

Annual Report/Fiscal Year 2001

# Japan Social Development Fund



**THE WORLD BANK**  
Resource Mobilization and Cofinancing

# Japan Social Development Fund

## Table of Contents

<b>Letter from the Vice President</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>I. Overall Summary</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>II. Summary by Type of Activity</b>	<b>4</b>
Direct Relief to the Poor and Vulnerable	4
Innovative Approaches in Social Development	4
Community-driven Development	5
Bolstering Capacities of Local Populations	5
Partnerships in Development with NGOs	5
<b>III. JSDF Operations in Fiscal 2001</b>	<b>7</b>
Regional Distribution	7
Sectoral Distribution	9
<b>IV. JSDF—Countries in Focus, Fiscal 2001</b>	<b>13</b>
Indonesia	13
Philippines	14
China	15
Tajikistan	16
<b>V. JSDF—Governance Mechanisms</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>VI. Conclusion</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Annex 1: JSDF Grants Approved in Fiscal 2001</b>	<b>20</b>

## Letter from the Vice President



The global financial crises, which began in East Asia in 1997, had far reaching effects on the economies of developing countries and the livelihoods of people, especially the poorest and most vulnerable groups. Unemployment reached its highest levels in 25 years, real wages plummeted, and poverty levels increased exponentially. The economic recession not only created a social crisis but also uncovered the systemic weaknesses of many of the policies and institutions guiding the social and economic development of these countries. Government institutions and social safety nets were unable to deal with the increasing number of people in need of services, especially for those most affected by the declining economic situation.

To respond to the needs of the growing number of people in poverty while economic recovery measures were being implemented to restore long-term growth, the Government of Japan and the World Bank entered into discussions to look into the possibilities of providing short-term grant assistance for the poor who had been severely affected by the global financial crisis. These discussions culminated in the creation of the Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF) in June 2000—a grant instrument which focuses on participation, inclusion and capacity building to alleviate poverty.

The JSDF offers a mechanism to provide direct relief to the poor through new and innovative methods. It also gives opportunities to develop partnerships amongst local communities, together with NGOs and other civil society groups, and governments. JSDF grants aim to provide assistance to programs that have a high potential for improving the living conditions of the most affected groups while building the foundations for sustainable development.

JSDF has been designed as a tool for local communities and groups to actively participate in and be responsible for their own economic and social development. By encouraging this direct and tangible participation in the decision-making and implementation processes, those groups most in need are being empowered not just with financial assistance, but with knowledge, responsibility and accountability. These are the foundations for sustainable development: creating ownership, pride, and a sense of self-determination in the results of development activities.

As this report demonstrates, JSDF is becoming an important instrument to finance activities that help spark changes in policy and decision-making at the grass-root level by providing direct assistance through new approaches to development, empowering people and building their capacities to help themselves. Already, 36 activities are underway which would benefit a large population of the poor. These grants are expected to significantly change the way of life for the beneficiaries, providing them hope for the future.

With its distinct set of priorities that encourages the use of innovative methods to achieve rapid results and the direct participation of local beneficiaries and community organizations in grant implementation, the Japan Social Development Fund represents the joint commitment of the Government of Japan and the World Bank to rapidly respond to social and economic needs of the poorest.

We at the World Bank look forward to our continued partnership with the Government of Japan through this important grant facility to achieve our dream of a world free of poverty.

Motoo Kusakabe  
Vice President  
Resource Mobilization and Cofinancing

# 1. Overall Summary

*“It was the rich who benefited from the boom . . . but we, the poor, pay the price of the crisis.”*

—Khun Bunjam, a community leader from the slums of Khon Kaen, Northeast Thailand.



The Japan Social Development Fund has been established to create a mechanism to provide direct grant assistance to the poorest and most vulnerable groups in Bank client countries, while fostering long-term social development. The grants target initiatives that provide rapid results in poverty alleviation and foster the direct participation of NGOs, community groups and civil society. They provide a means to support innovative activities that cannot normally be financed through the World Bank's loans and credit mechanisms.

In fiscal 2001, the Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF) became operational with contributions from the Government of Japan of \$93 million<sup>1</sup>. This new grant facility offers a mechanism to provide assistance and opportunities to poor communities and foster their partnerships with local governments, NGOs and other civil society groups.

The JSDF supports two types of grants. Project grants, designed to provide direct relief measures to the poor, are available to World Bank member countries whose 1999 per capita GNP does not exceed US\$1,445. Capacity building grants, intended to strengthen local communities, NGOs and/or local institutions, are available to low-income and lower middle-income countries (as defined in the 2000/2001 World Development Report).

<sup>1</sup> Japan established a similar facility at the Asian Development Bank (ADB) called the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR).

The main purposes of the JSDF are:

- Provide direct relief to the poor and most vulnerable groups.
- Use innovative methods in social development.
- Apply community-driven, participatory approaches to achieve rapid results which create ownership by beneficiaries of developmental activities.
- Support capacity building activities to build the foundation for sustainable development.
- Promote cooperation with non-governmental organizations.

JSDF grants support a distinct set of priorities to create rapid and sustainable results and ensure sustainability over the long-term.

Since the launch of the JSDF in June 2000, significant progress has been made in the four rounds of funding during the first year of operations.



**JSDF is working to improve the delivery of health services to the most needy in society.**

---

Thirty-six grants totaling \$36 million were approved in the first year of operations. These benefited 24 countries to support community-based development activities in the areas of women's development, child protection, community development, restoring health services, and improving educational opportunities for disadvantaged groups.

- Supporting the JSDF grant's focus on Asian countries, 72 percent of grant funds, totaling \$26.4 million, were allocated to countries in South, East, and Central Asia. Latin America and the Caribbean Region received 12 percent of funds, followed by Africa and Eastern Europe, (each receiving 7 percent of total funds), and the Middle East and North Africa Region, receiving 2 percent of total funds.
- Thirty-two percent of JSDF grants targeted social protection measures to alleviate the strain on the most vulnerable groups in these countries. Programs in human development received 23 percent of total funds, followed by rural development, urban development and infrastructure.
- A total amount of \$28.7 million (80 percent of total allocations) was approved for project grants providing direct relief to the poor and vulnerable groups in 22 countries. Direct relief projects supported by the JSDF include improving access to health care (China, Tajikistan, Central African Republic), community grants for economic and social rehabilitation (Indonesia, Philippines, Bulgaria), job training and income generation programs for poor women (Pakistan, Mongolia, China), and programs to encourage dropouts and street children to reintegrate into the educational system (Philippines, Mongolia).

- Capacity building grants, totaling \$7.3 million, are under implementation in Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Jordan, Sri Lanka and the East Asia Region through the ASEAN regional program.

Based on the results of the first year of operations, prospects for JSDF are extremely positive. As the use of innovative methods continues to show sustainable results in poverty alleviation, we expect more grants will apply these mechanisms to their implementation in the future. We are also receiving increasing number of requests from prospective grant beneficiaries to help them build their capacities to continue the development process over the long term—in line with one of the objectives of the program.

As we learn from the experiences of the JSDF, we hope to further enhance the program's effectiveness and continue our close dialogue with the Government of Japan and other partners such as the Asian Development Bank.

## 2. Summary by Type of Activity



The following section provides a summary of the various types of activities funded under JSDF in fiscal 2001 and demonstrates how the grants are meeting the objectives of the program.

### Direct Relief to the Poor and Vulnerable

Targeted support for vulnerable groups among the poor that entail the delivery of social assistance or health and human services characterizes a number of direct relief project grants being supported by the JSDF. Examples of these grants include: improving access to health care (China, Tajikistan, Central African Republic); establishing community grants for economic and social rehabilitation (Indonesia, Philippines, Bulgaria); job training and income generation programs for poor women (Pakistan, Mongolia, China), and programs to encourage dropouts and street children to reintegrate them into the educational system (Philippines, Mongolia).

### Innovative Approaches in Social Development

JSDF encourages the use of new and innovative methods and financing activities to create rapid results and encourage long-term sustainability. Seeking to expand innovative practices in development, JSDF supports the use of mechanisms that may be new to a particular country but have demonstrated results in poverty alleviation in other countries. These may involve the creation of community-based financing mechanisms that encourage decentralized decision-making, authority and ownership (social funds, community development funds), directly targeting the most vulnerable groups in societies, developing the capacity of local NGOs to act as the primary implementation agent for grants, and encouraging international NGOs to participate in the grant design, implementation and monitoring processes.

A number of JSDF grants approved in fiscal 2001 are applying innovative methods to the development process. The creation of community-based grant programs has been the most commonly applied innovative mechanism in the portfolio. Community-based sub-grant programs have been established under 12 JSDF grants in the areas of slum renewal, rural poor women's development, rural community development, micro-finance, and educational development for disenfranchised children.

These programs are applying innovative methods to facilitate rapid results, decentralize decision-making to the community level, and lay the foundations for sustainable development.

Innovative development mechanisms are being applied to a number of JSDF grants, including the Mongolia Street Children grant, the India Community Infrastructure grant, the Indonesia Widows and Poverty grant, the Philippines Out of School Children and Youth grant, and the India Community Infrastructure for the Poor Guarantee Fund (see Box 1).

### Box 1

#### Innovative Grant in Focus

##### India: Community Infrastructure for the Poor Guarantee Fund

This \$2.4 million micro-lending grant aims, in the short term, to strengthen the ability of poor communities to secure loans from local financial institutions to implement community-based infrastructure projects. In the long term, the grant hopes to improve the creditworthiness of communities to enable them to continue making investments in their own social and economic development.

The grant is being implemented by an NGO based in India, the Friends of World Women's Banking (FWWB).

This kind of micro-guarantee lending instrument is new for the region in implementing poverty alleviation projects. It seeks not only to develop the infrastructure of poor communities, but also to create a foundation for future financing from local institutions.

## Community-Driven Development

One of the main priorities of the JSDF is to encourage local communities and beneficiaries to actively participate in, and be responsible for, their own economic and social development. This participation increases local ownership of programs, a key element of sustainable development.

Grants in the JSDF portfolio have sought the involvement of local communities in the design, preparation and/or implementation and monitoring of the grant. Box 2 provides an example of a JSDF grant promoting the community-driven development approach.

## Bolstering Capacities of Local Populations

JSDF supports capacity building initiatives and improvement measures which strengthen local communities and NGOs or expand the capabilities of social fund-type institutions; promote positive interactions among government institutions, NGOs, communities; and improve the accountabil-

ity of local governments or communities with weak social/poverty indicators.

Most JSDF grants approved in fiscal 2001 are implementing capacity building activities. Seven capacity building grants, totaling \$7.3 million are under implementation in Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Jordan, Sri Lanka, and the East Asia Region through the ASEAN regional program.

## Partnerships in Development with Non-Governmental Organizations

The JSDF has forged a number of partnerships with local and international NGOs in the design and implementation processes of grants. NGOs are either the grant beneficiaries or the primary executing agencies for 11 grants under implementation in Mongolia, Philippines, India, Cambodia, Benin, China, Vietnam, Jordan, and the Central African Republic.

In a number of grants approved in fiscal 2001, NGOs have been directly involved in the full grant cycle—design, preparation, implementation and

### Box 2

#### Community-Driven Development Grant in Focus

##### Cambodia: Basic Education

Designed and implemented by the local office of Save the Children Norway, this \$1.6 million grant aims to promote access of children to basic education, replicate and enrich learning quality, and strengthen capacity in leadership and decentralized educational management at the provincial level. The grant targets two provinces and five districts that were under the control of the Khmer Rouge (KR).

Beneficiaries (children, teachers and community representatives) will participate in school planning, construction, monitoring and evaluation of school development activities. Decentralized decision-making and authority will be encouraged through the establishment of school support committees, involving community representatives and school management. The committees will be involved in managing planned activities including school construction, school income generation, and community resource mobilization.

### Box 3

#### Capacity Building Grant In Focus

##### Sri Lanka: Village Self-help Learning Initiatives

Implemented in one of the poorest regions of Sri Lanka, this \$750,000 grant aims to build the capacity of community-based organizations reaching the poorest of the poor.

The community-based organizations will work to strengthen the capacity of the poorest villagers to:

- Develop a long-term vision and action plan for income generation and social services;
- Assist in the implementation process by providing relevant training, and technical support, and creating an MIS system;
- Develop development partnerships among village groups, local level authorities, NGOs, and the private sector.

monitoring. Examples include Save the Children Norway, Cambodia, Children and Youth Foundation of the Philippines, Khmer HIV/AIDS Alliance, Cambodia, Agence de Financement des Initiatives, Benin, All China Women's Federation, and the Partnership of Philippines Support Service Agencies. The World Bank is playing a supporting role in these grants, helping the NGOs in the implementation, monitoring and/or evaluation process.

The majority of partnerships in fiscal 2001 involved NGO participation in some aspects of the grant cycle. For example, a consortium of Japanese NGOs including ICA, NICCO and AMDA are implementing the JSDF grant for the Vietnam

Northern Mountain Poverty Reduction grant. In the Central African Republic, partnership has been built between the World Bank and Amis d'Afrique, a Japanese NGO working locally in the health sector. Amis d'Afrique is the primary implementing agency for this program and is working directly with the World Bank task team.

These results show that a number of NGOs have been successful in gaining access to JSDF grants by meeting eligibility requirements to qualify for grant recipient/executing agency status. These NGOs have demonstrated a proven track record in the sector and/or country related to the program and evidence of financial probity.

#### Box 4

##### **Partnership with NGOs in Focus: Pilot For Poverty Reduction, Vietnam**

This US\$1,395,000 grant funded by the JSDF is supporting the implementation of a multi-sectoral community-based poverty reduction program in six selected poor communes of the Northern Mountains Provinces on a pilot basis. Specifically, the JSDF grant will (i) support capacity building, (ii) field-test alternative means of community participation in project design, implementation and monitoring, and (iii) further develop mechanisms to target the most vulnerable population of the selected communes and measures for increased participation of ethnic minorities in all aspects of the community based program.

An integral feature of this JSDF grant is the participation of Japanese NGOs through the Japan Vietnam NMPPR Consortium (JVNC) in grant implementation. Three NGOs—ICA Japan, AMDA and NICCO—formed the consortium specifically to engage in the activities supported by the JSDF grant.

# 3. JSDF Operations in Fiscal 2001



The JSDF, in its first year of operation, has provided much needed funding for programs aimed at protecting and encouraging the social and economic development of the poor and most vulnerable groups in countries most affected by the global financial crises and other low and low-middle income countries around the world. The World Bank and the Government of Japan, the development partners administering the JSDF, have implemented four rounds of funding as of June 30, 2001.

The JSDF disbursed the largest share of funds to countries in East, Central and South Asia. A number of countries received multiple grants in a variety of sectors. A majority of the portfolio (32 percent) consists of social protection grants, followed by human development, rural development, urban development, infrastructure, transport and legal and social justice.

All of the grants sought the direct involvement of local communities, local governments and/or NGOs in the design, preparation and/or implementation and monitoring of the grant. A number of grants are applying new and innovative methods in

the implementation process, and initiatives to build the capacity of local formal and non-formal institutions and organizations are being implemented, to varying degrees, in most of the grants financed by the JSDF.

## Regional Distribution

JSDF grants benefited 24 countries in fiscal 2001. Supporting the JSDF grant's focus on Asian countries, 72 percent of grant funds were allocated to countries in South, East, and Central Asia. Latin America and the Caribbean received 12 percent of funds, followed by Africa and Eastern Europe, (each receiving 7 percent of total funds), and the Middle East and North Africa, receiving 2 percent of total 2001 funds.

### East Asia and the Pacific Region

The JSDF financed 17 grants and one regional program totaling \$21 million in nine countries. Indonesia was the largest grant recipient, with three project-based grants accounting for 29 percent of total allocations for the region, followed by the Philippines, with four project-based grants accounting for 25 percent of regional funds. Lao PDR received 9.9 percent of funds, followed by Cambodia, 9.6 percent, the ASEAN Regional Program for East Asia, 9.4 percent, Vietnam, 6.6 percent, China, 6.4 percent, Mongolia, 2.3 percent and Samoa, 1.6 percent.

### South Asia

The JSDF financed five grants totaling \$4.7 million in three countries: India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. India was the largest recipient making up 67 percent of the regional portfolio with a community infrastructure development program and a capacity building grant working to provide legal services to poor women. Sri Lanka received 21.6 percent of regional funds, and Pakistan received 11.2 percent.

**Figure 1: Regional Distribution of JSDF Grants Approved in Fiscal 2001 (percentage of total allocation)**

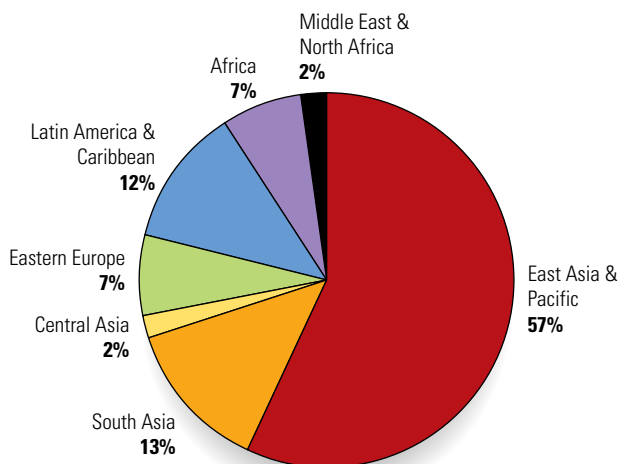


Table 1

## Regional Distribution of JSDF Grants Approved in Fiscal 2001

Region	First Round		Second Round		Third Round		Fourth Round		Total	
	Number of Grants	Amount (in USD)	Number of Grants	Amount (in USD)	Number of Grants	Amount (in USD)	Number of Grants	Amount (in USD)	Number of Grants	Amount (in USD)
East Asia and Pacific	7	9,239,840	6 *	4,899,734	4	5,343,460	1	1,610,000	18	21,093,034
South Asia	2	2,936,923	1	750,000	0	0	2	1,087,500	5	4,774,423
Central Asia	0	0	1	575,000	0	0	0	0	1	575,000
Eastern Europe	2	1,291,500	1	800,000	1	370,000	0	0	4	2,461,500
Latin American and the Caribbean	2	1,445,000	0	0	1	2,825,075	0	0	3	4,270,075
Middle East and North Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	574,435	2	574,435
Africa	0	0	1	758,000	2	1,467,780	0	0	3	2,225,780
Total	13	14,913,263	10	7,782,734	8	10,006,315	5	3,271,935	36	35,974,247

\*This figure includes the ASEAN Regional Program.

### Central Asia

The JSDF financed one grant in Tajikistan for \$575,000 to improve the health and nutrition of neediest children and families through training, school lunch programs, and preventative health programs.

### Eastern Europe

The JSDF financed four grants in three countries amounting to just over \$2.4 million. The largest beneficiary was Bulgaria, currently implementing two grants comprising 44.7 percent of regional funds. Moldova received funding for one project grant, or 32.5 percent of the portfolio, followed by Albania, with 22.8 percent of regional funds.

### Latin America and the Caribbean

Two project grants and one capacity building grant, totaling \$4.3 million, were financed for Latin America and the Caribbean. The Colombia Capacity Building grant is the largest grant in the region and in the JSDF portfolio at \$2.8 million, or 66.2 percent of regional funds. Two other smaller

project-based grants in Honduras and Nicaragua make up 17.9 percent and 15.9 percent of the regional portfolio respectively.

### Middle East and North Africa

In the fourth grant review round, the JSDF approved one project grant and one capacity building grant amounting to \$574,435. Both grants are working towards promoting women's development. The Yemen Promoting Gender Equity grant aims to mitigate the barriers to women's development through socialization and awareness raising around the issue of violence against women. The local office of Oxfam, an international NGO, will implement the grant. The Jordan-Legal Aid Services for Poor Women grant is one of two grants in the JSDF portfolio that are part of the Law and Justice Network/Global Program, the other grant being implemented in Sri Lanka. These grants aim to increase the access by poor women to legal services by subsidizing fees for legal representation, public education programs and training programs targeting judicial system personnel.

Table 2

**Country Distribution of JSDF grants by number and amount in fiscal 2001**

Region	Country	Number of Grants	Amount
East Asia and Pacific	Philippines	4	\$5,272,960
	Indonesia	3	\$6,111,840
	Cambodia	2	\$2,032,500
	Lao PDR	2	\$2,096,200
	China	2	\$1,350,000
	Vietnam	1	\$1,395,000
	Mongolia	2	\$496,234
	Samoa	1	\$338,300
	Regional Program	1	\$2,000,000
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>\$21,093,034</b>
South Asia	India	2	\$3,205,500
	Sri Lanka	2	\$1,032,000
	Pakistan	1	\$536,923
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>\$4,774,423</b>
Central Asia	Tajikistan	1	\$575,000
Latin America and the Caribbean	Colombia	1	\$2,825,075
	Nicaragua	1	\$765,500
	Honduras	1	\$679,500
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>\$4,270,075</b>
Eastern Europe	Bulgaria	2	\$1,470,000
	Moldova	1	\$800,000
	Albania	1	\$191,500
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>\$2,461,500</b>
Middle East and North Africa	Jordan	1	\$191,000
	Yemen	1	\$383,435
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>\$574,435</b>
Africa	Chad	1	\$837,780
	Benin	1	\$758,000
	Central African Republic	1	\$630,000
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>\$2,225,780</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>36</b>	<b>\$35,974,247</b>

**Africa**

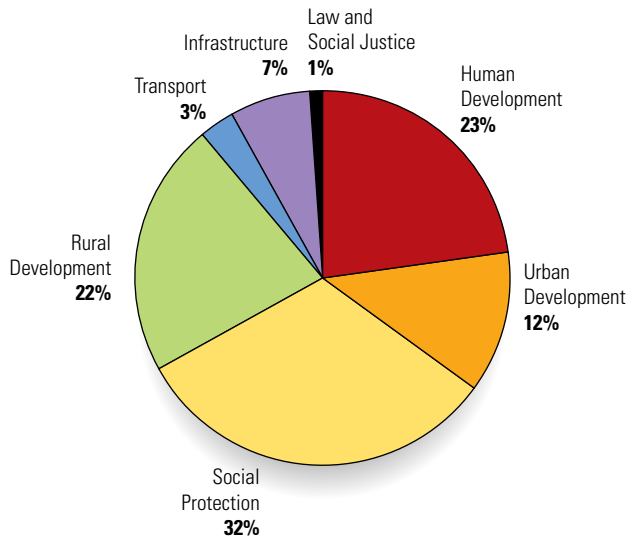
In fiscal 2001, JSDF financed two project grants and one capacity building grant in three countries, amounting to \$2.2 million. Chad received the largest amount of funding, with 37.7 percent of the portfolio, followed by the Central African Republic with 34.1 percent and Benin with 28.3 percent.

Overall, Indonesia was the largest country recipient, with three grants totaling \$6,111,840. A number of countries, particularly in East Asia, were recipients of multiple grants in a variety of sectors, including the Philippines, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Mongolia and China. Single grants are being implemented in 14 countries.

**Sectoral Distribution**

JSDF grants approved in fiscal 2001 primarily targeted investments in social protection and human development for the poor, especially for women, children and impoverished rural populations. Thirty-two percent of total JSDF funds allocated in fiscal 2001 financed social protection programs in the areas of child protection and education for marginalized youth (street-children, out-of-school youth, child laborers), women's development and training, and community-based credit programs and social funds.

**Figure 2: Sectoral Distribution of Grants Approved in Fiscal 2001 (percentage of allocations)**



The human development sector received 23 percent of JSDF funds for programs in the areas of education, health, NGO/community capacity building, and the provision of social services. Rural development programs received 22 percent of JSDF funds to create social funds and credit schemes to enable community-based rural development, food security, improved local decision-making, and increased access to micro-credit.

The urban development sector received 12 percent of total funds for fiscal 2001 to support programs in the areas of slum community renewal and development, and NGO and urban community association development. The infrastructure sector received 7 percent of funds, followed by the transport sector with 3 percent of total funds, and the law and social justice sector with 1 percent of total JSDF funds for two programs designed to promote women's access to legal services.

### *East Asia and the Pacific*

The sectoral focus of the region concentrated on rural development grants, accounting for 30.7 percent (\$6.5 million) of total regional funds. The human development sector received 27.4 percent (\$5.8 million) of regional funds, followed by urban development (20.2 percent; \$4.3 million), and transport (4.4 percent; \$5.8 million).

The rural development sector received substantial funding for such programs as women's development in civil war ravaged areas in the Southern Philippines, pilot programs for rural poverty reduction in Vietnam, and programs to implement village-based development initiatives in Lao PDR. Finally, the transport sector received funding to implement a rural road development program in Lao PDR.

Human development grants financed activities to increase access by the poor and vulnerable groups to health care services in China, Cambodia and Samoa; to develop skills and opportunities for women in China; and to encourage out-of-school youth and dropouts to return to school through scholarship programs, loans and grants in the Philippines.

### *South Asia*

South Asia grants focused in the infrastructure development and human development sectors (50.3 percent of regional funds) with a \$2.4 million micro-lending grant for India designed to strengthen the creditworthiness of poor communities while implementing community-based infrastructure programs. The social protection program in India received 16.9 percent (\$0.8 million) of regional funds, followed by the Sri Lanka village self-help rural development program (5.7 percent; \$0.75 million), a human development program being implemented in Pakistan, receiving 11.2 percent (\$0.5 million) of regional funds, and a law and social justice grant approved for Sri Lanka (5.9 percent, \$0.3 million).



**Social Protection grants received the majority of JSDF Funds in FY 2001 (\$10.2 million) especially targeting poor women and children.**

### *Latin America and the Caribbean*

Programs in social protection were the sole focus of the Latin America and the Caribbean Region grant portfolio. Colombia was the largest grant recipient, with \$2.8 million or 66.2 percent of regional funds, for a social protection capacity building grant designed to strengthen the partnership between government and NGOs working in the provision of social services to internally displaced people. The creation of a Community Development Innovation Fund in Nicaragua received

\$0.8 million, or 17.9 percent and a program in Honduras targeting children at-risk of dropping out of the education system received \$0.7 million and comprises 15.9 percent of total allocations to the region.

### *Middle East and North Africa*

The JSDF is supporting two grants in the region, both social protection programs working towards promoting poor women's economic and social development. The Yemen Promoting Gender Equity grant with \$0.4 million or 66.7 percent of regional funds aims to mitigate the barriers to women's development through socialization and awareness raising around the issue of violence against women. The local office of Oxfam, an international NGO, will implement the grant. The Jordan legal aid services for poor women grant (\$0.2 million or 33.3 percent) is one of two grants in the JSDF portfolio that are part of the Law and Justice Network/Global Program, the other grant being implemented in Sri Lanka.

### *Central Asia*

The JSDF is financing one human development program in Tajikistan (\$0.6 million), working to improve the health and nutrition of neediest children and families through the provision of school lunches, training for parent teacher associations, and developing school-based preventive health programs.

### *Eastern Europe*

The social protection sector received the most funds for the Eastern European region with 59.7 percent (\$1.5 million) of regional funds allocated to two programs in Bulgaria; one, a social development program for \$1.1 million (44.7 percent) targeting Roma children's social and educational development and a smaller second program of \$0.4 million (15 percent) designed to improve welfare among poorest communities through the implementation of small pilot community-based and community designed programs. The human development sector received 32.5 percent (\$0.8 million) of regional funds for an education program targeting Romanian language school capacity building in Moldova. Finally, an urban development program implemented in Albania comprises 7.8 percent (\$0.2 million) of total regional funds.

### *Africa*

The JSDF is supporting three development grants in Africa; a rural development program in Chad (37.6 percent of regional funds; \$0.8 million), a social protection program in Benin (34.1 percent; \$0.8 million), and a human development program in the Central African Republic (28.3 percent; \$0.6 million). The program in Chad aims to provide small cotton farmers with the capacity to exert greater bargaining power, and thereby capture a larger part of the revenues, in a liberalized cotton sector. The grant is supporting information dissemination activities, capacity building for regional,

sub-regional and village level associations of small cotton farmers, and a monitoring and evaluation component. The Benin child protection program is piloting methods for preventing further child labor migration and emigration and the rescue and rehabilitation of current victims of exploitative child trafficking. Finally, the reinforcing HIV/AIDS strategy grant under implementation in the Central African Republic is financing human development and capacity building activities to fight the spread of HIV/AIDS. The main implementing agency for this grant is the Japanese NGO Amis d'Afrique.

## 4. JSDF—Countries in Focus, Fiscal 2001



The 1997–1999 global financial and economic crises had resounding effects on low and lower-middle income countries around the world. Of those countries that did not experience direct shocks to their financial systems, most faced declines in the prices of traditional exports or in export volume, resulting in balance of payments problems. As incomes fell, so did government revenues, consequently putting pressure on social programs to provide employment, social services, and basic needs of the poorest.

The countries of East Asia, Eastern Europe and Central Asia were at the center of the crises. With the collapse of the East Asian financial markets and subsequent recession, countries in the region experienced dramatic increases in prices, unemployment and poverty in both rural and urban areas. Funding for social services was eroded and governments' efforts to provide social safety nets for the poorest and most vulnerable groups were insufficient to deal with the increasing numbers of people in need of these services. The East Asia region saw a dramatic deterioration in the socio-economic well-being of people, especially for rural populations, women and children.

Countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, relying primarily on trade with Russia for their economic stability and future development, saw a sharp decline in the demand for exports as a result of the Russian crisis which culminated into major systemic effects on banking systems, foreign investment, government expenditures and the socio-economic situation of the people in the region. Already high levels of unemployment increased further, along with poverty rates, and placed impossible burdens on under-funded and inefficient government social programs.

The JSDF has financed a number of direct relief grants targeting those countries hardest hit by the socio-economic crises including the Philippines, China, Indonesia, Tajikistan, Bulgaria and Albania. This section will examine four of these countries: Indonesia, the Philippines, China and Tajikistan, describing the particular effects of the economic crisis on each country and the JSDF grants designed to mitigate these effects and encourage sustainable development.

### Indonesia

Indonesia experienced severe financial, political and environmental consequences as a result of the 1997 financial crises, dramatically increasing unemployment and poverty levels throughout the country. The percentage of poor households rose from 11 percent in 1996 to 20 percent in 1999. Additionally, and because of the acute effects on the financial sector, the rural poor who had relied heavily on micro-finance, have suffered and their opportunity for economic recovery continues to be threatened.

The JSDF is supporting two project-based grants to address some of the most serious consequences of the 1997-99 crises in Indonesia: the widows and poverty program and the squatter community assistance pilot program.

**The Widows and Poverty Program**, a \$2,197,040 million project grant, is being implemented in 45 villages in four provinces (Central Java, Aceh, Southern Sulawesi and West Timor). The program aims to provide community grants to facilitate the social and economic rehabilitation of poor rural women. Investment priorities will be defined by the beneficiaries (widows) through informal, small-scale community organizations.

**The Pilot Program to Assist Squatter Communities** (\$2,304,800) is being implemented in 30 slum communities in Jakarta, Serang and Cirebon, some of the most severely impacted urban areas in Indonesia. The program aims to provide immediate assistance to improve the living conditions of the squatter communities and will develop the capaci-

ty of formal and informal community associations to develop partnerships with local governments and strengthen their ability to implement their own development programs.

### Philippines

Like Indonesia, the economic crisis, combined with the effects of El Nino and La Nina on agricultural output, had enormous consequences on the population, especially for the poor, women and children and other vulnerable groups. More than 90 percent of families reported being adversely affected by the economic situation. Public expenditures for social programs have significantly decreased, unemployment levels have increased to historically high levels (13.9% as of April 2000), and an increase in prices has had a dramatic effect on poor families' ability to secure even the most basic resources.

The JSDF is responding to these issues through the implementation of four project grants, implemented by the Government of the Philippines, local governments and, in one case, an international NGO.

**The Philippines Out-of-School Youth Program** (\$1 million) is addressing the needs of out-of-school children and youth at risk of dropping out of formal basic education. Implemented by the Children and Youth Foundation of the Philippines, a local NGO, the grant is working at the community level to provide financial assistance to needy pupils and students, creating scholarship funds to create employment opportunities by way of technical education and training. Additionally, the grant has a capacity building component aimed at strengthening organizations and institutions that engage in non-formal technical education or skills training courses for dropouts.

**The Special Zone on Peace and Development (SZOPAD) Program** (\$1.5 million) targets an area in the Southern Philippines composed of 14 provinces and 10 cities. SZOPAD has the highest concentration of poor people in the country with a poverty incidence of 51.2 percent (average for the country is 35.7 percent). The program aims to develop the livelihood skills and capacity of indigenous peoples, women's groups and unemployed and displaced workers through training, capacity building and the provision of micro-credit grants to enable small investments to be made by the beneficiaries in their own development.

*“The JSDF grant our organization is implementing addresses the needs of out-of-school children and youth at risk of dropping out of formal basic education. Our participation in the JSDF symbolizes the effective partnership between the Department of Social Welfare and Development (within the Philippine central government) and our foundation in assisting out-of-school children and youth.”*

—Felicitas Rixhon, Executive Director of the Children and Youth Foundation of the Philippines

**Improving Micro-finance Access for Barangay and Town-Based Micro-enterprise Program** (\$808,460) aims to contribute to rural and urban poverty alleviation efforts through the enhancement of the growth of micro-enterprises (particularly, but not limited to, agribusinesses) by improving access to micro-finance facilities. The grant will establish a revolving loan fund to augment the business capital of small micro-enterprises. Local capacity and assistance will be developed through the creation of municipal-level Micro-enterprise Development Assistance Centers (MDACs) and Barangay Rural Enterprise and Agricultural Development (BREAD) Centers to be established and funded by the grant. The introduction of innovative credit delivery mechanisms will also be tested on a pilot basis to assess their viability for application on a larger scale while improving the quality of service and sustainability of local micro-finance institutions.

**Upscaling Urban Poor Community Renewal Program** (\$1,964,500) is a community-based pilot program concentrating in five project sites testing innovative demand-driven methods for poor community upgrading and poverty alleviation. The grant will be channeled directly to community groups to make investments in minor civil works including water supply, waste water treatment, storm drainage, solid waste collection and recycling and social community facilities. Community groups will also receive training and technical assistance to better prepare themselves technically, organizationally and financially to implement and manage community-based development programs. To encourage national replication of this type of program, the grant will fund a thorough evaluation of programs and develop a guidebook that can be used by other communities to implement these types of poor community renewal programs.

## China

The economic crisis had far-reaching negative impacts on employment, per capita income and social services throughout China. Between 1993 and 1996, 136 million people were lifted out of poverty (based on the international poverty line of \$1 day). But since 1996, poverty has stayed at 17 percent of the population. Between 1996 and 1998 urban poverty doubled. Rural income growth slowed to about 4.5 percent in 1997 and 1998, compared to an average increase of 6.5 percent in 1994–1996. Social safety nets were eroded and the system was unable to adequately respond to the increasing numbers of poor and vulnerable groups throughout China.

The JSDF has funded two grants in China working with local organizations to strengthen the provision of health services and increase employment opportunities for poor women.

**The Empowering the Poor Women in the Western Region with Knowledge and Opportunity Program** (\$950,000) aims to address women's poverty in two Western provinces of China. The \$950,000 grant will finance business development and employment training and education programs for women, support the development of small businesses through the provision of business startup grants, and strengthen the capacity of local organizations and NGOs in the areas of program management and monitoring and evaluation methods.

**Improving Access to Health Care by the Rural Poor Program** (\$400,000) aims to strengthen the partnership between NGOs and government for defining and delivering effective social services in poor rural communities. The grant will finance technical assistance, training and capacity building for local organizations to strengthen the delivery of health services. The China Rural Doctors Association and All China Women's Federation, two NGOs, are playing instrumental roles in program implementation.

## Tajikistan

Since independence, Tajikistan has struggled in its social and economic development. The substantial decline in the economy in the first half of the 1990's was exacerbated by the 1997–1999 global crises. Levels of material poverty in Tajikistan are high, with 96 percent of the population living below the minimum consumption basket; four out of five are 'poor', a third are 'very poor', and nearly 20 percent are 'extremely poor' (below \$1,075 per capita income). While the government recognizes the severity of the problem, it has limited resources and lacks institutional capacity to reform the social protection system.

The Social Protection Reform Program (\$575,000) aims to pilot alternative approaches to assist the poorest groups of society and demonstrate alternative social protection mechanisms for the government. The grant will strengthen the capacity of local parent-teacher associations (PTAs) to enable them to identify and assist the neediest children and families through the provision of cash and in-kind grants. The grant will also implement school-based nutritional and health prevention programs by funding school lunch programs, nutrition monitoring and health check-ups. The PTAs are being supported with a combination of logistical support and resources for the purchase of cooking or gardening equipment, the development of school meals, and/or payments for medical help (for the health check-ups of children).



JSDF grants are working to improve access to education and keep children at-risk of dropping out in school.

## 5. JSDF—Governance Mechanisms



The World Bank and the Government of Japan have developed a comprehensive governance structure to guide the JSDF operation process and to ensure the transparent and effective management of the fund. A number of coordination and reporting mechanisms have been developed to enable the World Bank and the Donor to communicate regularly about the progress of grants, the extent to which the JSDF is meeting the defined objectives and priorities, and to discuss future priorities of the JSDF.

To meet the program's objectives, the JSDF is designed to quickly disburse funds to those countries and vulnerable groups that are most in need to create measurable and rapid results. To facilitate this accelerated funding process, the World Bank and the Government of Japan have streamlined the JSDF grant screening process, targeting approval within three months on the average.

Grant sizes range from \$50,000 to \$3 million and are designed for a two-year implementation period<sup>2</sup>. Because of the size and duration of grants, most implementation plans focus on achieving results at the community level, rather than at the national level. All program activities focus on a very targeted development objective to alleviate the effects of poverty in the short-term: affecting the behavior of grant beneficiaries (re-entering the educational system, applying more efficient farming methods, entering the job market) or beneficiaries' ability to access social and/or financial resources (health services, educational services, micro-credit programs).

<sup>2</sup> Recently the Government of Japan agreed to extend the grant implementation period to four years.

### *JSDF Governing Structure*

JSDF proposals are initially vetted by Country Directors, Sector Managers, and technical reviewers. The World Bank has established a JSDF Steering Committee, chaired by the Director of Trust Fund Operations, to act as the primary coordinator of the JSDF. The Steering Committee is responsible for the review of grant proposals and communicating the grants proposed for funding to the Government of Japan. Additionally, communication has been established between the Chairman of the Steering Committee and the Director for Strategy and Policy of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to ensure close coordination between the JSDF and the facility established by Japan and ADB in May 2000, called the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR).

### *Box 1*

#### **JSDF Governance Structures: Encouraging Efficient and Transparent Implementation**

- The World Bank Steering Committee reviews grant proposals and proposes grants for funding approval by the Government of Japan.
- The Government of Japan has grant approval authority.
- The World Bank will report annually to the government of Japan in the form of an Annual Report to examine the progress of grants financed by the JSDF and ensure the overall objectives of the Fund and the grants that are being supported in the field are being achieved.
- The World Bank, Government of Japan and the Asian Development Bank will conduct annual review meetings to discuss the overall performance of both the JSDF and JFPR, key issues in implementation progress and future priorities of the two Funds.
- World Bank Task Teams are required to submit bi-annual grant progress reports to the JSDF Steering Committee. These progress reports will be made available to the Government of Japan and the public via the JSDF web site.

### *Implementation Mechanisms*

The JSDF has established three possible execution arrangements:

- (i) the typical arrangement is between the World Bank and the recipient government;
- (ii) a three-way arrangement between the World Bank, government and an NGO; and
- (iii) a legal arrangement between the Bank and the recipient government together with an implementation agreement (Project Agreement) directly between the World Bank and an NGO.

The majority of JSDF grants financed in fiscal 2001 have employed the execution arrangement directly between the World Bank and the government. There are, however, a number of programs that have directly involved NGOs in the grant execution. This facilitates the direct involvement of NGOs in the grant and creates a partnership in development between the NGO, the government and the World Bank.

### *Monitoring Mechanisms*

The JSDF has established a series of monitoring requirements to ensure grants are implemented efficiently, effectively and transparently. Detailed procurement plans must be developed and approved as a prerequisite to grant effectiveness. Annual audits must be performed by independent auditors and reviewed by the World Bank.

### *Annual Reporting*

The World Bank will report annually to the Government of Japan in the form of an Annual Report. This report will examine the progress of grants financed by the JSDF and ensure that the overall objectives of the Fund and the grants that are being supported in the field are being achieved. Additionally, semi-annual progress reports are required by all grants financed by the JSDF. These status reports are available via the JSDF web site and may be used as a point of discussion between the Government of Japan and the World Bank.

### *Annual Review Meetings*

The World Bank, Government of Japan and the Asian Development Bank will conduct annual review meetings to discuss the overall performance of the JSDF and the JFPR, key issues in implementation progress and future priorities of the fund. The first of these meetings was held on June 18, 2001 in Tokyo and included a number of partners and stakeholders involved in the management and implementation of the two Funds.

### *JSDF Web Site*

The JSDF has created a web site (<http://www.worldbank.org/rmc/jsdf>) to provide relevant information on the purpose of the Fund and the ongoing progress of grants. The World Bank maintains the web site to ensure information is provided to the public responsively.

## 6. Conclusion



Since the Japan Social Development Fund was launched in June 2000, major progress has been made to directly respond to the needs of poor and vulnerable groups in developing societies hardest hit by the 1997–1999 economic crises. In the first year of operations, the Government of Japan approved 36 grants, amounting to \$36 million, to support activities in the areas of women’s development, child protection, community development, restoring health services and improving the educational opportunities for disadvantaged groups.

The JSDF Steering Committee, in collaboration with the Government of Japan, has worked over the last year to ensure all grant proposals directly respond to the principles of the Fund: direct relief for the poor, community driven development, innovative methods and capacity building. A number of grants submitted by World Bank teams were not accepted because the proposals were not directly responsive to these criteria. For example, grant proposals that aimed to develop the capacity of central government institutions, did not complement existing World Bank operations or could not show a direct and measurable benefit for the poor were not accepted.

The number of grants accepted by the JSDF and the innovative development methods being applied to poverty alleviation are extremely encouraging for both the prospects for sustainable development and the nature of development work as a whole. The grants are applying new approaches that are expected to provide models for central governments and development institutions; demonstrating new and innovative ways to realize sustainable development. The JSDF will continue its efforts to empower local communities with the tools, knowledge and experience to lift themselves out of poverty. A great deal of work remains to increase the utilization of JSDF funds, improve the level of involvement of NGOs in the implementation of JSDF grants, and ensure communities are able to effectively participate in the design, preparation and implementation of proposed grants. The Gov-

ernment of Japan and the World Bank are committed to continuing their work to improve the efficiency and the effectiveness of the JSDF.

Based on the results of the first year of operation, prospects for fiscal 2002 are extremely positive.

- While most grants financed in 2001 were project-based, the number of capacity building grants has steadily increased. Fiscal 2002 should see a continuation of this trend, helping to ensure beneficiaries have the necessary capacity to continue the development process over the long term.
- As the use of innovative methods continue to show sustainable results in poverty alleviation, more grants will apply these methods to their implementation. The community-based nature of JSDF grants is conducive to utilizing new mechanisms to achieve rapid and measurable results in a short period of time while building the capacity of formal and non-formal local organizations to mobilize themselves and define and manage their own development.
- Finally, the JSDF will continue to encourage more NGOs to participate in the design and/or implementation of grants. The results of the first year have shown that a few NGOs—local and international—have been successful in meeting the eligibility requirements to qualify for grant recipient/executing agency status including a track record in the sector and/or country related to the program and evidence of financial probity.
- Where local NGOs have been awarded grants, given their understanding of the local environment and presence, international NGOs have at times found it difficult to be involved in those grants. Work will continue to develop in-country capacities of NGOs, through the NGO Unit of the Social Development Department of the World Bank.

## Annex 1: JSDF Grants Approved in Fiscal 2001

### First Round

Country/ Program	Grant Name	Amount in USD	Grant type P=Project C=Capacity building	Grant objective
<b>EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC REGION</b>				
China	Improving Access to Health Care by the Rural Poor	400,000	P	To improve access to effective basic health services for the rural poor of Qinba Mountains through increased community/NGO involvement, better quality and improved acceptability of services.
Indonesia	A Pilot Program to Assist Squatter Communities	2,304,800	P	To pilot a two-year US\$60,000 grants program in each of 30 slum communities in Jakarta, Serang and Cirebon to ameliorate living conditions of about 600,000 residents.
Indonesia	Widows and Poverty in Indonesia	2,197,040	P	To provide community grants aimed at economic and social rehabilitation to groups of rural poor widows in 45 villages in each of four provinces (Central Java, Aceh, Southern Sulawesi, and West Timor).
Mongolia	Reintegrating Street Children in Civil Society	443,000	P	To finance construction of public bath houses and community centers and rehabilitation of shelter facilities for Ulaanbaatar street children with an aim to improving their health and raising their school attendance and providing employment opportunities for older street children.
Philippines	Development Out of School Children and Youth Program	1,000,000	P	To enable drop outs to return to formal schools by providing (i) scholarship or sponsorship funds to out of school youths at the primary and secondary levels; (ii) educational loans to mothers of drop outs or children at risk of dropping out of school; and (iii) grant funds to institutions to support alternative learning systems for school drop-outs.
Philippines	Special Zone On Peace and Development (SZOPAD) Social Fund	1,500,000	P	To pilot a grants program of livelihood skills training, capacity building and livelihood assistance to indigenous peoples and women's groups comprising the poorest of the SZOPAD areas in the Southern Philippines ravaged by a protracted civil war.
Vietnam	Northern Mountain Poverty Reduction Project Pilot Commune Program	1,395,000	P	To pilot commune programs among ethnic minority groups in the Northern Mountains aimed at capacity building, promotion of food security and cash income generation, provision of household water supply, micro-irrigation, education and health and testing a community grants program.
<b>SOUTH ASIA REGION</b>				
India	Community Infrastructure for the Poor-Guarantee Fund	2,400,000	P	To support a guarantee facility which would enable poor and low income communities to borrow for infrastructure investments. Grant to finance: (i) design and pricing of guarantee products; (ii) building risk mitigation capacity of potential borrowers and other stakeholders; and (iii) fees paid to a selected financial institution for extending partial guarantees.
Pakistan	Empowering Rural Women in Punjab through Functional Literacy, Skills and Micro-credit	536,923	P	To pilot a two year program for reducing illiteracy among 25,000 poor rural women aged 15-25, providing market skills training for income-generation activities, and supporting NGOs & local organizations' community based assistance programs.

Country/ Program	Grant Name	Amount in USD	Grant type P=Project C=Capacity building	Grant objective
<b>EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA REGION</b>				
Albania	Strengthening Urban Communities in Informal Settlement	191,500	P	To develop the role of urban community associations in Tirana in planning and management of community development programs by: (i) promoting youth and women's participation in community action planning; (ii) implementing community actions plans for social infrastructure; and (iii) forming an urban community exchange network.
Bulgaria	Child Development and Disadvantaged Communities	1,100,000	P	To provide grants to poorest communities for creating or expanding pre-school programs for Roma children to prepare them for school, enhance their Bulgarian language skills, provide basic health care and help defray the costs of primary school (simple food, school uniforms).
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN REGION</b>				
Honduras	At-Risk Children/Youth and Gender	679,500	P	To test gender-based children and youth-at-risk programs for keeping poor children in school, addressing social problems of families of street children and supporting best practices in preventing the incidence of children on the streets through: (i) cash transfers to reduce child labor and increase their human capital and (ii) support for local level empowerment and prevention programs.
Nicaragua	Community Development Innovation Fund	765,500	P	To support the Community Development Innovation Fund established to finance development activities and programs of poor communities and vulnerable groups by: (i) providing specialized training in leadership skills, project management and conflict resolution for representatives of civil society; (ii) strengthening partnerships with civil society; and (iii) financing small scale programs.

Annex 1: JSDF Grants Approved in Fiscal 2001, continued

Second Round

Country/ Program	Grant Name	Amount in USD	Grant type P=Project C=Capacity building	Grant objective
<b>EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC REGION</b>				
Cambodia	Enhancing NGO Participation in HIV/AIDS Prevention & Care	412,000	C	To (i) reduce or at least maintain the rate of HIV infection among high risk groups through awareness building and (ii) reduce the suffering of the diseased and improve the quality of their lives through distribution of home-based care kits to families of persons living with HIV/AIDS.
Lao PDR	Sustainable Rural Mobility and Participation	935,200	P	To improve network of rural roads in poorest 200 villages by creating village rural accessibility communities (VRACs) to engage in routine road maintenance, including women and poorer villagers in VRACs and building capacity for maintenance of district level rural roads.
Lao PDR	Village Investment for the Poor	1,161,000	P	To provide block grants to poor villages for implementing small-scale development programs, community training and increasing awareness of social capital development and of strong M&E systems.
Mongolia	Women's Household Manufacturing	53,234	P	To create an income-generating opportunity for poor, unemployed women and single mothers of Ulanbaatar by setting up two workshops to train them in the manufacture of woolen products for sale.
Samoa	Protection of Poor and Vulnerable Groups During Health Reform	338,300	P	To support communities and NGOs in delivery and provision of health services for specific pilot health programs and to build capacity among volunteer women's committees and NGOs in preventive health care and to train these groups in communications and project management.
<b>SOUTH ASIA REGION</b>				
Sri Lanka	Village Self-help Learning Initiatives	750,000	P	To pilot participatory development in three villages of the non-Mahaweli region through capacity building, setting up village monitoring systems and funding basic human services programs.
<b>EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA REGION</b>				
Moldova	Reconciliation through General Secondary Education	800,000	P	To assist Romanian language schools in the separatist controlled areas of Transdnistria in reconstruction and procurement of equipment, and in capacity building for the community and local government towards reconciliation and community empowerment.
Tajikistan	Social Protection Reform	575,000	P	To improve the health and nutrition of needy children and families by providing training and grants to parent teacher associations in planning/provision of school lunches and in developing programs for health check ups in schools and nutrition monitoring.
<b>AFRICA REGION</b>				
Benin	Child Protection Fund	758,000	P	To pilot methods for preventing child labor migration and emigration and rehabilitation of current victims of child trafficking through sensitization, reeducation of women and families, creation of alternative income opportunities, and sustainable reintegration of trafficking children.
<b>REGIONAL PROGRAM</b>				
East Asia	ASEAN SchoolNet Pilot	2,000,000	C	To pilot ASEAN SchoolNet in 5 countries as part of the World Bank's WorLD program. WorLD equips underprivileged schools with hardware, software and provides teacher training/ support to bring school children into a global internet learning network.

Third Round

Country/ Program	Grant Name	Amount in USD	Grant type P=Project C=Capacity building	Grant objective
<b>EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC REGION</b>				
Cambodia	Basic Education in Reconciliation Areas	1,620,500	P	To promote the access of children to basic education in two provinces that used to be under Khmer Rouge control, replicate and strengthen capacity in leadership and decentralized educational management at the provincial level.
China	Empowering the Poor Women in the Western Region with Knowledge and Opportunity	950,000	P	To reach and empower a vulnerable group of women who are poor, unemployed/ laid-off and migrants in Ganzu and Shaanxi provinces of western China through training for business development and employment and through grants for business start-ups.
Philippines	Improving Micro-finance Access for Barangay and Town-based Microenterprise Development	808,460	P	To enhance access of micro-enterprises to microfinance facilities through establishment of a revolving loan fund for augmenting business capital, creating municipal-level and rural business assistance centers and pilot testing of two new credit delivery approaches.
Philippines	Upscaling Urban Poor Community Renewal Scheme	1,964,500	P	To demonstrate on-site community upgrading arrangements in 5 slum project sites to serve as lessons in scaling up urban poor community renewal.
<b>AFRICA REGION</b>				
Central African Republic	Reinforcing CAR's HIV/AIDS Strategy in Communities	630,000	P	To finance activities in the fight against HIV/AIDS in local communities by reinforcing a range of ongoing interventions.
Chad	Small Cotton Farmers Association Grant	837,780	C	To ensure grassroots associations to become well-informed, well-organized, accountable, corruption-free and sustainable organizations.
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN REGION</b>				
Colombia	Integration of Internal Refugees into Regular Social Safety net and Labor Markets	2,825,075	C	To integrate a network of city-based partnerships between government and NGOs for the provision of basic social services needed by the internally displaced people during fiscal adjustment.
<b>EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA REGION</b>				
Bulgaria	Building Social Capital in Small Disadvantaged Communities	370,000	P	To improve welfare among the poorest communities by implementing small pilot community-based and community-designed programs.

Annex 1: JSDF Grants Approved in Fiscal 2001, continued

Fourth Round

Country/ Program	Grant Name	Amount in USD	Grant type P=Project C=Capacity building	Grant objective
<b>EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC REGION</b>				
Indonesia	Marginal Fishing Community Development Pilot	1,610,000	P	Development and support of different participatory and development management pilots in very poor coastal fishing communities by (i) providing an open-menu, community managed block grants; (ii) TA to NGOs for technology and marketing support and coastal property rights study.
<b>SOUTH ASIA REGION</b>				
India	Capacity Building of NGOs in India for Post-disaster Recovery through Community Participation	805,500	C	Build capacity of NGOs to provide medium term emergency and relief aid and to assist victims in regaining their homes, livelihoods and community facilities by (i) forming partnerships with the Government and international NGOs; (ii) devolution of funds to NGOs; (iii) setting up adequate controls; and (iv) community-based works programs.
Sri Lanka	Legal Aid Services to Poor Women	282,000	C	Provision of legal services to poor women by access to legal representation and consultation, public education program, training of judges and court personnel in gender sensitivity and establishment of monitoring system.
<b>MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA REGION</b>				
Jordan	Legal Aid for Poor Women	191,000	C	Provision of legal services to poor women by access to legal representation and consultation, public education program, training of judges and court personnel in gender sensitivity and establishment of monitoring system.
Yemen	Promoting Gender Equity	383,435	P	Mitigation of barriers to development of women and their participation, especially the poorest through socialization, promotion of a civil society based movement against gender violence and sensitization of state institutions about violence against women.



Resource Mobilization and Cofinancing  
Trust Fund Operations  
Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF)  
1818 H Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20433  
USA

Fax: (202) 477-7019

E-mail: [jsdf@worldbank.org](mailto:jsdf@worldbank.org)

Web site: <http://worldbank.org/rmc/jsdf>