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JSDF

Japan Social Development Fund ANNUAL REPORT FISCAL 2014



Government of Japan



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Front cover: Music Against Violence with El Salvador's Don Bosco Youth Symphony Orchestra funded by the JSDF grant Addressing Youth Violence Through Cultural and Music Learning in El Salvador. This JSDF grant developed an innovative approach for crime prevention and youth social integration by using participative cultural and musical learning and networking activities in marginal areas in El Salvador.

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MESSAGE FROM **JAEHYANG SO**

DIRECTOR, DEVELOPMENT FINANCE, TRUST FUNDS AND PARTNERSHIPS



2014 was an exceptional year of achievement for the Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF). With the Fund's primary goal of empowering the powerless, improving livelihoods for the poor, re-integrating the marginalized, and bringing hope to the most vulnerable, the projects and programs supported by the JSDF are at the forefront of the WBG's partnerships to realize the vision of ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity.

In fiscal 2014 99 active grants were implemented in the **JSDF portfolio**, amounting to \$244 million. By the end of the year, the JSDF had disbursed over half of this expenditure. Meanwhile, the JSDF approved 12 new grants in fiscal 2014: 6 Regular Program grants and 6 Seed Program grants.

Of the 99 active grants, 89 received Implementation Status Report (ISR) and Grant Reporting and Monitoring (GRM) ratings of *Moderately Satisfactory* (MS) or *Satisfactory* (S), representing 90 percent of the portfolio. This percentage surpasses last year's 88 percent rating, and represents the second year in a row with a percentage increase in MS or S ratings.

The dynamic **JSDF Dialogue Series** continued in fiscal 2014. This initiative connects stakeholders and the Japanese public with project beneficiaries to share good practices and understanding of the JSDF and how it works.

This year's dialogues featured two important sessions on JSDF projects: "Enhancing Community-Driven Legal Aid Services" in Jordan and "Making Globalization Work for the Rural Poor" in India. The first session discussed how, by building the capacity of Jordan's Justice Center for Legal Aid, the project is delivering legal aid services to over 15,000 new beneficiaries.

The second session described how the "Making Globalization Work for the Poor" project is expanding the livelihoods of India's rural artisans in the cultural markets and related sectors. This support strengthens local artisan communities' capacity to manage their own economic activity competitively.

The JSDF's collaboration with the **Global Development Network (GDN)** also continued in fiscal 2014 and this year, the JSDF and the GDN announced the extension of their cooperation for another three years (FY15–17). Through the partnership, the JSDF furnishes additional funding to nongovernmental organization (NGO) winners of the *Most Innovative Development Project (MIDP)*, or to runners-up.

At this year's *Annual Global Development Awards and Medals Competition* in Ghana—whose theme was “Structural Transformation in Africa and Beyond”—the three top winners were *Science of Life Studies (SOLS) 24/7 Cambodia* for their “Equal Opportunities for Education” project; *All-Kenya*, which received second prize for their project “Use Solar, Save Lives”; and *Deepak Foundation, India*, for an innovative technology project, “Asha Kiran,” which developed a mobile android application to reduce maternal mortality among poor women.

The first two winners have been asked to submit a proposal for \$200,000, which will be financed out of the JSDF.

The JSDF values the importance of making **donor visibility** a part of its overall program, and has strengthened its efforts to make project beneficiaries aware of Japan's financial contributions. Activities to support donor visibility have included disseminating a communications tool kit and displaying JSDF logos in project areas and on project materials. The JSDF has also invited Japanese officials to visit project sites.

This past year saw the completion of an **Independent Assessment** of the overall value of the JSDF program. Among its findings, the study concluded that JSDF grants focused on poverty reduction and livelihood support on an individual project basis. The review found that JSDF grants are “aligned at the country level with World Bank strategies and priorities along with national development plans, and are also in line with the Priority Policy for International Cooperation of the Government of Japan.”

Finally, the JSDF has shown its innovative spirit across other varied platforms. For example, the **Djibouti Strategy Note** will leverage JSDF resources to deliver services in a capacity-constrained setting; the opening of support to **Myanmar** through a community-driven development (CDD) project that aids the country's poorest; and a project in **Liberia** that addresses the social and psychological devastation of the Ebola outbreak.

Again, the World Bank and its client countries thank the Government of Japan for its confidence and support in fiscal 2014, and look forward to the future, working together to meet the Bank's twin goals of poverty alleviation and shared prosperity.



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ACRONYMS

AFR	Africa Region	IMF	International Monetary Fund
ARTF	Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund	ISR	Implementation Status Report
CDD	Community-driven Development	JCLA	Justice Center for Legal Aid Jordan
CEO	Chief Executive Officer	JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
CIG	Community Interest Group	JSDF	Japan Social Development Fund
CLBRC	Community Learning Business Resource Centers	LAC	Legal Aid Center
CLC	Community Learning Center	LCR	Latin America and Caribbean Region
CMAM	Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition	MIDP	Most Innovative Development Project
CPS	Country Partnership Strategy	MNA	Middle East and North Africa Region
CTPH	Conservation through Public Health	MoF	Ministry of Finance
CSO	Civil Society Organization	MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
DFi	Development Finance	MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
DFPTF	Trust Funds and Partnerships Department	NGO	Non-governmental Organization
EAP	East Asia and Pacific Region	ORD	Outstanding Research on Development
ECA	Europe and Central Asia Region	PHRD	Policy and Human Resources Development
FY	Fiscal Year	RETF	Recipient-Executed Trust Fund
GDN	Global Development Network	RSR	Rapid Social Response Program
GFRP	Global Food Crisis Response Program	SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
GoJ	Government of Japan	SAR	South Asia Region
GRM	Grant Reporting and Monitoring	SEWA	Self-Employed Women's Association
HEW	Health Extension Worker	SMS	SEWA Manager ni School
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	TDLC	Tokyo Development Learning Center
IDA	International Development Association	TICAD	Tokyo International Conference for African Development
IE	Impact Evaluation	TTL	Task Team Leader
INN	Impulse NGO Network	VFF	Vulnerability Financing Facility
		WBG	World Bank Group

CHAPTER 1

JSDF PROGRAM AND PURPOSE

The Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF) was established in 2000 as a collaboration between the Government of Japan (GoJ) and the World Bank to address the Asian financial crisis of the late 1990s. The partners conceived the fund as a grant mechanism to provide assistance to vulnerable groups affected by the crisis.



Feeding of malnourished children under the JSDF Community Nutrition Project in Benin

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in developing countries. The JSDF grants must meet certain criteria (box 1) and may finance (a) projects supporting improved service delivery, especially innovative approaches that can be scaled up through Bank Operations and inform

The Bank and Japan later expanded the program to support innovative activities that helped the most disadvantaged groups in eligible countries. These include all low-income and lower-middle-income countries defined by the 2014 *World Development Indicators*. Under the Regular Program, these countries can receive JSDF grants of up to \$3 million.

The JSDF program provides grants to support community-driven development and poverty reduction projects that empower the poorest and most vulnerable groups not reached by other programs, to improve their lives through direct benefits.

A unique and valued feature of the JSDF program is that it provides a platform for cooperation with local governments,

Hope for the hopeless

Voice for the voiceless

A future for the most vulnerable

Government policies; or (b) capacity-building grants that target local governments and communities, NGOs, or CSOs. The Fund targets relatively small-scale pilot interventions of up to \$3 million in overall value. JSDF projects have addressed multiple themes, ranging from empowering women victims of violence to programs to mitigate the effects of the global economic crisis on at-risk youth.

Unlike most Bank-financed projects, which central governments execute, JSDF grants are launched by NGOs/CSOs, local governments, and community associations. This model creates a platform for cooperation with NGOs and other local stakeholders in the development process.

The Trust Funds and Partnerships Department (DFPTF) within the World Bank's Development Finance Vice Presidency (DFI) administers the JSDF.

GETTING TO KNOW THE JSDF

The Government of Japan, through the JSDF Program, has been a pioneer in advancing new and innovative mechanisms to end extreme poverty and promote shared prosperity.

The JSDF program provides essential resources—especially for vulnerable and marginalized groups that make-up the bottom 40 percent—respond to emerging issues impacting the poorest countries. These issues include the global financial crisis, food shortages caused by disaster or conflict, epidemics, and people and communities falling into abject poverty in fragile and conflict-affected states.

JSDF PROGRAM AREAS

The JSDF program makes grants available to recipient countries in the following areas:

- **Regular Program Grants** finance activities that offer direct benefits to the disadvantaged. Two types of grants exist under this group: (a) *Project Grants* for innovative programs that deliver quick results targeted at poor and under-served groups not reached by mainstream programs; or (b) *Capacity Building Grants* to empower and strengthen local communities, NGOs, and stakeholders by engaging the target groups in their development through learning and doing.
- **Special Program Grants** finance project and capacity building grants that respond to catastrophic natural disasters or post-conflict needs. For example, the Afghanistan Special Program, initiated in 2001, supports the country's reconstruction through social services and -productive infrastructure projects that promote community-managed execution and community governance. Two other special programs responded to catastrophic events: (a) the Post-Tsunami Program supported recovery measures following the 2004 South Asian/ Indian Ocean tsunami; and (b) the Pakistan Earthquake Program supported the rehabilitation and revitalization of areas in Pakistan affected by the 2005 earthquake.

Box 1 Funding Criteria for JSDF Grant Proposals

Target and respond to the needy, providing direct benefits to poor, vulnerable, and disadvantaged groups with rapid results for improved livelihood.

Support community-driven development by empowering the poor at the local level to participate in society and government and affect their development through learning-by-doing.

Build capacity by helping communities and their associations to participate in decisions that affect their lives, as well as strengthen the capacity of their local governments and local NGOs/CSOs to provide services.

Pilot alternative innovative approaches or partnerships with NGOs/CSOs, community associations, or local governments as implementing agencies to target groups not reached by other programs.

Reflect a participatory design and consultation process with the targeted beneficiaries who endorse the grant inputs.

Use participatory monitoring and evaluation to help beneficiaries address their vulnerabilities and ensure ownership and sustainability.

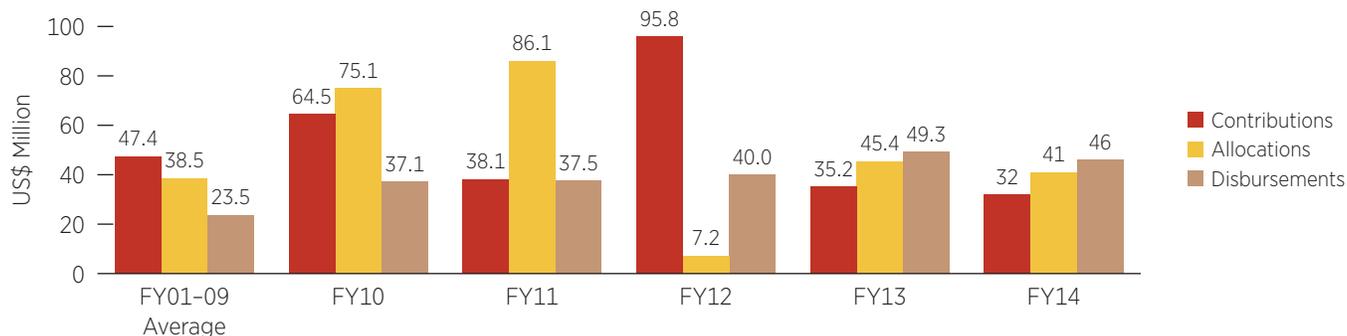
- **The Emergency Window** was created in 2010 to respond to the food, fuel, and global financial crises. This window offers project and capacity-building grants that protect the poorest and those driven into extreme poverty by the global economic crisis. The Emergency Window works in collaboration with two of the World Bank's vulnerability programs: (a) the Global Food Crisis Response Program (GFRP), which finances a mix of rapid food and agriculture related assistance; and (b) the Rapid Social Response Program (RSR), which supports immediate interventions in safety nets, labor markets, and access to basic services. The Emergency Window was closed in June 2012. In addition, the JSDF provides **Seed Fund Grants** of up to \$50,000 to help World Bank task team leaders (TTLs) design proposals through consultations with stakeholders and beneficiaries. This process helps TTLs ensure ownership and responsiveness to the real needs of the target beneficiaries. In fiscal 2014, the JSDF approved funding for six seed grants.
- Since fiscal 2010, the JSDF has collaborated with the **Global Development Network** (GDN) to seek out innovative projects that target marginalized and disadvantaged groups and that have the potential for scaling-up. Awards for these projects are handed out at the annual Global Development Awards and Medals Competition, where the JSDF offers additional JSDF grants.

JSDF PROGRAM FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS, ALLOCATIONS, AND DISBURSEMENTS

Cumulative contributions to end of FY2014 amounted to \$693 million, of which, \$266 million (38 percent) was contributed during the last five years. Contributions in FY2014 amounted to \$32 million. Cumulative allocations amounted to \$601 million, and cumulative disbursements totaled \$421 million (70 percent of allocations). During FY10-14 grants amounting to about \$255 million were approved under the program, of which \$41 million (or 16 percent) was approved in FY2014. Disbursements during FY10-14 amounted to \$210 million, of which \$46 million (or 22 percent) was disbursed in FY2014 (see details in Figure 1).



Figure 1
Contributions, Allocations, and Disbursements (US\$ million)



Source: JSDF Unit, DFPTF

In fiscal 2014 (June 30), 99 grants amounting to over \$244 million were under implementation, of which \$126 million had been disbursed. This represented 52 percent of the total portfolio amount (for details, refer to Table 1).

The Africa Region (AFR) has the highest number of grants (30), followed by Latin America and the Caribbean (LCR) with 25 grants; East Asia and Pacific (EAP) with 14; Middle East and North Africa (MNA) with 13; South Asia (SAR) with 10 grants; and Europe and Central Asia (ECA) with 7 grants.

After 14 years of operation, the Government of Japan has now contributed \$693 million to the program and approved \$601 million of support for more than 300 social development programs and projects around the world.



Table 1
Active grants by region and amounts

Region	Number of grants	Total grant amount \$US million	Total grant amount disbursed, \$US million	% of grants disbursed
AFR	30	71	37	52%
EAP	14	33	16	48%
ECA	7	14	7	50%
LCR	25	46	18	39%
MNA	13	34	13	38%
SAR	10	46	35	76%
TOTAL	99	244	126	52%

In dollars, AFR holds the highest amount in grants, \$71 million, followed by LCR and SAR with \$46 million each, and MNA is third with \$34 million. The average grant amount is about \$2.5 million.

During fiscal 2014, 20 grants closed. Another 18 grants are expected to close by the end of the calendar year 2014.

Compared to fiscal 2013, the number of grants under implementation has decreased (see Chapter 2). This reduction in the number of active grants is due mainly to the number of older projects that are fully implemented and subsequently closed.

PROGRAM FOCUS

The JSDF approved 12 new grants in fiscal 2014—6 Regular Program grants and 6 Seed Program grants. In addition, the JSDF pipeline includes 17 grants approved under the **Tokyo International Conference for African Development (TICAD)**. See chapter 2 for more detail about TICAD and other grants approved in fiscal 2014. See table 2 for a listing of all approved JSDF grants by type during fiscal 2010–2014.

This year, the JSDF expanded its outreach and knowledge dissemination priorities, including continuation of the **JSDF Dialogue Series** (see chapter 4), and the long-awaited launching of a new book on **India's female-empowerment SEWA program**.

In fiscal 2014, the JSDF also held a **Partners' Workshop in Cartagena, Colombia** that discussed the subject of gaps in legal aid and justice for poor populations.

Finally, during the fiscal year, the JSDF engaged in several promising new initiatives, including:

How the JSDF works

The JSDF Program exists to fund activities that support community-driven development and poverty reduction programs that enhance productivity, increase access to social and community services and infrastructure, and improve the living conditions of poor and vulnerable groups. The JSDF finances (a) projects supporting improved service delivery, especially innovative new approaches that can be scaled up; or (b) capacity-building grants that target local governments and communities, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), or civil society organizations (CSOs).

A **Djibouti Strategy Note** devises a plan to leverage JSDF support for the Country Partnership Strategy (CPS). Djibouti suffers from serious governance deficiencies at every level; the CPS intends to increase shared prosperity and reduce poverty through governance, inclusion, jobs, and growth. The JSDF will work to deliver grant funding for the greatest impact in a capacity-poor environment.

JSDF support for the **Myanmar National Community-driven Development Project**. After 60 years of conflict and authoritarian rule, Myanmar is now trying to move towards peace, democracy, and market-friendly reforms. The JSDF will help Myanmar make this transformation by directing \$15 million in aid to the country's poorest and most vulnerable groups through the CDD project in three townships.



Table 2
Total JSDF grants approved by types FY10–14

Grant type	FY10		FY11		FY12		FY13		FY14	
	Number	US\$ million	Number	US\$ million	Number	US\$ million	Number	US\$ million	Number	US\$ million
Regular Program										
Project and Capacity Building Grants	25	58.85	20	48.05	16	43.19	5	14.20	6	18.00
Special Program										
Afghanistan	1	17.65	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Post-Tsunami	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan Earthquake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Emergency Window	10	30.40	3	6.81	4	14.00	8	21.78	-	-
Other Grants										
Seed Fund	10	0.49	11	0.53	14	0.66	5	0.23	6	0.30
Sustainability Fund	1	0.10	1	0.10	0	0	-	-	-	-
Supplemental Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GDN	-	-	1	0.46	1	0.23	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	47	107.49	36	55.96	35	58.08	18	36.21	12	18.30

The JSDF will also fund a project that combats the grim social and psychological effects of West Africa's Ebola epidemic: the **Supporting Psychosocial Health and Resilience in Liberia Project**. This project will train new cadres of counselors, social workers, and health volunteers to respond to the mental and social effects of the virus. It will also build long-term psychosocial health and resilience and medical intervention at the community and individual level. The project will cover 300 communities in Margibi and Montserrado counties, benefitting nearly 19,000 beneficiaries.

The JSDF program remains the most flexible and appropriate instrument to align trust funds with the Bank's global strategic agenda and with country strategies. It is piloting innovative, holistic, and participatory approaches to achieving sustainable outcomes that can also be scaled up.

Chapter 2 presents more detail on these and other JSDF activities during fiscal 2014.

CHAPTER 2

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES IN FISCAL 2014

OVERVIEW

Fiscal 2014 saw a total of 107 Recipient-Executed grants in the JSDF Portfolio. These grants included 87 Regular Program grants, 4 Special Program grants (1 Post-tsunami grant and 3 grants in the Afghanistan Special Program), and 16 Emergency Window grants.

Compared to fiscal 2013, the number of grants under implementation decreased by almost 11 percent. This reduction in the number of active grants is because a number of older projects are now fully implemented and closed.

Table 3 shows grant distribution in the portfolio by status and program type as of end-June 2014.

Table 3
Composition of the JSDF portfolio of recipient-executed grants—June 2014

Status, end-June 2014	Regular Program	Special Program			Emergency Window	TOTAL
		Post-Tsunami	Pakistan Earthquake	Afghanistan		
Closed in FY14	16	1	-	1	2	20
Active	64	0	-	1	14	79
Pending activation	7	0	-	1	0	8
TOTAL	87	1	0	3	16	107

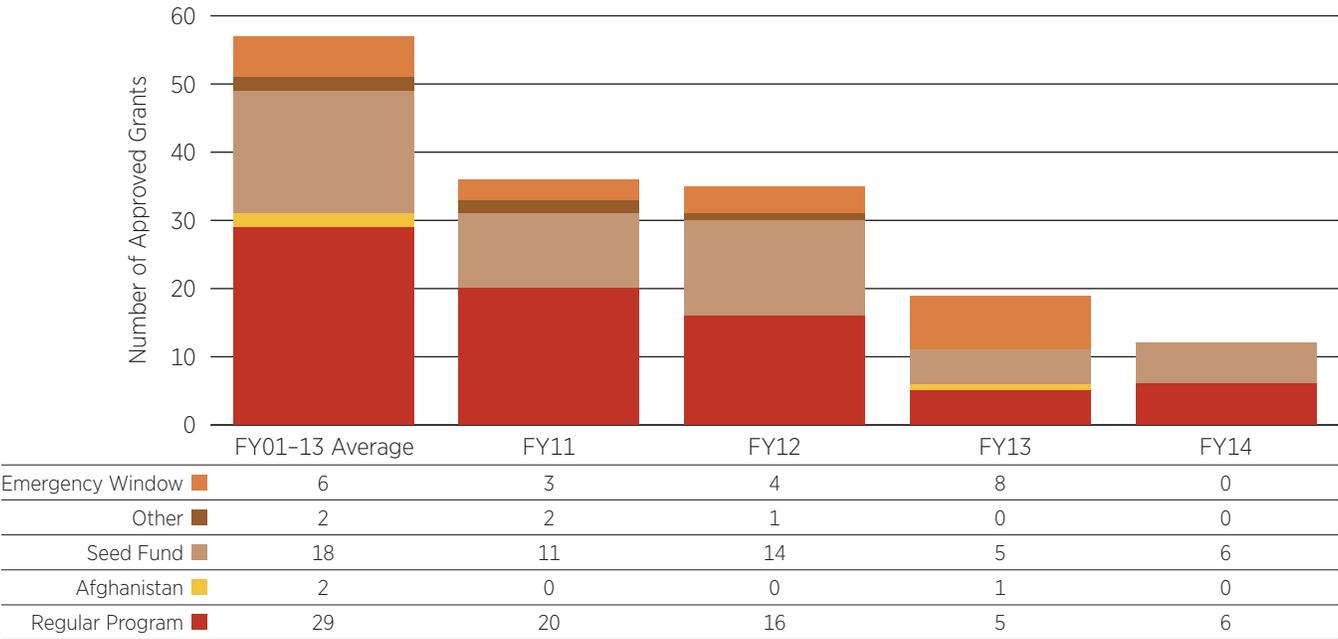
APPROVED GRANTS IN FISCAL 2014

Twelve new grants were approved in fiscal 2014: six Regular Program grants and six Seed Program grants for a total amount of \$18.3 million (see below). No grant was approved under the Emergency Window, which has been phased out.

This number is a drop from the previous year’s approval of 19 grants. The smaller number of approvals is a result of a lengthy approval process within the small Recipient-Executed Trust Fund (RETF) grants framework and the rolling basis approval policy.

Figure 2 details all grant approvals from fiscal 2001-2013, and for fiscal 2014 by type and fiscal year.

Figure 2
Approved Grants by Fiscal Year and Grant Type



REGULAR PROGRAM

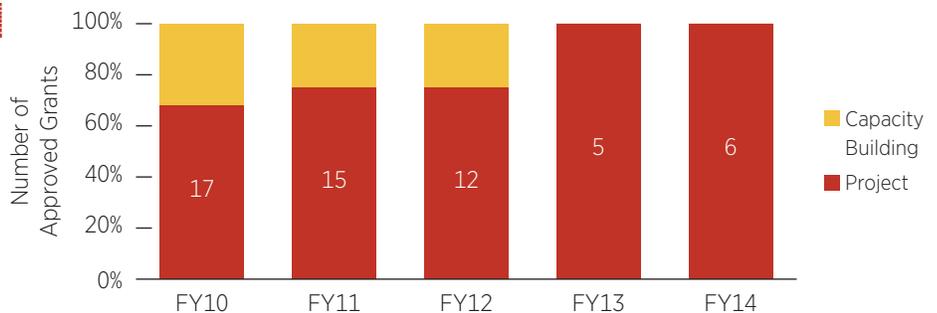
The Regular Program added six new grant approvals for fiscal 2014: two in AFR, two in SAR, one in LCR, and one in EAP, for a total of \$17.99 million. Table 4 lists the names, countries, and sectors of these projects.

Table 4
New Regular Program Proposals Approved in Fiscal 2014 (\$US million)

Trust Fund	Grant Name	Country	Region	Type	Sector	Activation Date	Closing Date	Total Grant Amount
TF015780	Pro-Poor Urban Regeneration Pilot Project	Nepal	SAR	Project	Other Social Services	2/14/14	9/30/17	3.00
TF016495	Sustainable Livelihoods for Returnees and Host Communities in the Senegal River Valley Project	Mauritania	AFR	Project	Agriculture, Fishing & Forestry	6/3/14	2/18/18	3.00
TF017344	Ghana: Support Rural Income Generation of the Poorest in the Upper East Region	Ghana	AFR	Project	Agro-Industry	9/4/14	8/18/18	3.00
TF017353	Developing Artisanal Livelihoods in Rural Pakistan 'RANG'	Pakistan	SAR	Project	Other Social Services	6/2/14	5/21/18	3.00
TF017709	Pilot to Improve the Development and Nutrition of Young Children in Poor Rural Areas	Guatemala	LCR	Project	Other Social Services	Pending	7/14/18	3.00
TF017708	Community Driven Nutrition Improvement Project	Timor-Leste	EAP	Project	Health, Nutrition, Population	9/3/14	8/31/17	3.00
TOTAL								18.00

In fiscal 2014, all Regular Program Grants approved were project grants. This follows a trend of the past few years of fewer Capacity Building Grants and more Project Grants. Figure 3 shows this downward trend in the number of capacity-building grants over the last five years.

Figure 3
Regular Program Grants by type and percentages, FY10–14

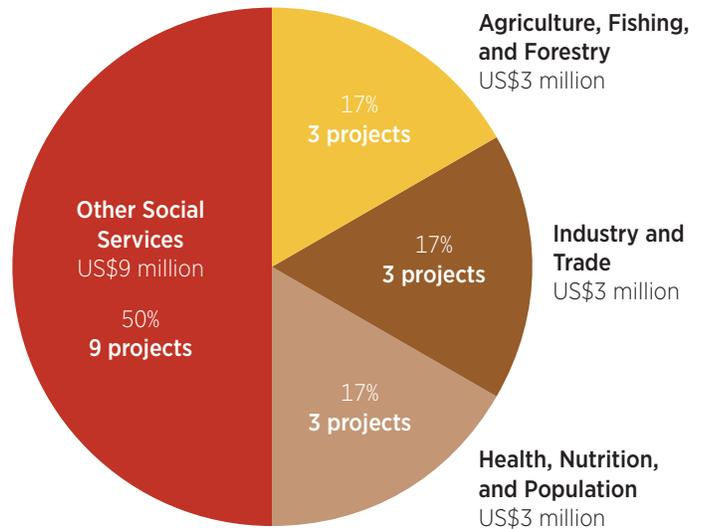


Sectors

JSDF projects support all sectors of the economy, especially where activities directly have an effect on the lives of poor and vulnerable groups.

In fiscal 2014, almost 70 percent of approved grants supported Health, Nutrition & Population and Other Social Services. Equally divided were projects in two other sectors: (a) Agricultural, Fishing & Forestry and (b) Industry and Trade. Figure 4 depicts the distribution by sector of approved grants for fiscal 2014.

Figure 4
Sectoral Distribution of Approved Grants in Fiscal 2014, US\$ Million



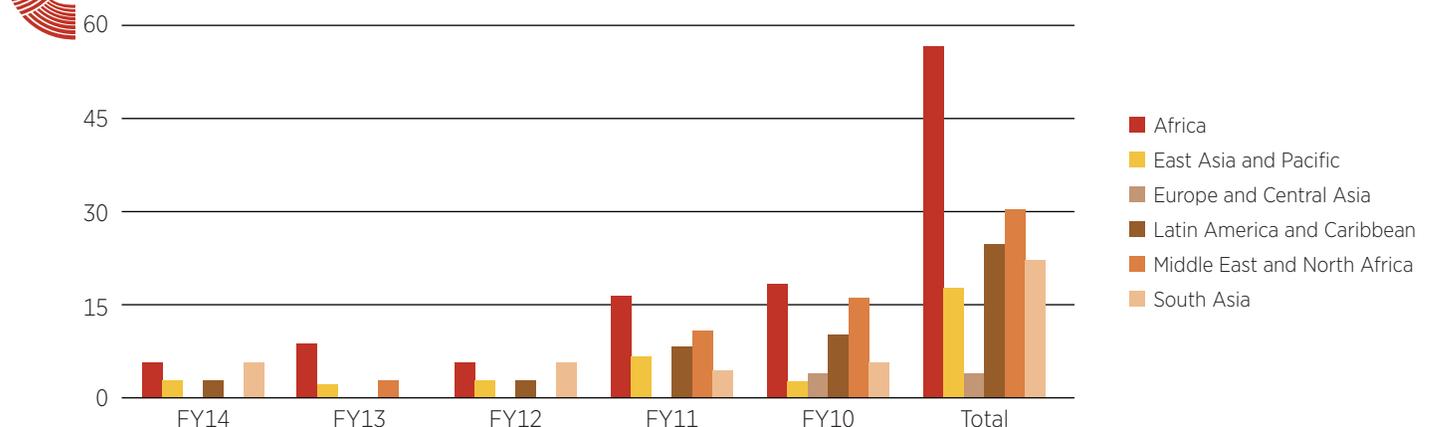
REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR PROGRAM GRANTS

By region, AFR leads the other regions significantly in total approved grants over the period fiscal 2010–14 (\$56.5 million), followed by LCR, MNA, EAP, SAR, and ECA.

But in fiscal 2014, SAR was even with AFR, each receiving two Regular Program Grants, amounting to \$6 million. The LCR and EAP regions followed with one Regular Program grant for \$3 million each.

Figure 5 and the accompanying table present the regional distribution and dollar amounts of Regular Program approved grants from fiscal 2010 to 2014.

Figure 5
Regional distribution of Regular Program Grants by FY of approval (\$US millions)



SEED FUND GRANTS

Any sustainable and successful project relies on grassroots consultation. The JSDF provides seed funds for task teams to conduct extensive public consultation with target communities. World Bank TTLs may receive up to \$50,000 to design a proposal that draws on consultations with stakeholders and beneficiaries. This approach promotes ownership and responds to real needs.

A task team that receives seed funding must deliver a well-developed JSDF grant proposal within 12 months of the approval of the seed funds. The grants may finance consultant services and incremental Bank staff travel and subsistence. The TTL submits an interim progress report within six months of grant approval.

Seed funding increased slightly in fiscal 2014, with 6 grants in fiscal 2014 amounting to \$295,850 (see table 5), over 5 grants in fiscal 2013 amounting to \$230,000. However, this is still less than previous years, especially fiscal 2012, when the JSDF funded 14 grants totaling over \$660,207. Table 5 lists the six Seed Fund Grants approved in fiscal 2014.

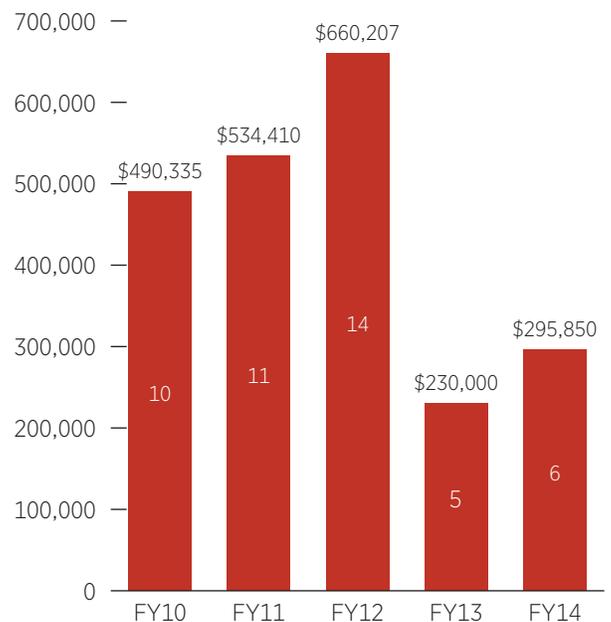
With JSDF Concept Notes now being accepted on a rolling basis, seed funding of proposals will likely grow, strengthening the participatory process.

Figure 6 shows the volume and value of Seed Fund Grants between fiscal 2010-2014.

Table 5
Seed Fund Grants Approved in FY14

Country	Grant Title	Grant Amount (in US\$)
Liberia	Community-based Mental Health Intervention	\$36,650
Congo	Entrepreneurship Skills for Escaping Poverty	\$50,000
Djibouti	Seed funding for Djibouti: Piloting Models of Livelihood Opportunities	\$49,300
Morocco	Piloting Legal Aid services to the Rural and Urban Poor	\$50,000
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Empowerment of Socio-Economic Associations in LRA-affected Areas of Eastern DRC and Support to Peace Consolidation in the Pool Department in RoC	\$59,900
South Sudan	Economic Empowerment of Ex-Combatants and Community Youth in South Sudan	\$50,000

Figure 6
Number and US\$ amount of Seed Fund Grants FY10-14



TOKYO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT (TICAD)

The Action Plan of the Fifth Phase of TICAD (2013–2017), which took place in Tokyo on June 1–3, 2013, is under implementation. At that meeting, Japan, through its Prime Minister, Shinzo Abe, pledged a \$32 billion package to support infrastructure development and boost economic growth in Africa. The status of TICAD IV and V activities under the JSDF program are outlined below.

TICAD IV

Total grants under implementation in the FY14 portfolio amounted to \$39.7 million. Implementation encountered some initial delays, and current disbursement is relatively low at 51 percent. This slow pace can be attributed to the newness of the program as well as implementation capacity constraints. Disbursements are expected to increase after the planned project restructuring, improved management, and resolution of most implementation startup delays.

TICAD V

Under TICAD V's Special Allocation for Africa, Japan pledged \$70 million to support Africa growth initiatives through the JSDF (\$20 million for Global Health and \$10 million for Job Training in Conflict-Affected Countries); and PHRD (\$40 million for Energy and Agriculture).

Under the JSDF program, three Seed Fund Grants for Democratic Republic of Congo, the Republic of Congo, and South Sudan which are supporting the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration of Ex-combatants have been approved. Proposal Concept Notes for each of these activities are at various stages of preparation. Under the Scaling-up Nutrition Window, Seed Fund Grants are under preparation for Burundi, Ethiopia, Senegal, Mozambique and Togo, after which proposal concept note preparation process will begin.

Box 2 TICAD: Promoting African Ownership

The Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) has historically been held every five years in Tokyo, Japan, with the objective “to promote high-level policy dialogue between African leaders and development partners”. Going forward, TICAD will be held every three years starting with the TICAD VI Conference, which would continue to be hosted by an African country. Japan is a co-host of these conferences.

TICAD has been an evolving element in Japan's long-term commitment to fostering peace and stability in Africa through collaborative partnerships. To do this, Japan has stressed the importance of “Africa's ownership” of its development as well as of the “partnership” between Africa and the international community. The series has included: TICAD I (1993); TICAD II (1998); TICAD III (2003); TICAD IV (2008), and TICAD V (2013).

COLLABORATION BETWEEN JSDF AND THE GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT NETWORK

In 2010, Japan's Ministry of Finance launched a five-year partnership between the World Bank and the Global Development Network Collaboration (GDN). Japan saw the partnership as a way to add JSDF funding to winners of the Most Innovative Development Project (MIDP), or to runners-up who met certain criteria to scale up their projects.

The MIDP award, along with the Japanese Award for Outstanding Research on Development (ORD), is part of the *Annual Global Development Awards and Medals Competition*. The Government of Japan finances the MIDP and ORD competition through the Policy and Human Resources Development Fund (PHRD). The PHRD has supported the GDN since 2010 with a total grant amount of \$4.98 million.

MIDP awards winners are NGOs whose early stage projects embody a fresh approach and a high potential for development impact in developing countries. The selection criteria include: innovation, social impact, and the potential for broad application in other countries.

The first prizewinner is eligible to apply for a grant of up to US\$200,000 through the JSDF. Japan would also contribute US\$30,000 to the GDN to supervise activities of the grant recipient NGOs.

GDN CONFERENCE IN GHANA

In June 2014, over 400 participants from 60 countries in the GDN network attended the Annual Global Development Awards and Medals Competition in Accra, Ghana. The GDN organized the conference, whose theme was "Structural Transformation in Africa and Beyond." Finalists of the Japanese Award for the Most Innovative Development Project (MIDP) and for Outstanding Research on Development presented their individual projects.

For the first time this year, the GDN, in cooperation with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, organized an essay competition for African graduate students on "Imagining the Future of Africa 2025." Fifty students won prizes and were invited to Accra to present their essays. Given the successful outcome of this event, next year, the GDN is considering extending it to countries in Latin America and the Middle East.

MIDP Winners

The 2014 winners were:

Science of Life Studies (SOLS) 24/7 Cambodia received first prize of \$30,000 for its “Equal Opportunities for Education” project. The NGO took an innovative, operational approach to behavioral change and focused on youth development. Through the program, SOLS 24/7, GDI Cambodia has provided free holistic education in hard, soft, and social skills to disadvantaged Cambodian youth. The goal is to prepare them for employment through a two-year boarding program. The NGO follows a cross-subsidy model of running subsidized city and provincial centers that teach English and computer skills on a part-time basis at a higher cost. SOLS now has 63 centers in 21 states in Cambodia and has replicated the same model in 4 other countries.

SOLS was followed by *All-Kenya*, which received second prize of \$10,000 for its project “Use Solar, Save Lives.” This model combines youth and women empowerment, livelihood creation, and environmental impact. Use Solar, Save Lives models, designs and distributes solar lanterns (Mwangaboro) to poor communities with limited access to electricity. The program has distributed 40,000 solar lanterns to over 300 women’s groups in Kenya and Malawi, benefitting over 120,000 people.

Third prize (\$5,000) went to *Deepak Foundation, India*, for an innovative technology project, “Asha Kiran.” This project developed a mobile android application aimed at reducing maternal mortality among women below the poverty line. It helps community health workers identify high-risk pregnancies in rural villages and trains village women in health literacy. The NGO has conducted preliminary field trials with 80 pregnant women and 20 accredited social health activists (ASHAs) in Gujarat. The innovative mobile application can make predictions based on documented monitoring reports of the women’s’ health. The application is available in two languages (English and Gujarati).

The JSDF has invited the first two winners to each submit a proposal for \$200,000 to be financed out of the JSDF.

As a matter of note, Mr. Kailash Satyarthi—Executive Director of Bachpan Bachao Andolan, the NGO that received the second MIDP prize in 2011—just won the 2014 Nobel Peace Prize. Bachpan Bachao Andolan works on creating child-friendly villages in Rajasthan, India.

The GDN and the JSDF announced that they have extended their cooperation for another three years, fiscal 2015–2017.

CHAPTER 3

PORTFOLIO PERFORMANCE IN FISCAL 2014

RATING THE PORTFOLIO

The JSDF regularly reviews the portfolio of projects under implementation to assess progress and recipient ownership and commitment. The JSDF also looks for areas that need more stakeholder and Bank attention. Grants, like other investment projects, are rated semi-annually and reported through ISRs and annually through GRMs.

Of the 99 active grants in the fiscal 2014 portfolio, 89 grants (90 percent) were rated Moderately Satisfactory or Satisfactory. Ten grants (10 percent) were rated as Moderately Unsatisfactory, Unsatisfactory, or Highly Unsatisfactory. The performance of JSDF grants in fiscal 2014 is an improvement over the previous year (fiscal 2013), when 88 percent of the active grants had been rated Moderately Satisfactory or Satisfactory.

Of the 99 active grants, 10 risk not achieving their intended development objectives. Those grants rated Moderately Unsatisfactory or less are mostly in AFR (3) and LCR (3). The other four are in MNA (2), EAP (1), and ECA (1) (see table 6). Several of these grants will close in fiscal 2015.

 **Table 6**
Rating of JSDF Regular and Emergency Projects for FY14

	MS or Better	Total Grants	Moderately Satisfactory or Better	Less than Satisfactory
AFR	27	30	90%	10%
EAP	13	14	93%	7%
ECA	6	7	86%	14%
LCR	22	25	88%	12%
MNA	11	13	85%	15%
SAR	10	10	100%	0%
Total	89	99		

Factors Affecting Portfolio Performance

The fiscal 2014 portfolio felt the effects of both internal and external factors and risks. Many of the internal factors are similar to those of International Development Association (IDA)-financed operations, such as:

- quality of the grant design and implementation arrangements
- familiarity with the JSDF policy and guidelines and with the recently updated procedures for small grants
- effectiveness of the monitoring and control mechanisms
- resources (skills and budget) for supervision.

The key external risks include:

- weak financial management and procurement capacity of the implementing agency
- uncertain political and security situations
- weak ownership.

Many risks derive from delegating operational decisions and oversight to unaccredited or unqualified staff. The Bank has begun taking measures to mitigate these performance factors and risks.

PROJECT RESULTS

The following examples, one from each region, reveal how JSDF grants are combating the ravages of extreme poverty and building shared prosperity through innovative livelihood activities.

AFR

Comoros: Emergency Food-security and Unemployment Support through Cash-for-Work

Grant Amount: \$2,366,000

Disbursed Amount: \$2,366,000

Number of Target Beneficiaries: 7,000

Project Type: Emergency

This project is increasing access to short-term employment in food insecure areas in the Comoros. Approximately 10,718 people benefitted from the cash-for-work program and 212 cash-for-work micro-projects have been completed. The end-of-project target is to complete 150 cash-for-work sub-projects, creating 269,861 person-days of employment, benefitting over 10,700 individuals of whom 59.6 percent are women.

The Union government and the regional governments of the three islands, as well as the communities, express extreme satisfaction with both project implementation and project benefits for the population.

This project has also responded to the impacts of the catastrophic floods that devastated the country in early 2012 by quickly providing affected households with cash and by helping to organize communities for cleanup and rehabilitation.

The government has asked for additional financing for the project — a request that, given the strong implementation performance and the continuing need, should be favorably received.

EAP

Vietnam: Intergenerational Deaf Education Outreach Project

Grant Amount: \$2,798,270

Disbursed Amount: \$1,439,620

Number of Target Beneficiaries: 1,550

Project Type: Pilot Project

In Vietnam, the JSDF is piloting a project that helps deaf children integrate into mainstream society. This pilot is being done through an innovative family- and institution-based delivery system that includes screening, family support, and preschool services.

The project has enrolled 200 under-6 deaf children into project intervention programs. Forty-one Family Support Teams have been set up in eight centers/schools in four project sites. Eighty percent of the deaf children enrolled in the intervention programs are ready to enter primary school.

The project has also trained 30 hearing teachers in sign language to teach and communicate with deaf children in school and at home. The teachers work in the Family Support Team and teach deaf children at project sites.



So far, 200 out of a target of 400 preschool deaf children and families have sought screening and family and preschool support from the model program.

The mainstream education system has adopted and replicated the new intervention model for young deaf children. In addition, the Vietnam National Institute of Education Sciences (NIES) and the Ministry of Education and Training (MOET) have supported and engaged with the project, which will strengthen its prospects for success and sustainability.

The government also acknowledges the model's success and has issued regulations to institutionalize the approach and replicate the model countrywide.

Moldova: Community Participation in Post-Conflict Regions

Grant Amount: \$1,950,000

Disbursed Amount: \$1,213,683

Number of Target Beneficiaries: 21,000

Project Type: Capacity Building

The Community Participation in Post-Conflict Regions project is preparing citizens in the conflict-affected regions to participate in their own recovery and development once the conflict is over.

As a first step, the project has organized 60 popular assembly meetings and over 300 focus groups in 23 communities, including 10 communities in conflict regions and 13 communities in Moldova government-controlled territory.

The project has also completed 15 (target 6) vocational centers. These centers are meant to encourage community participation and help rebuild social capital among young people. The centers offer a variety of learning activities such as cooking, secretarial jobs, woodcraft, photography, chess, and wrestling.

Under the school and reconciliation program, the project has organized 3 summer camps, hosting a total of 350 participants from both banks of the Dniester River, to restore trust and establish good relations between people in the post-conflict area. The project also completed 29 infrastructure sub-projects in 23 communities in the post-conflict area, including 11 sub-projects in 9 communities of Transdnistria.

The project has encouraged elements of community-driven development by involving citizens in decision-making. It supports community mobilization activities and participatory consensus, and promotes cooperation between communities formerly affected by civil conflict.

Finally, the project leveraged additional financing for the post-conflict region and helped establish more trust and confidence between communities on the two sides of the Dniester River. It has also strengthened capacity of local administrations to plan and implement infrastructure investment in a participatory manner.



El Salvador: Addressing Youth Violence through Cultural and Music Learning

Grant Amount: \$967,280

Disbursed Amount: \$931,377

Number of Target Beneficiaries: 3,000

Project Type: Pilot Project

This project takes an innovative approach to crime prevention and youth social integration through cultural and musical learning and networking activities in marginal areas of El Salvador.

The project equipped the Youth Orchestra, the Chorus, and the Music Academy with musical instruments; and for more than two years, the project has furnished over 450 youth from underprivileged backgrounds with theoretical and practical music training. Both parents and students are committed to the activities, demonstrated by their regular attendance at classes and practice.

Since its official launch in May of 2013, the Symphonic Orchestra has performed 14 concerts in different settings and for different audiences. The December 2013 Christmas concert attracted more than 3,000 people from poor communities.

The Government of El Salvador has praised the program. The project has also leveraged funds from other international organizations, such as the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the European Union (EU), ensuring its sustainability.

In addition, the project has gained the attention of international musicians—from France, the Netherlands and Guatemala—who have offered master classes to the children and the music teachers. This collaboration has opened the door for discussions with government officials about the importance of creating a Conservatory in the country to enlarge the pool of music professionals.

The impact evaluation study reports that the youth involved in the project show a high level of commitment, which seems to help diminish their gang activity. The violent behavior of the direct beneficiaries has declined to 34 percent (19 points higher than the target of 15 percent).

In addition, the school performance of the direct beneficiaries exceeds that of a control group.

The Symphonic Orchestra





Jordan: Enhancing Community-Driven Legal Aid Services to the Poor

Grant Amount: \$2,606,600

Disbursed Amount: \$850,649

Number of Target Beneficiaries: 14,900

Project Type: Pilot Project

The World Bank and Jordan's Justice Center for Legal Aid (JCLA), which offers legal aid via centers throughout Jordan, have been cooperating to make legal services more comprehensive, systematic, and sustainable. This JSDF-sponsored project supports legal empowerment of the poor and other vulnerable persons by piloting legal aid centers (LACs) throughout the country with a mix of service delivery models.

Through the JSDF grant, JCLA has now opened six new Legal Aid Centers (LACs): two in the north of Jordan (Jerash and Irbid) and four in the south (Maan, Tafelah, Aqaba, and Karak). Another new legal center is planned for the end of the year in the north, in Balqa Governorate. With these new centers, LACs are now spread through almost every governorate of Jordan.

The JCLA has provided legal counseling services to more than 3,400 beneficiaries and legal representation, including in court proceedings, to more than 1,480 beneficiaries. The JCLA is now the single largest provider of legal aid services in Jordan.

So far, the project has brought legal counseling to 3,400 of the 9,500 target beneficiaries. The JCLA provided approximately 1,420 legal counseling sessions and over 10,000 representation services, most related to family law.

The JCLA has also led approximately 300 awareness sessions for nearly 7,000 participants on topics such as labor, sexual harassment, women rights, criminal procedures, drugs, child rights, violence against women, and landlord/tenant law.

The JCLA monitors the performance of its lawyers, receiving monthly reports on individual attorneys. These reports include information on numbers of consultations with beneficiaries, representations, and active cases. Two senior lawyers oversee the quality of staff work.

Coordination meetings are now taking place with international organizations working in the justice sector (EU, USAID, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)). Future consultations will include members of the parliament.

For more on this project, see chapter 4.



Afghanistan: Clustering of Community Development Councils (CCDC) under the National Solidarity Program 2 (NSP2)

Grant Amount: \$9,587,480

Disbursed Amount: \$5,383,424

Number of Target Beneficiaries: About 1,600

Project Type: Special Program

In Afghanistan, the JSDF is clustering Community Development Councils (CDC) in selected provinces to strengthen their capacity, sustainability, and solidarity. The goals are better coordination between Community Development Councils and local authorities; and better links to District Development Assemblies. In this way, the CDCs will support better District Development Plans that improve the quality of life in the project communities.

In fiscal 2014, all 67 CDCs in 6 districts of Balkh, Bamyán and Nangarhar were mobilized, and 105 sub-projects were approved. Out of the 105 approved sub-projects, 91 were completed in fiscal 2014.

The findings from the final monitoring of the JSDF-funded CDCs pilot showed that their capacity to plan and implement larger projects has grown significantly. The cluster CDCs have also aligned themselves more with line ministries at the provincial level, particularly with the Provincial Rural Rehabilitation Department (PRRD) and the Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (DAIL). In addition, women are participating more often in cluster CDC meetings.

By clustering, the CDCs find greater solidarity in handling broader community issues—for example, shared economic development impact through larger infrastructure sub-projects. They also see better synergies among benefiting villages and community members. Of course, the clustering of CDCs is more successful when organized around common interests or common shared resources.

The CDCs are an efficient way to deliver rural infrastructure projects—not only in size of project, but more important in the costs/benefits ratio and thus sustainability of the project. The CDC pilot has allowed the client to incorporate CDC arrangements in its future National Solidarity Program (NSP) delivery mechanism options. It has also enabled the government to include CDCs in its Policy for Improving Governance and Development in Districts and Villages.

CRISIS AND INSECURITY

The fiscal 2014, the JSDF portfolio has also experienced the effects of political crises and insecurity. For instance, the Arab Spring affected the JSDF-financed projects in the MNA portfolio, which had 13 grants at the time. Because of political insecurity, the JSDF closed four projects by the end of 2014.

This year's portfolio also reflects political turmoil in Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Nigeria, Uganda, and Thailand, where political events and security issues have curtailed the implementation of JSDF projects. These effects included the suspension of most project activities; cancellation of projects; project staff turnover; and difficulties in conducting on-site project supervision, resulting in performance and compliance problems.

While the JSDF cannot control these situations, the Secretariat stands ready to work with the affected teams to help resume activities when and wherever possible, and to inform the Japanese government of the difficulties in order to maintain flexibility and continued support for the intended beneficiaries of the project.



CHAPTER 4

KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

The JSDF is committed to making its work transparent, understandable, and useful. Disseminating knowledge to practitioners solidifies and builds on that commitment.

In fiscal 2014, the JSDF renewed this framework through three major activities:

- the continuation of the JSDF Dialogue Series
- a special workshop on Justice and Legal Action for the Poor in Cartagena, Colombia
- the publication of a major book, *Barefoot Technicians and Grassroots CEOs*.

JSDF DIALOGUE SERIES

The JSDF Dialogue Series in Japan is a pioneering initiative to disseminate the results and lessons learned from the implementation of JSDF projects among practitioners, academia, CSOs, NGOs and other Japanese stakeholders. It also provides a better understanding of the JSDF and how it works in practice to Japanese CSOs/NGOs. The series is expanding the Practitioner's Network and brings the JSDF results and lessons learned within the reach of Japanese practitioners and the general public.

The JSDF Dialogue Series takes place in cooperation with the Tokyo Development Learning Center and the Bank Tokyo Office. Two events were held between October 2013 and October 2014, the first on a project in Jordan, the second on a project in India.

Jordan — Making the Law Work for Poor People

On October 30, 2013, the sixth session of the Dialogue Series featured a JSDF grant in Jordan, **“Enhancing Community-Driven Legal Aid Services to the Poor.”** The judiciary bodies and legal services in Jordan are underdeveloped, particularly in services to the poorest communities, despite gradual reforms taking shape. This project, implemented by the Justice Center for Legal Aid and administered by the World Bank, supports legal empowerment of the most vulnerable. The project improves justice sector services based on the priorities of the poor communities, allowing them to participate in project execution and monitoring.

This four-year project is building the capacity of the Justice Center for Legal Aid, the largest legal aid provider in and around Amman, to deliver effective and sustainable legal aid services to over 15,000 beneficiaries. This project will increase accessibility to justice and give hope to the poorest communities.

“The Justice Center for Legal Aid is the brother, the uncle and the father that stood beside me in my time of need. I will never forget what they did to help.” — **PROJECT BENEFICIARY**

India — Globalization at the Rural Level

The 7th event was held on May 28, 2014 to highlight the achievements of the **“Making Globalization Work for the Rural Poor”** project in India.

This session highlighted the challenges and achievements of this project through its key stakeholders. The Making Globalization Work project was developed in direct response to a demand from those rural community members at the bottom of the pyramid—that is, the very poor, vulnerable and landless communities—who depend upon traditional cultural industries for their livelihoods.

This project expanded livelihood opportunities and the share of rural artisans in the market for cultural industries and related sectors in the Indian states of Andhra Pradesh and Bihar, where many Bank-assisted programs already exist.

Although these states rank among the poorest in India, they are known for their rich cultural heritage. By helping poor artisan communities establish or strengthen and manage their cluster-level institutions, the grant set-up mechanisms for decentralized decision-making and resource allocation. This support strengthened local artisan communities’ capacity to manage their own economic activity competitively.

The seminar presented an overview of the project, the innovative aspects of its preparation, planning and execution, and lessons learned and results. The beneficiaries connected via teleconferencing to share their experiences as active members in the planning and execution of the project.

JSDF PARTNERS' WORKSHOP, CARTAGENA, COLOMBIA

Justice and Legal Access for the Poor

The “JSDF Partners Workshop” emerged when the Japan Social Development Fund decided to create a venue for cross learning among the legal aid programs that it has supported in various regions.

Legal aid services are important mechanisms to promote access to justice for poor people. These services ensure that the poor understand the rules that affect them and how to hold the legal system accountable. Legal aid also functions as a “gateway” service, allowing beneficiaries to access other services, such as court proceedings, entitlements, social protection, and benefits.

This year’s workshop took place in Cartagena, Colombia between February 12-14, 2014.

Organized by Colombia’s Ministry of Justice and Law and the World Bank, the meeting asked participants to share experiences on three main themes: (a) tools for understanding justice gaps and legal aid needs; (b) piloting initiatives to provide legal aid services; and (c) methodologies for measuring and evaluating legal aid programs.



JSDF Partners Workshop Cartagena—Colombia February 12-14, 2014

The workshop began with presentations by experts and practitioners, followed by a roundtable for the discussion of specific topics in smaller groups. The workshop's main objective was to share different South-South experiences regarding legal aid programs for populations living in poverty.

The workshop brought together government and civil society institutions working on the provision of legal aid services in Djibouti, Peru, Nigeria, Jordan, Morocco, and Colombia. The country teams were represented by civil society, government, the judicial branch, and others.

Each workshop day was divided into two sessions: after a plenary session, the group broke into various roundtables. The plenaries presented the contexts, details, and the main results of the projects funded by the JSDF as well as other experiences and general topics.

The roundtables helped participants clarify doubts raised during the plenaries and allowed them to share personal experiences.

Day 1 focused on Understanding the Justice Needs of the Poor; Day 2 looked at Innovative Service Delivery Methods; and Day 3 discussed Measuring the Impact of Legal Aid.

RELEASE OF JSDF BOOK

In fiscal 2014, JSDF released a major book titled, *Barefoot Technicians and Grassroots Entrepreneurs*. The book tells the story of India's Self-Employed Women's Association and a unique JSDF-funded program—the Economic Empowerment Project for Women—that is building technical savvy and entrepreneurship among some of India's poorest women. The driving engine is a unique creation of the project, **Community Learning Business Resource Centers (CLBRCs)**.

The book's subtitle suggests the book's theme: *How India's Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) is unleashing technology to spark innovation and enterprise among the rural poor*. The JSDF project is helping ally modern tools with local traditions to teach business principles and technological savvy to poor, sometimes illiterate, women. The results have been profound.

The modalities are being worked out for the book to be launched in FY15.





CHAPTER 5 ADMINISTRATION

The World Bank, as Trustee of the JSDF program, ensures that all grants financed under the Trust Fund align with the program objectives. The TTLs for each JSDF grant submit annual Letters of Representation that confirm eligible expenses under the project and ensure that Audit Reports are current and that accounting deficiencies are addressed.

The World Bank submits an annual report to the Government of Japan, reporting on new grants approved and achievements during the year. The annual reports are available on the JSDF website. The Bank also provides quarterly unaudited financial statements and annual audited financial statements to the Government of Japan.

In addition, reports on closed JSDF grants and grants under implementation are prepared every fiscal year.

OVERSIGHT OF PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

In the course of grant implementation, and as part of fiduciary responsibility, the JSDF Program Management Team carries out oversight missions to ensure that projects are implemented in accordance with the grant objectives. The missions monitor the performance of grant activities and help TTLs address bottlenecks during project implementation.

In fiscal 2014 JSDF teams visited projects in Myanmar, Pakistan, Ghana, Togo, Sierra Leone, Vietnam, Paraguay, Colombia, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras.

The visits (a) checked on progress and issues at project sites, and ensured that projects are implemented in accordance with the goal of targeting the poor; (b) discussed issues with governments, NGOs, beneficiaries, and implementing agencies; and (c) reviewed the portfolio and program objectives with the Embassies of Japan.

The missions give program management a “spot check” sense of how grant activities are being implemented. The visits alert task teams to issues that may jeopardize grant activities or that pose reputational risks for the Bank and the donor. They also help identify good practice projects with results and lessons that can be shared with other practitioners.

Following are three examples of oversight missions from fiscal 2014.

Mission to Pakistan

“RANG”

A JSDF team visited Pakistan in June 2014 to launch a new JSDF project that supports artisan communities (RANG) and assess the results of a recently closed JSDF project that supported small farmers in the Thatta region.

The JSDF signed the grant agreement for the RANG project early in May 2014. The project intends to improve the livelihood opportunities for rural artisans and improve living conditions for weavers and embroiderers (especially women and girls) and their families in targeted communities in Punjab and Sindh. The grant recipient NGO is Indus Heritage Trust (IHT), which is dedicated to the preservation and promotion of Pakistan’s rich arts, crafts, and culture.

The mission visited Bahawalpur, Punjab, a city located 500 km south of Islamabad, where the project will begin implementation. The IHT has established a strategic partnership with the National Rural Support Programme (NRSP), one of the many NGOs that will take part in project implementation.

The Bank team, with the IHT and the NRSP, met with two artisanal groups from two villages, Hakra and Kot Dad Ghulu. The mission also met with a group of 30 women from the two villages who have been working on embroidery for many years. They showed samples of their work and discussed current livelihood conditions and the various challenges they face due to high dependency on middlemen in the area.

The project will help them identify sources for inputs as well as markets for selling the products. In the long run, the project will seek to ensure that the women get a fair return on their labor. The women were very happy about the upcoming project and the prospect of getting a fair price for their labor; they showed eagerness to start working quickly with the IHT and the NRSP.

The mission subsequently met with two Social Enterprise Groups—Khadian and Suzankar. Khadian, which has handloom facilities, has trained weavers in pure cotton cloth. Suzankar is the embellishment arm of the business. The groups manage and train artisanal women from villages, and they have a local designer who trains women, establishing a strict quality control. These groups sell their products in two local shops in downtown Bahawalpur.

The JSDF project will address the entire value chain to help artisanal women improve their living conditions. The IHT informed the Bank mission that it has hired a designer to help refine the current designs to make final products that are attractive to both urban and rural markets.

The mission was supposed to travel to Karachi to visit the project sites of the earlier Thatta Coastal Farmers Project. But because of recent attacks at the Karachi airport, the World Bank suspended missions into Karachi and surrounding areas. The mission instead met with the NGO representatives—Country Director, Deputy Country Director of Action Against Hunger—ACF International and their specialists.

Mission to Myanmar

Regional Consultations on Trafficking in Persons

In June 2014, a World Bank mission visited Myanmar to attend the Indo-Myanmar “Regional Consultation on Trafficking in Persons: Scaling of Impulse Case Info Center (ICIC)” and to visit the sites of the Bank Community-driven Development (CDD) Project.

The stakeholders’ consultation was organized by the Impulse NGO Network, India. Impulse receives support from a \$200,000 JSDF grant funded through the Global Development Network (GDN).

Impulse was the second-prize winner of the 2012 award for the Most Innovative Development Project, a competition financed by Japan through the PHRD. The NGO’s prize-winning model seeks to prevent human trafficking and track its victims to restore people to a dignified livelihood. As prizewinners, Impulse was eligible to obtain an initial \$200,000 under the JSDF to scale up the model in Myanmar.



Stakeholder Consultations organized by Impulse NGO Network

The participants in the regional consultation included the National Council of YMCA Myanmar, which is the local counterpart of the Impulse NGO Network, the GDN, the Department of Social Welfare, Myanmar police officials, the Deputy Chief of Mission of the Embassy of India, India’s Former Director General of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), international and local NGOs, International Organization of

Migration (IOM), Hope Foundation, François-Xavier Bagnoud (FXB), Children Fund, World Vision, and several media groups working on the issue of human trafficking.

The \$200,000 JSDF grant is covering a two-year program to adapt and scale up the Impulse model (as implemented in India) in Myanmar. Impulse has identified the YMCA as the key local partner as well as several “service providers”—that is, NGOs that will provide shelter, training, medical support, and traumatic counseling to trafficking victims.

Discussions covered some of the key aspects of combatting human trafficking in Myanmar, including investigation and interview techniques, repatriation of cross-border human trafficking, and support services, rehabilitation, and re-integration of trafficked people.

The stakeholders agreed on an action plan that details responsibilities of the key stakeholders and specifies target dates. Impulse will have to adapt the Impulse model to Myanmar's human trafficking structure and fill gaps in the current Myanmar model.

The mission also visited Impulse's local partner offices and future service providers' sites— YMCA Myanmar and François-Xavier Bagnoud. The Bank mission made suggestions for improving the service providers' systems in anticipation of higher demand from donors and their role in implementing the Impulse Model in Myanmar.

Because the grant implementation period is only two years and falls within the framework of the cooperation between the GDN and the JSDF, it is important that the grant is on track. The mission found that Impulse seems to have the capacity to take on future, larger JSDF grants.

Myanmar has recently begun a triple transition—from an authoritarian military system to democratic governance; from a centrally directed economy to implementing market-oriented reforms; and from 60 years of conflict to peace in the border areas. These transitions present a unique chance as well as a real risk of setbacks. The CDD approach will be a key initiative for inclusive growth.

Japan provided Myanmar with \$21 million through the JSDF for the Bank to provide direct assistance to the poorest and most vulnerable groups. The Bank submitted an Introductory Note to Japan proposing that \$15 million be used to implement the CDD program in three townships.

In Kyunshu Township, the mission visited two villages—Zay Ka Mi village and Pan Zin village—implementing the Bank CDD project. The main livelihood activity in these areas is fishing. The Deputy Director of the Department of Rural Development (DRD) from the Government of Myanmar arranged the discussions with village members and CDD committee members. The DRD is the implementing agency of the CDD project.

During the site visit, communities in Zai Ka Mi village conducted a social audit process where all committee members reported on progress of their activities to the larger community. Community members then held a secret ballot to vote on the quality of infrastructure by placing a leaf according to the level of work (very bad, bad, fair, good, very good). The majority selected fair and good.

The mission concluded that the CDD appears to be working well; ownership is strong and communities seem to be engaged in the decision-making process.

At the same time, the mission noted that some upstream capacity building should have been done to enhance the effectiveness of citizen engagement, and scorecards should be introduced to strengthen the process.

The mission met with the Embassy of Japan and with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) on the proposed JSDF support to Myanmar.

Mission to Togo

Cash Transfer Program for Vulnerable Children in Northern Togo

The JSDF oversight mission travelled to Togo in June 2014 to assess the implementation of the Cash Transfer Program for Vulnerable Children in Northern Togo. Project implementation staff accompanied the mission.

This \$2.7 million grant complements a pilot cash transfer program financed by IDA. The grant benefits some 10,000 vulnerable children in Togo's two poorest regions, Kara and Savanes, which have the country's highest rate of malnutrition and food insecurity.

The project is providing immediate cash support to the most vulnerable households. The cash transfer (about \$10/month for 30 months) reinforces human capital through a series of soft conditionalities, including acquiring a birth certificate for the child, attending training and growth monitoring sessions, keeping children in the household, and schooling older siblings.

The Ministry of Community Development, Handicraft, Youth and Youth Employment is implementing the grant.

The mission visited two communities, one a control group (Kante Tar) and the other, the beneficiary group (Tanfelakeni). The mission understands that, once the JSDF is completed, a program may be put in place to provide assistance to the control group.

Nutrition in both villages is inadequate, with a daily fare of powdered yam with gravy made of leaves, often with no meat. Children are susceptible to diseases from drinking dirty water.

Women in both women's groups want to diversify their nutrition and are willing to introduce new products that have nutritional value and that would be available in their communities.

The mission also discussed other areas of possible JSDF assistance with the Bank team, such as water and sanitation and improving the delivery of social assistance.

The mission concluded that the project is off to a good start, with strong government support. For 2014, the government allocated \$1.75 million for cash transfers in an additional 100 villages.

JAPANESE VISIBILITY

The JSDF wants beneficiaries and other donors to be aware of Japan's financial support.

The JSDF Secretariat has prepared a Communications Toolkit that it shares during project implementation and knowledge-sharing events. The teams also distribute JSDF logos and other indicators of Japan's engagement in and around project activities.

During oversight missions, program management teams visit Embassy of Japan and JICA offices to exchange views on their bilateral program and how Bank staff can collaborate with them in the

context of the JSDF. Discussions with Embassy of Japan and JICA representatives in most countries confirmed their interest in coordination. The Japanese officials also seek to involve partners in promoting the lessons learned from project implementation and sharing knowledge of good practices.

In order to enhance Japanese Visibility, Bank task teams are required to help promote the visibility and local awareness of JSDF in recipient countries through the following types of activities:

- Publications, training programs, seminars and workshops financed by JSDF grants should clearly indicate that the activities in question have received funding from the Government of Japan.
- The logo (the Japanese national flag) should be used in publications financed by the JSDF program, and in banners and any other materials used in seminars and training programs financed by JSDF grants.
- All press releases issued by the Bank with respect to JSDF grants should refer to the financial contribution from the Government of Japan.
- Recipients are required to ensure that JSDF-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 development partner providing funding for these activities.
- Grant signing ceremonies in the field are encouraged, and Recipients are required to invite Japanese Embassy officials, including local and international press to these ceremonies.
- JSDF also encourages TTLs to invite Japan Embassy officials and senior government officials to inauguration ceremonies. Examples of such events include the Inauguration of the JSDF Grant Environmentally Sustainable Cacao Production for small-scale Indigenous Peoples and Afro-descendant Farmers in Honduras as outlined in the picture below. Participants included the President of Honduras and the Counselor and Charge d’Affaires of the Embassy of Japan in Honduras.



President of Honduras, Juan Orlando Hernandez (fifth from left) inaugurating the Honduras: Environmentally Sustainable Cacao Production for small-scale Indigenous Peoples and Afro-descendant Farmers Project. (Far left to Right: Yuichi Miyagawa, Counselor and Charge d’Affaires of the Embassy of Japan in Honduras; Mary Lisbeth Gonzalez, Task Team Leader, World Bank; Beneficiary Representatives; Juan Orlando Hernandez, President of Honduras; Giorgio Valentini, World Bank Country Representative in Honduras; Noe Guardado, Mayor of Jutiapa)



CHAPTER 6

A STRONGER MORE FOCUSED JSDF

As the JSDF program becomes more strategic, it will continue to refine and improve portfolio performance. Bank Global Practice Managers will have to address some issues, such as fiduciary questions, TTL turnover, and ISR quality. The JSDF Secretariat will handle other matters through dialogues with management and staff and by closely monitoring the portfolio (see box 3).

In fiscal 2014, the JSDF commissioned an Independent Assessment to report on two aspects of the program: (a) how JSDF grants contributed to poverty reduction and livelihood support and (b) the management of the JSDF granting mechanism. The study's methodology depended on:

- A **portfolio review** that examined World Bank documents for 39 JSDF grants. This sample represented 31 percent of the grants approved since 2008.
- **Field missions** in 9 countries to research 14 JSDF grants. The reviewers interviewed the task team leader and other Bank staff, as well as government representatives from the country and from Japan, implementing agencies, and the beneficiaries.
- An **electronic survey** questioned 190 TTLs on issues related to the five axes of analysis: relevance, sustainability, effectiveness, efficiency, and program management.

JSDF: Filling Gaps

Both the portfolio review and field missions show that the JSDF grants fill gaps or meet previously unaddressed needs. The range of JSDF gap filling is widespread—not only filling national priority gaps, but also gaps in the World Bank, national, bilateral, or other multilateral financing. The JSDF also gives a voice to the poor and the disenfranchised, empowering beneficiary populations to take control of their lives.

JSDF granting activity has promoted the introduction of innovation. Numerous examples show how grants introduced fresh ideas and new ways of working to reduce poverty and support improved livelihoods.

JSDF innovation is not important because it represents a “global first”; but because it introduces a first-time practice within the country.

The JSDF also offers the World Bank new ways of reaching out to the most needy and delivering projects. At the same time, JSDF grants have allowed the Bank to pilot new techniques in countries and they have strengthened and broadened the Bank’s overall capacity to respond creatively to country-level challenges.

First Pilot Then Program

Some 66 percent of individual JSDF pilot grants have expanded beyond the pilot project and thus demonstrate leverage. Indeed, the leverage and sustainability of many of the JSDF actions transcend the activity in question. Many examples of lessons learned from a JSDF pilot activity have migrated into national development programming. The World Bank has integrated many of the same lessons into its larger work program, again expanding the positive benefits pioneered by the JSDF.

The JSDF is based on the premise that its activities should respond to the needs articulated by *the beneficiaries*. The Independent Assessment, which focused mostly on the design phase, confirmed that this was the case—beneficiaries were consulted and so contributed to the design of JSDF activities. Even though, the proposal documents showed varied consultations, the field missions confirmed and detailed the extent of beneficiary participation in the design of JSDF-supported activities.

JSDF: Value-added

Individual JSDF grants aim at reducing poverty and increasing livelihoods on an individual project basis. The projects tackle development issues that prevent achieving these outcomes. The Independent Assessment of 53 grants showed a high level of output and first-level outcome

Box 3 Factors Diminishing Project Implementation

The portfolio review identified the following internal and external factors that hinder project implementation and suggested ways to mitigate them.

Complexity of design and implementation arrangements. Project development objectives (PDO) need to be clear and realistic, and the results framework should be feasible.

Delays, sometimes long, in project approval and project effectiveness. The JSDF Secretariat will look for ways to speed the process of funding decisions within the GoJ.

Frequent changes in project TTLs without communicating with the JSDF Secretariat. The Secretariat will help new TTLs learn about the project and will discuss ways of limiting changes in TTLs.

Lack of capacity or familiarity with WB procurement processes in the implementing agency. Seed fund grants should be used for early capacity building among staff in the implementing agencies.

Political crisis and insecurity. Although these situations are beyond the JSDF’s control, the Secretariat should be ready to work with teams to help with the resumption of activities and to continue to work with the vulnerable beneficiaries of the project when and however possible.

attainment. JSDF grants also address the complexities inherent in fighting poverty by introducing a diverse range of mechanisms to confront deeply rooted multi-dimensional challenges.

The assessment found that, while the JSDF, along with many other World Bank programs, lacked a formal results framework, it held the key elements of one. Specifically, JSDF design required that individual grants demonstrate the degree of their contribution to country-level objectives (Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) or Country Program Framework (CPF)). These objectives were inherently linked to high-level World Bank objectives.

The JSDF is now developing program-wide results frameworks, as part of the Bank's focus on results. The recent introduction across the World Bank of a new end-of-grant reporting instrument, the Implementation Completion Report (ICR), will improve overall grant reporting by emphasizing outcome performance.

FUTURE ACTIONS

As the JSDF considers its future course, it will draw upon past experience and current review and analysis. One element that will weigh heavily in its decision-making is the Independent Assessment commissioned during fiscal 2014.

A first step along this path will see the World Bank and Japan reaffirm their commitment to the JSDF, giving impetus to the continuing evolution of the JSDF program. As the World Bank embeds more program-level results frameworks into its activities, JSDF projects will demonstrate the strong relationship between the grassroots needs and the strategic objectives of the Bank—to reduce extreme poverty and increase shared prosperity.

The JSDF will also have to consider its organizational fit to ensure a strategic relevance to the World Bank. For now, the JSDF works best as a cross-cutting unit. It is a multi-disciplinary program, not a subject-specific trust fund, that transcends the normal concept of social development or social protection activities. The JSDF will continue to need an environment such as DFPTF, where it can engage all elements of the Bank.

To avoid delay in project activities, the program will look to strengthen capacity among some of its implementing agencies and speed up data collection at the design phase. Seed fund grants may also be redirected to consultation and preparation of Concept Notes. Indeed, the DFPTF and the GoJ will need to reassess the current grant approval process to see how and where they can reduce delays.

Ensuring visibility for the Government of Japan requires more effort, and the JSDF may ask task teams to report regularly on specific activities that promote Japan's involvement.

The JSDF should bolster its human and financial resources to become more results-oriented. The DFPTF will continue to offer guidance on grant monitoring to reflect a focus on results.

Finally, the JSDF will continue to fill the gaps and meet unaddressed development needs for the poorest segments of society. These gaps include national priority gaps or gaps in World Bank, national, bilateral or other multilateral financing. The JSDF's role is to empower beneficiary populations to take control of their lives and to give a voice to the poor and disenfranchised. This concept will continue as its sustaining vision.



ANNEX 1

TOTAL JSDF GRANTS APPROVED BY TYPE FY01-14

Grant Type	Average FY01-FY09		FY10		FY11		FY12		FY13		FY14	
	Number	US\$ m.	Number	US\$ m.	Number	US\$ m.	Number	US\$ m.	Number	US\$ m.	Number	US\$ m.
Regular Program												
Project and Capacity Building Grants	22	28.90	25	58.85	20	48.05	16	43.19	5	14.20	6	18.00
Special Programs												
Afghanistan	1	8.59	1	17.65	0	0.00	0	0.00	-	-	-	-
Post Tsunami (FY05-07)	0	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan Earthquake (FY06)	0	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Emergency Window	-	-	10	30.40	3	6.81	4	14.00	8	21.78	-	-
Other Grants												
Seed Fund	13	0.58	10	0.49	11	0.53	14	0.66	5	0.23	6	0.30
Sustainability Fund	1	0.10	1	0.10	1	0.10	0	0.00	-	-	-	-
Supplemental Grants	1	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GDN	-	-	-	-	1	0.46	1	0.23	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	38	38.46	47	107.49	36	55.96	35	58.08	18	36.21	12	18.30

ANNEX 2

JSDF REGULAR PROGRAM GRANTS APPROVED IN FY14

Country	Grant Name	Grant Amount (\$US)	Project Objective
Nepal	Pro-Poor Urban Regeneration Pilot Project	\$2,997,500	The PDO seeks to (a) contribute to improving the living conditions of poor and vulnerable households in selected wards in the historic core of Lalipur City by piloting urban regeneration activities and (b) demonstrate the feasibility of an integrated urban regeneration approach to decision-makers in the Kathmandu Valley.
Mauritania	Sustainable Livelihoods for Returnees and Host Communities in the Senegal River Valley Project	\$3,000,000	The objective is to improve access to livelihood support for returnees and host communities and to enhance conflict prevention and risk management mechanisms in Brakna and Trarza in the Senegal River Valley.
Ghana	Support Rural Income Generation of the Poorest in the Upper East Region	\$3,000,000	The PDO intends to improve incomes of the extreme poor households by enabling them to manage their small farm and non-farm activities more productively and sustainably
Pakistan	Developing Artisanal Livelihoods in Rural Pakistan, "RANG"	\$2,996,000	The goal is to improve the livelihood opportunities for rural artisans. It will demonstrate to policy makers the effectiveness of a crafts-based cluster approach to poverty alleviation and to improve living conditions for weavers and embroiderers (especially women and girls) and their families in targeted communities in Punjab and Sindh.
Guatemala	Pilot to Improve the Development and Nutrition of Young Children in Poor Rural Areas	\$2,998,519	The PDO intends to strengthen the capacity of parents and communities to improve and monitor child development outcomes (physical, cognitive, socio-emotional, linguistic) for children under-2 in project intervention areas.
Timor-Leste	Community Driven Nutrition Improvement Project	\$3,000,000	The project seeks to improve nutrition practices targeted to children under the age of 2 and pregnant and lactating women in targeted least-developed communities.

ANNEX 3

JSDF SEED FUND GRANTS APPROVED IN FY14

Country	Grant Name	Grant Amount (\$US)	Objective
Liberia	Community-Based Mental Health Intervention	\$36,650.00	To develop a targeted, community-driven, mental health and psycho-social project for high-risk children and adolescents (5-14 years of age) in Monrovia's most marginalized neighborhoods through a consultative process with local stakeholders.
Congo	Entrepreneurship Skills For Escaping Poverty	\$50,000.00	To improve the living condition of poor households in selected urban and rural areas of DRC, through increased income and access to financial services, development of small individual or group driven businesses, with transport and marketing support.
Djibouti	Seed funding for Djibouti: Piloting models of livelihood opportunities	\$49,300.00	To develop the design and implementation structure for a proposed JSDF-financed project to enhance sustainable livelihood opportunities for vulnerable populations in Djibouti.
Morocco	Piloting Legal Aid Services to the Rural and Urban Poor	\$50,000.00	To support stakeholder consultations on the design and development of a JSDF proposal to support the pilot of legal aid models in rural and urban areas to provide services to the most poor Moroccans.
Congo, Dem.	Empowerment of Socio-Economic Associations in LRA-Affected Areas of Eastern DRC and Support to Peace Consolidation in the Pool Department in RoC	\$59,900.00	To primarily support consultation with beneficiaries and stakeholders in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and the Republic of Congo (RoC). <i>(Table continues on next page)</i> The Seed Fund would support, in both countries, participatory consultations with local community groups, other stakeholders, identification of potential beneficiaries who will receive support through the grant financed project and their needs, and identification of implementing partner and capacity building service provider.
South Sudan	Economic Empowerment of Ex-Combatants and Community Youth in South Sudan	\$50,000.00	To support in-depth consultations with potential beneficiaries and a wide group of stakeholders to inform the design of a JSDF project aiming to enhance sustainable livelihoods for ex-combatants and community youth in South Sudan, particularly Malakal, Torit and Wau, in order to promote social cohesion, reconciliation, rehabilitation and economic viability.

ANNEX 4

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF JSDF REGULAR PROGRAM GRANTS FY01-14

Region	Fiscal Year	Number of Grants	Grant Amount (US\$)
Africa	FY 01	3	\$2,225,780
	FY 02	3	\$2,634,949
	FY 03	1	\$649,450
	FY 04	5	\$6,668,582
	FY 05	8	\$10,330,121
	FY 06	3	\$4,087,593
	FY 07	6	\$7,704,774
	FY 08	2	\$2,011,710
	FY 09	6	\$11,884,526
	FY 10	8	\$18,811,323
	FY11	6	\$16,786,055
	FY12	2	\$4,864,748
	FY13	3	\$8,952,165
	FY14	2	\$6,000,000
	Subtotal	58	\$103,611,776

Region	Fiscal Year	Number of Grants	Grant Amount (US\$)
East Asia and the Pacific	FY 01	17	\$19,483,034
	FY 02	6	\$5,573,889
	FY 03	6	\$10,146,014
	FY 04	9	\$12,218,002
	FY 05	10	\$17,265,779
	FY 06	3	\$3,033,992
	FY 07	4	\$6,008,407
	FY 08	5	\$5,784,555
	FY 09	4	\$6,591,608
	FY10	1	\$2,859,500
	FY11	3	\$6,869,470
	FY12	4	\$11,635,479
	FY13	1	\$2,250,000
	FY14	1	\$3,000,000
		Subtotal	74
Europe and Central Asia	FY 01	5	\$3,036,500
	FY 02	5	\$7,037,175
	FY 03	4	\$5,430,500
	FY 04	0	\$0
	FY 05	5	\$7,405,084
	FY 06	2	\$3,834,285
	FY 07	4	\$5,906,618
	FY 08	2	\$3,948,506
	FY 09	3	\$4,585,460
	FY10	3	\$4,190,170
	FY11	0	\$0
	FY12	1	\$2,869,400
	FY13	0	\$0
	FY14	0	\$0
		Subtotal	34

(table continues on next page)

Region	Fiscal Year	Number of Grants	Grant Amount (US\$)
Latin America and the Caribbean	FY 01	3	\$4,270,075
	FY 02	2	\$2,538,500
	FY 03	2	\$2,409,300
	FY 04	3	\$4,063,500
	FY 05	6	\$5,333,345
	FY 06	2	\$2,900,000
	FY 07	4	\$4,647,400
	FY 08	3	\$5,186,571
	FY 09	7	\$12,685,107
	FY10	5	\$10,471,154
	FY11	4	\$8,555,354
	FY12	6	\$15,391,457
	FY13	0	\$0
	FY14	1	\$2,998,519
		Subtotal	48
Middle East and North Africa	FY 01	0	\$0
	FY 02	3	\$1,569,295
	FY 03	0	\$0
	FY 04	1	\$1,952,487
	FY 05	1	\$1,128,200
	FY 06	0	\$0
	FY 07	0	\$0
	FY 08	0	\$0
	FY 09	4	\$9,051,960
	FY10	6	\$16,550,535
	FY11	5	\$11,187,773
	FY12	1	\$2,686,600
	FY13	1	\$2,996,333
	FY14	0	\$0
		Subtotal	22

Region	Fiscal Year	Number of Grants	Grant Amount (US\$)
South Asia	FY 01	3	\$3,686,923
	FY 02	4	\$2,951,900
	FY 03	5	\$4,023,106
	FY04	6	\$6,758,255
	FY 05	0	\$0
	FY 06	1	\$1,370,539
	FY 07	2	\$2,735,013
	FY 08	1	\$1,334,750
	FY 09	2	\$3,977,517
	FY10	2	\$5,970,000
	FY11	2	\$4,651,211
	FY12	2	\$5,746,277
	FY13	0	\$0
	FY14	2	\$5,993,500
		Subtotal	32
Total Regular Program Grants by Fiscal Year:	FY 01	31	\$32,702,312
	FY 02	23	\$22,305,708
	FY 03	18	\$22,658,370
	FY 04	24	\$31,660,826
	FY 05	30	\$41,462,529
	FY 06	11	\$15,226,409
	FY 07	20	\$27,002,212
	FY 08	13	\$18,266,092
	FY 09	26	\$48,776,178
	FY10	25	\$58,852,682
	FY11	20	\$48,049,863
	FY12	16	\$43,193,961
	FY13	5	\$14,198,498
	FY14	6	\$17,992,019
TOTAL CUMULATIVE REGULAR PROGRAM GRANTS:		268	\$442,347,659

ANNEX 5

LIST OF IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES FOR REGULAR PROGRAM GRANTS APPROVED IN FY14

Country	Grant Name	Type	Implementing Agency Name
Government Implementation			
Nepal	Pro-Poor Urban Regeneration Project	Regular Program	Lalipur City
Mauritania	Sustainable Livelihoods for Returnees and Host Communities in the Senegal River Valley Project	Regular Program	ANLSESILP
Ghana	Support Rural Income Generation of the Poorest in the Upper East Region	Regular Program	Bolga Regional Coordinating Office of the Ghana Social Opportunities Project
NGO/CSO Implementation			
Pakistan	Developing Artisanal Livelihoods in Rural Pakistan "RANG"	Regular Program	Indus Heritage Trust
Guatemala	Pilot to Improve the Development and Nutrition of Young Children in Poor Rural Areas	Regular Program	Child Fund Guatemala
Timor-Leste	Community-Driven Nutrition Improvement Project	Regular Program	Catholic Relief Services

ANNEX 6

JSDF POLICY GUIDELINES AND PROGRAM ALLOCATION FY14-16

1. **Objective.** To provide grants in support of community-driven development and poverty reduction programs that serve to enhance productivity, increase access to social and community services and infrastructure, and improve the living conditions of poor and vulnerable groups in eligible client countries of the World Bank Group¹. Grants approved under the program are subject to the criteria set forth in these Guidelines.
2. **Focus.** JSDF Project and Capacity Building Grants (see para. 5) are designed to complement Bank-financed operations and programs aligned with the development objectives of the relevant CAS, PRSP or poverty reduction elements of Sector Strategies. Project Grants would: (i) respond directly to the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable underserved groups to improve their lives; (ii) encourage the testing of innovative methods that are new or alternative approaches at the project, country, or regional level, or that facilitate new partnerships with NGOs/CSOs or local governments to reach the target groups; (iii) reflect a participatory design and consultation process with the targeted beneficiaries who endorsed the grant inputs; (iv) utilize participatory monitoring and evaluation to help beneficiaries address their vulnerability and to ensure ownership and sustainability; and (v) support initiatives that lead to developing sustainable outcomes through the adoption or scaling-up of the pilot project at completion through Bank-financed operations, recipient government activities, or other entities. Capacity Building Grants would build ownership, capacity, empowerment and participation of local communities, local governments, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and other civil society groups, through capacity building, to participate in society and government, to affect their development, to learn by doing and facilitate their involvement in operations financed by the World Bank. DFi should aim at allocating approximately 50% of JSDF funds to eligible countries in East, South and Central Asia regions.
3. **Special Allocation for Africa.** Grants under these allocations are subject to the same guidelines (below) that apply to other JSDF Grants.
 - TICAD IV remaining balance will be used as follows:
 - Up to \$9 million will be used to finance activities under the Djibouti Strategy Note.
 - The remaining \$7 million will be used for activities to be identified in due course.
 - TICAD V has an allocation of \$30 million divided as follows:
 - \$20 million for technical assistance to improve the mortality rate of infant and their mothers; Technical assistance to improve the malnutrition (in close cooperation with the projects under the SUN Trust Fund)and

¹ Includes the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association and the International Finance Corporation, all referred to hereafter as the Bank.

- \$10 million for technical assistance to improve the unemployment rate by providing job training for young job seekers such as former soldiers (System improvement, Capacity building, etc.)

4. **Grant Types and Country Eligibility.** There are two types of JSDF Grants:

- (i) **Project Grants finance:** (a) activities that directly deliver results in the short-term supporting the improvement of services and facilities for poorer population groups, or reinforcing/reinvigorating social safety nets, or (b) innovation and testing of new approaches, particularly in the social sectors.
- (ii) **Capacity Building Grants:** finance activities that empower and strengthen knowledge and skills of local communities, NGOs/CSOs, and local governments working with the targeted beneficiaries so that they may participate in their development through learning by doing.

All low-income and lower middle income countries as defined in the World Development Indicators in the applicable year, are eligible for both Project Grants and Capacity Building Grants². The special allocations for Africa apply to all countries on the African continent that are eligible for JSDF grants.

5. **Amount.** JSDF Grants under the regular program can range from US\$200,000 to US\$3 million. Under exceptional circumstances and after prior clearance by DFi, a grant proposal of up to US\$4 million may be submitted for consideration. Proposals exceeding US\$3 million would be subject to higher scrutiny by the JSDF Unit; the latter may request technical reviewers to verify the validity and viability of proposed activities and that their costing follows a disciplined process. The maximum size for a single grant under the Emergency Window is US\$3 million.

6. **Concept Notes.** The concerned managing unit in the Bank must sponsor the activity and designate a Task Team Leader (TTL). TTLs must indicate the arrangements (including financial provision) for JSDF project supervision. Requests must be in line with the CAS objectives, as confirmed by the Country Director and the sector approach, confirmed by the Sector Manager, and is submitted to the Japan Trust Funds Administration Unit after review and endorsement by designated sector specialists. To the extent possible, Concept Notes should promote collaboration with local and international NGOs, in particular, Japanese NGOs and civil society organizations. Ministry of Finance (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 will be encouraged, but not required to 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 CN to prepare.

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

² Where a seed fund grant has been approved, country eligibility for a follow-on grant will be based on eligibility when the seed fund grant was approved.

8. **Program Administration Costs.** In order to cover the costs of FY14-16 JSDF Program Administration and Technical Reviews, DFi may request the replenishment of the Bank Executed Trust Fund established in FY10 to cover costs up to a limit to be agreed in an exchange of correspondence with MoF. All expenditures necessary for Program Management and for Technical Reviews are eligible.
9. **Eligible Expenditures.** These include goods, small civil works, services (including necessary provision for NGO overheads), training, workshops and operating costs (excluding salaries), with all expenditures eligible for 100% financing under JSDF. Requests may also include the cost of the grant audits. If properly justified, incremental costs of up to 9 percent of the total grant amount may be requested to cover incremental supervision costs for operations of unusual complexity, innovation or community participation which require Bank staff or consultant resources beyond those that can be financed by the regular administration budget.
10. **Ineligible Expenditures.** The following cannot be financed under JSDF: (i) pilot activities with no linkages to the Country Assistance Strategy agreed between the Bank and the recipient country, (ii) academic research, (iii) government or other staff salaries, and central government activities, (iv) foreign training or study tours, or (v) purchases of motor vehicles³.
11. **Grant Execution Arrangements.** Grants must be recipient-executed. Recipients of JSDF Grants may be Governments (central or local), international or local NGOs, or other local community groups which the Bank has determined are financially sound, have a strong track record, and employ satisfactory arrangements for use and accounting of grant funds. In case the recipient or the implementing agency is an NGO or a local community group, it is required that the central or local government gives its agreement to the arrangement. UN agencies may not be recipients of JSDF grants⁴. In any case, the normal grant implementation period is four years after signature of the grant agreement. However, up to two year-extensions can be requested from DFi with adequate justification. The TTL of the grant will carry out the Bank's fiduciary responsibilities for grant supervision, in accordance with Bank standards and use of *Procurement Guidelines*.
12. **Retroactive Financing.** Grant recipients may request retroactive financing for eligible expenditures incurred from the date of approval of the grant funding proposal by the MoF to the date of activation of the grant, up to 10% of the recipient grant amount for the Regular Window. The standard clause for retroactive financing would be included in the grant agreement when applicable, including recipient liability for expenses incurred in case the grant agreement is not made effective.
13. **Progress Reporting.** For the purposes of monitoring the development outcomes, the grant agreement, based on the grant application, will be the binding document. The Task Team Leader will be responsible for preparing annual Implementation Status and Results Reports (ISR) for the

³ Bicycles and motorcycles are eligible for JSDF funding.

⁴ UN agencies may participate in JSDF grant activities as consultants provided that the selection is in accordance with Bank Guidelines.

JSDF project, rating the status of project implementation, and documenting the completion of deliverables and outputs. An *Implementation Completion Report* (ICR) will be prepared at completion documenting actual cumulative inputs, outputs and outcomes through the grant implementation period. The public disclosure ISR and ICR will be shared with the Donor.

14. **Reallocation of Funds by Expenditure (Disbursement) Category or Activities.** Reallocations among expenditure categories or grant activities, including dropping or adding new eligible categories or grant activities, must be cleared by DFi. The Legal Department should be consulted if any amendments are required, to be approved by the Country Director. The proposed changes will be sent to MoF for information.
15. **Change in Grant Objectives.** For significant changes in the Grant Development Objectives a request must be sent to DFi for clearance, which will determine if MoF approval is required. MoF will approve/reject the request within one business week of its receipt from DFi. Subsequent grant amendment letters are cleared with the Legal Department in accordance with Bank procedures.
16. **Grant Cancellation Policy.** The balance of grants is subject to cancellation under the following circumstances: (i) the grant agreement has not been signed within 6 months of the formal grant approval date, (ii) there has been no implementation progress, including zero disbursements, for six months after signature of the grant agreement, or (iii) there is lack of progress as determined by DFi. DFi may clear exceptions on the basis of a satisfactory explanation.
17. **Consultation with Local Japanese Officials.** In order to ensure harmonization and coordination, the Bank is:
 - (a) encouraged to consult with the JICA at an early stage of project preparation,
 - (b) required to consult with the Embassy of Japan accredited to the recipient country about the JSDF grant application, and
 - (c) required to discuss the proposal with JICA before submission of the proposal to Development Finance (DFi) for review. Such consultation and information sharing by task teams will help expedite the decision-making process. In addition, the Bank is encouraged to share information related to the design, progress and outcomes of JSDF projects with the Embassy of Japan and JICA in the field. They are also encouraged to invite them to join planning and supervision missions, attend key meetings and share the missions' aide-memoires with them.
18. **Japanese Visibility.** The Bank is asked to help promote the visibility and local awareness of JSDF in recipient countries through the following types of activities:
 - (a) Publications, training programs, seminars and workshops financed by JSDF grants should clearly indicate that the activities in question have received funding from the MoF;
 - (b) The logo (usually the Japanese national flag) should be used in publications financed by the JSDF program, and in banners and any other materials used in seminars and training programs financed by JSDF grants;

- (c) All press releases issued by the Bank with respect to JSDF grants should refer to the financial contribution from the MoF;
- (d) Recipients should be encouraged to ensure that JSDF-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, DFi may promote visibility of JSDF by: (i) informing Country Directors of the importance of signing ceremonies to Japanese officials and the public to ensure recognition and support for JSDF funding; and (ii) continuing widespread distribution of the JSDF Annual Report, inclusion of JSDF 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 as Annex B.

19. **Maintenance of Documentation.** Operational departments will keep copies of documentation related to JSDF grants, in accordance with the Bank's Administrative and document retention policies, among others, Terms of Reference and consultant contracts, reports and other outputs prepared by consultants, and status reports.
20. **Allocation.** The total indicative allocation for FY14-16 for the regular window includes the contribution of \$47.6 million for FY14 and the existing unallocated balance of \$93 million. Furthermore, the Special Allocation for Africa includes the unallocated balance of \$16 million from TICAD IV, along with \$15 million representing the budgeted amount for FY14 and FY15 TICAD V.
21. **Schedule.** Concept Notes (CNs) are submitted to DFi on a rolling basis following rigorous internal reviews. DFPTF will submit the final CNs to MoF on a rolling basis after their vetting by members of a Technical Review Committee. MoF will confirm its decisions on proposals CNs within four weeks from submission.

FY14–FY16 JSDF INDICATIVE ALLOCATION

Allocations by Window	Amount (US\$ million)
1. Regular Window	93 over 3 years
2. Africa Window	37.0
3. Integration to Djibouti Country Assistance Strategy	9.0

JAPAN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

GUIDANCE NOTE ON VISIBILITY OF JAPAN

Introduction

The Government of Japan has contributed to the Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF) in support of innovative social programs to help alleviate poverty in eligible client countries of the World Bank Group since 2000. The purpose of this note is to provide guidance on measures to ensure that the contribution of Japan in supporting JSDF is widely recognized.

Statement on Visibility

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

Consultation with Local Japanese Officials

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

Japanese Visibility

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

- Publications, training programs, seminars and workshops financed by JSDF grants should clearly indicate that the activities in question have received funding from the Government of Japan;
- The logo (usually the Japanese national flag) should be used in publications financed by the JSDF program, and in banners and any other materials used in seminars and training programs financed by JSDF grants;
- All press releases issued by the Bank with respect to JSDF grants should refer to the financial contribution from the Government of Japan;
- Recipients should be encouraged to ensure that JSDF-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;
- 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, DFi may promote visibility of JSDF by: (i) informing Country Directors of the importance of signing ceremonies to Japanese officials and the public to ensure recognition and support for JSDF funding; and (ii) continuing widespread distribution of the JSDF Annual Report, inclusion of JSDF 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 JSDF Program's Logo

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

Local Publicity Opportunities

In addition to use of the logo, Bank staffs are urged to take all appropriate measures to encourage Recipients to ensure that JSDF-financed activities are well covered by local print and electronic media, and that all related publicity materials, official notices, reports and publications explicitly acknowledge Japan as the source of funding received. Below is a standard text suggested for use by those who prepare publicity materials: *“The grant which financed this (name of activity) was received under the Japan Social Development Fund 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 JSDF grants. Opportunities to publish articles on high visibility projects financed by JSDF grants should be explored and utilized.

During supervision missions of JSDF projects, task teams are advised to interact from time to time with the Embassy of Japan to inform them of progress under their project. They are encouraged to invite them to participate in supervision missions and to visit project sites to meet beneficiaries.

Task teams are advised to brief the Country Managers/Country Directors about the implementation status of JSDF 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 staffs are requested to forward copies of all visibility material, such as press releases, newspaper and magazine articles, and photographs (including descriptive captions) to the following address:

JSDF Unit
Mail Stop G6-062
Global Partnership and Trust Fund Operations
Concessional Finance and Global Partnerships
The World Bank
Washington, DC 20433
USA





Government
of Japan



WORLD BANK GROUP
Development Finance