The PHRD Fund is a trust fund generously supported by the Government of Japan and managed by the World Bank Group. The Fund provides grants to eligible World Bank Group member countries to assist in enhancing their technical and institutional capacities. Building and Strengthening Human and Institutional Capacity in a participatory manner has been one of the most significant contributions of the Fund.
Delivering Results; Making an Impact

**PHRD Fund at Year-End FY15**

**By the Numbers**

**Boosting rice productivity in Sub-Saharan Africa; increasing access to affordable food**

- **326,000 farmers**, 12 percent of whom were women, benefited from the PHRD TA-funded agricultural programs in Cote D’Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, Madagascar, Tanzania, and Sierra Leone for better yields.

- About **557,000 hectares** brought under improved technologies.

- More than **119,000 farmers** adopted improved rice farming technology.

**Reducing vulnerability to natural hazards in disaster-prone countries, with a focus on Pacific Island nations**

- **530 km** of roads and bridges analyzed for disaster risks in Papua New Guinea.

- **120 kl/day** of water preserved in Kiribati through reduced leakage and waste.

- **530 km** of Kiribati’s vulnerable coastline strengthened for more resilience to sea-level rise and wave action.

- **2 seismic stations** constructed in Bhutan.

- **26,880 farmers**, including **5,000 female farmers**, adopted improved agriculture technology in Angola.

- **90 percent** of mentally disabled residents of Tamil Nadu, India received assistance in pursuit of beneficial livelihoods.

**Integrating children with disabilities into mainstream education systems**

- **5,000 children with mild disabilities** now attend mainstream schools in Guinea: 86 percent of targeted schools created learning environments conducive to children with mild disabilities.

**Improving government systems and processes**

- **4,800 accounting and auditing professionals** improved their skills in Azerbaijan for better corporate and public sector accountability.

**Developing human resources through academic learning**

- **153 scholarships** awarded to scholars from 55 countries; 40 percent from Africa region.

- **34 Japanese nationals** awarded scholarships; 65 percent female scholars.

- **1 novel candidate** Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) vaccine produced based on the Sendai vector; Phase 1 clinical testing started.

**Pursuing new knowledge through Japan-World Bank partnership**

- **36 Knowledge Notes** on learning from mega-disasters highlighting seven disaster risk management thematic clusters.

**Strengthening transportation infrastructure through sustainable management**

- **588 km** of Nigeria’s federal road network rehabilitated and upgraded to reduce travel times and improve safety.

- **153 Knowledge Notes** on learning from mega-disasters highlighting seven disaster risk management thematic clusters.
The Japan Policy and Human Resources Development (PHRD) Fund continues to play a pivotal role in developing the technical and institutional capacity required for poverty reduction and economic growth in recipient countries. The decades-long partnership between the government of Japan and the World Bank Group (WBG) sets a model of development cooperation to achieve the Twin Goals of ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity in an increasingly challenging development environment.

At any given time, the PHRD Fund supports a large portfolio of ongoing activities that provides advisory services and technical assistance to member countries and helps produce cutting-edge global knowledge products to address the complex challenges of developing countries. In turn, this work informs the WBG’s country policy dialogue and lending operations. PHRD has remained committed to its mandate by channeling its resources to finance activities needed by its clients.

The FY15 Annual Report provides a performance overview of the overall PHRD Fund portfolio, with particular focus on the PHRD Technical Assistance (TA) program. In terms of an overall assessment, performance of PHRD Fund-financed operations towards the achievement of intended development objectives is rated satisfactory.

PHRD TA has financed operations in a wide range of sector/thematic areas and these operations have accomplished notable achievements. The rice productivity enhancement program in Sub-Saharan Africa is enabling increased access to affordable food and benefitting thousands of farmers, including female farmers, in Cote D’Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Tanzania and Sierra Leone. The program has brought about 500,000 hectares of land under improved rice production technologies and provided training for more than 100,000 farmers who are now adopting improved rice farming technology in these countries.
PHRD TA’s support to disaster prone countries in South and East Asia and in four Pacific Island countries through the Disaster Reduction and Recovery program is critical for strengthening resilience and improving early warning systems. PHRD-supported implementation of a strong knowledge and learning agenda has heightened public awareness and increased policy makers’ understanding while building the capacity of relevant technical organizations. For example, a project in Vanuatu supported the outfitting of the National Emergency Operations Center. The center played an invaluable role in warning the public about the approach of Tropical Cyclone Pam and in the immediate response and relief following the storm. In Mongolia, the development and adoption of a flood risk map and a flood risk management strategy helped strengthen the municipality of Ulaanbaatar’s capacity to reduce its vulnerability to natural disasters such as floods. In countries such as the Lao People’s Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), Papua New Guinea (PNG), Mongolia, and Vanuatu, the fund is providing capacity building training for technical staff of relevant organizations. In Bhutan, the PHRD fund supported completion of two seismic stations for improved earthquake detection and monitoring.

The innovative Disability and Development program, the first of its kind in WBG operations, is helping countries understand the close relationship between poverty reduction and addressing the challenges of persons with disabilities. These challenges include employment, school accessibility for children with disabilities, and mobility in urban areas, roadways, and public transport. Some positive results have already emerged. The program has helped nearly 90 percent of the identified persons with mental disabilities in India’s Tamil Nadu State to pursue a livelihood. About 4,600 children with mild disabilities are attending schools in the project areas in Guinea. Nearly half of the 300 persons with disabilities identified in Jamaica received employment after completion of training.
In some areas, particularly in the Pacific Island countries, the difficult operating environment has made implementation of the Disaster Recovery Program very challenging. In addition, the pace of implementation of some of the innovative disabilities-related operations has been slow. These operations are being closely supervised for improved performance to ensure that the intended development objectives are achieved.

Another area in which PHRD TA grants continue to have significant impact is in financial leveraging. Grants worth US$76.2 million for the West Africa Agricultural Productivity Program 1-C, for four of the Mano River Union countries, along with the Agriculture Support Development Project in Tanzania and the Mozambique PRIORRI project were able to leverage project funds totaling approximately US$238.8 million. Another nine grants, totaling US$24.65 million from the PHRD TA co-financing window leveraged an additional US$569.14 million of project funding.

The PHRD TA program not only sustains a strong partnership between Japan and the WBG but also fosters partnerships between WBG-PHRD financed operations, global and regional organizations, (e.g. Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, Africa Rice Research Center, Alliance for Green Revolution in Africa), other Japanese agencies (Japan International Cooperation Agency) and programs (Tokyo International Conference on African Development) and recipient countries.

The WBG greatly appreciates the government of Japan’s on-going and generous contributions to the PHRD Fund. The highly relevant programs in developing countries that are supported by the PHRD Fund are contributing to progress in achieving the WBG’s Twin Goals of ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity.
Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACCA  Association of Chartered Certified Accountants
AGRA  Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa
APL   Adaptable Program Loan
ARRC  Africa Rice Research Center
ASDP  Agriculture Sector Development Program
CAADP Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Program
CARD  Coalition for African Rice Development
CCA   Climate Change Adaptation
CGIAR Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research
CIPFA Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accounting
CN    Concept Note
CORAF/WECARD West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development
CORD Chinmoya Organization for Rural Development
D&D   Disability & Development
DFi   Development Finance
DFPTF Trust Funds and Partnerships Department

DRM   Disaster Risk Management
DRR   Disaster Reduction and Recovery
DO    Development Objective
ECOWAS Economic Community of West African States
ETC   Extended Term Consultant
EVD   Ebola Virus Disease
FY    Fiscal Year
GDN   Global Development Network
GEJE  Great East Japan Earthquake
GFDRR Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
GFF   Global Financing Facility
GoJ   Government of Japan
GRM   Grant Reporting and Monitoring
Ha    Hectare
HIV   Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IAVI  International AIDS Vaccine Initiative
IBRD  International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICM   Implementation Completion Memorandum
ICR   Implementation Completion Report
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ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTIVITIES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015
The Japan Policy and Human Resources Development (PHRD) Fund has matured over the nearly three decades of its existence. It remains relevant by adapting continuously to respond to the evolving development challenges of the World Bank Group (WBG) member countries, while maintaining its original mission of developing the technical and institutional capacity required for poverty reduction and economic growth.

The cumulative contribution from the government of Japan to the PHRD Fund portfolio was US$2.99 billion as of June 2015, which included US$1.73 billion for the Technical Assistance (TA) program. The FY15 portfolio of the PHRD TA program includes three programs worth US$120.35 million: Africa Rice Research and Productivity, Disaster Reduction and Recovery (DRR), and Disability and Development (D&D). This portfolio also includes the US$24.65 million project cofinancing window. As of year-end FY15, US$28.87 million had been disbursed from these programs to finance 34 grants in 30 beneficiary countries.

In FY15, the PHRD TA program continued to make positive contributions in increasing rice productivity in the seven Sub-Saharan Africa project countries, improving the technical and organizational capacities of the 11 grant-financed countries in South and East Asia, and developing appropriate policies and development interventions to address issues for the direct benefit of persons with disabilities.

To date, the Africa Rice Research and Productivity Program has benefitted more than 300,000 farmers in Cote D’Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Tanzania and Sierra Leone, of whom 12 percent were women. The program has helped bring approximately 500,000 hectares of land under improved technologies and has supported more than 119,000 farmers in these countries as they adopted improved rice farming technology. The overall performance of this program is satisfactory. However,
there is ample room for improvement. Supervision of these operations is being strengthened to help achieve the intended development objectives of the program.

The DRR program is providing critical support to disaster-prone countries through strengthening resilience, improving early warning systems, and implementing a strong knowledge and learning agenda to improve public awareness, heighten policy makers’ understanding and build capacity of relevant technical organizations.

For example, the Vanuatu project helped to equip the National Emergency Operation Center, which played a valuable role in warning the public about the approach of Tropical Cyclone Pam. The center also was instrumental in the supporting immediate response and relief following the storm.

The PHRD TA grant for Mongolia helped strengthen the municipality of Ulaanbaatar’s capacity to reduce the city’s vulnerability to natural disasters, particularly to floods, with the development and adoption of a flood risk map and a flood risk management strategy.

In Asia and the Pacific Islands, capacity building training is being provided to technical staff of relevant organizations in the Lao People’s Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), Papua New Guinea (PNG), Mongolia, and Vanuatu. GeoNode—an online natural hazard and risk data sharing platform system—has been established in Bhutan, Lao PDR and PNG. Two seismic stations have been completed in Bhutan. The overall performance of these grants has been modest mainly because of the challenges of low institutional and technical capacity in many of the Pacific Island countries.

The D&D program helped nearly 90 percent of the persons with mental disabilities in the project area of India’s Tamil Nadu state to pursue a livelihood. In Guinea, the D&D program enabled about 4,600 children with mild disabilities to attend schools. In Jamaica, nearly half of the 300 persons with disabilities who received training provided under the program were able to find jobs. To date, however, these projects have experienced slow progress in reaching targets, in part because grant recipient countries have yet to fully comprehend the challenges of this innovative program. On the other hand, the pace of implementation has picked up and gained momentum. It is expected that the next year’s performance report will be more positive.

The overall performance of the eight project cofinancing TA grants has been satisfactory. Among the positive results from grants: in Angola, agricultural production based on a crop index of participating smallholders increased by 64 percent against the project target of 10 percent. In addition, more than 26,000 Angolan farmers have adopted improved agriculture technology as a result of the Angola Market-oriented Smallholder Agriculture Project. As part of the Nigeria Federal Roads Development Project, 588 kilometers (km) of roads were rehabilitated, upgraded, or maintained. The average
operating costs per vehicle per km in project-financed roads reached the project target of 38 cents. The cofinancing grant for Azerbaijan has helped to strengthen corporate sector accountability. With the establishment of an association of professional accountants and increased accountability in management of public funds, progress has been made. Specific efforts have been focused on improvements in external and internal audit and internal controls and on provision of training and certification programs.

The non-TA programs supported by the PHRD Fund (e.g., Scholarships, Partnerships, and the Staff and ETC programs) remain robust elements of the overall PHRD agenda. Among these, two Japan-WBG Partnership grants have helped open new frontiers of knowledge. The first, the PHRD-financed knowledge-sharing study based on the Great East Japan Earthquake, Learning from Mega Disasters, applies Japan’s knowledge of disaster risk management and post-disaster reconstruction to countries vulnerable to such disasters. It is expected that these findings will encourage countries to mainstream disaster risk management in their development policies and planning. The second knowledge breakthrough is in the area of public health, with a grant-supported project that has yielded a novel candidate HIV vaccine based on the Sendai vector.

The PHRD Fund’s future outlook is consistent with the WBG’s Twin Goals of ending extreme poverty—reducing the share of the global population living in extreme poverty to 3 percent by the year 2030—and promoting shared prosperity—increasing the income of the bottom 40 percent of the population in each of the WBG member countries in a sustainable manner. Beyond FY15, the PHRD Fund aims to promote strong, sustainable, and inclusive economic growth by enhancing the institutional capacity and knowledge of small and marginal farmers, improving access to rural energy supply, building capacity of WBG member countries to make evidence-based decisions through measurement of performance and results with improved monitoring and evaluation, and promoting universal health coverage.
CHAPTER 1

Introduction

The seed of the Japan Policy and Human Resources Development (PHRD) Fund, a partnership between the government of Japan and the World Bank Group (WBG), was planted 31 years ago with the 1987 establishment of the Japan Grant Facility (JGF). The JGF was a scholarship and consultancy fund to train development practitioners in WBG’s developing member countries and to help prepare development projects for financing by WBG. At the 1990 Annual Meetings of the World Bank Group and International Monetary Fund, in response to the urgent and increasing needs for human resources development and sound economic policies in developing countries, Japan’s then-Minister of Finance announced the augmentation and integration of JGF into a new facility, the PHRD Fund. Since that time the original vision for the fund has been amended. PHRD has grown and matured through the years, responding to the evolving needs of low-income countries and the ever-increasing complexity of development challenges while maintaining its original mission of strengthening human resources and institutional capacity.

For more than 20 years, PHRD’s core program has been Technical Assistance (TA)-financed project preparation activities, with over a decade of focus on pilot projects that address climate change issues, cofinanced with WBG funding and grants. In 2010, the focus of PHRD TA shifted. The change was aimed at responding to the development challenges of food insecurity, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), management of natural disasters, and addressing the needs of persons with disabilities.

Addressing the demands for improved food security in Africa, particularly in SSA where crop yields are typically low, institutions are weak and irrigation systems are limited, is a significant challenge. A similar challenge in the Pacific Island countries, which typically have weak institutional capacity, is addressing disaster preparedness. The restructured program also has taken a bold step to support mainstreaming of human disability issues in development policies and projects, with PHRD being the first in many instances. Other PHRD Fund programs, such as the Japan-World Bank Partnership program, also
focus on emerging development issues, among them the development of an HIV vaccine and learning from mega natural disasters.

The PHRD Fund is one of the WBG’s pioneer trust-funded programs. It is a key player in the WBG’s institutional development agenda. Since the fund’s inception through FY15, the government of Japan has contributed approximately US$2.99 billion to the PHRD Fund, with cumulative disbursements of approximately US$2.41 billion. The FY15 PHRD TA program was valued at US$145 million, of which US$75 million has been disbursed as of June 2015.

**PHRD FY15 Program Overview**

At any given time, the PHRD Fund supports a large portfolio of ongoing activities that provide technical assistance and advisory services to member countries and produce cutting-edge global knowledge products to address complex challenges of developing countries. In turn, this work informs the WBG’s country policy dialogue and lending operations. PHRD has remained committed to its mandate by channeling its resources to finance activities needed by its clients. The program framework is outlined at Figure 1.1.

Attainment of sustainable development relies on inclusiveness and transparency—and often bottom-up—approaches to ensure good governance and the delivery of concrete development solutions. The roles of civil society, the private sector, and local government are becoming more important, as is the role of ministries of finance, planning and economic development. PHRD TA’s support to client countries reflects this new reality. The stakeholders in PHRD’s activities now go beyond traditional line ministries and technical experts.

PHRD TA currently supports a wide variety of activities that involve working with sub-national governments, private sector, civil society organizations, and local communities. Some activities also include a strong regional coordination component. Examples include:

- The Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD) was created to help expand rice production in Africa. CARD was launched in 2008 during the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD). CARD includes the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) 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 TA supports this work, which aligns with Japan’s overall assistance strategy, including food security.
The PHRD TA program provided US$20 million for a Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research (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 Chapter 2).

The Disability and Development (D&D) program has focused on activities implemented by local governments and non-government organizations (see Chapter 4).
The PHRD Fund also looks to international standards and frameworks for disaster risk management.

- PHRD collaborates with the multi-donor trust fund, Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), to improve disaster resilience in recipient countries. GFDRR’s technical and advisory support to governments and others is demand-driven and WBG-executed, which complements PHRD TA’s emphasis on grant recipient-executed pilots and capacity development through the Disaster Reduction and Recovery (DRR) program. Both GFDRR and the DRR programs 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 (see Chapter 3).

- Under the Japan-World Bank Partnership Program, the PHRD Fund supported the research work on learning from the Great East Japan Earthquake (GEJE). PHRD also supported the development of a new candidate for the HIV vaccine—the Sendai Vector—by the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI) (see Chapter 6).

The PHRD Fund addresses the challenges of human resources development through the Joint Japan-World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program (JJ/WBGSP). This program provides financial assistance to scholars from WBG member countries so they can travel abroad to earn advanced degrees from selected universities (see Chapter 6).

The unique design of the PHRD Fund makes it amenable to a combination of global and country-level work. The fund’s ability to leverage the technical and financial resources of the WBG and forward-thinking mandate gives it an important and continuing role in supporting poverty reduction (see Chapter 7).

Since the fund’s inception, the WBG has had a strong and sustained collaboration with Japan’s Ministry of Finance. This collaboration resulted in several restructurings of the PHRD TA program, which served to strengthen overall program effectiveness, in alignment with the development priorities of both Japan and the WBG. The current restructured TA Policy Document focuses on building the institutional capacity of small and marginal farmers, increasing access to energy in rural areas, building government capacity for better monitoring and evaluation, and strengthening national capacities to implement the Universal Health Coverage (UHC) program (see Annex 1).

**PHRD Finances**

**Fund Inflows and Outflows**

Total inflows, including contributions, investment income and other income, amounted to US$110.06 million in FY15, representing a 7 percent increase over FY14.
inflows. Total outflows, including disbursements, administrative fees, and transfers to non-PHRD programs, amounted to US$99.25 million, representing a 14 percent decrease compared to FY14 outflows. The undisbursed balance increased slightly in FY15 over FY14, mainly due to the increase in allocations to disbursing accounts (see Figure 1.2).

**Contributions, Disbursements, Investment Income**

- FY15 contributions to the PHRD Fund totaled US$108.21 million, a 9 percent increase over FY14 contributions, which totaled US$99.10 million (see Table 1.1).
- FY15 disbursements amounted to US$46.83 million, which is 6 percent below the FY14 level of US$49.94 million.
- Investment income accrued shows a fluctuating trend over the past five years. In FY15, investment income decreased by over 50 percent, amounting to US$1.85 million compared to US$3.95 million in FY14.

**Figure 1.2** PHRD Program Inflows and Outflows FY11–15 (US$ millions)

![Graph showing PHRD Program Inflows and Outflows FY11–15](image_url)
Table 1.1  Contributions to PHRD Fund, FY11–15 (US$ thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>FY11</th>
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<th>FY14</th>
<th>FY15</th>
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<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Staff Grant</td>
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<td>8,657</td>
<td>8,394</td>
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<td>3,293</td>
<td>3,843</td>
<td>16,318</td>
<td>48,421</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>80,777</td>
<td>75,136</td>
<td>104,640</td>
<td>99,099</td>
<td>108,205</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DFPTF

Disbursements declined during the four-year period FY11–15 due in part to the restructuring of the program and procurement issues with the DRR and D&D pillar grants. However, in the last two years FY13–15, a positive trend has emerged, with the gradual resolution of grant implementation issues. Disbursement trends are outlined in Table 1.2 below.

Table 1.2  PHRD Program FY11–15 Disbursements (US$, millions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programs</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PHRD TA</td>
<td>27.52</td>
<td>16.81</td>
<td>26.95</td>
<td>22.84</td>
<td>28.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate Change</td>
<td>1.76</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>1.51</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan-WB Partnership</td>
<td>3.24</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>3.98</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>2.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff-ETC Program</td>
<td>5.57</td>
<td>6.97</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>6.71</td>
<td>3.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JIPS</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.63</td>
<td>1.22</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>0.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scholarship</td>
<td>19.28</td>
<td>17.85</td>
<td>14.67</td>
<td>14.68</td>
<td>11.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WBI Seminar</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>58.60</td>
<td>45.62</td>
<td>55.44</td>
<td>49.94</td>
<td>46.83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DFPTF

Transfers from the PHRD Fund to Multilateral Programs

In FY15, approximately US$66.43 million was transferred from the PHRD Fund to other WBG-administered programs, as detailed in Table 1.3.
**Table 1.3** PHRD Funds Transferred to Other Non-PHRD WBG Programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PHRD Fund Transferred to Other Non-PHRD WBG Programs (US$, millions)</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research (CGIAR)</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultative Group to Assist the Poorest (CGAP)</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support to IAVI-Sendai Vector (IAVI)</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan-World Bank Distance Learning Partnership-Phase II (TDLC)</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donor Funded Staffing Program (DFSP)</td>
<td>5.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSDF for further transfer to IFC-Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD V)</td>
<td>5.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSDF for further transfer to IFC- Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP)</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management in Developing Countries (GFDRR)</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trust Fund for Funding of Japanese Advisors in the Executive Director’s Office</td>
<td>0.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund (MENA)</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade and Development II (TD2)</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wealth Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVES)</td>
<td>1.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Transfers:</strong></td>
<td>66.43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DFPTF

**FY15 PHRD TA Portfolio**

As of June 30, 2015, the PHRD TA portfolio included 34 recipient-executed grants, totaling US$145 million. Cumulative disbursements totaled US$75 million, representing about 52 percent of grant allocations. Details are provided in Table 1.4.

**PHRD FY15 Closed Grants**

Nine grants, totaling US$23.05 million, closed in FY15. These grants disbursed US$15.37 million, representing 67 percent of the allocation. Overall performance was mixed: 22 percent of the grants received ratings of Satisfactory or higher, 56 percent received ratings of Moderately...
Satisfactory, and 22 percent received Moderately Unsatisfactory ratings or lower. At 78 percent, the overall PHRD portfolio performed slightly below the Bank’s 85 percent target for satisfactory performance in project development objectives. Chapter 3 details the performance of selected closed grants, including TF01184 Mongolia: Improving Disaster Risk Management and TF011267 Papua New Guinea: Building a More Disaster and Climate Resilient Transport Sector. Chapter 5 provides highlights from another closed grant, TF057849 Azerbaijan: Corporate Public Sector Accountability. The list of closed grants is outlined in Table 1.5.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TF No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Allocation</th>
<th>Cumulative Disbursement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TF011184</td>
<td>Improving Disaster Risk Management</td>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>2.73</td>
<td>1.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TF011267</td>
<td>Building a More Disaster and Climate Resilient Transport Sector</td>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
<td>2.67</td>
<td>1.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TF055065</td>
<td>Coastal Zone Management and Clean-Up</td>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>2.23</td>
<td>2.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TF056325</td>
<td>Coastal Cities Environmental Sanitation</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>4.62</td>
<td>4.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TF057847</td>
<td>Tax Administration Modernization</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>0.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TF057849</td>
<td>Corporate and Public Sector Accountability</td>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>2.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TF092396</td>
<td>Public Financial Management Modernization</td>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
<td>0.97</td>
<td>0.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TF093083</td>
<td>Co-financing Road Sector Project</td>
<td>Lao PDR</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TF093085</td>
<td>Financial Sector Modernization and Information System Project</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>0.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>23.05</strong></td>
<td><strong>15.37</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DFPTF
Introduction

The 2008 World Development Report of the WBG signaled the waning interest of national governments and development partners in agricultural sector development. Other studies pointed out that, in contrast to the dramatic success in increasing agricultural productivity in Asia since the late 1960s, agricultural productivity has been largely stagnant in Africa, particularly SSA. The rapid population growth and urbanization in the region, combined with an increase in rice consumption that far outpaced domestic SSA rice production, meant that net rice imports were increasing. In addition, the steep rise in cereal prices since 2008 had resulted in serious food insecurity among the poor around the world, with an even more critical situation in SSA. Given that rice, a major cereal crop, offers strong potential for increased output in SSA, experts indicated a need for an urgent and strategic effort to enhance rice production. This effort would help address the dual development issues of food security and income generation.

At the 2008 TICAD IV Conference, the case for immediate assistance was made. Emphasis was on helping Africa’s vulnerable economies withstand the food and fuel crisis that was then affecting millions around the globe. Conference participants, including heads of African governments and representatives of bilateral and multilateral development organizations such as the WBG, along with delegates from civil society organizations and the private sector all reached consensus that emergency food aid was necessary. However, conference participants also underscored the need to carry out medium-to-long-term interventions, with special attention on the division of roles and complementarity among various development agencies.

At the conclusion of the TICAD IV Conference, Japan pledged its contribution to the development of the rice sector in SSA. The government of Japan, in association with AGRA, launched the CARD initiative to support rice development activities in Africa.
Box 2.1 Japan PHRD TA Grants Program to Support Africa Rice Research and Productivity Development Program

**Objectives:** To enhance rice productivity and production in Africa through supporting the development of improved rice varieties for Africa and the implementation of national rice development strategies in selected countries, including strengthening of institutional and human resource capacity in rice research, extension and dissemination, as well as investing in farmer adoption and application of improved and/or suitable rice growing technologies.

**Priority areas:** To strengthen institutional and human resource capacity in rice production research, extension and policy making and to scale up and improve the effectiveness of extension on rice production techniques.

Funding for CARD includes US$100 million channeled through the PHRD TA program to support Africa Rice Research and Productivity. Of this amount, CGIAR, the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) and Africa Rice Research Center (ARRC) were allotted US$20 million for the development of rice seeds resistant to heat and drought. A US$80 million allocation went toward the Africa Rice Research and Productivity Development Program, administered by WBG. Funding for PHRD TA for agriculture projects in SSA totals US$76.16 million. Annex 3 provides the financials of the Rice Research and Productivity Program.

Based on information provided in the Implementation Status Report (ISR), the overall progress of the program toward achieving the development objectives of the grant-financed projects is rated as Satisfactory.
BOOSTING RICE PRODUCTIVITY IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

**By the Numbers**

- **7** Active Grants
- **7** Countries

**US$76.2 Million Portfolio**

**US$44.6 Million Disbursed**

- More than 4,000 tons of certified rice produced in Guinea and Cote d’Ivoire
- 45,000 tons of brown rice produced in Guinea with improved parboiled processing equipment
- 5.8 metric tons/hectare rice productivity achieved in 20 irrigation schemes in Tanzania
- 325,729 beneficiaries reached; 12 percent women
- 105,524 hectares covered by improved technologies developed by the project
- 110,579 producers have adopted improved technologies
- 43 percent of project-supported irrigation organizations recovered at least 90 percent of operation and maintenance costs in Mozambique
Africa Rice Research and Productivity Development Projects—Achieving Results and Development Impact

West Africa Agricultural Productivity Program (WAAPP-1C) Adaptable Program Loan (APL)

Four PHRD recipient-executed grants, totaling US$35 million, support the development of the rice sector in four of the Mano River Union (MRU) countries—Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone—in the third phase of the WAAPP Program. The MRU program interventions are specifically dedicated to the development of rice and cassava cultivation, the two crops that provide basic foodstuffs to the overwhelming majority of the population in the MRU sub region. Support to the MRU countries is aimed at strengthening institutional mechanisms and procedures for integrating regional rice markets and cross-border/national dissemination of technologies.

The PHRD grant is designed to help MRU member-states rebuild their adaptive research and technology transfer capacities, particularly for rice. The PHRD program in WAAPP-1C has performed well despite the outbreak of Ebola in three of the four participating countries.

Box 2.2 Overview of WAAPP-1C

The WAAPP is an initiative of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). Launched in 2007, it supports regional cooperation in the agricultural sector, mainly in the area of agriculture research and extension, a key pillar of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP). As mandated by ECOWAS, the West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development (CORAF/WECARD) takes the coordinating role to implement WAAPP.

WAAPP’s development objective is to generate and accelerate the adoption of improved technologies in the participating countries’ top agricultural commodity priority areas. These priorities are aligned with the sub-region’s top agricultural commodity priorities, as outlined in the ECOWAS Agricultural Policy. WAAPP is being implemented in twelve ECOWAS countries in three phases over ten years. WBG financed the first two phases of the initiative. Through the PHRD Fund, Japan has joined the WBG in financing the third phase.
Africa Rice Research and Productivity Development Program—Achieving Development Results

Boxes 2.4–2.7 describe development results of activities funded by the PHRD as of year-end FY15 contributing to the overall results outlined above.

Box 2.3  
FY15 West Africa Agricultural Productivity Program (WAAPP-IC) Results from PHRD TA Projects

- 325,729 beneficiaries reached, of whom about 12 percent were women
- 105,524 ha covered by improved technologies developed by the project
- About 110,579 producers adopted improved technologies disseminated by the project
- New, high impact climate-smart technologies deployed, including parboiled equipment and the System Rice Intensification (SRI) approaches
- More than 4,000 tons of certified rice produced in Guinea and Cote d’Ivoire
- About 45,000 tons of brown rice produced in Guinea with improved parboiled processing equipment
- Capacity building of the rice system and release of new rice varieties in Sierra Leone

Box 2.4  
Guinea—Africa Rice Research and Productivity Development Program (TF099674)

- About 105,000 project beneficiaries and about 23,400 farmers adopted improved technology
- Approximately 42,000 ha cultivated under improved technology
- Key research facilities have been rehabilitated; seven new research projects underway focused on plant breeding, fertilizer applications and production techniques
- Technologies and rice varieties introduced from Mali, Sierra Leone and the Philippines have been released for dissemination
- About 2,500 female farmers received improved equipment and training for efficient rice processing
- 4,000 tons of qualified rice seed produced with the provision of adequate tools and field-level training on production, conditioning and certification of quality seed
- Additional notable progress in institutional development for seeds and pesticides and in building information systems for agricultural product pricing
Box 2.5  Liberia—Africa Rice Research and Productivity Development Program (TF099511)

The PHRD grant focuses on strengthening of national research system capacities and financing of demand-driven technology generation and dissemination. The Africa Rice Center is supporting local researchers.

- About 80,000 farmers benefited
- 38,000 ha brought under improved technology
- 46,500 farmers adopted improved technology
- Over 40 tons of foundation seeds produced
- More than 400 tons improved seeds distributed to farmers
- For technology dissemination, improved rice varieties are demonstrated in four areas of the country, while SRI has been piloted in two counties

Box 2.6  Sierra Leone—Africa Rice Research and Productivity Development Program (TF099510)

- 90,500 farmers benefited
- 38,000 ha brought under improved technology cultivation
- 30,000 farmers adopted new technologies made available under the project
- Improved national preparedness for quality seed production through strengthened stock of breeder and certified seeds and through updated seed certification system
- Active collaboration with other WAAPP countries, including Mali and Côte d’Ivoire, along with development partners such as JICA in scaling up the technical package on rice production developed under a JICA project
Box 2.7  Côte d’Ivoire—Africa Rice Research and Productivity Development Program (TF010826)

- More than 50,000 rice farmers benefited, representing 10 percent of domestic producers, of whom 25 percent were women
- 36 percent of irrigated rice areas covered by quality seeds produced, for an expected 219,000 tons of paddy rice
- 11,000 producers have reportedly adopted improved technologies introduced by the project
- Restoration of seed certification capacity by refurbishing equipment and building human capacity; a major factor contributing to project success
- Strengthened rice research system through rehabilitation of key research centers and schools and developing research and extension partnerships with national universities
- Rice Training Center Rehabilitated

Tanzania Complementary Financing for the Agriculture Sector Development Project (ASDP)—(US$14.25 million; TF011170)

PHRD provided complementary funding to support activities financed by the International Development Association (IDA) of the WBG to increase returns from irrigation investments for rice production. This is accomplished by scaling up agriculture research and extension, capacity building, and market linkage activities for enhancing rice productivity. Focus is on strengthening access to improved technologies for irrigated rice, enhancing access to domestic and regional markets and value addition, and building capacity among district-level irrigation technicians, extension staff and farmers.

Table 2.1 compares reported results to project completion targets and shows activities that contributed towards the reported results, as of year-end FY15.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Actual</th>
<th>Project Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of direct project beneficiaries</td>
<td>228,000</td>
<td>285,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of female beneficiaries</td>
<td>56,200</td>
<td>57,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio of processed exported agricultural products to total exported</td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td>23.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigation area developed (new and rehabilitated) in ha</td>
<td>450,393</td>
<td>380,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Productivity of rice in 20 irrigation schemes (in metric tons per ha)</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DFPTF
The performance of activities towards achieving the project’s development objectives is rated Satisfactory.

- Where the SRI is practiced, yields have reached 7.1 tons per hectare.
- Indicators for outreach to project beneficiaries (by gender), utilization improved livestock breeds and use of oxen traction are on track.
- Procurement for rehabilitation and construction of the proposed six warehouses as well as for rice milling grading and packaging equipment to be funded through the PHRD grant is underway.

**Mozambique: PROIRRI Sustainable Irrigation Development for Rice Production (US$14.25 million; TF010214)**

This project co-finances the US$70 million IDA-financed Mozambique project. Designed to increase commercial agricultural production and raise farm productivity in new or improved irrigation schemes in Manica, Sofala and Zambezia provinces, the project includes four components:

- Strengthening the institutional capacity and promoting participatory irrigation development and management;
- Financing irrigation infrastructure and supporting infrastructure such as electricity, and flood protection;
- Providing catalytic funding for project beneficiaries in the form of cost-sharing grants to support production costs; and
- Providing resources for effective project management and coordination and monitoring and evaluation.

Overall project performance has been modest. Table 2.2 displays reported results from completed activities as of FY15 as compared to project completion targets.

**Table 2.2** PROIRRRI Sustainable Irrigation Development for Rice Production Project Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Actual</th>
<th>Project Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improve or develop new irrigation schemes for horticulture (1,300 ha) and value chains in Manica, Sofala, and Zambezia along with specific out-growers irrigation schemes (1,200 ha)</td>
<td>1,749</td>
<td>5,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average rice crop yield (metric ton/ha)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct project beneficiaries (in number)</td>
<td>2,831</td>
<td>16,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigation organizations supported by the project with at least 90% recovery of O&amp;M costs</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigation organizations operating, of which number of women in the management committees</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area equipped with irrigation and drainage infrastructure and operational (in ha)</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DFPTF

Project accomplishments include:

- Completion of the project’s institutional component, including the drafting of the national irrigation plan and legislation on water users associations, as well as preparation of training manuals.
- Provision of 2,201 client training days.
- Increase in the number of irrigation schemes under construction from 761 ha to 1,749 ha. However, none of the schemes has been completed or turned over to beneficiaries as of year-end FY15.
Madagascar: Irrigation and Watershed Management Project (US$12.66 million; TF016875)

The centerpiece of the government of Madagascar’s national rice development strategy is the National Program for Irrigation Development and Watershed Management. The first phase of a planned three-phase, twelve-year Adaptable Lending Program has been supported by a number of donors, including the WBG. The availability of PHRD TA funds totaling US$12.66 million has created an opportunity to leverage the WBG’s existing engagement in Madagascar’s rice sector during a critical period.

The project aims to increase rice productivity in four irrigation schemes, with an additional focus on related watersheds in Madagascar’s central and northern regions. Project components include development of commercial agriculture, irrigation development, watershed development, support for rice research and development, and program management and evaluation.

The project has been under implementation since September 2014, with progress in both private sector development and sustainable investment in watershed development. Table 2.3 compares reported results as of FY15 to project completion targets.

**Table 2.3** Irrigation and Watershed Management Project Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Actual</th>
<th>Project Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average yield per ha in irrigated rice production in project-intervention irrigation sites (metric tons)</td>
<td>3.66</td>
<td>4.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area cultivated with improved technologies and/or inputs provided through sub-projects (ha)</td>
<td>82.5</td>
<td>1,828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of farmers who adopted improved agriculture technology as promoted by the project</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>3,656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of female farmers who adopted improved agriculture technology promoted by the project</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic rice seeds produced (metric tons)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DFPTF
The objective of the Disaster Reduction and Recovery (DRR) Program is to assist disaster-prone countries in the Asia and Pacific regions by strengthening disaster resilience of cities, improving early warning systems, and implementing a strong knowledge and learning agenda to improve awareness and build disaster risk management capacity. The DRR PHRD TA portfolio includes eleven projects, two of which were approved in FY15. Of the total allocated amount, 32 percent was disbursed, covering nine grants. About half of the total program amount has been allocated to five Pacific Island nations. These projects are operating in very challenging environments, characterized by low implementation capacity, lack of familiarity with project implementation procedures, and a shortage of qualified consultants familiar with the area. Two grants closed in FY15. Based on the FY15 ISRs, the overall performance rating of the grants towards reaching the development objectives is Moderately Satisfactory, due in large part to the challenging institutional contexts in these countries. Supervision of these projects is being strengthened to help achieve the intended objectives of the DRR program.
5 risk-prone countries in South and East Asia and 4 Pacific Island countries strengthened their disaster resilience.

US$25.7 MILLION portfolio
32 PERCENT disbursed

68,200 people benefited; including
33,500 women in Lao PDR

2 new grants approved in FY15 valued at US$5.4 million

GeoNode, an online natural hazard and risk data sharing platform, set up in Lao PDR and Papua New Guinea.
Disaster Risk and Recovery Projects and Reported Results

Lao PDR: Mainstreaming Disaster and Climate Risk Management into Investment Decisions (US$2.72 Million; TF011271)

The project aims to strengthen the government of Lao PDR’s institutional authority and implementation capacity at the national and sub-national levels to mainstream disaster risk management and climate change adaptation into public infrastructure investments. Such actions have the potential to decrease the vulnerability of the population and national economy to climate change and natural hazards. The development objectives are expected to be achieved by:

- Integrating climate and disaster risk management into strategic national and sectoral planning and development policies;
- Incorporating disaster and climate resilience considerations in public infrastructure construction; and
- Enhancing human and institutional capacity through training in the design and implementation of resilient infrastructure at the national, provincial, district, and community levels and implementing strategic structural and non-structural measures to enhance resilience in key growth sectors in two high-risk provinces.

The project has made good progress toward achieving the goal of strengthening institutional authority and implementation capacity in mainstreaming disaster risk management. Table 3.1 shows FY15 results and activities and compares these results to project completion targets.

The following accomplishments supported the project’s satisfactory progress towards meeting the development objectives.

- Completion of the Landslide Inventory Framework in Phoukhoun district of Luang Prabang province for a total of 23 km (going from 257 km to 280 km)
- Completion of national- and provincial-level risk assessments
- 138 technical staff from relevant ministries and provinces trained in safe infrastructure design, implementation and monitoring, more than the target of 100 staff trained
- Development of a multi-hazard risk information Web portal, the GeoNode platform, to host the Lao geospatial hazard and risk data produced by the project
- Roll out of training at national and local levels
- Initiation of pilot works in the road and irrigation sectors with completion set for end of July 2015
Development of platform to share multi-hazard risk information from sectoral risk assessments, with easy access to all outputs, including training materials in English and Lao for all relevant stakeholders.

The data from the technical assistance components of the project, together with development results and lessons learned from the pilots, will inform the preparation of lending projects, namely, the Road Asset Management Project and the Regional Southeast Asia Disaster Risk Management Program.

**Papua New Guinea: Building a More Disaster and Climate Resilient Transport Sector (US$2.67 million; TF011267)**

The objective of the project is to develop suitable tools for the evaluation and communication of the risks related to natural hazards, to sensitize decision makers as to the potential associated losses, to understand the causes and consequences of disasters to transport, and to develop evidence-based strategies for risk management in the transport sector. Implementation of the project activities is rated as Moderately Satisfactory.
Table 3.2 outlines FY15 results and activities and compares them to the project completion targets.

Several project activities contributed to the results outlined in Table 3.2, which include:

- Completion of a detailed hazard risk assessment focusing on transport assets in Gulf and Central provinces: Hazard analysis was carried out in eight additional provinces. The country’s Office of Climate Change and Development is coordinating and managing the risk assessment database. The GeoNode platform, an online data sharing platform, enables access to data by relevant government agencies, generation of Web-based reports about the various transport-related hazard risks on transport, and periodic updating of data.

- Procurement and installment of key equipment to support key agencies: This includes a tidal gauge for the National Maritime and Safety Authority to enable better data generation, two automated weather stations for the National Weather Service, and material testing laboratory instruments for the Department of Mineral Policy and Geo Hazards Management Division. Real time data is being generated from the tidal gauge and weather stations, augmenting the databases of relevant organizations.

- Technical support for the Department of Works: This includes assistance in preparing, procuring, and implementing small pilot civil works to increase roads resilience, mentoring support to contracting groups, and developing simple manuals for undertaking such works in future.

- Development of technical specifications and infrastructure design and construction guidelines for the transport, irrigation and housing sectors: These technical guidelines have been applied in the field and the lessons learned will be incorporated in final reports on resilient infrastructure and in recommendations for reducing structural vulnerability in the housing sector.

- Completion of small pilot civil works along the Magi highway: In the process, the Department of Works drafted two important manuals, the Design Manual for Measures to Improve Climate Resilience in Rural Roads and the Construction Manual for Resilience Enhancement Measures.

### Table 3.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Actual</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disaster-related data is actively utilized</td>
<td>Data collected, analyzed, and open-access online data sharing and management platform established</td>
<td>Data actively utilized and continuously updated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A system of disaster risk assessment is in place (percent)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roads and bridges are analyzed for disaster risks (km)</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>548</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DFPTF
Kiribati: Disaster Risk Management and Adaptation Project (US$1.80 million; TF011448)

The PHRD TA grant leverages the main, US$10.7 million project that aims to improve Kiribati’s resilience to climate change impacts on freshwater supply and coastal infrastructure. Project activities include:

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

Box 3.1  Kiribati: Fighting the Tide

Kiribati is a small island country that is extremely vulnerable to climate change effects such as sea-level rise and climate change hazards such as drought. Most of Kiribati’s population and infrastructure are located along coastal areas, directly exposed to storm surges, coastal erosion, and inundation. Increasing saline intrusion in groundwater and prolonged droughts reduce freshwater supply and impact the health of the population, exacerbating the already extreme fragility of the country due to accelerated coastal development and environmental degradation.

Kiribati faces potential economic damage due to climate change and sea level rise, estimated at up to one-third of its gross domestic product. In addition, due to ongoing drought and contamination, fresh water supply is very low. The country’s infant mortality rate due to diarrheal diseases is the highest in the Pacific.
The project is making steady progress toward increasing Kiribati’s resilience to the impacts of climate change. In Table 3.3 the project’s development results as of FY15 are compared to project completion targets.

The implementation of the project activities outlined below contributed to steady progress towards achieving the development objectives.

- In the first half of 2015, the country’s fresh water supply was augmented by improved leakage detection and repair. Leaks repaired to-date on the transmission main and Bairiki ground tank have resulted in initial water savings of 120 kiloliter per day (kl/day), which is about two-thirds of the project target. Pre-project availability was less than 5 kl/day.

- The supply of potable water will be further improved in 2015 with the installation of six additional rainwater-harvesting systems and two groundwater abstraction systems.

- To increase the country’s coastal resilience, detailed designs, drawings, and specifications have been completed and environmental licenses issued for nine high-risk coastal protection sites, including four to be constructed through WBG-financed roads projects and two through aviation projects.

- Mangroves have been planted in five of seven outer island sites to further enhance coastal protection and resilience. The mangrove initiative also includes maintenance advice and school-based education.

### Solomon Islands: Increasing Resilience to Climate Change and Natural Hazards (US$2.73 million; TF012391)

The objectives of the Solomon Islands project are to integrate climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction across sectors, improve climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction information and communication, and increase the resilience of rural communities to climate change and natural hazards. Project components include coordination between climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction institutions, information and communication, pilot investments, and project management, monitoring, and evaluation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results Indicators</th>
<th>Actual</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Volume of potable water per day provided, water saved through reduced leakages and wastage (in kl/day)</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume of potable water per day provided from new groundwater sources and new harvesting systems (in kl/day)</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of coastline with vulnerable public and private assets made resilient to the effects of sea-level rise and wave action and variable weather events to a minimum 25-year design life (in km)</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>548</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DFPTF
Moderate progress has been achieved. Project results to-date include:

- Incorporation of DRM/Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) into national and provincial planning: An activity plan is being prepared to involve the range of sectors, including planning, health, agriculture, infrastructure and education. Work on mainstreaming for the education sector is the most advanced, with a focus on safe schools, including critical infrastructure and property, curriculum, and disaster preparedness.

- Completion of a preliminary tally of sector initiatives to mainstream CCA and DRM: This spans several sectors and involves the Ministries of Agriculture and Livestock, Infrastructure Development, Education and Human Resources Development, Health and Medical Services, Fisheries and Marine Resources. This accounting forms the baseline to monitor ongoing progress in mainstreaming and contributes to a more sophisticated approach to auditing for assurance of CCA and DRM implementation.

- Creation of a Geographic Information System (GIS) supporting DRM/CCA decisions: A basic accounting of the existing geospatial information and systems capability is underway. This geospatial hazard and climate-related information is used extensively when carrying out community vulnerability risk management processes and design work for investment activities.

- Improvement in CCA/DRR resilience through infrastructure enhancements in selected communities: The design of community-led subprojects is ongoing for nine communities affected by the 2013 tsunami in Temotu province. In addition, 17 sites in Guadalcanal have been identified as potential beneficiary communities.

Vanuatu: Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (US$2.73 million; TF012184)

The objective of the project is to strengthen urban planning and tsunami preparedness in the main urban areas of the recipient’s territory. Project components include risk mapping to support urban preparedness and planning, creation of a tsunami warning system for Port Vila and Luganville, strengthened institutional arrangements for the integration of DRR and CCA activities, and project management, monitoring and evaluation.

“The project has refurbished and equipped the National Multi-hazard Warning Center and the National Emergency Operation Center, which played an invaluable role in warning the public about the approach of Tropical Cyclone Pam, and was instrumental in the immediate response and relief following the storm.”

— Manager, WBG
Project achievements include:

- Probabilistic hazard modeling for all main hazards other than tsunami was completed and tsunami hazard modeling is nearing completion.
- Completion of the fully functional all-hazard early warning center enabled timely response to Tropical Cyclone Pam.
- Lessons learned from the response to Tropical Cyclone Pam were incorporated into a strategy to manage early warning communications about tsunamis and other hazards. Prepared by the Vanuatu Meteorology and Geo-hazard Department, the strategy deploys a suite of technologies and involves the private and public sectors in the dissemination of controlled messages.

**Mongolia: Improving Disaster Risk Management**
**(US$2.73 million; TF011184)**

The objectives of the Mongolia project are to improve the disaster preparedness of Ulaanbaatar and to reduce the impact of dzuds (severe winter weather events) on rural livelihoods. Project components include managing Mongolia’s disaster risks in urban areas and managing Mongolia’s climate risks in rural areas.

The urban component has made satisfactory progress toward its objectives. The implementation progress of the rural component is rated as Moderately Satisfactory. Project accomplishments to date, include:

- Enhanced capacity in reducing Ulaanbaatar’s vulnerability to natural disasters, particularly floods: The development and adoption of a flood risk map and a flood risk management strategy by the city council have helped strengthen disaster preparedness and effective response.
- Capacity building training for relevant staff of the National Agency for Meteorology, Hydrology, and Environmental Monitoring on the information system for dzud forecasting and monitoring: The Livestock Early Warning System, or LEWS, enables more accurate forecasting and monitoring. However, challenges have arisen in institutionalizing LEWS. To address the challenges, supervision of the system was transferred to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture’s strategic policy and planning department and it is now being used for management of pastureland.

**Bhutan: Improving Resilience to Seismic Risk**
**(US$1.29 million; TF014121)**

The objective of the project is to improve the understanding of earthquake risk in Bhutan, as well as opportunities and challenges associated with mitigation. Components of the project include investigations and mapping for improved understanding of seismic
risk, national vulnerability assessment and retrofitting, improving seismic resilience of traditional Bhutanese buildings, development of emergency structural assessment capacity, and project management, monitoring and evaluation. Achievements to date include:

- Construction of two out of six planned seismic stations
- Progress on inventory of representative building typologies, with completion of half of the 20 typologies
- Initiation of project to develop geo-database system
- Finalization of typology survey focused on rammed earth buildings in selected locations

**Metro Colombo: Towards a Flood Resilient Urban Environment (US$0.90 million; TF011617)**

The development objective of the Metro Colombo project is to enhance the government of Sri Lanka’s capacity to identify, assess, and reduce the vulnerability of the country’s urban environment to natural disasters. With a particular focus on the metropolitan Colombo area, the project aims to achieve its objectives by implementing several related activities:

- Carrying out a Metro Colombo integrated flood risk assessment
- Developing Metro Colombo flood risk mitigation strategy and action plans
- Monitoring and evaluation

In addition, support from PHRD TA will be instrumental in developing the country’s first-ever wetlands management strategy. The strategy development comes at a time of growing awareness among key government officials and policy makers— including the country’s president—about the importance of wetlands conservation. Although these activities are underway, progress towards the development objectives has been slow, due to delays in finalizing the hydraulic model. The PHRD team is working with the task team to exploring the possibility of restructuring of the grant as a way to expedite implementation progress.
Introduction

The PHRD Disaster and Development (D&D) program supported pilot projects that were conceived from a seminal WBG study on disability and development. Among the study’s objectives were to create a better understanding of disabilities-related issues in grant recipient countries, develop policies and development interventions to address the issues, and finance programs that directly benefit persons with disabilities.

The focus of the pilot projects is to develop appropriate policies and development interventions to address the issues and finance programs that directly benefit persons with disabilities. The D&D portfolio includes seven projects with a total allocation of US$18.5 million. Only a third of the allocated amount has been disbursed as of June 2015. The financials of the portfolio are provided in Annex 5. The overall performance of the D&D portfolio was rated as Moderately Satisfactory.

Box 4.1 Grant Recipient Countries and Areas of Focus

- **Guinea**: Inclusive education at schools
- **India**: Mental disability
- **Moldova**: Application of national level policies on integration of children with disabilities into mainstream education system by local governments
- **Morocco**: Promoting physical accessibility
- **Jamaica**: Increasing employability of disabled people and delivery of special education to poor children with disabilities
- **Peru**: Improving capacity of the Lima municipality to mainstream the needs of people with disabilities
- **Romania**: Capacity building of ministry to develop effective social protection measures for persons with disabilities
Mainstreaming Disability Issues in Development Policies and Programs

**By the Numbers**

- **US$18.5 Million Portfolio**
- **US$5.09 Million Disbursed**
- **7 Active Grants in 7 Countries**
- **90% of mentally disabled persons** in Tamil Nadu, India pursue a livelihood
- **120 persons with disabilities** employed post-training in Jamaica
- **4,601 children with mild disabilities** attend schools in Guinea
- National database of persons with disabilities developed in Romania; assessment of current system for disability pensions and allowances complete
D&D Projects and Reported Results

India: Expanding Work on Mental Disability Issues in Tamil Nadu Empowerment and Poverty Reduction Project (US$2.79 million; TF011450)

The objective of the project is to improve the participation of persons with mental disabilities in community activities, including access to livelihoods. The grant activities are being piloted in 578 village *panchayats* (local governments) within 15 project districts of the IDA-financed Tamil Nadu Empowerment and Poverty Reduction Project, through 609 village poverty reduction committees (VPRCs). Project activities include training and capacity building, special funding, and project management, monitoring, and evaluation.

Implementation progress is rated as Satisfactory. Achievements have surpassed targets. Table 4.1 details activities and reported results as of FY15 and compares them to project completion targets.

Details of the activities and accomplishments include the following:

- Community-based organization representatives were trained on a community operational manual.
- Regional resource agencies, making use of their institutional facilities and teams of professionals successfully addressed the needs of two-thirds of their patients. The remaining patients were referred to the general hospital and the district mental health program, among others, validating the project’s field-level implementation model.
- About 98 percent of eligible clients received counseling support.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Actual</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At least half of the people identified with mental disabilities participate in self-help groups (percent)</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At least 40 percent of those identified with mental disabilities have benefited from follow-up and rehabilitation services including referral services in the health system (percent)</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At least 30 percent of people with mental disability pursue a livelihood or employment (percent)</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DFPTF

![India: Expanding Work on Mental Disability Issues in Tamil Nadu Empowerment and Poverty Reduction Project — An exclusive Communication Campaign on Mental Health](image)
About 65 percent of eligible clients received hospitalization and referral support.

Of the targeted people with mental disabilities, social protection programs were extended to 56 percent.

**Guinea: Development of Inclusive Education (US$2.86 million; TF011065)**

The objective of the project is to develop capacities of schools and teachers and to increase access of children with mild disabilities to mainstream pre-primary and primary schools. As of the end of FY15, the project has been under implementation for three years.

However, several non-essential activities planned for FY14–15 were put on hold due to the deadly Ebola virus disease outbreak that has confronted Guinea since mid-February 2014. The situation continued to worsen, since that time, seriously impacting Guinea and the sub-region. Guinea’s education sector was severely affected. Educational institutions had to adjust so they could function in an acutely fragile environment. Authorities controlled staff movement across districts as well as any group gatherings to check further spread of the disease. The start of the school year was delayed until January 2015 to ensure completion of protocols for safe and efficient reopening and mechanisms to support the sustainable return of students and teachers. The delay of non-essential activities freed up resources for Ebola prevention efforts aimed at minimizing the impact of the shorter school year on students and teachers.

Despite the Ebola outbreak and associated challenges, the project has successfully carried out the following activities:

- Construction of latrines and access ramps in 16 pre-pilot and 144 pilot schools with involvement of local and school authorities in monitoring the work.
- Design of messages and media support for awareness and sensitivity campaign, and broadcast of the messages in newspapers, radio, television, and through workshops.

### Table 4.2 Development of Inclusive Education Project Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Actual</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of children with mild disabilities attending schools in targeted areas</td>
<td>4,601</td>
<td>6,225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conducive learning environment is provided for children with mild disabilities in 160 target pilot schools (percent)</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of parents, community members, and other key stakeholders reached in awareness campaign on plight of children with disabilities in Guinea and on measures to improve access to schools</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DFPTF
Finalized design of modules for pedagogical advisors and teacher training in inclusive education.

Procurement of a first tranche of materials and equipment for students with disabilities.

The grant’s closing date has been extended to December 31, 2015 to allow for completion of the project and achievement of the development objectives. The results as of FY15, compared to project completion targets are outlined in Table 4.2.

**Jamaica: Social and Economic Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities (US$2.90 million; TF014258)**

The project development objectives are to increase the employability and skills development of poor persons with disabilities, ages 18–36, and improve special education service delivery for poor children with disabilities beginning in infancy up to age 6.

Table 4.3 shows project results as compared to project completion targets.

Several project activities have moved forward with implementation. These activities are expected to make continuing contributions in reaching development objectives, and achieving result indicator targets. Among the highlights are the following:

- In the first round effort, about 171 persons with disabilities completed training and received certificates of completion. Emerging from this first cohort were some key lessons learned that informed the next round, including the addition of mandatory literacy and numeracy training, given the challenges related to low literacy and numeracy skills of the participants in the first round.

- Two important assessments have been completed, including a training needs assessment of persons with disabilities and a capacity assessment of the non-governmental organizations and agencies that provide skills training. These assessments will help inform future work.

- A staff development and planning workshop brought together 41 staff for training.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results Indicators</th>
<th>Actual</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of persons with disabilities who received employment after completion of training</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of persons with disabilities trained under the project who could retain employment six months after completion of the program</td>
<td>27.6</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of persons with disabilities who completed skills training activities following enrollment</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DFPTF
Financing was provided to establish a curriculum of year-long professional development courses for staff at the University of the West Indies’ School of Continuing Studies.

**Moldova: Integration of Children with Disabilities into Mainstream Schools (US$2.86 million; TF014855)**

The objective of the project is to demonstrate, through pilot activities, that local governments can successfully incorporate national policies that promote integration of children with disabilities into the mainstream education system. The project aims to integrate children with disabilities into their community hub schools and into community social activities. These goals will be accomplished through local planning efforts to apply national policies for inclusion of children with disabilities at the local level and through 20 demonstration (pilot) sub-projects to adapt mainstream schools and educate teachers and parents. Project components include planning at the district level, demonstration pilot sub-projects, and project management, monitoring and evaluation.

Implementation progress has been limited.

- The government has selected 24 raions (administrative units) to prepare or update their plans for implementation of Moldova’s National Program for the Development of Inclusive Education. Selection was based on expressions of interest to participate in the pilot project.
- Technical assistance is being provided to these raions in preparing the plans.

“I want my child to be integrated in a mainstream kindergarten and have the benefit of a quality education, but, despite the legal framework that supports inclusion of children with disabilities in regular educational institutions and despite all my efforts, we have been excluded by the neighborhood kindergartens.”

— Mother of a child with disability

Children with disabilities at school at Parcani village in Transnistria, Moldova funded by the PHRD.
Morocco: Improving the Physical Accessibility of People with Limited Mobility (US$2.85 million; TF010735)

The project’s objective is to promote physical accessibility for persons with limited mobility by demonstrating feasibility through a pilot project in Marrakesh. Project components include: capacity building on issues related to physical accessibility of persons with limited mobility; a pilot project to upgrade urban infrastructure in Marrakesh to facilitate the accessibility of persons with limited mobility; knowledge dissemination and awareness campaigns; and project management, monitoring, and evaluation.

The PHRD project is a pioneering activity among the World Bank activities that support people with limited mobility worldwide. The proposed civil works in public buildings, gardens, and sidewalks of the city of Marrakesh are expected to have significant demonstration effects by improving facility accessibility for disabled people. In addition, several ongoing studies supported by the project will contribute to an improved regulatory and institutional framework for accessibility.

Representatives of the central and local governments have emphasized the importance of the project. The country’s Minister of Solidarity recently reaffirmed her ministry’s commitment to improve the quality of life for disabled citizens and made specific mention of the PHRD project. Similarly, the newly-elected Mayor of Marrakesh spoke to the press about the importance of improving the accessibility of the municipal town hall for people with limited mobility so they could give voice to and find resolution for their grievances. The mayor cited the role of PHRD’s technical and financial support in making this happen. Although the project has seen modest progress thus far, implementation is expected to pick-up during the first half of next fiscal year.

To-date, almost all the procurement contracts have been finalized. Considering the social impact of this project and its learning dimension, given that it is one of only a handful of WBG operations focused on helping persons with disabilities, the recipient has requested an extension of the project closing date to January 2017 to complete the activities so the development objectives can be achieved.

Peru: Mainstreaming Inclusive Design and Universal Mobility in Lima (US$2.50 million; TF011295)

This innovative project aims to improve the capacity of the municipality of Lima to mainstream the needs of persons with disabilities in the planning and implementation of urban walking/public transport facilities. Activities include designing and constructing ramps and other devices to enable easier access to buildings and/or buses. However, a change in the municipality’s administration has resulted in implementation delays. To-date, a diagnostic study of potential interventions and pilot locations
as well as preliminary designs have been completed, making use of an innovative participatory process that included a steering committee of persons with disabilities and multiple public workshops.

**Romania: Improved Policy Making and Institutional Framework for Persons with Disability (US$1.72 million; TF010417)**

The objective of this project is to assist Romania’s Ministry of Labor, Family Planning and Social Protection in developing more effective protections for persons with disabilities through improved disability assessments and better information for policy making. Project implementation progress has been slow for several reasons. First, the grant was delayed eight months following WBG approval. Second, technical complexities and sensitivities related to the harmonization of medical eligibility criteria for disability have impacted progress. However, the Ministry of Labor, Family, Social Protection, along with its specialized agencies—the Directorate of Persons with Disabilities and the National Institute of Medical Expertise and Workforce Recovery—have all indicated a strong commitment to the project.

Despite the slow implementation progress, two out of four results indicators have been achieved. The accomplishments include the creation of a national database for persons with disabilities, which is now operational and producing regular monthly monitoring reports. The second achievement is the completed assessment of the current certification system for disability pensions and allowances. The project team is working towards achieving the remaining development objective indicators, including improved and harmonized medical and functional criteria for the assessment of disability, applied to all persons with disability, as well as a 15 percent reduction in benefits application costs compared to the current system.
Introduction

Through the years, PHRD TA grants have leveraged WBG project financing to enhance development impact. For example, the grants for WAAPP-1C, Tanzania ASDP and Mozambique PROIRRI projects (US$68.5 million) leveraged approximately US$238.8 million. Another nine PHRD TA cofinancing grants, totaling US$24.65 million from the PHRD TA cofinancing window that closed in 2012 were able to leverage an additional US$569.14 million in project funds, primarily from WBG and grant recipient countries. Annex 6 provides the financials of the projects. What follows are details of several PHRD TA cofinancing grants along with project achievements.

Description of Projects and Reported Results

Angola: Market-oriented Smallholder Agriculture Project (US$4 million; TF057845)

The project is being co-financed by IDA credit (US$20 million), the International Fund for Agriculture Development (US$8.2 million), PHRD TA (US$4 million), and the government of Angola (US$2.14 million). The project’s development objective is to increase agricultural production through the provision of better services and investment support to rural smallholder farmers located in selected communities and municipalities in Bie, Huambo, and Malanje provinces. Project components include capacity building for farmers and government institutions; agricultural investment support to increase agricultural productivity for smallholder farmers; and project management, monitoring, and evaluation. Overall, project performance is rated as Satisfactory. The project is scheduled to close in FY16.

Table 5.1 shows FY15 project results as compared to project completion targets.
Accomplishments that contributed to the achievement of the reported development results include:

- Training of over 44,515 smallholder farmers in the use of improved agricultural technologies to boost production of major crops targeted by the project, with training provided by service providers who were recruited under the project.
- Training of more than 64 technicians.
- Provision of financial support provided for about 14,439 smallholder beneficiaries.

**Nigeria: Federal Roads Development Project (US$3 million; TF056896)**

The total cost of the project is US$333 million, of which PHRD TA cofinances US$3 million. The objectives of the project are to reduce passenger travel times, vehicle-operating costs, and traffic-related fatalities on targeted federal roads and assist the Nigerian government in sustainable management of the country’s federal road assets. Project components include the rehabilitation, upgrading, and maintenance of Phase 1 roads, institutional strengthening and policy reform, and road safety improvements. Project implementation is rated Satisfactory. The project is making progress towards achievement of the development objectives with a scheduled close date of December 2016.

Table 5.2 displays FY15 results compared to project completion targets.

**Table 5.1 Market-Oriented Smallholder Agriculture Project Results**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results Indicators</th>
<th>Actual</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent increase in agricultural productivity based on crop index of participating smallholder farmers</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of farmers who adopted improved agriculture technology promoted by the project by farmers</td>
<td>26,880</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of female farmers</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of participating smallholder farmers who benefited from capacity building support and are applying the new knowledge/skills in their day-to-day activities</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DFPTF

**Table 5.2 Federal Roads Development Project Results**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results Indicators</th>
<th>Actual</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average travel time per 100 kilometers of project roads (in minutes)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average vehicle operating cost per vehicle-kilometer on project roads (US cents)</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatality rate (number of accident deaths per 100,000 vehicles)</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DFPTF
The following accomplishments contributed to the project’s satisfactory performance towards the achievement of the development objectives:

- Length of roads rehabilitated: 300 kilometers (km) from a zero baseline in 2010
- Length of roads upgraded or maintained: 288 km from a zero baseline in 2010
- Number of pedestrian over-bridges constructed: 6, up from none

Azerbaijan: Corporate and Public Sector Accountability (US$3 million; TF057849)

The total cost of the project is US$16 million, of which PHRD TA cofinances US$3 million. The objective of the project is to strengthen accountability and transparency in financial reporting for public and corporate sectors in line with international best practices, which will help sustain reforms. The project closed in June 2015. Public interest entities are the key beneficiaries of the project, which features several components:

- Strengthening corporate sector accountability with the establishment of an association of professional accountants of Azerbaijan;
- Improving public sector accountability by providing support to the public sector in implementing national accounting standards for budget organizations, based on international public sector accounting standards;
- Strengthening the capacity of the Chamber of Accounts, including creation of an electronic system at selected ministries and public entities and establishment of a maintenance and support center;
- Strengthening accounting, auditing, and financial management capacity through the establishment of an Azerbaijan Center for Professional Accounting and Audit Training as well as a center for audit training, education and research under the Ministry of Finance; and
- Project management.

Table 5.3 compares FY15 project activities and results to project completion targets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results Indicators</th>
<th>Actual</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transparency, self-governance and education in the accounting and audit profession improved with the establishment of an association of professional accountants that follows international standards</td>
<td>Yes Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accountability in management of public funds strengthened through improvements in the external audit and internal controls environment</td>
<td>10% for the accounting system</td>
<td>10% for Chamber of Accounts, 30% for the accounting system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Accountants Trained (Accounting and auditing profession strengthened through the establishment of training and certification programs and education standards in line with international standards)</td>
<td>4,843</td>
<td>3,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DFPTF
Satisfactory progress in the following activities contributed towards reaching the development objectives:

- Accounting systems were deployed in 99 pilot sites and completed in 92 sites.
- Development of national accounting qualifications and accreditation for the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA) and Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) programs is underway.
- The effort to enhance the financial sustainability of the Finance and Science Training Center is moving forward, including progress on launching commercial courses and expansion into a regional accounting and audit training hub. However, to ensure sustainability, the center will need to expand its roster of commercial courses in the coming years.
Introduction

Japan’s commitment to human resources development in developing countries has been through its support to six PHRD non-TA programs: the Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program, the Japanese Nationals Program, the Japan-World Bank Partnership Program, PHRD Staff Extended Term Consultant Program, and the Global Development Awards and Medals Competition Program.

Joint Japan/World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program (JJ/WBGSP)¹

This program started in 1987 with a goal to help mid-career professionals in development fields pursue advanced studies abroad, covering programs lasting 12-14 months. To date, this program has yielded more than 5,700 alumni from 149 countries. In FY15, 229 new scholarships were awarded.

The program received US$305.6 million in total funding from FY87 to FY15 (net of WBG overhead fees). The amount allocated each year increased steadily until 2000. Since then, the

¹ Source: FY2015 Annual Report, Japan-World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program
amount has fluctuated, primarily in response to the fluctuations in the exchange rate for Japanese yen. The FY15 allocation was US$12.57 million.

Approximately 94 percent of expenditures in FY15 covered tuition and other program costs, such as scholars’ living expenses, medical insurance, and travel costs. The remainder of the funds supported administration of the program, which, at 6 percent, was a decrease from the 7.7 percent reported for FY14. In FY15, the program spent less than 1 percent on outreach activities.

**Regular and Partnership Programs**

Candidates for scholarships under the Regular Program must be citizens of an eligible WBG member country who are at least three years past completion of an undergraduate degree, who have worked in development, and who are employed full-time at the time of the application.

Scholars in the Partnership Program are mid-career professionals from eligible WBG member countries who are studying at a JJ/WBGSP partnership program. Applicants for the Partnership Program are subject to the same eligibility criteria as for the Regular Program. In addition, the applicant must be unconditionally admitted and short-listed by a JJ/WBGSP partner university.

- 153 scholarships awarded in FY15 to scholars from 66 countries
- About 40 percent of the scholars are from Africa region
- 31 percent of the scholars are from families in which the father received no formal education or whose formal education stopped after primary school
- 70 percent of the scholars are employed in the public sector

**Japanese Nationals Program**

In 2015, 34 Japanese nationals applied for the JJ/WBGSP, of whom 65 percent were female. The preferred fields of study by the applicants were economics, education, public health, public policy and international development, rural development, and urban/regional planning. The candidates’ top location choices for study included Austria, the United Kingdom, and the United States. This distribution reflects the first choice of the host university provided by the candidates. However, many candidates applied to multiple universities and the final distribution of scholars in host countries may vary slightly.
Japan-World Bank Partnership Program

Program Portfolio

The Japan-World Bank Partnership Program supports activities that promote partnership between Japan and WB, with a focus on joint studies, research and conferences/seminars. The FY15 portfolio of the Japan-World Bank Partnership Grant Program included 11 grants totaling US$15.99 million. Two grants closed in FY15. Table 6.1 displays the FY 15 portfolio of partnership grants, along with dollar amounts and percentage of cumulative disbursement.

Table 6.1 Japan-World Bank Partnership Program FY15 Portfolio

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Grant Amount (US$, millions)</th>
<th>% Disbursed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Responsible Agriculture Investment (RAI)</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Challenges and Opportunities for Achieving Universal Health Coverage in Developing Countries</td>
<td>4.67</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaluative Lessons on Maternal and Child Health</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Development Awards and Medals Program FY12</td>
<td>1.26</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Bank-Japan Partnership and Outreach Program</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilot Use of Principles Guiding New Investments in Agriculture: Forward-Looking Analysis and Research Program</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supporting implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separate JSDF Facility for Promoting JSDF Activities</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Development Awards and Medals — FY11</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learning from Mega Disasters: A Program of Knowledge Sharing and Exchange</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparation of A Program Towards Sustainable Flood Management in the Greater Metro Manila Area</td>
<td>2.73</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>15.99</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DFPTF
Japan-World Bank Partnership Grants with Significant Impacts

Overall, the partnership grants have had a significant impact, expanding the global knowledge base on important development issues and promoting the knowledge agenda. What follows are details of two grants that closed in FY15, both of which have contributed towards new knowledge on critical topics.

Learning from Megadisasters

The cost of natural hazards can run into the millions and billions, thus depriving disaster-affected regions from deploying these resources for productive uses to boost economies, reduce poverty, and improve the quality of life. While it is not possible for any region or country to prevent natural disasters, it is possible to prepare for natural disasters by learning as much as possible about the risks and consequences of devastating events and by making informed decisions to better manage the disaster and ensuing recovery.

Japan’s advanced disaster risk management system has evolved over nearly 2,000 years as the country has coped with natural risks and hazards. The Great East Japan Earthquake (GEJE) was the first disaster ever recorded that included an earthquake, a tsunami, a nuclear power plant accident, a power supply failure, and a large-scale disruption of supply chains. The loss of life and property during and after the GEJE might have been much greater if the nation’s policies and practices had been less effective. Following the disaster, these policies and practices were reviewed and recommendations for improvement were proposed to make the country’s disaster risk management even more effective. The government of Japan and the WBG believed it would be important to take advantage of lessons learned from the disaster and from Japan’s reconstruction efforts, for the good of the global public. These lessons and experiences also could serve to inform future development policies.

Together, the WBG and the Japanese government created a set of searchable online “Knowledge Notes,” giving DRM practitioners and policy makers tools to learn from Japan’s experience. The 36

“Disaster management is increasingly important as the global economy becomes more interconnected, as environmental conditions shift, and as population densities rise in urban areas around the world. As the Great East Japan Earthquake showed, proactive approaches to risk management can reduce the loss of human life and avert economic and financial setbacks. To be maximally effective, and to contribute to stability and growth over the long term, the management of risks from natural disasters should be mainstreamed into all aspects of development planning in all sectors of the economy.”

— Frederica Ranghieri and Mikio Ishiwashatari. “Learning from Megadisasters,” published by the World Bank
notes highlight key lessons learned in seven DRM thematic clusters: structural measures; nonstructural measures; emergency response; reconstruction planning; hazard and risk information and decision making; the economics of disaster risk, risk management, and risk financing; and recovery and relocation. Available individually, they also have been collated into a single seminal report, *Learning from Megadisasters*. The report’s preparation was cofinanced by a US$3 million PHRD partnership grant.

**Support for International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI): the Sendai Vector**

The prevention of HIV infection by an effective vaccine remains the single intervention that has feasible potential to reverse and eradicate the global AIDS epidemic, with profound development implications for affected countries and populations.

The objective of the IAVI trust fund is to develop a new candidate Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) vaccine. The grant supports IAVI’s work in the development and trial of a novel vaccine candidate—the Sendai Vector—with a five-year work program and a US$10 million budget. Through a program of fundamental laboratory, epidemiological and clinical research, the grant is contributing to the global public good in IAVI’s search for a preventative HIV vaccine.

The project has successfully met its development objective, in the production a novel candidate HIV vaccine based on the Sendai vector. Phase 1 clinical testing continues with satisfactory implementation progress. Completion of clinical testing is on track for December 2015.

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**Box 6.1** About the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)

IAVI is a global not-for-profit organization with a mission to ensure the development of safe, effective, accessible, preventive HIV vaccines for use throughout the world. Founded in 1996, IAVI works with partners in 25 countries to research design and develop AIDS vaccine candidates. The organization also conducts policy analysis and serves as an advocate for the AIDS vaccine field. It supports a comprehensive approach to addressing HIV and AIDS that balances the expansion and strengthening of existing HIV prevention and treatment programs with targeted investments in the design and development of new tools to prevent HIV.
Japan PHRD Staff and Extended Term Consultant Program

The Japan Staff and Extended Term Consultant (ETC) Program was established in 2003 to provide an opportunity for Japanese nationals to learn about the WBG’s operational processes, to leverage expertise and experiences, and to exchange knowledge in development finance. The objective of the Japan Staff and ETC Program is to facilitate the appointment of Japanese nationals in the WBG by financing Japanese nationals in mid-to-higher career appointments. The program supports ETC, Term and Open-ended appointments. Due to WBG institutional changes, there has been a decrease in the number of ETC grants approved since FY11.

FY15 Program Portfolio

The FY15 portfolio comprises 28 staff appointments valued at US$7.86 million. Of these, 23 were Term appointments (US$7.34 million) and five were ETCs (US$0.51 million). In FY15, the Japanese government approved ten appointments of which five were ETC, for total value of US$7.86 million. For details, see Table 6.2.

Table 6.2  Japan Staff and ETC Grants Program: FY15 Portfolio

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Term Appointments</th>
<th>ETC Appointments</th>
<th>Total (100%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of appointments</td>
<td>23 (82%)</td>
<td>5 (18%)</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value (US$, millions)</td>
<td>7.34 (93%)</td>
<td>0.51 (7%)</td>
<td>7.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative Disbursement (US$, millions)</td>
<td>6.34 (94%)</td>
<td>0.39 (6%)</td>
<td>6.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of FY15 Appointment Approvals</td>
<td>5 (50%)</td>
<td>5 (50%)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY15 Value (US$, millions)</td>
<td>2.09 (81%)</td>
<td>0.49 (19%)</td>
<td>2.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY15 Disbursements (US$, millions)</td>
<td>3.03 (89%)</td>
<td>0.38 (11%)</td>
<td>3.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DFPTF

Global Development Awards and Medals Competition Program

Japan has supported the Global Development Network (GDN) since 2001, with grants funded directly under the PHRD totaling US$4.98 million. PHRD grants supported the Japanese Award for Most Innovative Development Project (MIDP) and the Japanese
Award for Outstanding Research on Development (ORD), which are part of the Annual Global Development Awards and Medals Competition organized by GDN. This competition supports the research capacity development of developing country researchers and funds innovative social development projects benefiting marginalized groups in developing countries around the globe.

The MIDP awards are provided to non-governmental organizations with early stage projects that reflect a fresh approach and a high potential for development impact for the poor in developing countries. Selection criteria include degree of innovation, social impact, and the potential for broad application of the project in other countries. The first prize winner also is eligible to apply for a grant of up to US$200,000 through the Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF).

The five-year cooperation between GDN and JSDF was extended for an additional three years, FY15–17. The program has brought innovative small-scale initiatives to the attention of the Bank, some of which might otherwise have gone unnoticed.

**FY15 Global Awards and Medals Competition**

The FY15 conference theme was *Agriculture for Sustainable Growth: Challenges and Opportunities for a New ‘Green Revolution.’* More than 400 GDN members from 60 countries attended the conference, where MIDP and ORD award finalists presented their individual projects to selection panels for consideration.

**Japanese Award for the Most Innovative Development Project (MIDP)**

The WBG’s Trust Funds and Partnerships Department (DFPTF) participated in the selection panel for the MIDP competition. After a balanced and well-informed discussion, the panel reached consensus on the winner, with the US$30,000 first prize going to India’s Chinmaya Organization for Rural Development (CORD). During his presentation, CORD’s representative, Mr. Narender Paul, shared details of the group’s Women Farmers Empowerment Program, which leverages India’s community-based organizational structure to harness the strengths of marginalized female farmers. CORD, as the first prize winner, was invited to submit a US$200,000 funding proposal under the JSDF.

The US$10,000 second prize was a joint award, shared by Bangladesh’s JAAGO Foundation and the Sri Lanka Wildlife Conservation Society (SLWCS). Mr. Koori Rakshand of the JAAGO Foundation discussed his group’s online schooling initiative, in which qualified teachers from Bangladesh’s urban areas reach out to students in rural areas. In his presentation, Mr. Rakshand proposed a scale up of the group’s schooling model by switching to solar energy to power their electricity requirements. Mr. Ravi Corea presented the SLWCS project, which involves use of oranges to create bio-fences, which is helping to address Sri Lanka’s human-elephant conflict.
Receiving tremendous recognition and exposure through their presentations, the awards finalists also heard insightful comments on their projects from an audience that included academics, policymakers, development practitioners, and young researchers. The winners of the awards competition were announced at the closing ceremony of the conference.

**Japanese Award for Outstanding Research on Development (ORD)**

India’s Dr. Subir Sen received the ORD first prize for his research proposal on understanding the risk perceptions of Indian farmers. Dr. Sen proposed an investigation of farm-level risk management policies in India to determine policy effectiveness in meeting farmers’ needs.

The ORD second prize went to Dr. Flora Chandare, who proposed mapping the biodiversity of wild edible plants to meet food security needs in Benin.

Dr. Juan Manuel was awarded the ORD third prize for his team’s proposed study to investigate the low profitability of Ecuador’s beef cattle sector and the potential for upgraded beef quality by analyzing consumer demand for higher quality beef.
The PHRD Fund’s future outlook is consistent with the WBG’s Twin Goals of ending extreme poverty—reducing the share of the global population living in extreme poverty to 3 percent by the year 2030—and promoting shared prosperity—increasing the income of the bottom 40 percent of the population in each of the WBG member countries in a sustainable manner. Beyond FY15, the PHRD Fund aims to promote strong, sustainable, and inclusive economic growth through the following priority programs:

**PHRD and TICAD V**

The PHRD TA program is supporting two aspects of TICAD V’s focus:

- Enhancing institutional capacity and knowledge of small and marginal farmers to reduce vulnerability, deliver services, and improve household food production and consumption: These aims would be achieved through testing of new technologies, seeds and farming methods, sales methods, and community to community extension services.
- Rural access to energy supply: This would increase the delivery of modern energy services in rural areas of fragile and conflict-affected states in African countries.

**Performance and Results with Improved Monitoring and Evaluation (PRIME)**

Over the past years, the issue of strengthening monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of development projects has been at a key consideration for major development partners as they sought evidence-based decision making and resource allocation, better project performance, and strengthened accountability. The PRIME window of the PHRD Program aims to build capacity of the PHRD grant recipient countries to set up effective
M&E systems in the agriculture, health, nutrition, population, and urban development sectors. The window also intends to support enhanced use of government systems that have strengthened their M&E in PHRD grant recipient countries to promote evidence-based decision making.

**Universal Health Coverage (UHC)**

The UHC window aims to help low- and middle-income countries develop strategies and capacities to adopt, achieve, and maintain UHC, specifically focused on sustainable and equitable health financing policies and human resources development strategies. The UHC window will provide TA to strengthen national implementation capacities for UHC policies and programs. This work will complement operational projects funded by IDA, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), and the Global Financing Facility (GFF) for Every Woman Every Child.² The UHC window will include two priority areas: policy and institutional analysis and capacity building and implementation support.

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² GFF in support of Every Woman Every Child is intended to support the transformative change needed to achieve the global goals of ending preventable maternal, newborn, child and adolescent deaths and improving the health and quality of life of women, adolescents and children.
The PHRD TA program provides short- and medium-term development impact through measurable development outcome indicators. The Japanese government and the WBG’s DFPTF team emphasize results-focused reporting on trust fund-financed activities. The effectiveness of the PHRD program is assessed through external evaluations, two of which have already been completed.

Strengthened monitoring through the Implementation Status Reports (ISRs) and Grant Reporting and Monitoring (GRM) will continue to be required to improve the performance and results of PHRD grants.

In FY15, several grants experienced implementation delays or changes in policies or environment. Since grants typically support relatively small components and activities, it is difficult for staff who manage the grants to control the policies, implementation agencies, and conditions in which the grants operate. However, improved monitoring serves to alert managers, recipient governments, and stakeholders about delays and changes that may affect grant performance. This monitoring provides a framework for DFPTF’s PHRD team so they can comment and propose mitigating measures. At completion, task teams prepare the Implementation Completion Memorandum (ICM) capturing short-term achievements, intermediate outcomes, and lessons learned. In addition, monitoring of results from all trust fund (TF) activities are mainstreamed as part of the overall WBG results monitoring framework and are considered within the WBG corporate results scorecards.

Every quarter, an unaudited financial statement is prepared, which provides information for WBG and the donor about commitment levels by contribution, as well as the amounts allocated to disbursing funds. At the end of each fiscal year, an independent external auditor prepares an audit of the financial statements, which is shared with the Japanese government.
As part of program management and administration, the PHRD team conducted regular oversight missions to selected projects. This fiscal year, the team visited projects in Morocco. The team reviewed implementation progress, discussed implementation setbacks, and assessed the implementation of donor visibility at the community and project levels.

The Japan-World Bank Scholarship program, under the management of the Leadership, Learning and Innovation Vice Presidency (LLI), uses a tracer study to report accomplishments, including the number of scholarship degrees completed, the number of students who returned to their home countries, and their employment and career progression. The tracer study also captures lessons learned.
1. **Background and Objective.** Ministry of Finance, Japan (MOF) 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\(^3\) in enhancing their technical and institutional capacities. This document provides the framework for four pillars of the PHRD TA program.\(^4\)

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

- **Window I — 5th Tokyo International conference on African Development (TICAD V):**
  - **Agriculture** — build 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 African countries.

- **Window II — Universal Health Coverage (UHC)\(^5\):**
  - The development objective of the PHRD TA UHC Pillar is to provide technical assistance to strengthen national capacities to implement UHC policies and programs, and will complement operational projects funded by IDA, IBRD and the Global Financing Facility (GFF) for Every Woman Every Child.

- **Window III — Performance and Results with Improved Monitoring and Evaluation (PRIME):**
  - The objective of the PHRD TA PRIME Pillar is to enhance the use of government systems to promote evidence-based decision making through strengthening the M&E systems of recipient ministries and implementing

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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 World Bank Group.

\(^4\) There are separate Operating Guidelines for each program activity.

\(^5\) Window II: Priority I will be executed by the Bank as outlined in the Concept Note.
agencies in priority sectors in developing countries tailored to specific context and capacity of recipient ministries and implementing agencies.

- **Window IV — Other Activities Consulted and Agreed between the Ministry of Finance, Japan and the World Bank**

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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6 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.
8. **Program Administration Costs.** In order to cover the costs of PHRD Program Administration, Development Finance (DFi) may establish a Bank Executed Trust Fund to cover costs up to a limit to be agreed in an exchange of correspondence with MOF. All expenditures necessary for Program Management are eligible.

9. **Concept Notes.** The concerned managing unit in the Bank designates a Task Team Leader (TTL) for the proposed grants. Requests for grants are to be submitted to the PHRD Team in the Development Finance Partnership and Trust Fund Department (DFPTF) of the DFi Vice Presidency. For Co-financing grants, the Task Team should clearly outline in the PAD the activities that PHRD grants will be co-financing including amounts, et al. Furthermore, the Results Framework should also include Intermediate Indicators to track and report on the PHRD Activities. MOF will have four weeks to review a brief Concept Note (MOF may consult Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)). The Bank should pre-discuss concept notes with MOFA and JICA in the field. At the end of the four weeks, MOF will share with the Bank their decision on go/no go for the Concept Note (CN) and for the preparation of full proposal.

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

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

12. **Bank’s Fiduciary Responsibilities as Grant Administrator.** All grants will be supervised by the Bank in order to ensure compliance with the Bank’s Procurement and Financial Management Guidelines (same as World Bank Loans and Credits).

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

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

1) required to consult with the JICA at an early stage of project preparation,
2) required to consult with the Embassy of Japan accredited to the recipient country about the PHRD grant application, and
3) required to discuss the proposal with the Embassy of Japan and JICA before submission of the proposal to DFPTF for review. Such consultation and information sharing by task teams will expedite the decision-making process. In addition, the Bank is also required to share the information on the progress and outcomes of PHRD projects with MOFA and JICA in the field for enabling both sides to seek potential collaboration by relevant measures such as joining preparation and supervision mission of the project. Please refer to the Guidance Note on Visibility of Japan attached to this document.

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

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, 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.
JAPAN POLICY AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PHRD) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (TA) PROGRAM

GUIDANCE NOTE ON VISIBILITY OF JAPAN

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

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

Consultation with Local Japanese Officials
In order to ensure harmonization and coordination, Bank task teams are required to consult with the Embassy of Japan and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) accredited to the recipient country about the PHRD grant application before submission of the proposal to DFPTF for review. Such consultation and information
sharing by task teams will help expedite the decision-making process. In addition, Bank task teams are required to share the information about progress and outcomes of PHRD projects with the Embassy of Japan and JICA in the field for enabling both sides to seek potential collaboration by relevant measures. Bank task teams may also invite the Embassy of Japan and JICA to join preparation and supervision missions or attend key meetings with recipient counterparts as observers.

**Japanese Visibility**

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

(a) Publications, training programs, seminars and workshops financed by PHRD grants should clearly indicate that the activities 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, DFPTF 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, and workshops financed by the PHRD grants clearly indicate that the activities 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. 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 are requested to forward copies of all visibility materials, such as press releases, newspaper and magazine articles, and photographs (including descriptive captions) to the following address:

PHRD Team
Development Finance and Partnership and Trust Fund Operations
Development Finance Vice Presidency
The World Bank Group
Washington, DC 20433
USA
# ANNEX 3

## PHRD TA Africa Agriculture Productivity Program (US$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TF No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Grant</th>
<th>Disbursement FY15</th>
<th>Cumulative Disbursement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TF010214</td>
<td>PROIRRRI—Sustainable Irrigation Development for Rice Production</td>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>14,250,000</td>
<td>2,777,648</td>
<td>5,274,239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TF010826</td>
<td>Support Africa Rice Research and Productivity Development Program under WAAPP-1C</td>
<td>Cote D’Ivoire</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>8,000,000</td>
<td>949,687</td>
<td>6,430,958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TF099510</td>
<td>Support Africa Rice Research and Productivity Development Program under WAAPP-1C</td>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
<td>3,781,706</td>
<td>8,115,764</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TF099511</td>
<td>Support Africa Rice Research and Productivity Development Program under WAAPP-1C</td>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>8,000,000</td>
<td>2,517,033</td>
<td>6,824,353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TF099674</td>
<td>Support Africa Rice Research and Productivity Development Program under WAAPP-1C</td>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>9,000,000</td>
<td>2,054,451</td>
<td>8,286,262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TF011170</td>
<td>Complementary Financing for the Agriculture Sector Development Project</td>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>14,250,000</td>
<td>1,096,586</td>
<td>8,629,595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TF016875</td>
<td>Irrigation and Watershed Management Project</td>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>12,660,000</td>
<td>1,078,326</td>
<td>1,078,326</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|   | Total  | 76,160,000  | 14,255,437  | 44,639,497  |

Source: DFPTF
## ANNEX 4

### PHRD TA Disaster Reduction and Recovery Program (US$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TF No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Grant</th>
<th>Disbursement FY15</th>
<th>Cumulative Disbursement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TFO11271</td>
<td>Mainstreaming Disaster and Climate Risk Management into Investment Decisions</td>
<td>Lao PDR</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>2,718,000</td>
<td>695,234</td>
<td>1,300,020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TFO11448</td>
<td>Disaster Risk Management and Adaptation Project</td>
<td>Kiribati</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>1,803,600</td>
<td>157,981</td>
<td>432,993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TFO12184</td>
<td>Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction</td>
<td>Vanuatu</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>2,728,000</td>
<td>257,645</td>
<td>1,041,433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TFO12391</td>
<td>Increasing Resilience to Climate Change and Natural Hazards</td>
<td>Solomon Island</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>2,730,000</td>
<td>657,822</td>
<td>994,978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TFO11138</td>
<td>Strengthening Urban Disaster Response Capacity</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>2,730,000</td>
<td>551,553</td>
<td>551,553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TFO11617</td>
<td>Metro-Colombo Towards a Flood Resilient Urban Environment</td>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>900,000</td>
<td>530,000</td>
<td>530,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TFO18187</td>
<td>Building Disaster/Climate Resilient in Communities along the Dili-Ainaro and Linked Road Corridor</td>
<td>Timor-Leste</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>2,703,850</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TFO18611</td>
<td>Preparation of a Program for Sustainable Flood Management in the Greater Metro Manila Area</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>2,730,000</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TFO14121</td>
<td>Improving Resilience to Seismic Risks</td>
<td>Bhutan</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>1,285,500</td>
<td>132,828</td>
<td>300,494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TFO11184</td>
<td>Improving Disaster Risk Management</td>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>2,730,000</td>
<td>1,053,993</td>
<td>1,434,286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TFO12267</td>
<td>Building Disaster and Climate Resilient Transport Sector</td>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>2,668,700</td>
<td>1,467,779</td>
<td>1,733,563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>25,727,650</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,504,635</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,319,322</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DFPTF
### PHRD TA Disability and Development Program (US$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TF No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Grant</th>
<th>Disbursement FY15</th>
<th>Cumulative Disbursement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TF010417</td>
<td>Improved Policy Making and Institutional Framework for People with Disability</td>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>1,715,000</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TF010735</td>
<td>Improving the Physical Access of People with Disabilities</td>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>2,850,000</td>
<td>104,098</td>
<td>350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TF011065</td>
<td>Development of Inclusive Education</td>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>2,857,000</td>
<td>1,599,479</td>
<td>2,586,973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TF011295</td>
<td>Mainstreaming Inclusive Design and Universal Mobility</td>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td>274,232</td>
<td>524,232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TF011450</td>
<td>Expanding Disability Work on Mental Disability Issues in Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>2,786,030</td>
<td>403,269</td>
<td>669,316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TF014258</td>
<td>Social and Economic Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities</td>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>2,897,790</td>
<td>302,275</td>
<td>430,428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TF014855</td>
<td>Integration of Children with Disabilities in Mainstream Schools</td>
<td>Moldova</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>2,860,000</td>
<td>380,683</td>
<td>380,683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>18,465,820</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,064,037</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,085,115</strong></td>
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</table>

Source: DFPTF
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TF No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Grant</th>
<th>Disbursement FY15</th>
<th>Cumulative Disbursement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TF057845</td>
<td>Angola—Market Oriented Smallholder Agriculture</td>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
<td>555,531</td>
<td>2,264,362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TF056896</td>
<td>Nigeria—Federal Roads Development Project</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>150,571</td>
<td>2,488,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TF093085</td>
<td>Financial Sector Modernization and Information System Project</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>830,000</td>
<td>289,000</td>
<td>830,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TF093083</td>
<td>Co-Financing the Lao PDR Road Sector Project</td>
<td>Lao PDR</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>118,173</td>
<td>918,013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TF092396</td>
<td>Tajikistan: Public Financial Management Modernization Project</td>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>971,821</td>
<td>75,414</td>
<td>787,194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TF057849</td>
<td>Azerbaijan—Corporate and Public Sector Accountability</td>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>1,011,116</td>
<td>2,364,590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TF057847</td>
<td>Vietnam—Tax Administration Modernization</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>801,097</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TF056325</td>
<td>Vietnam: Coastal Cities Environmental Sanitation Project</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>4,616,400</td>
<td>2,162,940</td>
<td>4,270,797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TF055065</td>
<td>Albania: Coastal Zone Management and Clean-Up Project</td>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>2,230,000</td>
<td>323,136</td>
<td>2,230,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total**

| 9     | **Total**          | **24,648,221** | **4,700,882** | **16,954,237** |

Source: DFPTF
### ANNEX 7

**PHRD Grants Approved in FY15 (US$)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Grant Name</th>
<th>Total Approved Amount (US$)</th>
<th>Description of Objective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>Improving Access to Social Services and Employment Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities</td>
<td>2,999,220</td>
<td>To increase access to social services and employment opportunities for persons with disability. This would be achieved through the development of a Registry of Persons with Disabilities, a mapping of available services in five departments, and the creation of a job placement service for them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timor Leste</td>
<td>Building Disaster/Climate Resilience in Communities along the Dili-Ainaro and Linked Road Corridors</td>
<td>2,973,850</td>
<td>To build the capacity of communities around the Dili-Ainaro and linked Road Corridors and district and sector agencies in community-based disaster risk management and adaptation for reducing the impacts of recurring landslides and floods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Preparation of a Program towards Sustainable Flood Management in the Greater Metro Manila Area</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>To prepare priority projects that aim to improve flood management and resilience in the Greater Metro Manila Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture and Capacity Building of Small and Marginal Farmers</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>To support the transformation of low productivity, subsistence-oriented cassava, maize, and sorghum subsectors into commercially oriented and competitive value chains in four agro-ecological zones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>11,973,070</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>