the PHRD team conducted regular oversight missions to selected projects. This fiscal year, the team visited projects in Mozambique and Tanzania. The team reviewed implementation progress, discussed any implementation setbacks, and assessed the implementation of donor visibility at the community or project level.

The JJ/WBGSP, under the management of the World Bank Institute (WBI), uses a tracer study to report accomplishments — including the number of scholarship degrees completed the number of students that returned to their home countries, and their employment and career progression. The tracer study also captures lessons learned.
Chapter 6. Looking Ahead

Japan has always been at the forefront of development issues. The first phase of the PHRD TA is a striking example of the GoJ’s forward-thinking and visionary approach, with its early emphasis on capacity building, partnerships, and climate change initiatives as critical aspects of sustainable development.

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

The 2013 Annual Consultation between the Japan Ministry of Finance and the World Bank marks the beginning of reforming the PHRD program. The meeting reviews current strategic focus on the new TA program and incorporates the results of the latest Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD V) into the Program. The new TICAD V pillar will focus on:

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

- **Rural Access to Energy Supply.** Increase the delivery of modern energy services in rural areas of fragile and conflict-affected states (FCS) in Africa.

As the results of Sendai Dialogue in 2012 and the subsequent Sendai Report financed by PHRD, the meeting will also look at ways to integrate the disaster and recovery efforts closely with the GFDRR program. This correlates with the key message of the report that the practice of disaster risk management (DRM) is a defining characteristic of resilient societies and should therefore be integrated into all aspects of development.
Japan Policy and Human Resources Development (PHRD) Technical Assistance (TA) Grants Program

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

2. Priority Areas. The FY09–FY14 PHRD TA program will focus on three thematic pillars and one non-thematic pillar:

- **Pillar I: Agriculture and Rice Productivity Enhancement Research and Development**
  (i) 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)
  (ii) Africa Rice Research and Productivity Development Program

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

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

The objective of the PHRD TA DRR program is to reduce vulnerability to natural hazards in disaster prone countries, particularly in the Asia region, by strengthening disaster resilience of cities, improving early warning systems, and implementing a strong knowledge and learning agenda to improve awareness and capacity.

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

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

- **Pillar IV: Other Activities, including:**
  (i) Pacific Catastrophe Risk Financing Initiative Phase 2
  (ii) Term staff advisory support agreed between the Ministry of Finance of the Government of Japan and the World Bank
  (iii) Manila Flood Protection Feasibility Study
  (iv) Other Activities consulted and agreed between the Ministry of Finance of the government of Japan and the World Bank

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

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

4.1 Project Design. When designing projects, the Bank is encouraged to emphasize creation and accumulation of knowledge by utilizing appropriate methodologies such as impact evaluation, as well as to optimize effectiveness.
4.2 Grant Types. Grants may be of the following types:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

15. Reallocation of Funds Among Expenditure Categories or Activities. Reallocation among expenditure categories or grant activities, including dropping of approved, or adding of new eligible categories or grant activities, should be cleared by the Sector Manager/Director. Clearances from the Country Lawyer and Finance Officer are required for any amendments to the Grant Agreement which should be signed by the Country Director.
16. **Consultation with Officials of the Embassy of Japan, JICA and Visibility of Japan’s Assistance to the PHRD TA Program.** In order to ensure harmonization and coordination, Bank task teams are required to:

a) consult with JICA at an early stage of project preparation,

b) consult with the Embassy of Japan accredited to the recipient country about the PHRD grant application, and

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

17. **Progress Reporting.** For the purposes of monitoring the development outcomes, the Grant Agreement — based on the Grant Funding Request — will be the binding document. The Task Team Leader will be responsible for preparing an annual grant Implementation Status Report (ISR) system, rating the status of grant implementation, and documenting the completion of deliverables and outputs. For grants over US$1 million, an Implementation Completion Report (ICR) will be prepared at completion of the grant financed activities. The ICR will document the actual cumulative inputs, outputs, and outcomes of the grant. For grants under US$1 million, the final ISR will include additional information regarding grant activity outcomes. The summary of the grant activities and result will be shared with the donor by the PHRD team in CFPTO. In addition to the reporting on individual projects mentioned above, the World Bank is required to provide a concise report on comprehensive progress and results on the each thematic pillar in paragraph 2 at appropriate opportunities, such as annual meetings with the MOF trust fund office or policy dialogues between the GoJ and the Bank.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALLOCATIONS BY PILLAR</th>
<th>AMOUNT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pillar I:</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<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 4 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pillar IV:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Pacific Catastrophe Risk Financing Initiative Phase 2 (US$1.32 million)</td>
<td>$5.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Term staff advisory support agreed between the MOF of the GoJ and the World Bank (US$1.0 million)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Manila Flood Protection Feasibility Study (US$3.0 million)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Other Activities Consulted and Agreed between the MOF of the GoJ and the World Bank (to be determined)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

* 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.

* 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.

* 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) Grants Program

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

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

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

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

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

(b) The logo (usually the Japanese national flag) should be used in publications financed by the PHRD program and in banners and any other materials used in seminars and training programs financed by PHRD grants.

(c) All press releases issued by the Bank with respect to PHRD grants should refer to the financial contribution from the GoJ.

(d) Recipients should be encouraged to ensure that PHRD-financed activities are well covered by local print and electronic media, and that all related publicity materials, official notices, reports, and publications explicitly acknowledge Japan as the source of funding received.

(e) Grant signing ceremonies in the field should be encouraged, with the recipients being encouraged to include Japanese embassy officials and to invite local and international press to these ceremonies.

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

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

Local Publicity Opportunities

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

Many Bank Country Offices periodically publish newsletters. New grant approvals and signings 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 Event

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 encourage the attendance and participation of country-based officials of the Embassy of Japan in a manner that provides due recognition of their donor status. Grant recipients should take the lead in organizing such ceremonies, and, whenever possible, recipients should issue the formal invitation to attend. Such ceremonial events should also be alerted to the media and publicity outlets referred to above.

Visibility from Headquarters

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

PHRD Team
Mail Stop G 6-602
Global Partnership and Trust Fund Operations
Concessional Finance and Global Partnerships
The World Bank
Washington, DC 20433
USA
Annex 3. 
New PHRD TA Approved Grants

**PILLAR I:**
Africa Rice Research and Productivity Program (US$ Million)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT LOCATION AND NAME</th>
<th>APPROVED AMOUNT</th>
<th>EXPECTED RESULTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Cote d'Ivoire:** Support Africa Rice Research and Productivity Development Program under WAAPP-1C | RE: $8 BE: n/a TOTAL: $8 | • Improved soil and water management technologies for 70,000 hectares of farmland.  
• Adoption of improved rice technologies by 90,000 producers. |
| **Guinea:** Support Africa Rice Research and Productivity Development Program under WAAPP-1C | RE: $9 BE: n/a TOTAL: $9 | • Improved soil and water management technologies for 50,000 hectares of farmland.  
• Adoption of improved rice technologies by 60,000 producers. |
| **Liberia:** Support Africa Rice Research and Productivity Development Program under WAAPP-1C | RE: $8 BE: n/a TOTAL: $8 | • Improved soil and water management technologies for 70,000 hectares of farmland.  
• Adoption of improved rice technologies by 90,000 producers. |
| **Mozambique:** PROIRRI Sustainable Irrigation Development for Rice Production | RE: $14.25 BE: 0.75 TOTAL: $15 | • Increased rice productivity: from 15 to 4 tons per ha.  
• Improved percentage of rice production sold: from 20% to 80%. |
| **Sierra Leone:** Support Africa Rice Research and Productivity Development Program under WAAPP-1C | RE: $10 BE: n/a TOTAL: $10 | • Improved soil and water management technologies for 60,000 hectares of farmland.  
• Adoption of improved rice technologies by 70,000 producers. |
| **Tanzania:** Agriculture Sector Development Project | RE: $14.25 BE: 0.71 TOTAL: $14.96 | • Increased productivity: from 5 to 6 tons of rice per ha.  
• 4% increase in extension staff outreach to farmers. |

*Total amount for supervision in the four countries is US$1.75 million.*
### PILLAR II:
**Disaster Reduction and Recovery (US$ Million)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT LOCATION AND NAME</th>
<th>APPROVED AMOUNT</th>
<th>EXPECTED RESULTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bangladesh:</strong> Building Safer Cities by Improving Earthquake Resiliency</td>
<td>RE: $2.73</td>
<td>• Establishment of earthquake resilience engineering training and certification program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BE: 0.27</td>
<td>• Delivery of earthquake resilience training.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL: $3.00</td>
<td>• Structuring of pilot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bhutan:</strong> Improving Resilience to Seismic Risk</td>
<td>RE: $1.29</td>
<td>• Improved understanding of country’s earthquake hazards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BE: 0.13</td>
<td>• Strengthened capacity to carry out vulnerability assessments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL: $1.41</td>
<td>• Enhanced capacity to build, repair, or retrofit important buildings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kiribati:</strong> Disaster Risk Management and Adaptation Project</td>
<td>RE: $1.80</td>
<td>• Assessment of coastline asset conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BE: 0.18</td>
<td>• Maintenance of coastline asset conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL: $1.98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lao PDR:</strong> Mainstreaming Disaster and Climate Risk Management into Investment Decisions</td>
<td>RE: $2.72</td>
<td>• Improved technical capacity for Ministry of Public Works and Agriculture; focus on safe infrastructure design and implementation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BE: 0.24</td>
<td>• Strengthened Ministry of Planning capacity.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL: $2.96</td>
<td>• Improved capacity to integrate disaster risk management and planning, coordination, and monitoring and evaluation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mongolia:</strong> Improving Disaster Risk Management</td>
<td>RE: $2.73</td>
<td>• Reduced vulnerability to natural disaster for Ulan Bator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BE: 0.27</td>
<td>• Reduced economic losses from dzuds (extremely snowy winters).</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL: $3.00</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Nepal:</strong> Pilot Program for Seismic School Safety in the Kathmandu Valley</td>
<td>RE: $1.37</td>
<td>• Retrofits for seven schools to reduce seismic vulnerability.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BE: 0.14</td>
<td>• Training for more than 50 engineers, foremen, and masons.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL: $1.51</td>
<td>• Establishment of seismic standards and techniques.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pakistan:</strong> Strengthening Pakistan’s Urban Disaster Response Capacity</td>
<td>RE: $2.73</td>
<td>• Development of methodology and guidelines for assessing and enhancing early warning systems and disaster response.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BE: 0.27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL: $3.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Papua New Guinea:</strong> Building a More Disaster and Climate Resilient Transport Sector</td>
<td>RE: $2.67</td>
<td>• Implementation of disaster risk assessment system.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BE: 0.26</td>
<td>• Analysis of roads and bridges for disaster risk.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL: $2.93</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Solomon Islands:</strong> Increasing Resilience to Climate Change and Natural Hazards in the Solomon Islands</td>
<td>RE: $2.73</td>
<td>• Inclusion of DRR and CCA in national development plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BE: 0.27</td>
<td>• Community-led investment program to demonstrate community resilience to disasters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL: $3.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sri Lanka:</strong> Metro Colombo — Towards a Flood Resilient Urban Environment</td>
<td>RE: $0.90</td>
<td>• Mainstreamed risk mitigation strategies as part of metro Colombo’s development plans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BE: 0.09</td>
<td>• Enacting of risk-based land-use planning regulations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL: $0.99</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vanuatu:</strong> Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction</td>
<td>RE: $2.73</td>
<td>• Inclusion of risk information and reduction considerations in urban planning process and policies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BE: 0.27</td>
<td>• Strengthened tsunami warning services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL: $2.99</td>
<td>• Improved community access to timely and accurate warnings.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### PILLAR III:
**Disability and Development (US$ Million)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT LOCATION AND NAME</th>
<th>APPROVED AMOUNT</th>
<th>EXPECTED RESULTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Guinea:** Development of Inclusive Education in Guinea | RE: $2.86, BE: 0.14, TOTAL: $3.00 | • Increased school enrollment and attendance for approximately 1,000 children with mild disabilities.  
• Special education training for 5,000 teachers.  
• Improved access to school for children with disabilities. |
| **India:** Expanding Disability Work on Mental Disability Issues in Tamil Nadu | RE: $2.79, BE: 0.14, TOTAL: $2.93 | • Rehabilitation services for people with disabilities.  
• Employment for 30,000 people with disabilities. |
| **Jamaica:** Social and Economic Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities | RE: $2.90, BE: 0.10, TOTAL: $3.00 | • Training and employment for people with disabilities.  
• Sustained employment for people with disabilities: benchmark is continued employment six months after training is complete.  
• Improved school readiness for children with disabilities. |
| **Moldova:** Integration of Children with Disabilities into Mainstream Schools | RE: $2.86, BE: 0.14, TOTAL: $3.00 | • Increased participation of school-aged children with disabilities in mainstream education.  
• Improved learning environment for children with disabilities and special education needs in 20 pilot schools.  
• Through public outreach decreased share of people who think that children with disabilities should not go to mainstream schools and kindergartens. |
| **Morocco:** Improving the Physical Accessibility of People with Limited Mobility | RE: $2.85, BE: 0.14, TOTAL: $2.99 | • Accessible infrastructure projects in at least three cities.  
• Accessibility improvements inventoried in at least four major cities.  
• Completion of accessibility improvements for at least 5 km of roadway and at least five public spaces. |
| **Peru:** Mainstreaming Inclusive Design and Universal Mobility in Lima | RE: $2.50, BE: 0.12, TOTAL: $2.62 | • Installation of ramps, sidewalks, and lighting at public transportation stops and shelters.  
• Development of tools to engage people with disabilities in infrastructure planning and implementation. |
| **Romania:** Improved Policy Making and Institutional Framework for Persons with Disabilities | RE: $1.71, BE: 0.09, TOTAL: $1.80 | • 15% reduction in disability benefit application cost compared to present.  
• Improved assessment criteria.  
• Improved monitoring and reporting system. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT LOCATION AND NAME</th>
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<th>EXPECTED RESULTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Pacific Islands:** Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative (PCRAFI) | RE: $1.32, TOTAL: $1.32 | • Assessment of probable major perils: earthquakes (and tsunami), tropical cyclone (wind, storm surge and precipitation).  
• Framework to direct resources of countries and development partners based on actual risk.  
• Pacific disaster risk financing solutions:  
  - Fiscal risk exposure.  
  - Financial disaster risk management.  
  - Regional risk pooling. |