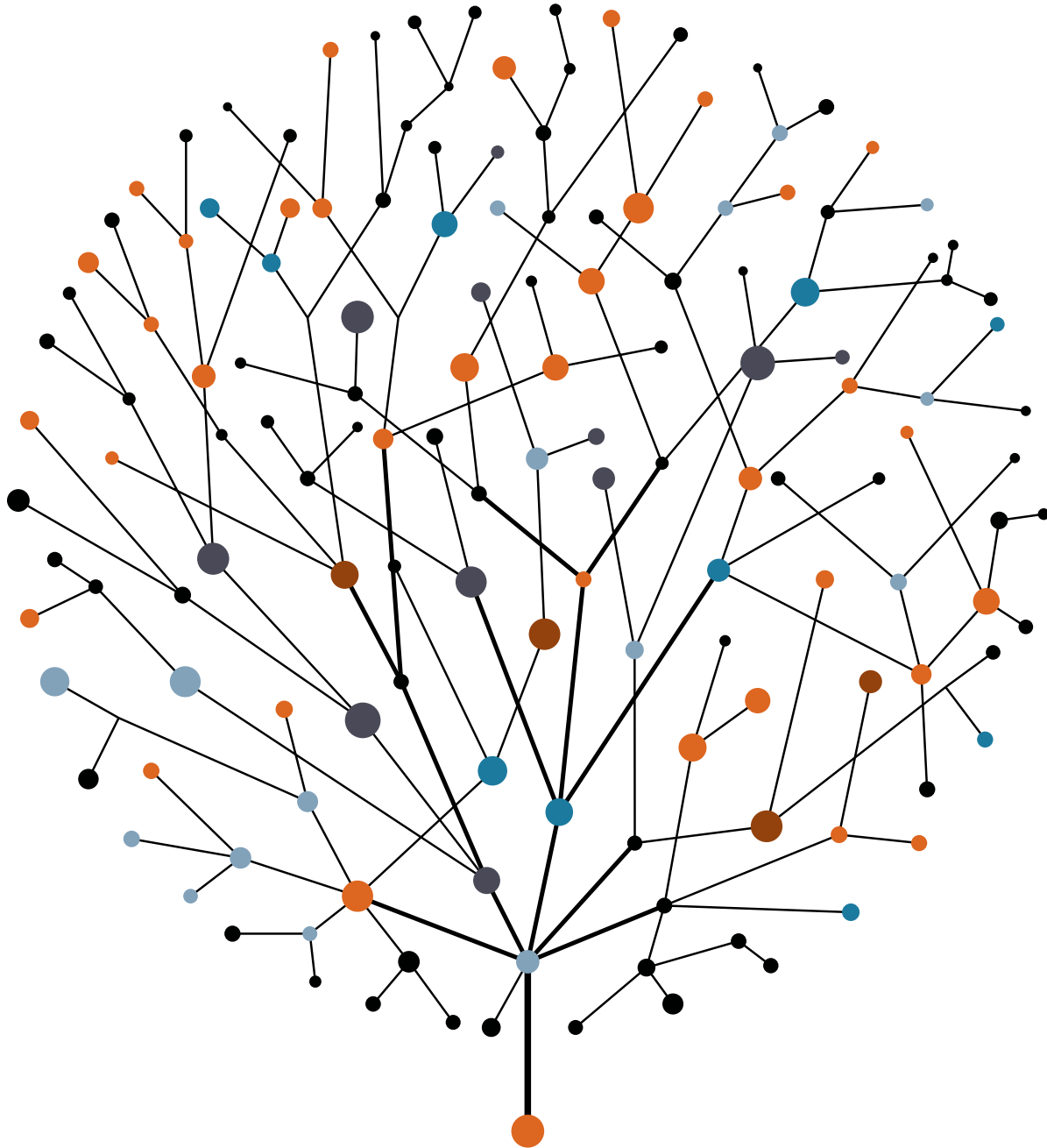
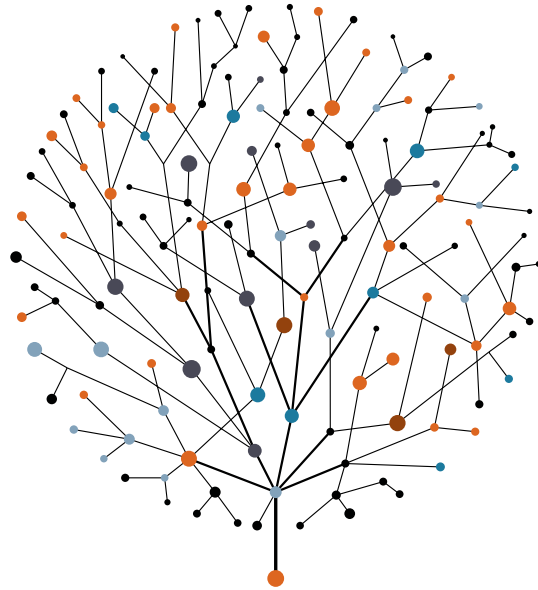


# The Global Partnership for Results-Based Approaches

## Annual Report 2020







# **The Global Partnership for Results-Based Approaches**

Annual Report 2020

[www.gprba.org](http://www.gprba.org)



# The Global Partnership for Results-Based Approaches

Annual Report 2020

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## Acronyms & Abbreviations

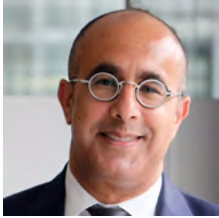
DFAT	Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DFID	Department for International Development (United Kingdom)
DGIS	Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs
DIB	development impact bond
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (United Kingdom)
FY	fiscal year
FCS	fragile and conflict-affected situation
FCV	fragility, conflict and violence
GBV	gender-based violence
GPRBA	Global Partnership for Results-Based Approaches
GPURL	Global Practice for Urban, Disaster Risk Management, Resilience and Land
ICR	Implementation Completion Report
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IDA	International Development Association
IVA	Independent Verification Agent
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MDTF	multi-donor trust fund
OBA	Output-Based Aid
OOSC	out-of-school children
PforR	Program for Results
PPP	public-private partnership
RBA	results-based approaches
RBF	results-based financing
SDG	(United Nations) Sustainable Development Goal
SIB	social impact bond
Sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SLR	systematic land registration
SWM	solid waste management
TA	technical assistance
TF	trust fund
VSL	Vietnamese Sign Language
WSP	Water Service Providers





**What drives GPRBA's mandate and commitment to prioritize the most underserved, particularly in times of crisis—and it has indeed been a time of crisis—is the recognition that often the most pressing development needs lie in the last mile.**

# Message from the Global Director



I am pleased to present to you the Annual Report of the Global Partnership for Results-Based Approaches (GPRBA) for fiscal year 2020 (FY20).

Situated in the World Bank's Urban, Disaster Risk Management, Resilience

and Land Global Practice (GPURL) and spanning a wide range of sectors, GPRBA promotes inclusive international development by working closely with low-income communities and other vulnerable populations, encouraging behavioral change at multiple levels by linking payments to results through results-based financing (RBF).

What drives GPRBA's mandate and commitment to prioritize the most underserved, particularly in times of crisis—and it has indeed been a time of crisis—is the recognition that often the most pressing development needs lie in the last mile. That has always been true; but this year has been different. With the unprecedented challenges introduced by the COVID-19 outbreak, and with hard-won development gains at risk of retrogression in the wake of the pandemic's havoc, the capacity of the international development community to assist the most vulnerable around the globe has been stretched and tested to its limit.

Publicly funded services have never been more essential than they are now. During the pandemic and eventual recovery, the life and livelihoods of the most vulnerable populations depend on the availability and expansion of public services and programs, such as health care, or programs that improve living conditions in crowded urban slums. This has made GPRBA's deep expertise in designing flexible, innovative, context-specific finance solutions to support access to basic services more relevant than ever. Our work is closely aligned and contributes directly to the realization of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which form the centerpiece of the World Bank's operational engagements.

Prior to the pandemic, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)'s World Investment Report 2014 estimated the annual financing gap to achieve the SDGs at \$2.5 trillion. With increasing budget constraints in both developed and developing nations alike, achieving greater aid effectiveness as well as mobilizing additional resources from both the public and private sectors is crucial. By pragmatically

linking payments to actual results achieved, RBF arrangements hold service providers accountable for extending services and improving social outcomes for low-income communities and other vulnerable populations, thereby strengthening the effectiveness of development funding. In addition, GPRBA projects have demonstrated the ability of RBF to leverage both public and private investments for the expansion of basic infrastructure and social services.

GPRBA's work has been especially important in cities and informal settlements, where their ability to respond to COVID-19 is largely influenced by the availability of service delivery and infrastructure systems. GPRBA supports our work of building inclusive, resilient, and sustainable cities and communities, ensuring even at the onset of the pandemic that critical services like water and sanitation for proper hygiene were reaching the most vulnerable households. And in communities also afflicted by fragility, conflict, and violence, GPRBA is committed to supporting long-term rebuild and resilience.

In line with our commitment to fostering greater social inclusion, GPRBA is taking steps to develop a holistic approach to our work to ensure that no one is left behind. This broadened agenda embraces a new emphasis on reducing gender gaps to ensure both men and women are involved in decision making processes and that women and girls directly benefit from our programs. Additionally, going forward, and in response to intensifying climate crises around the globe, GPRBA projects will place greater emphasis on incorporating climate components. This more comprehensive approach to development is important for maintaining environmental sustainability, inclusive growth, and momentum toward the SDGs.

The report that follows below sheds light on some of the many ways GPRBA continues to utilize innovative RBF instruments to strengthen service delivery, incentivize long-term and sustainable change, reach the most vulnerable, and respond to current and future global crises.

## **Sameh Wahba**

*Global Director*

*Urban, Disaster Risk Management,  
Resilience and Land Global Practice  
The World Bank Group*

# Letter from the Program Management Unit



The last fiscal year has been truly extraordinary. The pandemic has affected us all in myriad ways and GPRBA is no exception. The people we work for—households and communities with the lowest incomes and with other disadvantages—have been shaken

up. Our clients and partners are similarly facing immense hardships. Yet, the earlier part of the fiscal year was dramatic in its own way. It was marked by many firsts and several achievements for GPRBA. It signaled a new strategic focus that combined outcomes with the more classic outputs that GPRBA has historically financed. The successful launch of a new multi-donor trust fund (MDTF) known as the Outcomes Fund heralded this new focus. In the coming years, GPRBA will deepen its emphasis on outcome-based financing.

The main highlights of the year included the signing of four grant agreements—the Vietnam Quality Improvement of Primary Education for Deaf Children Project, the Uzbekistan Early Education Social Impact Bond Project, the Myanmar RBF for Off-Grid Solar Project, and the West Bank and Gaza Results-Based Real Estate Registration Project. GPRBA's diverse portfolio has now reached nearly 11 million people through 55 subsidy projects across all the regions that the World Bank works in.

Three other projects have cleared the commitment stage: Liberia Improving Access to Solid Waste Management Services in the Greater Monrovia, Ghana Education Outcomes Fund Project, and Gaza Solid Waste Management Project, with another impact bond in the pipeline for out-of-school youth in Pakistan. Finally, FY20 saw the completion of two projects—the Uganda Reproductive Health Voucher Program and Electricity Access Expansion project in Solomon Islands—both of which successfully achieved their development objectives and have offered lessons that will be captured in the coming year.

GPRBA also approved and implemented technical assistance (TA) activities worth \$1 million this year. Our TA support helps with the design, implementation, and evaluation of RBF projects in a wide spectrum of sectors—including

infrastructure with energy, and water and sanitation—and on a broad range of topics, such as land administration, education, health and gender.

As part of our effort to conduct a comprehensive learning exercise that spans the past 17 years of experience, we initiated an analysis of how development challenges have been addressed through our grants and technical assistance activities. We will use the results of this ongoing activity to disseminate relevant knowledge to a global network of partners, donors, clients, and practitioners through knowledge products and structured activities.

The year ended with a renewed focus on fragile, conflict and violence (FCV) contexts in light of COVID-19, as well as a spotlight on inclusion, overcoming gender gaps, and climate change. We continue to demonstrate effective impact on the ground, thanks to the continued commitment and support of our donors. Building on this success, GPRBA will continue to increase international awareness of our experience in designing and implementing RBF transactions and explore collaboration with new partners as well as opportunities for scaling up and mainstreaming RBF instruments.

In the next fiscal year, we plan to continue with innovative financing solutions to the world's most intractable development problems, ensuring that no one is left behind, and addressing the issues that contribute to poverty, inequality and discrimination. Overall, we have learned that greater flexibility and adaptability of design with possible innovative reforms can allow for an effective results-based approach to mitigate COVID-19 and combat future development challenges.

## **Maitreyi Bordia Das**

*Head, GPRBA  
and  
Practice Manager,  
Urban, Disaster Risk Management,  
Resilience and Land Global Practice  
The World Bank Group*

**In the next fiscal year, we plan to continue with innovative financing solutions to the world's most intractable development problems, ensuring that no one is left behind, and addressing the issues that contribute to poverty, inequality and discrimination.**



CHAPTER  
**1**



# About GPRBA

GPRBA BY THE NUMBERS

55

Subsidy Projects

32

AND 1 TERRITORY

Countries in Operation

11 MILLION

Verified Beneficiaries

17

Years in Operation

\$ 273.9 MILLION

Total Funding Since GPRBA's Inception

## To help ensure that no one is left behind, GPRBA provides RBF and blended finance solutions to respond to these challenges that beset and entrap the most disadvantaged, most excluded and lowest-income communities around the world.

**M**illions of poor and vulnerable people around the world live without access to basic infrastructure services such as electricity, clean water, sanitation, education and health.

In recent years, governments, donors, and other development partners have recognized that addressing these needs and achieving the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) requires the use of innovative financing models working alongside conventional development finance approaches. To help ensure that no one is left behind, the Global Partnership for Results-Based Approaches (GPRBA) provides results-based financing (RBF) and blended finance solutions to respond to these challenges that beset and entrap the most disadvantaged, most excluded and lowest-income communities around the world.

GPRBA—formerly the Global Partnership on Output-Based Aid (GPOBA)—was established in 2003 to explore the use of output-based aid (OBA) to provide basic infrastructure and social services to low-income households. OBA is a type of RBF that conditions the disbursement of public funds—in the form of subsidies—upon the achievement of clearly specified outputs that directly help to improve access to basic

services. In 2019, GPOBA broadened its mandate to incorporate more flexible financing solutions beyond OBA to keep up with the changing needs of its clients and achieve greater impact. This expansion of its mandate was marked by the name change to GPRBA. It allowed to broaden the menu of RBF instruments available and leverage the flexibility of RBF to structure projects that bring together public and private sector investors to maximize resources.

Housed within the World Bank's Global Practice for Urban, Disaster Risk Management, Resilience and Land (GPURL), GPRBA promotes inclusive development through RBF schemes that link payments to the results of investments made to serve low-income communities and other vulnerable or marginalized populations. With more than 17 years of experience in addressing these development challenges, GPRBA employs RBF mechanisms to give low-income communities access to basic services within a framework of improved transparency and accountability. GPRBA's portfolio is both deep and diverse: to date, 55 subsidy projects in 32 countries and one territory, nearly 11 million verified beneficiaries, and support for numerous technical assistance (TA) and knowledge activities.



## How GPRBA Works

**R**BF is defined as a financing arrangement in which payment is contingent upon the achievement of predefined and subsequently verified results. GPRBA projects use RBF to extend access to basic services to low-income and vulnerable and/or marginalized consumers through performance-based subsidies. In a typical project, service delivery is contracted out to a third party—public or private—which receives a subsidy to buy down a portion of the total capital cost of the service (often complementing or replacing the required user contribution). The service provider is responsible for pre-financing the project and is reimbursed only after the pre-agreed results have been delivered and fully verified by an independent verification agent (IVA). By tying payments to results that are as closely linked as possible to the project's development objective, RBF raises the likelihood that service providers will be held accountable for outputs or outcomes that matter.

Where service providers are unable to provide the upfront working capital, GPRBA has often helped to leverage private investment from commercial banks, microfinance institutions, and social investors. Examples of this are found in water and sanitation, energy, and education sectors, where GPRBA supports the provision of basic services using results-based grants, guarantees, impact bonds, and other innovative financing solutions.

The range and variety of RBF instruments and terminology is extensive. It will therefore be helpful to understand how GPRBA's work fits into this domain. RBF instruments differ chiefly by which stakeholders they seek to incentivize. Whereas the World Bank's Program-for-Results (PforR) financing instrument provides incentives to national governments to enhance their capacity to deliver services— for example, conditional cash transfers incentivize behavioral change among households and individuals. To show this, table 1 below provides a typology of RBF instruments arranged by incentivized agent. GPRBA primarily supports RBF mechanisms which incentivize service providers—public or private—and/or social investors (rows 3–4 in table 1 below); however, GPRBA projects are often designed alongside larger World Bank Group programs, and can be combined with other instruments such as PforR.

Since its inception in 2003, GPRBA has been developing innovative solutions to major sustainable development challenges. In keeping with the post-Millennium Development Goal discussions, and once the SDGs were announced, GPRBA deepened its focus on the broader "leave no one behind" agenda. New GPRBA portfolio areas include improved land administration systems, integrated service delivery for the urban poor, and enhanced education for deaf children. GPRBA is one of the few innovative results-based programs that has delved into these areas, seizing new opportunities, embracing new challenges, and adapting its work to the world's changing realities.

**TABLE 1: Typology of RBF Instruments<sup>1</sup>**

	INCENTIVIZED AGENT	RBF INSTRUMENT CATEGORIES
<b>1</b>	<b>National Government</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Performance-Based Loans (PBLs), e.g. Program-for-Results (PforR)</li> <li>• Performance-Based Grants (PBGs), e.g. Cash-on-Delivery (COD)</li> </ul>
<b>2</b>	<b>Local Government</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Performance-Based Transfers (PBTs)</li> </ul>
<b>3</b>	<b>Service Providers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Performance-Based Contracts (PBCs), e.g. Performance-Based Financing, or Output-Based Aid</li> </ul>
<b>4</b>	<b>Social Investors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impact Bonds, e.g. Development Impact Bonds (DIBs), or Social Impact Bonds (SIBs)</li> </ul>
<b>5</b>	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conditional Cash Transfers (CCTs)</li> </ul>

**RBF is defined as a financing arrangement in which payment is contingent upon the achievement of predefined and subsequently verified results.**

**RBF is ...  
improving the sanitation status of more than 170,000 poor rural households reaching 776,590 beneficiaries in Bangladesh.**

**RBF is ...  
helping more than 178,000 women safely deliver their babies in Uganda.**

**RBF is ...  
providing  
affordable and reliable  
electricity to 15,000  
low-income residents  
in Solomon Islands.**

**RBF is ...  
helping 165 villages  
in rural Tanzania  
get solar-powered  
water pumps.**

# In cooperation with DFID, GPRBA launched the Outcomes Fund, a new multi-donor trust fund (MDTF) in 2020.

## Support from Donors

**G**PRBA was established by the World Bank and the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID)—now the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO)—as a World Bank-administered trust fund. Subsequently, four more donors joined the partnership: the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida). After years of successful partnership among the donors, GPRBA has, through the flexible use of multi-faceted RBF schemes, expanded its focus areas to achieve greater impact.

In cooperation with DFID, GPRBA launched the **Outcomes Fund**, a new multi-donor trust fund (MDTF) in 2020. The fund aims to improve social, infrastructure, and environmental outcomes for poor and vulnerable populations by supporting outcome-based financing and other results-based blended finance approaches at scale. This fund will cover the outcome-based financing component of the GPRBA Partnership.



Ministry of Foreign Affairs



A close-up photograph of a woman with a blue headscarf looking thoughtfully at a tree trunk. The scene is outdoors with natural lighting. The woman's face is in profile, and she has a contemplative expression. The tree trunk is on the left, and the background shows some foliage and a clear sky.

CHAPTER

2

# FY20: The Year in Focus

In the last several months of this reporting period, the world has been wracked by a pandemic that has triggered a humanitarian crisis of global proportions. Tragically, but not unexpectedly, it has disproportionately affected the poorest and most vulnerable populations. Overcrowded areas that lack basic water and sanitation infrastructure have struggled to follow basic precautionary measures to contain the virus. Informal sector workers are at particularly great risk of contracting the virus because they often cannot afford to stay in the safety of their home, owing to the risk of losing their livelihood. The socioeconomic impact of the pandemic is still unfolding and the damage left in its wake still being tabulated. Thus far, it has reduced production, consumption, international trade, foreign and domestic investment, and household and labor markets as poverty rates around the globe continue to rise. As this multifaceted crisis threatens development gains all over the world, GPRBA's expertise in innovative finance solutions and its commitment to serving the most vulnerable, are timelier and more relevant than ever. GPRBA's portfolio of projects, predictably has not escaped its impact.



During the current reporting period, GPRBA has embarked on a comprehensive learning activity that looks back on how the Partnership has addressed development challenges through its grants and technical assistance activities over the past 17 years. This retrospective examination focuses on GPRBA's activities in reaching vulnerable populations by using results-based approaches across different development sectors and topics.

The ongoing analysis of GPRBA's work has already produced lessons and experiences on how development challenges of low-income communities have been, and can be, addressed by GPRBA grants and technical assistance. These studies are also forward-looking: they assess the crucial role that RBF can play in responding to today's most pressing development challenges

such as, the COVID-19 pandemic; the challenge of moving the focus of RBF from outputs to outcomes; working in fragile and conflict situations (FCS); tackling climate change issues; the SDG focus on the "leave no one behind" principle; and using RBF to help close gender gaps. Our expectation is that the outputs from this comprehensive "lookback" will provide lessons far beyond GPRBA, to other actors who are engaged in the RBF space. In doing so, GPRBA also hopes to solidify its thought leadership in the area of results-based approaches. This section highlights some of the lessons we have learnt through the ongoing retrospective learning activity.

**GPRBA's expertise in innovative finance solutions, and its commitment to serving the most vulnerable, are timelier and more relevant than ever.**

# GPRBA's Response to COVID-19

**B**ecause the pandemic's full impact is as yet unknown, a comprehensive, sustainable response to it will require looking past short-term action and considering long-term recovery. Infrastructure and service financing will be important to ensure both response and recovery.

Drawing on GPRBA's expertise in employing RBF to support the most vulnerable and the lowest-income communities globally, RBF could serve as a vital instrument to provide this necessary financing through structured, well-targeted support. GPRBA is indeed emerging as a proven leader in employing RBF to support the most overlooked, under-privileged and lowest-income areas and communities globally.

In response to the pandemic, GPRBA continues to draw on its comparative advantage—its extensive experience of engaging the public and private sectors, emphasis on results and innovation, commitment to targeting vulnerable populations, and institutional capacity of its partners—to

build partnerships with social enterprises, attract private investment, and collaborate with the local and national governments of many low- and middle-income countries. In Gaza, for example, GPRBA is funding a solid waste management (SWM) project that will improve solid waste practices and infrastructure, resulting in the proper disposal of medical and hazardous waste. This project comes at an opportune time when COVID-19 has made sanitary disposal and community health especially imperative. (Additional information about this project can be found in the "Looking Ahead" section of "Urban: Solid Waste Management," on page 73.)





## BOX 1

### Using RBF to Respond to the COVID-19 Pandemic

GPRBA's COVID-19 response aims to contribute to two overarching objectives: 1) help reduce the spread of cases, and 2) help minimize the pandemic's socioeconomic impact, especially on poor and excluded groups.

Drawing upon its significant experience in steering resources towards the poorest and most marginalized areas and peoples through RBF, GPRBA released a White Paper that provides a framework to respond to the pandemic, using Social Enterprises (SEs) and other non-state providers. Titled "[Results-based financing through Social Enterprises](#)," the White Paper identifies SEs as suitable partners to mount an effective response to the pandemic since they are socially oriented and are known for their innovations and deep links to the community and hence likely to be instrumental to an inclusive recovery. Additionally, SEs are at risk during the pandemic, and support from donors and investors is essential for their survival.

Since the verification of results before disbursement of funds is an essential part of the RBF implementation modality, the White Paper lays out tools and mechanisms that could be used to substantiate results while considering the need to reduce in-person interactions. In particular, it illustrates how mobile phones and aerial imagery could be employed to supervise project performance and verify results remotely, based on practices developed in fragile environments.

Building on the foundation of successful GPRBA projects, the White Paper also provides an overview of the financing arrangements that can be utilized to collaborate with SEs and other partners, using RBF. Finally, because RBF approaches typically have a lag between delivering a service and receipt of payment by the service provider, project designs need to incorporate mechanisms that ensure that SEs have adequate resources to continue their development activities. The White Paper, therefore, provides an overview of pre-financing and retroactive financing mechanisms.

# The Effect of COVID-19 on the GPRBA Portfolio

GPRBA has encountered significant challenges in the face of the current pandemic, which has affected the implementation of several ongoing subsidy projects and technical assistance activities. The projects have responded with alacrity so that the impact can be minimized. Some examples of the effects on the portfolio are below:



## Gaza

The Gaza Solid Waste Management project is being co-financed with IFC and Sida and cleared the commitment stage during the reporting period. It has implications for the GPRBA's response to COVID-19, since the SWM subsector is essential to city sanitation, with significant public health ramifications. Since the end date of the Sida Administration Agreement (AA) is December 31, 2021, GPRBA has requested an extension of the AA so that implementation can continue uninterrupted.



## Tanzania

The Tanzania Solar Water Pumps Project will also require an extension of the closing date in order to achieve its development objectives. Because of protective measures put in place by the government, the project contractor faced difficulties with the supply and installation of the solar pumps. The project's Independent Verification Agent (IVA) was not able to carry out the scheduled site visits to verify the performance.



## Kenya

Travel restrictions due to COVID-19 have limited the IVA's ability to physically verify the household water and sewerage connections. The project team has therefore adopted a revised methodology to enable remote verification: upon completion of household connections, the Water Service Provider (WSP) will prepare a list of beneficiaries, along with their phone numbers, date of connection, and three months of billing history (verified by the IVA through desk review of WSP accounts). The IVA will then generate a sample list of about 10 percent of total beneficiaries to be interviewed over the phone. The WSP will help arrange the phone calls, during which the IVA will ask a series of questions related to the quality and reliability of water supply and/or sewer connection, billing, customer satisfaction, and others.



### Burkina Faso

The progress of field activities is being documented and shared over email and in a WhatsApp group that includes the World Bank team, Sofitex field agents, and the consulting firm in charge of technical quality control of all subprojects. Trainings on soil and water management practices will be conducted via audio and video. Social media and local radios will be used to disseminate the trainings in project intervention areas. The verification will be conducted remotely.



### Vietnam

The closure of the government offices and schools has resulted in implementation delays to the Vietnam Quality Improvement of Primary Education for Deaf Children Project. These closures have consequently caused delays in the signing of the Memorandums of Understanding with the provincial departments, and in the delivery of trainings for teachers, caregivers and mentors. The originally scheduled project completion date, June 2021, will require a one-year extension.



### Uzbekistan

The project is one component of a larger International Development Association (IDA) project that became effective in December 2019. Social impact bond (SIB) activities—as well as the other components of the project—have advanced more slowly than expected because of COVID-19 related closures of government offices. The procurement of the services of a law firm to draft the SIB contracts was delayed and will result in a late start to negotiations with the private investors. In addition, closure of preschools and the uncertainty of when they will reopen will likely lead to further delays. At this stage, the team is doubtful that the impact bond will launch in September 2020 as originally planned and is considering a January 2021 launch.



### West Bank and Gaza

Progress has been hampered by the inability of project personnel to procure goods and services and by the fact that they cannot undertake property registration as per established processes that require in-person visit to office and awareness campaigns.

Along the way, we have learned that greater flexibility and adaptability of project design, the willingness to make midcourse corrections, and the readiness to pursue innovative reforms maximize the effectiveness of results-based approaches in mitigating the impacts of COVID-19 and overcome obstacles to implementation. During this pandemic, RBF may present an opportunity to enhance public accountability while maximizing funding for development and ensuring that communities are provided with basic infrastructure and social services.

# Spotlight on Outcomes

**R**ecent trends in RBF place a greater emphasis on mobilizing additional sources of finance and shifting the focus of development finance, from input activities and short-term outputs to long-term outcomes.

By prioritizing outcomes, payment metrics are more closely aligned with the ultimate development objective of a project. Operations which tie funding to outcomes, or ‘outcome-based financing’ projects, can provide greater benefits to project beneficiaries as well as implementers, who are given the flexibility to innovate, learn, and adapt their programs in order to achieve optimal results. In this way, support is aimed at development that achieves long-term, sustainable, systemic change.

With this in mind, GPRBA has made a shift in its strategic thrust, and going forward will focus not only on outputs but now especially on outcomes. The successful launch of a new multi-donor trust fund (MDTF) known as the **Outcomes Fund** is testimony to this strategic reorientation. The objective of the Outcomes Fund is to drive improved social, infrastructure, and environmental outcomes for poor and vulnerable populations by supporting the adoption of innovative, outcome-based financing approaches.

The new fund has three main components: 1) financing for pilot projects; 2) technical assistance for analytical work and capacity-building support; and 3) knowledge and the dissemination of lessons on the effective design and implementation of outcome-based financing projects. Its mandate is to finance or co-finance investment projects in multiple sectors—water, sanitation and hygiene, urban, land, education,

jobs, poverty, resilience and the environment—across the globe, delivering vital needs and services to the most underprivileged populations. Its objective is to realize improved social, infrastructure, and environmental outcomes for poor and vulnerable populations by introducing and facilitating the adoption of innovative outcome-based financing approaches. GPRBA is uniquely positioned to play a role in outcome-based financing, including impact bonds and other innovative, results-based, blended finance approaches which leverage additional public and private resources through the outreach of the World Bank platform.

This year, GPRBA supported the preparation of a \$30 million program (of which \$25.5 million will be contributed by GPRBA), to help out-of-school children (OOSC) reintegrate into Ghana’s formal education system and improve learning outcomes (refer to box 2 below). In addition, a \$12 million impact bond (of which \$4.85 million is a GPRBA grant) will provide children ages 3 to 7 with access to quality preschool education in urban areas across Uzbekistan. Another impact bond is in the pipeline, and will improve access to basic literacy, numeracy and life skills programs for out-of-school youth in Pakistan. In the next fiscal year, GPRBA will continue utilizing innovative financing solutions to address the world’s most difficult development problems and to ensure that the most marginalized groups are not excluded from the development agenda.



دستی  
ماڈل ٹیکسٹ پیپر  
جزل سائنس  
جماعت نهم و نهم  
پروفیسر سوات  
کامپیوٹر  
دستی پائپر زائیکمیشن پائپر زائیکمیشن پائپر زائیکمیشن

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## BOX 2

### Funding Education Outcomes in Ghana

Though Ghana's education enrollment rates are high compared to other countries in the region, the quality of education is still lagging. According to the Human Capital Index for Ghana, out of the average years of schooling in Ghana (11.6), the number of quality-adjusted learning years is just 5.7 – meaning that children are in school but not learning for nearly six years. Children from hard-to-reach and low-income households must undertake burdensome daily commutes to get to school, and in some cases, children lack access to formal classroom settings. Other issues include limited infrastructure for gender and disability needs; barriers preventing pregnant, parenting, and working students from continuing their education; limited access to media and technology; and the opportunity cost of schooling, especially if students help their parents in generating income.

To help tackle these challenges in Ghana, GPRBA worked with the World Bank's Education Practice, the Education Outcomes Fund for Africa and the Middle East, and the Government of Ghana to prepare an impact bond to help out-of-school children (OOSC) reintegrate into Ghana's formal education system and improve learning outcomes. The project is a component of the World Bank's Ghana Accountability for Learning Outcomes Project (GALOP), funded by the International Development Association (IDA), and will receive a \$25.5 million contribution from DFID. Priority will be to support marginalized OOSC, particularly girls, children with disabilities, and children from lower-income households. The program will target approximately 75,000 OOSC in areas with the highest absentee and dropout rates, in districts historically deprived of a strong educational infrastructure, and in the Greater Accra and Kumasi Metropolitan districts. In addition, approximately 120,000 students already enrolled in selected GALOP recipient schools will benefit from strengthened interventions supported by service providers.









# Getting Results in Fragile Settings

**B**y 2030, more than half of those living in extreme poverty will reside in countries characterized by fragility, conflict, and violence (FCV). The challenge of working in a fragile environment will likely be exacerbated even further if additional health and socioeconomic crises such as the current COVID-19 pandemic emerge.

Overall, FCV threatens the lives and livelihoods of populations, and makes it substantially harder for countries to attain the SDGs. In addition, rising inequality, lack of opportunity, discrimination, and exclusion fuel grievances and deepen perceptions of social injustice. These factors, among others, increase the vulnerability of fragile and conflict settings to shocks and crises and create regional spillovers. This makes the delivery of basic services especially urgent in these countries. These are among the reasons why the World Bank Group has declared FCV a high priority of its 2020-2025 Strategy.<sup>2</sup>

Fragile and conflict-affected contexts have been early adopters of RBF approaches, as many RBF projects have been implemented in FCS. Such contexts are often a conducive environment for results-based approaches, provided certain conditions are in place or can be fulfilled as part of the project design.

Therefore, GPRBA has focused on fragility as one of its top priorities for FY20 and going forward.

During the reporting period, the GPRBA portfolio was analyzed through the lens of FCV. Several insights that emerged from this exercise are shared here.

Since 2003, GPRBA has funded 11 RBF projects in FCS, totaling \$57 million in grants, and has reached 2.7 million beneficiaries. In FY20, GPRBA took significant steps to revise and enhance its implementation of RBF mechanisms in FCS. In post-conflict **Solomon Islands**, for instance, where only 16 percent of households are connected to the electrical grid, GPRBA, using funds from DFAT, is improving access to reliable electricity for 15,000 people.

**Burkina Faso** is another FCS that periodically experiences violent outbreaks that have led to the displacement of large segments of the population. In response, GPRBA is facilitating the Sahel Irrigation Initiative, also funded by IFC, to improve the lives of farmers in Burkina Faso. Box 3 highlights a project in the West Bank that helped improve SWM services.

**The performance mechanism provides incentives to achieve efficient collection, transportation, proper use of disposal facilities, and appropriate planning and monitoring through a modern integrated Management Information System for affordable and safe management of waste, including dangerous waste. The performance scorecard system will systemically track progress and will help our member municipalities to learn from one another, and possibly others in the region.**

*—Dr. Daoud Zaatari, Mayor of Hebron, Chairman, Joint Services Council for Hebron and Bethlehem*

### BOX 3

## **Applying RBF to Solid Waste Management Services in the West Bank**

GPRBA's IFC-funded Solid Waste Management (SWM) Project in the West Bank is a case study of the Partnership's deep expertise in entering a complex and unusual set of FCV circumstances, and yet succeed by adapting its existing models and practices to create an innovative project that is able to resolve the challenge at hand.

The West Bank SWM Project has faced several formidable challenges. First, at the time the project was being designed in Hebron and Bethlehem—two of the poorest governorates in the West Bank—there were extremely limited options. Second, they faced continual political and economic constraints caused by ongoing conflict and repeated blockades. This means that the project team had to take into consideration the unpredictability in the delivery of goods and services, notably because of fluctuating tensions and periodic restrictions on the movement of people and resources.

Third, the waste disposal problem in Hebron and Bethlehem was enormous. At that time, these two governorates, by themselves, were generating a large part of the waste produced annually in the West Bank, and yet the SWM subsector in the West Bank was beset by poor planning, high operational and maintenance costs, and limited financial resources. After collection, waste was disposed of rather haphazardly in one of 19 unsanitary dumpsites.

In 2013, a grant of \$8.3 million was approved with the development objective of improving access to good-quality, financially sustainable SWM services in the two governorates. As a result, 840,000 residents were able to access improved SWM services, and fee collection rose from 43 percent to 83 percent in Hebron, and from 48 percent to 82 percent in Bethlehem. Additionally, a catch-up mechanism was built into the project design so that if a municipality failed to meet its targets during one period, it could make up the deficit in a succeeding period.



# RBF and the Climate Change Crisis

**C**limate well-being is critical for economic growth and positive development outcomes. SDG 13 urges countries to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.<sup>3</sup> The risk of not responding is that this could drive an additional 100 million people into poverty by 2030.<sup>4</sup> Our ability to achieve this goal requires a transformational shift toward policies and financing schemes that support low-carbon development.

In addition, strong national institutions and infrastructure are needed to support policy implementation, provide appropriate incentives for private investment, create efficient markets, and forge pathways to successfully scale up climate health efforts.

The international development community is increasingly employing results-based approaches in the area of climate finance. RBF has been particularly successful in climate work because of its flexibility and support for long-term, structural change. Additionally, RBF is particularly applicable to climate change projects because it does not focus solely on the efficient achievement of desired results but also on supporting policy implementation, market creation, and the development and strengthening of monitoring, reporting and verification systems.

Though GPRBA projects do not have explicit climate change targets, many of them have delivered significant climate benefits. GPRBA has funded projects with climate benefits in the following areas: 1) clean energy access solutions and energy efficiency; 2) sustainable management of municipal solid waste and reducing the volume of waste that ends up in landfills producing green house gas (GHG) emissions; 3) non-revenue water in supply networks, thereby limiting pumping requirements,

and improving fecal sludge management practices in sanitation; and iv) improved irrigation systems that strengthen resilience to climate change.

In **Bangladesh**, for example, the Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Development (RERED) mini-grid project supported by funding from DFID, replaced diesel-run pumps with solar pumps. This is helping farmers to gain access to renewable electricity while simultaneously reducing environmental pollution. As box 3 shows, GPRBA support in the **West Bank** helped to upgrade SWM services in the Hebron and Bethlehem governorates, including the management of a new sanitary landfill which will be operated by a private sector firm. In **Tanzania** a GPRBA grant funded by DGIS and Sida is supporting a project to replace and retrofit existing diesel pumping systems with climate-friendly photovoltaic pumping systems to help in decarbonizing off-grid water pumping.

GPRBA's project in **Burkina Faso** focuses on climate resilience through irrigation. The project seeks to provide farmers with sustainable water management practices in areas that are especially affected by variations in precipitation created by climate change. Box 4 highlights this example.







#### BOX 4

### Climate Adaptation Benefits of GPRBA's Irrigation Project in Burkina Faso

Burkina Faso is one of the largest cotton producers in Sub-Saharan Africa. Cotton is the country's second-most important export commodity by revenue generation. However, harvests are highly vulnerable to the extremes of either drought or flooding from excess rainfall because small-scale farmers have been wholly reliant on rainwater for cultivation. Climate change further exacerbates these variations in weather patterns.

The project aims to optimize the use of available resources to alleviate the negative effects of climate change on cotton sector productivity by training almost 1,000 small-scale cotton farmers in land and water management, investing in small-scale irrigation systems, and facilitating farmers' access to credit. This investment in water management is critical for building resilience to climate variability and weather risks. It will empower farmers by providing them with more reliable, profitable and sustainable production pathways.

The project funding will benefit farmers' cooperatives affiliated with SOFITEX (Société Burkinabé des Fibres Textiles), which is responsible for more than three-quarters of the country's cotton production. The project finances the procurement and installation of small-scale irrigation systems (that is, reservoirs, stone contours, water collection lines, irrigation equipment) for areas up to three hectares. Farmers who successfully implement these capital investments and meet project milestones—upon verification of their functionality, and payment of the first loan installment to their lenders—can be reimbursed up to 80 percent of their investment costs.





# Leaving No One Behind

**T**he SDGs' underlying focus—to “leave no one behind”—is at the heart of GPRBA's mission, as reflected in its commitment to address issues of poverty, inequality, and discrimination for the most underserved and marginalized communities.

This promise to “leave no one behind” is also closely aligned with the World Bank and GPRBA's focus on social inclusion, defined by the World Bank (2013) as “the process of improving the terms on which individuals and groups that are disadvantaged based on their identity take part in society.”

Innovative financing methods such as RBF are among the most needed tools for achieving these goals by 2030. In FY20, GPRBA undertook a portfolio review to assess the extent to which “leave no one behind” has been addressed. For this review, GPRBA applied the Social Inclusion Assessment Tool<sup>5</sup> and the conceptual framework of the World Bank's flagship report *Inclusion Matters: The Foundation for Shared Prosperity*<sup>6</sup>. This method examines four critical questions to determine the extent to which projects are addressing inclusion: 1) identification of excluded groups, 2) analysis on social inclusion or excluded groups, 3) actions to address social inclusion, and 4) indicators for monitoring social inclusion.

The review found that out of 53 closed and ongoing projects, 37 identified exclusion, 23 analyzed exclusion, 26 had budgeted actions to address exclusion, and 20 had indicators for monitoring exclusion.

In **Kenya**, GPRBA supported the expansion of the Kenya Electricity Expansion Project (KEEP). This project succeeded in connecting 44,000 customers in informal settlements to electricity in Kibera, Nairobi, and other cities. GPRBA funding helped overcome the persistent barrier of high connection fees by providing subsidies to households in informal settlements, which are often in the most precarious situations for access to basic services. Additionally, in **Solomon Islands**, where only 16 percent of rural households are connected to the electrical grid, GPRBA support has allowed underprivileged women to use electricity to power their businesses and improve their financial independence (Additional information on this project can be found in box 7.)

A GPRBA-supported project in **Vietnam** is helping more than 2,000 primary school deaf students by improving their education through an upgraded Vietnamese Sign Language (VSL) curriculum and teacher training. Projects such as these are an important step toward inclusion because good-quality education is fundamental to creating opportunities for this disadvantaged group. In this way, GPRBA envisions a well-rounded approach to addressing the issues of multiple and overlapping groups in its effort to truly “leave no one behind.” Further details of the Vietnam Education for Deaf Children Project are provided in box 5 below.

## BOX 5

### Improving Education for Deaf Children in Vietnam

Despite Vietnam's remarkable progress in education, there is a significant gap in reaching children with disabilities. School enrollment rates, education quality, and quality of support services for the 1.2 million children with disabilities are very low. A major impediment to raising educational quality for deaf children is the lack of an established practice of teaching in Vietnamese Sign Language (VSL), which is the first language of the deaf community.

GPRBA has provided a \$3 million grant through funding from DFAT. The project is facilitating the integration of deaf children into both mainstream and special education through the engagement of parents, caregivers, teachers, and deaf mentors, as well as the community at large. The objective of the project is to increase the proportion of deaf students who have access to primary education through VSL and to support their social integration. The project is funding the training of 500 primary school teachers and teaching assistants to use VSL to teach mathematics and Vietnamese. The project will produce a set of animated video lessons for mathematics and Vietnamese language for grades 1 to 5 and will triple the number of the VSL lexicon from 2,000 to 6,000 hand gestures. In addition, the project will fund the development of training materials that will help in building the capacity of teachers, teaching assistants, parents, caregivers, and mentors of deaf students. The project will provide incentives to schools through subsidies to enroll deaf children and to teach them using VSL, in line with the government's policy to increase access to education for children with disabilities. As a result, by the end of the project over 2,000 primary school deaf students in Vietnam will gain access to a better education.<sup>7</sup>

This project is a step to "leave no one behind" in quality education and to creating opportunities for a better life for deaf children. Such progress in deaf education is closely related to at least three of the UN SDGs for 2030: to eliminate disparities in education and ensuring equal access for vulnerable populations (SDG 4); to promote opportunities for full and productive employment (SDG 8); and to reduce inequality within a country and promote social, economic and political inclusion (SDG 10). Ultimately, the desired outcome is to build a more solid foundation for hearing-impaired students to more fully integrate into the Vietnamese society and lead independent lives.

**The World Bank has helped us design a project that has all the components for successful implementation, and we are confident that this has opened a new path for us to improve education opportunities for children with hearing impairment.**

*—Mr. Nguyễn Hữu Độ, Vice Minister of Education and Training  
Improving Education for Deaf Children in Vietnam Project*





# Closing Gender Gaps through RBF

**T**he World Bank and other organizations in the development community have committed to striving for global gender equality, and the UN SDG 5 aims to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. In following with its mandate to serve underprivileged populations, GPRBA is increasingly incorporating gender equality and inclusion components into its projects, prioritizing the achievement of concrete gender results.

In FY20, GPRBA drafted a strategic framework to inform the directions and methods that its future projects should employ. As part of this framework, a tailored gender toolkit was created, with step-by-step guidance on addressing gender gaps in key sectors, including water, urban, education and energy. This strategy and its supporting tools create a foundation for gender equality to be considered a thematic area of focus within GPRBA.<sup>8</sup> The tools will help in further integrating gender into GPRBA's program design, monitoring, verification and reporting processes. The objective of this tool is to summarize what works and what does not, and to bring evidence-based guidance to teams working on these issues.

A review that assessed the performance of GPRBA in closing gender gaps, considered projects approved between the early 2000s and 2020, as well as additional projects awaiting approval.<sup>9</sup> Given that the approaches to measuring the World Bank Group Gender Strategy implementation have evolved significantly over this period, the review methodology used a two-pronged approach - to best assess GPRBA projects alongside other relevant projects Bank-wide. First, the analysis looked at the "gender-informed" methodology used at the World Bank previously. This was applicable for the time period between 2012-

2016. The review found that a majority (59 percent) of GPRBA projects were gender-informed in two dimensions: 81 percent had gender analysis, and 44 percent had some form of actions. About a half of the 2012–2016 GPRBA projects had a gender-informed M&E framework (a gender-related indicator that goes beyond simple gender-disaggregation, that is, merely ensuring an equal number of male and female beneficiaries).

The six projects prepared since 2017 were subjected to the World Bank's revised and more stringent assessment methodology. Two of the six—the **Vietnam** Quality Improvement of Primary Education for Deaf Children Project (box 5) and the **West Bank and Gaza** Results-Based Real Estate Registration project (box 6)—were found to have a strong gender component in the results chain and met the criteria of both gender-informed and gender-tagged projects. The four remaining newer projects also contained significant gender components and would qualify as gender-informed.

GPRBA will continue to develop new approaches, generate empirically grounded knowledge products, and become a thought leader in promoting gender equality using RBF.







#### BOX 6

### West Bank and Gaza Real Estate Registration Project

Only 38 percent of land in the West Bank is registered, with a significant portion of unregistered properties situated in the urban centers. Limited land registration and ambiguous property rights in the West Bank and Gaza create inadequate access to land and real estate and are among the several impediments to economic growth, business, and housing development in the area. One reason for this is that registered real estate is the most recognized and most common source of collateral, and the primary instrument banks use to secure mortgages and loans, especially to micro-enterprises and small and medium enterprises.

GPRBA—through IFC funding—provided \$4.6 million to the Palestinian National Authority to support the Palestinian Authority’s plan to complete systematic land registration (SLR) throughout the West Bank and Gaza, using a results-based payment approach. The objective is to enhance tenure security and improve real estate registration services for businesses and individuals in the region. This is both the first World Bank and the first GPRBA project to use results-based methods in the delivery of land registration services.

In all, 350,000 properties will be registered through this project. Gender outreach and inclusion have been mainstreamed in the design of the project to support the ongoing efforts of the Palestinian Authority to ensure that the rights of women and vulnerable groups are protected in the SLR process.

This project has a Gender Action Plan to strengthen institutional systems and processes aimed at ensuring the property rights of women and vulnerable groups in the West Bank. In addition to improving tenure security, land rights will also provide women with increased access to finance and improved economic opportunities.

CHAPTER

3

# Our Portfolio of Engagements



# G

PRBA's portfolio includes subsidy projects, technical assistance (TA) activities, and knowledge and communication activities. Subsidy projects form the core of GPRBA's business model because their successes and shortcomings provide evidence and lessons for the compilation of best practices. GPRBA has launched subsidy projects in a variety of sectors: energy (21 projects), water and sanitation (20 projects), health (6 projects), education (3 projects), solid waste management (2 projects), telecommunications (2 projects), and land administration (1 project).

In addition, through its TA, GPRBA evaluates potential new sectors and thematic areas, conducts feasibility studies, and provides support for client capacity building and implementation of subsidy projects. Just as vital, knowledge and learning activities focus on using the lessons learned from subsidy and TA activities and disseminating them within the RBF community. This portfolio section highlights GPRBA's work in these areas.

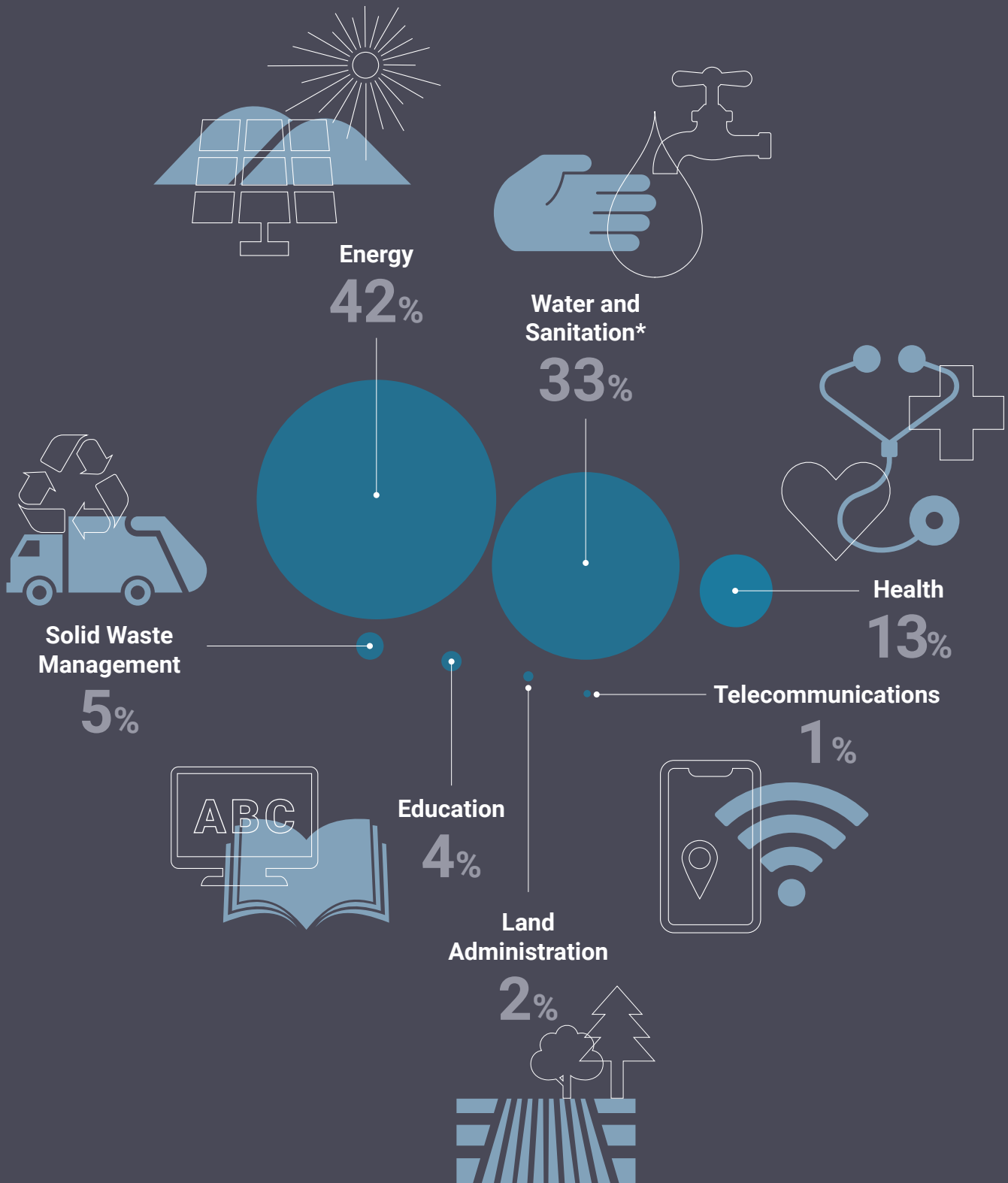


## **At the end of June 2020, GPRBA's cumulative portfolio consisted of 55 grant agreements totaling \$273.9 million.**

### **Subsidy Support Overview**

At the end of June 2020, GPRBA's cumulative portfolio consisted of 55 grant agreements totaling \$273.9 million. Forty-seven projects were closed, with disbursements of \$210 million. Among the sectors, energy accounts for the largest share of funding, at 42 percent, followed by water and sanitation, at 33 percent. Operations in IDA countries are prominently featured because they comprise about 90 percent of the total committed funding volume. Sub-Saharan Africa has the largest share of funding, at 52 percent, followed by South Asia, at 18 percent. Figure 1 below gives a breakdown of funding by sector and region. Tables B.1 and B.2 highlight all projects active and completed by the end of the fiscal year. Overall, 11 million direct beneficiaries have been given access to basic services.

FIGURE 1: Distribution of Project Funding Committed by Sector as of June 30, 2020 (from Inception to Date)



\* The water and sanitation sector includes projects in water, sanitation and irrigation.

FIGURE 2: Distribution of Project Funding by Regions Committed as of June 30, 2020 (from Inception to Date)



**TABLE 2: FY20 Project Implementation Completion Reports**

PROJECT NAME	FUNDS DISBURSED	DISBURSEMENT RATE	CO-FINANCING (LEVERAGE)	BENEFICIARIES REACHED	SUMMARY	OVERALL RATING
<b>SRI LANKA: Increasing Access to Domestic Sanitation in Greater Colombo Project</b>	\$4.9 million	96%	\$6.6 million including \$4.6m from the government, \$1.9m from the national water utility, and \$0.2m from the beneficiaries	49,247	The ICR concludes that the project outcomes are sustainable from both operational and financial points of view. Further, the project has great scalability potential because the national utility has gained the substantial experience required for sanitation improvements in low-income settlements. However, financial resources will be required to realize this potential. The Sri Lankan government has been working on securing loans to support a new project in wastewater management.	Moderately Satisfactory
<b>VANUATU: Improved Electricity Access Project</b>	\$1.49 million	30%	\$151,406 as contributions by customers	10,716	The development objective of this operation was to increase sustainable access to formal grid-based electricity services within Vanuatu's electricity concession service areas, reaching low-income consumers through targeted subsidies. The project had not achieved its targets by its closing date. Indicative target values for key indicators have been attained by 50 percent. The ICR analyzed in detail the reasons for the unsatisfactory performance: they include problematic implementation by one of the two private service providers, and the impact of cyclone PAM in 2015.	Unsatisfactory

**Implementation Completion Report (ICR):** ICRs assess an operation's performance and results against its objectives, and draw lessons learned from its design and implementation. In FY20, ICRs were generated for the Sri Lanka Increasing Access to Domestic Sanitation in Greater Colombo Project, and for the Vanuatu Improved Electricity Access Project (see details in table 2 above).

In FY20 GPRBA signed four **new** grant agreements—Vietnam Quality Improvement of Primary Education for Deaf Children Project, Uzbekistan Early Education Social Impact Bond Project, West Bank and Gaza Results-Based Real Estate

Registration Project, and Myanmar RBF for Off-Grid Solar Project. Three other projects—Liberia Improving Access to Solid Waste Management Services in the Greater Monrovia Project, Ghana Education Outcomes Fund Project, and Gaza Solid Waste Management Project—cleared the commitment stage. On December 12, 2019 the World Bank approved the Concept Note for the Pakistan Impact Bond for Out-of-School Children Project. The preparation and appraisal of this project was funded by DFID, which plans to consider it for subsidy funding. (Details about the new grant agreements and projects under preparation are provided in table 3 on page 59.)



Two subsidy projects closed in FY20: the **Uganda** Reproductive Health Voucher Program, and the **Solomon Islands** Electricity Access and Renewable Energy Expansion Project. Both projects achieved their development objectives, and both offer lessons that will be distilled in the coming year.

GPRBA's subsidy support activities are presented below. Each of them explains how RBF can be used to overcome challenges in that sector, followed by an overview of GPRBA's current engagements in the sector/sub-sector.



**TABLE 3: GPRBA Grant Agreements and Project Preparations in FY20**

<b>SIGNED GRANT AGREEMENTS</b>	<b>GRANT AMOUNT</b>	<b>SOURCE OF FUNDS</b>	<b>PLANNED BENEFICIARIES</b>	<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>DATE</b>
<b>VIETNAM: Quality Improvement of Primary Education for Deaf Children Project</b>	\$3.0 million (Co-fin: \$76K Govt)	DFAT	1,700	Increase access for deaf children to Vietnamese Sign Language-based primary education in participating schools, improve the learning outcomes of students and contribute to their social integration	7/31/2019
<b>UZBEKISTAN: Early Childhood Education Social Impact Bond</b>	\$4.85 million (Co-fin: \$5.15m IDA and \$2.0m Govt)	IFC	16,700	Increase access to early childhood education, improve the quality of learning environments in participating preschools, and enable a systematic measurement of preschool education quality for informed decision-making	7/19/2019
<b>WEST BANK AND GAZA: Real Estate Registration Project</b>	\$4.6 million (Co-fin: \$8m IDA)	IFC	350,000 properties registered	Support the Palestinian Authority in its plan to complete systematic land registration across the Palestinian territories over a four-year period through a results-based payments approach	11/6/2019
<b>MYANMAR: Result Based Financing (RBF) for Off-Grid Solar</b>	\$3.0 million (Co-fin: \$450K ESMAP)	IFC	450,000	Increase electricity access in Myanmar by supporting the IFC-led Lighting Program, which aims to promote market development for Lighting Global-certified solar products	6/12/2020
<b>PROJECTS THAT PASSED COMMITMENT/ APPRAISAL</b>	<b>GRANT AMOUNT</b>	<b>SOURCE OF FUNDS</b>	<b>BENEFICIARIES</b>	<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>DATE</b>
<b>LIBERIA: Improving Access to Solid Waste Management Services in the Greater Monrovia through an RBF Approach</b>	\$3.3 million	IFC	500,000	Support waste management by employing a transitional subsidy to improve service quality while increasing revenue from fee collection and other sources in order to make the sector financially sustainable	2/25/2020
<b>GAZA: Solid Waste Management through RBF Phase- I</b>	\$2 million	IFC/Sida	900,000	Improve solid waste service delivery and financial sustainability in the southern and central Gaza governorates	3/26/2020
<b>GHANA: Education Outcomes Fund (Additional Financing to Ghana Accountability for Learning Outcomes Project)</b>	\$25.5 million (Co-fin: \$4.5m Govt)	DFID	195,000	Support (i) re-integration of out-of-school children into mainstream schools and (ii) improved learning in schools where the out-of-school children are placed	4/15/2020
<b>PROJECTS THAT PASSED ELIGIBILITY/ CONCEPT NOTE</b>	<b>GRANT AMOUNT</b>	<b>SOURCE OF FUNDS</b>	<b>BENEFICIARIES</b>	<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>DATE</b>
<b>PAKISTAN: Out of School Children and Skilling Impact Bond</b>	\$7 million (IDA Co-fin: \$30m)	DFID (under consideration)	TBD	Improve basic literacy, numeracy and life skills of out-of-school children 10 to 15 years old, with a focus on girls	12/12/2019





# COUNTRIES

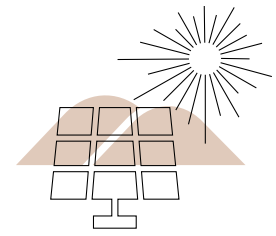
## SECTORS

-  Energy
-  Health
-  Education
-  Water and Sanitation
-  Irrigation
-  Telecommunications
-  Solid Waste Management
-  Land Administration

## CROSS SECTORS

-  FCV (Fragility Conflict Violence)
-  Climate





#### GPRBA'S ENERGY PORTFOLIO

Total Number of Projects

**21**

Total Grant Commitment

**\$116.1 Million**

Number of Beneficiaries

Approximately

**5 Million**

## Energy

Energy sufficiency is a major goal of the SDGs: Goal 7 aims **at ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy**<sup>10</sup> for all by 2030. The mutually reinforcing relationship between electricity access, economic development, and poverty reduction is well established. Countries with higher levels of electricity usage tend to have higher levels of national income and a lower incidence of extreme poverty.

Worldwide, about 800 million people currently do not have access to electricity. Governments are increasingly stretched to keep up with the demand for infrastructure and social services and ensuring that these services reach low-income communities and households is a constant challenge. These households are often constrained by the high cost of access while service providers, for their part, often lack the financial incentives to extend access to these areas because they do not see them as commercially viable.

It is estimated that global universal access to electricity will require \$45 billion annually. By comparison, current financial commitments, averaging just \$19.4 billion a year, fall woefully short. RBF is one of the financial tools that can help to achieve both these objectives while also ensuring that the poorest communities benefit.

GPRBA's current energy sector portfolio includes a recently approved project in **Myanmar**, a scale-up program in **Zambia** which has been under implementation since 2019, and a project that was completed this year in Solomon Islands. (For a comprehensive list of projects GPRBA has supported in the energy sector, see appendix B.)

In Myanmar, more than 60 percent of the population has no access to grid-based energy services. The annual electricity consumption per capita is 263kWh, a fraction of the world average. In June 2020, GPRBA therefore approved a project in **Myanmar** to support the sustainable growth of the off-grid lighting market in rural,

remote areas of the country. In rural areas, where most people live, more than two thirds of households rely on candles, kerosene, low-quality batteries and diesel generators to meet the energy needs. The project, which is funded by the IFC, aims to help more than 450,000 people in rural Myanmar gain access to clean energy for the first time. This will deliver economic and social benefits to rural families while also contributing to social inclusion by providing affordable, good-quality solar products and creating jobs in rural and remote areas through the expansion of supply chains. The design of this project has benefited from a South-South knowledge exchange program with the Bangladesh Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Development (RERED) project team that took place in May 2018.

GPRBA is also supporting a scale-up program in **Zambia** which builds on the work done in a previous GPRBA-IDA-funded pilot. That project helped to provide low-income households with electricity by significantly reducing the cost of the financially prohibitive connection fees for low-income households through an RBF grant. This pilot project exceeded its initial target by about 150 percent, extending electricity to 32,843 households and 5,117 micro and small enterprises (MSEs), and benefiting approximately 200,000 residents in low-income townships. The current project seeks to expand the operation, connect approximately 22,000 rural households and 1,000 MSEs, and fund various parts of the technical assistance program for off-grid electrification.

The **Solomon Islands** Electricity Access and Renewable Energy Expansion Project closed this year and resulted in access to new and improved electricity connections for about 15,498 rural dwellers. (For more on this project, see box 7 below.) As part of the retrospective learning exercise, the ongoing review of GPRBA's energy sector portfolio will inform adaptations in scale-up projects or be transferred to projects in other countries.

#### BOX 7

### Results-Based Financing in an Electrification Project in Solomon Islands

In Solomon Islands, only 16 percent of households are connected to the electrical grid. The low level of electrification stems from systemic, economic, and geographic barriers to expanding the grid. Although the World Bank has made significant investments in sustainable energy programs in Solomon Islands, challenges persist, especially regarding the equal distribution of grid connectivity among urban versus rural households and across socioeconomic divisions.

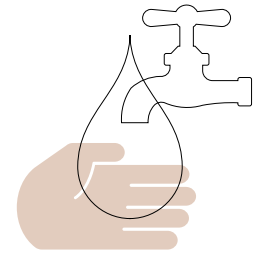
In 2016, GPRBA partnered with Solomon Islands' state-owned power utility, Solomon Power, to increase access to reliable electricity through an RBF project. The project, funded by DFAT, has been a success and now serves as a blueprint for similar development projects in the region. The RBF approach to energy access fit the challenge of electrifying Solomon Islands for two main reasons.

First, it enabled participants to overcome the barrier of preliminary startup costs. Based on an initial World Bank assessment, the population's willingness to pay for electricity was quite evident. However, the high cost of the initial connection presented a very high financial barrier for most families. The infusion of RBF capital, and the aggregation of demand by clusters, allowed Solomon Power to leverage economies of scale to negotiate lower costs for supplies and labor.

Second, bringing in RBF allowed for flexibility. By focusing on results—in this case, the number of new households connected to the grid—the communities involved in this program had the flexibility to determine how best to approach a diverse array of scenarios and complications. No one grid connection is the same in Solomon Islands. Some, for example, required auxiliary poles to reach homes tucked deep in the bush. As the project got underway, community feedback helped lead to a strategic restructuring of the project to include connections to schools, health clinics, and other community structures.

This project has resulted in access to new or improved electricity connections for more than 15,000 people. This equates to 2,565 households, of which 504 are female-headed. Extended hours of lighting, especially, allow women and girls to feel safer while finishing chores late into the night. It has helped women increase their overall productivity by giving them not only more hours in which to work but also more income-generating opportunities such as evening or night jobs and jobs further away from their homes.

The project has also enabled numerous economic and health care opportunities as businesses and health clinics gain access to refrigeration systems and new power connections. It has also generated educational benefits because children can now study at night and are connected to the world through the internet.



**GPRBA'S WATER AND SANITATION PORTFOLIO**

Total Number of Projects

**20**

Total Grant Commitment

**\$91 Million**

Number of Beneficiaries

Approximately

**2.3 Million**

## Water and Sanitation

Water shortages remain one of the greatest risks to economic progress, poverty eradication, and sustainable development. SDG target 6.2 enjoins the international community to **by 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.**<sup>11</sup> Yet currently, some 2.2 billion people around the world lack safely managed drinking water services, 4.2 billion people lack safely managed sanitation services, and 3 billion do not have basic handwashing facilities. Ensuring a sufficient and constant supply of water under conditions of increasing scarcity is essential to achieving the development community's global poverty alleviation goals. In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, access to safe water, sanitation, and hygienic conditions is more critical than ever. Many of the most basic infection prevention protocols, such as handwashing, require access to good-quality water sources.

Optimizing the use of water through better planning and incentives will help communities fight the spread of COVID-19 while also improving welfare and increasing economic growth. Smart investments in clean water and sanitation are necessary to support governments in delivering clean drinking water and safe sanitation services. GPRBA is using RBF to achieve better quality and timely delivery of water and sanitation services. RBF can help redirect where and how incentives for sanitation are targeted, increasing the effectiveness of these investments. It can also encourage service providers to serve low-income households by funding subsidy payments to partially cover the cost of connection and/or installation of an on-site facility, as well as provide sustained service over a period of time.

GPRBA currently has three active projects in the water and sanitation sector—in **Burkina Faso** (box 4), and **Kenya** (box 8) and **Tanzania**, where achieving sustainable water service delivery in rural areas has presented a decades-long

challenge. This project is the first attempt to leverage private-sector financing in Tanzania's rural water sector. It uses a blended finance approach that combines debt finance and output-based subsidies to reach poor rural communities. By tapping into a previously underutilized market, this project leverages new resources to help close the investment and funding gap for rural water supply in Tanzania. The project will bring direct benefits to approximately 500,000 residents of 165 villages and will also have significant climate co-benefits. (For a complete list of projects GPRBA has supported in water and sanitation, see appendix B.)

In the near to medium term, GPRBA's engagements in Africa's water and sanitation sector will center on specific outcomes defined with the COVID-19 pandemic in mind. Improved hygiene practices can reduce the prevalence of water-borne diseases such as diarrhea and cholera. Additionally, containment strategies and improved diagnostic capabilities developed during the COVID-19 crisis can be utilized for other health needs. GPRBA will also incorporate the lessons learned from the pandemic response into improving business operations; for example, developing better monitoring and evaluation (M&E) processes and extending client outreach.

**The people of Embu have been waiting for sewerage since 1983. Thanks to the support from the World Bank, Embu Water and Sanitation Company has successfully accessed a market loan, which combined with an OBA subsidy, is enabling us to extend safe sanitation through sewerage services to low-income areas of Embu.**

*—Eng. Hamilton Karugendo, Managing Director, Embu Water and Sanitation Company*

#### BOX 8

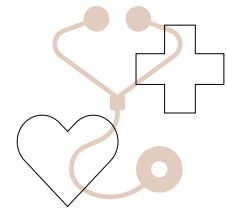
### **Improving Access to Improved Water Supply and Sanitation in Kenya**

Gaining access to improved water supply and sanitation systems has been a persistent challenge in Kenya. In 2015, access rates were at only 30 percent for sanitation and 58 percent for water. Factors such as rapid rates of population growth, urbanization, and climate change have contributed to greater stress on Kenya's water resources. Achieving universal access to safe water in Kenya will require an estimated \$14 billion in investment in the water supply over the next 15 years, which cannot be achieved through public funding alone.

In response to this problem, GPRBA in 2015 approved an \$11.1 million grant to the Government of Kenya, supported by Sida. The Kenya Water and Sanitation OBA Fund for Low-Income Areas helps to incentivize urban water service providers (WSPs) to invest in water supply and sanitation improvement subprojects to benefit low-income households, by applying

one-off RBF subsidies that help to make a connection to water and sanitation access more affordable. As part of the project, WSPs also receive technical assistance to support sub-project preparation and implementation. This includes support for the development of bankable proposals to secure commercial loans from domestic lenders on market terms to pre-finance the investments.

Under this project, eight WSPs have signed loan agreements with three commercial banks to finance nine water and sanitation subprojects, valued at \$14.3 million. The project is expected to help approximately 120,000 low-income beneficiaries gain access to water and/or sanitation, through 7,900 household sewer connections, 14,500 household water connections, and 40 improved community water points.



#### GPRBA'S HEALTH PORTFOLIO

Total Number of Projects

**6**

Total Grant Commitment

**\$36.8 Million**

Number of Beneficiaries

Approximately

**2 Million**

## Health

The most recent figures from the World Health Organization and the World Bank show that, every year people in developing countries pay more than half a trillion dollars (\$500 billion) out-of-pocket for health care.<sup>12</sup> Despite this, and despite significant global progress toward universal health care (UHC), the world is not on track to attain SDG target 3.8, which is to **achieve [by 2030] universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health care services and access to safe, quality, effective and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.**<sup>13</sup> In many countries, there are still large coverage gaps, particularly for poor and marginalized communities. Even when health services are available, countries at all GDP levels still struggle to provide good quality, affordable health services.

RBF can be used to support government commitments to improve the health status of poor populations and to create incentives for

accessing health care. GPRBA has focused on maternal health programs that align with SDG target 3.1—**by 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births;** and with SDG target 3.2—**by 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1000 live births.**<sup>14</sup>

By supporting maternal health, safe deliveries, and reproductive health services, these projects are contributing to long-term positive health outcomes, improved living conditions, and rising economic status for low-income families. GPRBA's support in the health sector spans **Lesotho, Nigeria, Philippines, Uganda** and **Yemen**. The most recently completed project, in Uganda, is highlighted in box 9. (For a full list of projects that GPRBA has supported in the health sector, see appendix B.)

## BOX 9

### Ugandan Mothers Realize Their Dream of Delivering a Healthy Baby

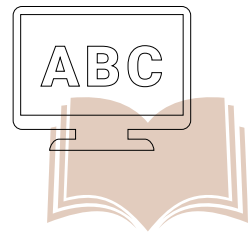
Although Uganda has significantly reduced its maternal mortality ratio, that figure remains extremely high, at 375 per 100,000 live births. In response to this, GPRBA and Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW) in 2008 piloted an OBA project in Uganda called the Reproductive Health Voucher Program (RHVP). The RHVP uses vouchers to incentivize women to access reproductive health care services at qualified facilities, while also incentivizing private health facilities to provide good quality services to previously underserved populations in Uganda.

In 2015, GPRBA provided a \$13.3 million grant funded by Sida to the Ugandan Ministry of Health (MoH) for the implementation of the second phase of the RHVP over a period of four years. The project was a scale-up of an earlier pilot program and included public as well as private facilities, with the objective of increasing access to skilled and safe maternal health care during the pregnancy, delivery, and postnatal stages for poor women living in rural and disadvantaged areas. The project also aimed to build national capacity to implement similar programs in other parts of Uganda. Like the pilot project, it subsidized safe maternal health care by providing a subsidy voucher to poor, vulnerable pregnant women within selected districts in South Western and Eastern Uganda.

The project surpassed its target number of 156,400 deliveries attended by skilled health personnel. A total of 178,413 women had a safe delivery, and 193,658 women made at least one antenatal care visit. The project expanded women's choice of facilities and decreased barriers such as distance and cost. By the end of the project, it covered 201 health facilities. The additional funds, training, and supervision brought more comprehensive health facilities closer to disadvantaged communities.

In addition, acknowledging that changing behavior takes more than financial incentives, the project team leveraged its relationships with community leaders to carry out a mass media campaign aimed at raising awareness of, and desire for, maternal health services across the country. Structured around the simple but catchy slogan, "Every Pregnant Mother's Dream is a Healthy Baby," one of the strategic goals of the "ndi HERO" (I am a hero) campaign was not only to motivate pregnant women to access health facility services and feel good about doing so, but also to persuade their families and communities to offer enthusiastic support whenever they did.

The successes of the RBF voucher program have led to similar programs throughout the country, including programs in partnership with US Agency for International Development, IDA, and other organizations. Overall, progressive implementation of RBF voucher projects in Uganda has helped to spur broader health care reforms. A national RBF framework has been developed by the MoH to customize RBF functions to national and district levels. This continuous consolidation and scale-up of voucher projects in Uganda has demonstrated that paying subsidies through a voucher scheme using an RBF scheme can result in better utilization of safe delivery services and better quality of care from service providers. It provides a framework for granting greater autonomy to public health facilities, and contributes to capacity building, institutional strengthening, and accountability mechanisms within the health sector.



#### GPRBA'S EDUCATION PORTFOLIO

Total Number of Projects

**3**

Total Grant Commitment

**\$10.9 Million**

Number of Beneficiaries

Approximately

**8,145**

## Education

Education is one of the most powerful instruments for reducing poverty and improving health, gender equality, peace, and social stability. SDG 4 aims to **ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**.<sup>15</sup> Despite tremendous progress in raising school enrollment rates globally, an estimated 24 million children worldwide will never enter a classroom, and 250 million can neither read nor write, although many have been to school. Access to good-quality education remains particularly challenging in low-income and rural areas.

There has been a purposeful shift toward results-based approaches in education, with governments and private sector actors exploring incentives for achieving not only outputs but improvements in learning outcomes. GPRBA's education projects are tied directly to SDG target 4.1—**by 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary**

**and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes**; and to target 4.2—**by 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and preprimary education so that they are ready for primary education**.<sup>16</sup>

GPRBA has two active projects in education. In **Vietnam**, GPRBA is facilitating the integration of deaf children into both mainstream and special education. Through this project, GPRBA is responding to the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic by implementing additional safeguards for ensuring that students have continued access to safe education. (See box 5, *Focus on SDGs—Leave No One Behind* section.) The **Uzbekistan** Early Childhood Education Social Impact Bond project is notably the first social impact bond at the World Bank and offers the bank a model for designing and preparing impact bond projects. (More information on the project is highlighted in box 10.)



BOX 10

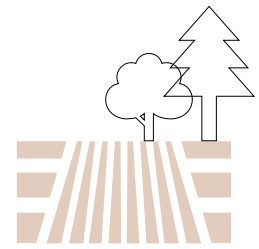
## Uzbekistan Early Childhood Education Social Impact Bond Project

Uzbekistan's preschool system is characterized by high expenditures, low enrollment, and uncertain quality. Despite the substantial funding, only 29 percent of children ages 3 to 7 were enrolled in preschool in 2017. The cost of preschool education and poor infrastructure are clearly two major demand-side barriers. Additionally, teaching qualifications in preschools are suboptimal, with most preschool teachers holding only a secondary vocational education degree. There is also no system in place to measure quality or outcomes within the preschool system, which makes preschool education policymaking somewhat of a blind process.

GPRBA is providing co-funding of \$4.85 million (from IFC funds) toward a social impact bond, which is a component of a larger IDA project. The goal is to increase early childhood education rates, improve the quality

of the learning environment in participating preschools, and enable systematic measurement of preschool education quality to inform policy- and decision-making. The impact bond will incentivize private sector provision of education to complement public sector efforts to meet the high demand for education. Under this public-private partnership (PPP) scheme, 140 private preschools located in urban areas of Uzbekistan will partner with impact investors to improve access to, and the quality of, early childhood education services. A third-party service will verify the achievement of metrics associated with enrollment and attendance, access to education for vulnerable populations, and improvement in learning environments. The Government of Uzbekistan will make payments to investors and service providers based on the achievement of measurable results.<sup>17</sup>





**GPRBA'S LAND  
ADMINISTRATION  
PORTFOLIO**

Total Number of Projects

**1**

Total Grant Commitment

**\$4.6  
Million**

Number of Beneficiaries

**Approximately  
350,000**

## Land Administration

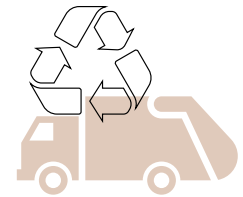
Land and housing ownership are important assets for the poor and must be properly managed and administered to benefit them. SDG 1.4 aims to ensure that, by 2030, **all men and women, in particular the poor and vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property.**<sup>18</sup> Currently, it is estimated that only 30 percent of the global population has legally registered rights to their land and homes.<sup>19</sup>

For both women and men, improving tenure security can have a positive influence on their household income, food security, and equity. Reaching this goal will require a comprehensive effort to secure land and property rights by funding campaigns to systematically record all land rights and issue land certificates.

Several services associated with land administration—including field surveys, land information system development, and e-services—can benefit from private sector participation that can introduce efficiencies and reduce the cost of service delivery. For instance, targeted subsidies and RBF schemes can be used to provide land administration services down market to make them more accessible to poor and vulnerable populations.

In the West Bank and Gaza, GPRBA is funding its first land administration project that uses RBF approaches. The project, supported by the IFC, provides a \$4.6 million grant, and aims to use a systemic land registration process to register 350,000 properties. The project specifically targets women and vulnerable groups in particular to ensure they are included in the process. (Additional information on the project can be found in box 6.)





#### GPRBA'S SOLID-WASTE PORTFOLIO

Total Number of Projects

**2**

Total Grant Commitment

**\$1.5 Million**

Number of Beneficiaries

Approximately

**1.3 Million**

## Solid Waste Management

Solid waste management (SWM) is an essential but frequently underappreciated and overlooked municipal service that is often in competition with other priorities for funding. SDG target 11.6 aims to **reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management by 2030.**<sup>20</sup> With current rapid rates of population growth and urbanization, municipal waste generation is expected to rise to 2.2 billion tons a year by 2025.

A major obstacle to improving SWM in poor countries is the lack of sustainable financing. Households and service providers are caught in a vicious cycle, with municipalities unable to improve services and expand their capacities unless they can increase fee collection rates, while residents are unwilling to pay for services they perceive as inadequate. RBF, by creating incentive-based subsidies, can encourage service providers to reach underserved low-income

communities while also improving the collection of SWM fees.

Over the last few years, GPRBA has deepened its engagement in the SWM sub-sector. SWM projects in **Nepal** and the **West Bank** closed in 2017 and 2018, respectively. Each of these generated important lessons on how RBF can be used to improve SWM in urban communities. In Nepal<sup>21</sup> the project used an incentive-based approach to tackle two problems related to waste management: the ineffective collection of SWM fees and the missed opportunity for managing solid-waste sustainably.

The scheme helped solve these challenges by providing a subsidy to bridge the gap between the cost of delivering improved SWM services, including capital costs and operations and maintenance costs, and the revenues that municipalities were collecting for these services. The level of subsidy was designed to decrease

over time as services improved, the customer base expanded, and fee collection increased to greater recovery of final costs. Implicit in this design is the assumption—often borne out—that residents’ willingness to pay more for a service increases as they see improvements in service coverage and delivery.

The West Bank project, discussed in box 3, helped improve the operations and maintenance of waste disposal services and built an environmentally safe landfill.

### Upcoming SWM Projects: Liberia and Gaza

Two new projects have been approved in the SWM subsector. In **Liberia**, where 70 percent of the population lives in informal settlements that often have insufficient or nonexistent waste collection systems, or else are located near poorly evacuated waste management sites, GPRBA is providing additional financing for the ongoing Cheesemanburg Landfill and Urban Sanitation project in Monrovia, Liberia. This is a critical intervention that will increase the region’s resilience to the adverse effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

With this additional financing, the Cheesemanburg landfill will receive new upgrades, including significantly improved transfer stations, enhanced monitoring and evaluation systems, strengthened community support programs, additional collection equipment, and institutional reforms. Improved waste management also has the potential to create skilled and unskilled jobs in the waste and recycling subsector and greater levels of social cohesion through engagement and behavior change.

The **Gaza** Solid Waste Management project, which seeks to enhance the capacity of SWM practices and infrastructure in the area, is using RBF to improve solid waste management delivery, including upgrades to transfer stations and disposal services. RBF will also be used to train medical waste producers, furnish them with resources to properly dispose of hazardous waste, and establish operational standards for landfills to address issues such as leachate and odor. These standards could later be applied across the West Bank and Gaza, multiplying the project’s impact and providing Gaza residents with a much needed—but often neglected—municipal service for a more healthy and sustainable community.



## Technical Assistance Support Overview

**T**echnical assistance (TA) is a critical component of GPRBA's work. It contributes to the testing of the applicability of RBF in new sectors and contexts by laying the foundation for project design, building capacity among partners and governments, and supporting the mainstreaming of RBF approaches. The insights and experience gained from TA initiatives are fed back into GPRBA's knowledge and learning on RBF, shared with other practitioners, and incorporated into new project designs. Over the last reporting period, GPRBA used its TA activities to expand its thought leadership on results-based approaches and expects to deepen this aspect further in the coming year.

In FY20, GPRBA continued to engage in scoping and feasibility studies, and in market-development and capacity-building activities with the objective of generating lessons to inform future operations. There were 18 activities in operation. By the end of the fiscal year, five of the projects had been completed and closed (see tables C.1 and C.2 for details). In **Pakistan**, GPRBA supported components of the World Bank-financed Karachi Urban Management Project (KUMP). This activity facilitated the development of a results-based performance-grant framework to improve the Karachi metropolitan area's institutional capacity for delivering critical municipal services. In **Indonesia**, where GPRBA has been working with the government since 2011, a technical assistance activity helped to scale up and expand

the use of third-party verification in the housing, education and health sectors. (Box 11 below highlights the results of this activity).

In FY20, GPRBA approved \$1 million worth of new activities focusing on TA and knowledge management of this work to support the evolving mandate of GPRBA and to create global public goods. One of the major focus areas this year has been the transition from outputs to outcomes as a trigger of payment, and the establishment of the Outcomes Fund. As highlighted in the *Focus on Outcomes* section of this report, the purpose of establishing the Outcomes Fund was to be able to continue innovating in the RBF space and build the capacity of local markets to use outcome-based financing and other results-based blended

#### BOX 11

### Improving Infrastructure Accountability in Indonesia

GPRBA has been supporting Indonesia's Local Government and Decentralization Project (LGDP) since 2011 to improve the accountability and reporting of the central government's specific purpose grants, known as Dana Alokasi Khusus (DAK). Initially piloted in four infrastructure sub-sectors—irrigation, roads, sanitation, and water—the project was the first to apply innovative output-based aid (OBA) design principles on a large scale to target improvements in inter-governmental fiscal transfers.

Through GPRBA support, a series of follow-up activities were initiated in 2019 to expand and scale up the use of the verification mechanism to improve infrastructure spending accountability. Based on the verification approach that was tested through the LGDP from 2011 to 2017, the initiative has been expanded to design and test the outcome measurement for infrastructure projects.

A set of outcome measurement frameworks have been built through in-depth study, benchmarking, and continuous multi-stakeholder and expert consultations. The frameworks comprise two components: a basic sectoral theory of change (ToC) and a results measurement toolkit. The ToC is the key element, built to identify possible results that could be achieved through government provision of specific purpose grants (DAK) for financing basic infrastructure. Five ToCs have been established for the road, irrigation, water, sanitation and housing sectors. The results measurement toolkit includes the following 1) key parameters for results measurement, 2) a results verification checklist, and 3) a verification protocol.

The key parameters were established through adaptation from the SDGs as well as Indonesia's minimum service standards (MSS). The MSS are the key data used as a factor for allocating the DAK and is crucial information collected for the Ministry of Home Affairs' Local Government performance assessment. A field test on the results measurement toolkit is expected to be initiated in 2020, in collaboration with key stakeholders including the Ministry of Public Works and Housing.

## GPRBA embarked on a comprehensive review to document how effectively its TA and knowledge activities have addressed the development challenges of low-income communities.

finance solutions to drive improved social, infrastructure, and environmental outcomes for poor and vulnerable populations.

GPRBA also embarked on a comprehensive review to document how effectively GPRBA's TA and knowledge activities have addressed the development challenges of low-income communities. Drawing on different sectors and development topics, this study looks at fragile and conflict-affected situations, climate change, gender, and independent verification, and documents case studies of successful projects. (Information on all of GPRBA's TA activities can be found in tables C.1 and C.2.)

During the fiscal year, GPRBA facilitated its first TA support project for land administration services. The overarching objective of the activity was to develop analytical and operational frameworks to inform the development of public private partnership (PPP) schemes for the provision of land administration services in developing countries. GPRBA examined how RBF

can be a useful tool in helping to secure tenure and property rights, as well as streamlining the titling process, and modernizing land administration services.

This activity emphasized the importance of enhancing land administration staff capacity through ongoing training, and of improving relationships with clients—all of which inspire confidence in governmental institutions dealing with tenure and property ownership issues. The activity helped leverage private sector resources, and optimized the use of scarce public resources, to develop new models of land administration service delivery. It also explored the feasibility of PPP business models that use RBF mechanisms, and whether such solutions can be implemented.

Three other FY20 activities—in Colombia, Indonesia and Myanmar—focused on using RBF in the housing sector to improve the financing of housing for low-income families. (Further details on these projects can be found in box 12).







## BOX 12

### GPRBA Support in the Housing Sector

According to UN-Habitat, three billion people will need new housing and basic urban infrastructure by 2030.<sup>22</sup> The housing sector is critical for socioeconomic health and represents the main source of wealth for poor communities in most developing countries. The challenges of financing housing are closely interlinked with urbanization issues. Supporting developing country governments and deepening resilient and affordable housing finance markets that are accessible to lower-income, middle-income, and informal households is crucial. This year, GPRBA expanded its support to new sectors, including housing. Three technical assistance activities focused on introducing RBF into the housing sector in Colombia, Indonesia, and Myanmar.

In Indonesia, a study on the affordable housing market, developed in collaboration with IFC, helped to guide the development of results-based and blended financing schemes that will improve access to housing through World Bank and IFC operations. The activity informed discussions under the World Bank project National Affordable Housing Project (NAHP)<sup>23</sup> for the development of an RBF scheme with a focus on quality construction. In addition, the study helped IFC develop a platform for engagement with commercial banks and non-banking financing institutions—with specific licenses by the national regulator—to lend money to low-income households.

In Colombia, GPRBA support focused on providing TA to the government in designing and implementing the home improvement subsidy program “Casa Digna, Vida Digna” (Decent House, Decent Life). The activity supported the assessment of the existing housing subsidy landscape. A housing stock dataset was also created and used for diagnostics and cost-benefit analysis to inform the allocation of public funds. This activity helped GPRBA acquire middle-income country experience that can be used in designing RBF projects in poorer countries.

Finally, in Myanmar, GPRBA provided TA for urban upgrading through affordable housing and advisory support to assist policy decisions. The activity also helped to develop and strengthen the Bank’s relationship with the Government of Myanmar for a long-term engagement. As part of the analysis, the activity explored the potential applicability of RBF schemes in future investment programs.

## Knowledge Management and Communications

**G**PRBA's knowledge management and learning (KML) program collects, curates and shares knowledge generated from the operational experiences of subsidy projects and technical assistance activities. Lessons and success stories are used to inform future projects and are documented and published for dissemination to RBF practitioners and stakeholders.

This fiscal year, GPRBA structured a series of knowledge and learning activities in collaboration with partners working on RBF issues. The learning program helps to capture, transfer and share tacit knowledge among experts and practitioners through knowledge exchange events. Owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, many events that were planned to take place face-to-face were conducted virtually. These events are highlighted in box 13. GPRBA also embarked on a set of case studies and learning briefs. A case study on Bangladesh focused on the sanitation sector, a brief on SWM in the West Bank that is highlighted in box 3, and a series of publications on closing the gender gap in the energy, water, education and urban sectors.

## GPRBA hosted three virtual events during the COVID-19 pandemic in collaboration with partners working on RBF issues.

### Events and Learning

In FY20, GPRBA delivered events ranging from presentations on RBF perspectives to GPRBA-led and organized technical trainings tailored to staff and practitioners. The topics focused on financing outcomes, land administration, social enterprises, guarantee mechanisms, and blended finance. Three events were conducted face-to-face before the start of the COVID-19 pandemic:

1) an event showcasing how outcomes funds

can be used to scale the impact of social enterprises; 2) a knowledge-sharing event on how PPPs and RBF can be used in land administration (this event is based on GLOBAL: PPP in Land Administration—supported by GPRBA this year); and 3) a workshop at the World Bank offices on the use of guarantees in RBF projects.

#### BOX 13

### Delivering Virtual Events during the COVID-19 Pandemic

GPRBA hosted three virtual events during the COVID-19 pandemic in collaboration with partners working on RBF issues.

On March 31, 2020, GPRBA held a training event on the transition from **output-based to outcome-based payments**. As GPRBA pivots toward more outcome-based models, this topic becomes increasingly important. The event provided insights and examples on how this shift can help drive improved social, infrastructure, and environmental outcomes for underserved populations.

On April 27 and April 30 of this year, the GPRBA team participated in a training on **blended finance and impact investment**. The three-day event, conducted in partnership with Roots of Impact, focused on discussing upcoming trends in outcome-based financing within the development community.

On May 6, GPRBA partnered with GO Lab at Oxford University's Government Outcomes Lab to discuss the **impact of COVID-19 on outcome-based financing and impact bonds**. The session analyzed the impact of the pandemic on impact bonds and other outcome-based financing programs under implementation and explored how the pandemic could play a role in shaping the broader outcome-based financing agenda.

# In FY20, GPRBA communications efforts focused on reinforcing GPRBA's new branding, showcasing GPRBA's value proposition by bringing attention to the knowledge base and showing impact made.

## Communication

To ensure that knowledge management and learning efforts are integrated with dissemination efforts, a multimedia communications strategy has been rolled out to reach key audiences (RBF practitioners, partners and donors) through different outreach channels. In FY20, GPRBA communications efforts focused on reinforcing GPRBA's new branding, showcasing GPRBA's value proposition by bringing attention to the knowledge base and showing impact made. Key activities of FY20 have been:

### Use of Impact Stories

GPRBA worked closely with the World Bank External and Corporate Relations Department to develop a dissemination plan integrated with World Bank Communications strategies and platforms, and to leverage established networks and channels, such as the Sustainable Communities newsletter and the World Bank social media channels, especially Twitter. The dissemination of content was scheduled by developing an editorial calendar with a topic/theme anchored to an international day or event. This allowed the GPRBA team to leverage our communications efforts and reach a broader audience, by promoting our content through our newsletters and social media.

### Results Matters Newsletters

GPRBA produced four Results Matters newsletters during FY20, which focused on the five key topics: Energy, Gender, Land, Health, and

Education. The newsletter aims to disseminate themed packages on knowledge generated about a specific sector. The newsletter provides updates on the content published, including the latest news, blogs, multimedia, and knowledge products. With over 3,000 subscribers, the average opening rate of 34 percent consistently surpassed the industry standard average of 21 percent.

### Social Media Kits

GPRBA produced social media cards to supplement tweets and social media postings. These kits serve as packaged visuals with key messaging to support the dissemination of news, blogs, and stories. The kits are distributed through our social networks to "spread the word" and reverberate GPRBA's messaging.

### Matrix of online reach

The hashtag **#GPRBA** is steadily expanding its reach through social media. During the last fiscal year, the potential reach grew, generating a remarkable increase in number of mentions and engagement (four times more than the previous year). The activity takes place primarily on Twitter and is driven mainly by World Bank handles, confirming the importance of directing external communications through online channels, particularly social networking platforms. Going forward, the communications strategy will incorporate expanding its reach through a [LinkedIn company profile page](#) identified by **@GPRBA**.

## Publications in FY20

### **Case Study: Bangladesh OBA Sanitation Microfinance Program**

This case study highlights project components that have enabled GPRBA to successfully deploy RBF to provide basic services to low-income communities with efficiency, transparency, and accountability. It is described in box 14.

### **Securing Land and Property Rights: Exploring the Scope for Results-Based Financing Approaches**

This publication looks at the question of how RBF can be a useful tool in helping secure tenure and property rights, as well as streamlining the titling process, modernizing land administration services, enhancing land administration staff capacity and ongoing training, and improving relationships with clients—all of which inspire confidence in governmental institutions dealing with tenure and property ownership issues. This report also examines the test case of using results-based payments to improve systematic land registration in the West Bank and Gaza.

### **How to Close Gender Gaps with Results-Based Financing**

As part of the focus on gender, GPRBA produced four sector-specific reports to serve as tools for project teams working on RBF projects in the urban, water and sanitation, energy and education sectors. The tools provide sector-specific entry points, key questions to consider, and sample objectives and indicators that can be used to explore how RBF might be used to narrow the gender gap.

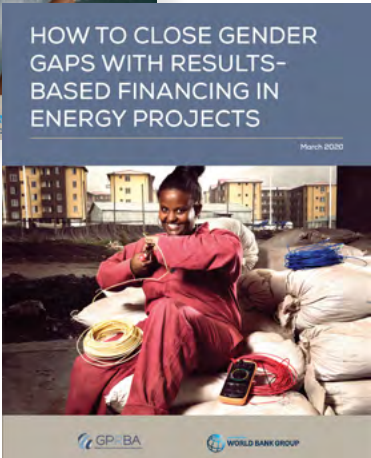
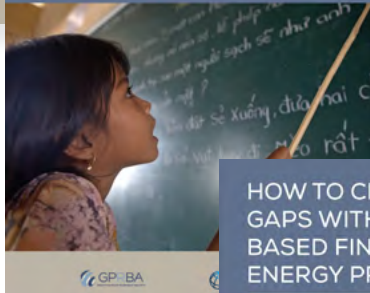
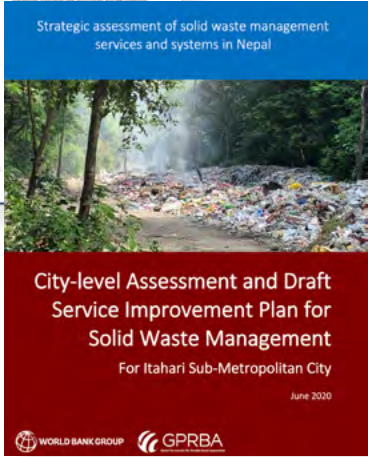
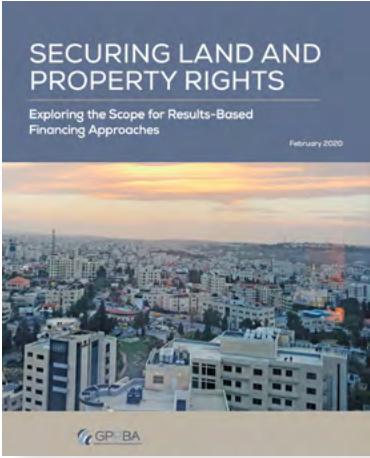
### **Lessons from West Bank Solid Waste Management**

In West Bank and Gaza, decades of conflict have led to underinvestment in solid waste management in Hebron and Bethlehem, the poorest governorates in the West Bank. This note highlights the lessons from a GPRBA financed intervention that has led to strongly positive results.

### **City-Level Assessment and Solid Waste Management Service Improvement Plan for Itahari Sub-Metropolitan City**

Nepal generates 700,000 metric tons of waste a year, of which only half is formally collected. Through a pilot program implemented between 2014 and 2018, GPRBA support helped to make systematic improvements in SWM service delivery. This publication highlights how taking the approach of performance-linked grant support yielded the successful achievement of targeted outcomes in service delivery and financial sustainability for Itahari Sub-Metropolitan City.







#### BOX 14

### Case Study—Bangladesh OBA Sanitation Microfinance Program

To support the Government of Bangladesh’s commitment to improve sanitation, the World Bank, through GPRBA, partnered with Palli-Karma Sahayak Foundation (PKSF) to provide hygienic sanitation solutions to low-income households. The project combined output-based aid (OBA) with a blended finance approach. GPRBA contributed \$3 million in the form of an OBA grant and leveraged an additional \$22 million in the form of commercial sanitation loans from microfinance institutions (MFIs).

The project modality sought to leverage four main actors, PKSF as the implementing agency and wholesale lender for MFIs, local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) with microfinance experience as retail MFIs, local entrepreneurs or construction firms as the service providers, and low-income households as the customers. The retail MFIs provided sanitation development loans to low-income households. These loans were set at a maximum size of 10,000 BDT (\$128) in order to target low-income households and were repaid over 55 weekly installments with interest set at a fixed rate of 10 percent. The OBA subsidy covered the cost of interest charged by the MFIs.

The project successfully supported the construction of 170,679 latrines, surpassing its target of 170,000. Eighty-nine percent of the loan recipients were women. Aside from the direct outputs, a significant contribution of the project was demonstrating a viable and robust market for sanitation loans to both households and businesses. The use of RBF subsidies was a key contributor in creating the right conditions to engage the MFIs and customers.

The project also developed a market for new sanitation and financial products. Since completing this project, PKSF has developed a Sanitation Development Loan policy to extend hygienic sanitation to its retail MFI partner organizations. It has also allocated capital finance to support retail MFIs in five sub-districts to reach 100 percent sanitation coverage in their areas, supporting SDG target 6—to **ensure safely managed water and sanitation for all**.



## Web Stories in FY20

[How Can Results-Based Financing Help in Securing Land and Property Rights?](#)

[Helping Ugandan Mothers Realize Their Dream of Delivering a Healthy Baby](#)

[Uzbekistan: GPRBA's First Impact Bond to Increase Access to Preschool Education](#)

[Vietnam: More than 2,000 Deaf Children to Benefit from Improved Education Through Sign Language](#)

[165 Villages in Tanzania to Get Solar-Powered Water Pumps](#)

[About 350,000 West Bank Properties Targeted for Legal Registration](#)





## A series of videos have been created to reinforce GPRBA's main messages, build awareness of RBF, and highlight projects.

### Multi-Media in FY20

A series of videos have been created to reinforce GPRBA's main messages, build awareness of RBF, and highlight projects. Two GPRBA projects have also been showcased by World Bank partners in their media products: **Tanzania Solar-Powered Water Pumps** and **Kenya Water and Sanitation in Nairobi**.

**TABLE 4: List of Multi-Media**

TITLE	DESCRIPTION
<b>RBF Forum - Key Takeaways</b>	About 100 participants discussed their views and practices on RBF at the RBF Forum 2019, held May 15–17, 2019 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. This brief video features select participants and their key takeaways from the three-day event.
<b>3 Things You Should Know about RBF</b>	<p>This video presents three basic elements that distinguish RBF from traditional development funding:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Service providers of RBF projects get paid only if the planned results are achieved;</li> <li>2. Results are predefined and contractually agreed upon between the parties;</li> </ol> <p>and</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Results are verified by an independent third party.</li> </ol>
<b>What does RBF Mean to You?</b>	A video compilation of short interviews of RBF Forum participants who were asked “What does RBF mean to you?”
<b>Financing + Sustainability = The Future of Rural Water Systems</b>	Access to clean water remains a struggle for many of the poorest households in rural areas. GPRBA collaborated with the World Bank in Tanzania to bring safe, clean water to 165 villages in the country by combining blended financing with emerging technologies, including solar water pumps, pre-paid meters, chlorination and remote sensors.
<b>Infographic: West Bank and Gaza Real Estate Registration Project</b>	This infographic illustrates the key features of GPRBA's role in the West Bank and Gaza Real Estate Registration Project, the first test case in employing RBF mechanisms within the land sector. The project also marks the first instance of a GPRBA project explicitly including a gender equality component—to help ensure that women have equal access to own land and property, as well as secure their inheritance rights.



CHAPTER

4

# Looking Ahead

## With development gains put at significant risk by the global pandemic, GPRBA's expertise in innovative finance solutions and its commitment to serving the most vulnerable becomes more relevant than ever.

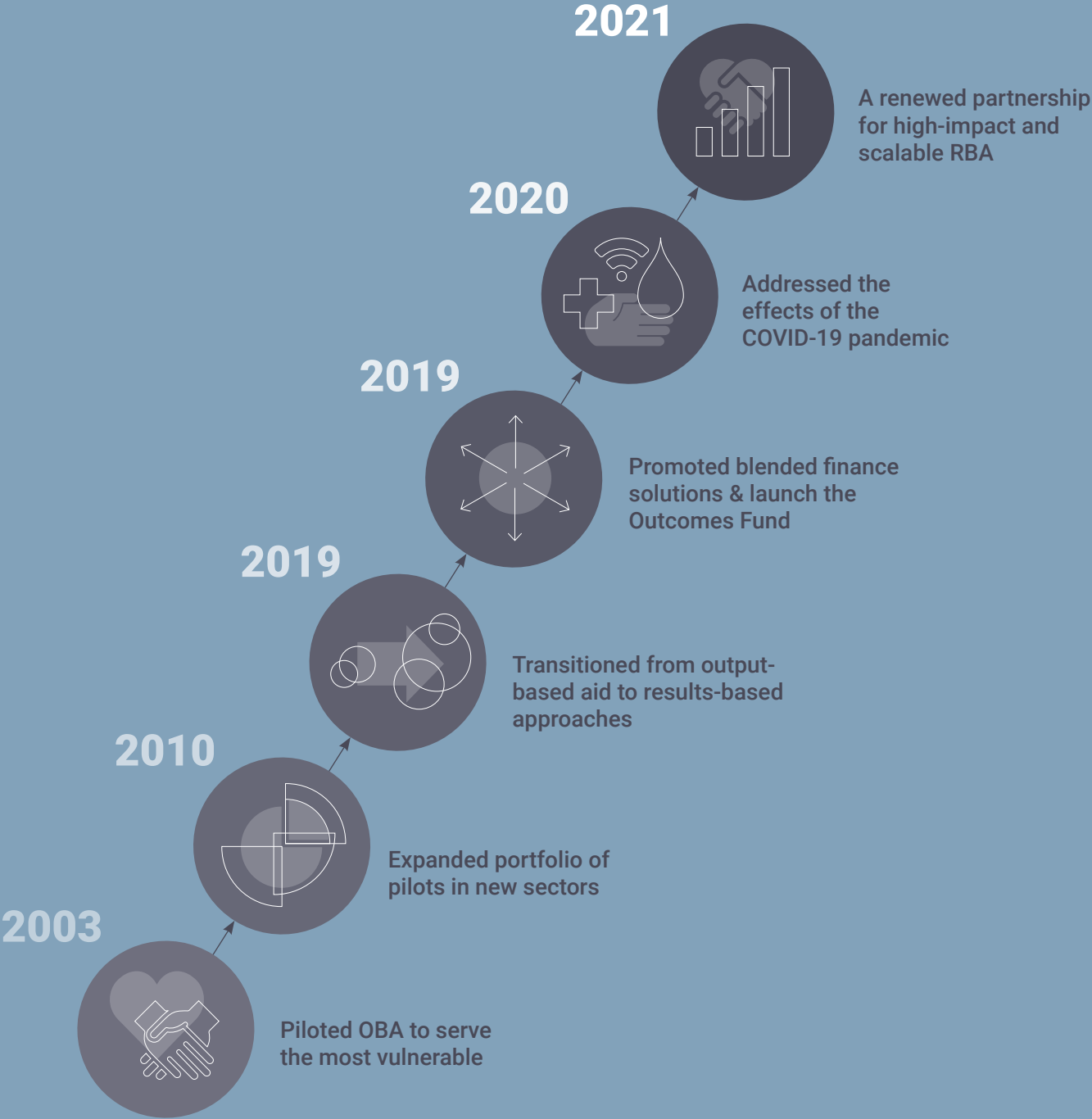
**F**Y20 and FY21 mark a pivotal moment for GPRBA, underlined by the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on development aid and the World Bank Trust Fund (TF) governance reform. With development gains put at significant risk by the global pandemic, GPRBA's expertise in innovative finance solutions and its commitment to serving the most vulnerable becomes more relevant than ever. The comparative advantage of GPRBA lies in its longstanding experience of engaging the public and private sectors, its emphasis on results and innovation, and its targeting of low-income, vulnerable populations.

In FY21, GPRBA will create the Umbrella MDTF, pursuant to the World Bank's TF reform. It will also initiate the independent evaluation of the Partnership for the 2015–2020 period. The evaluation will assess areas of impact and appraise the progress of the Partnership's strategic direction. This will be an important resource for GPRBA's future strategy. In developing a pipeline of projects, its technical assistance agenda, and its KML program, GPRBA will emphasize interventions that strengthen

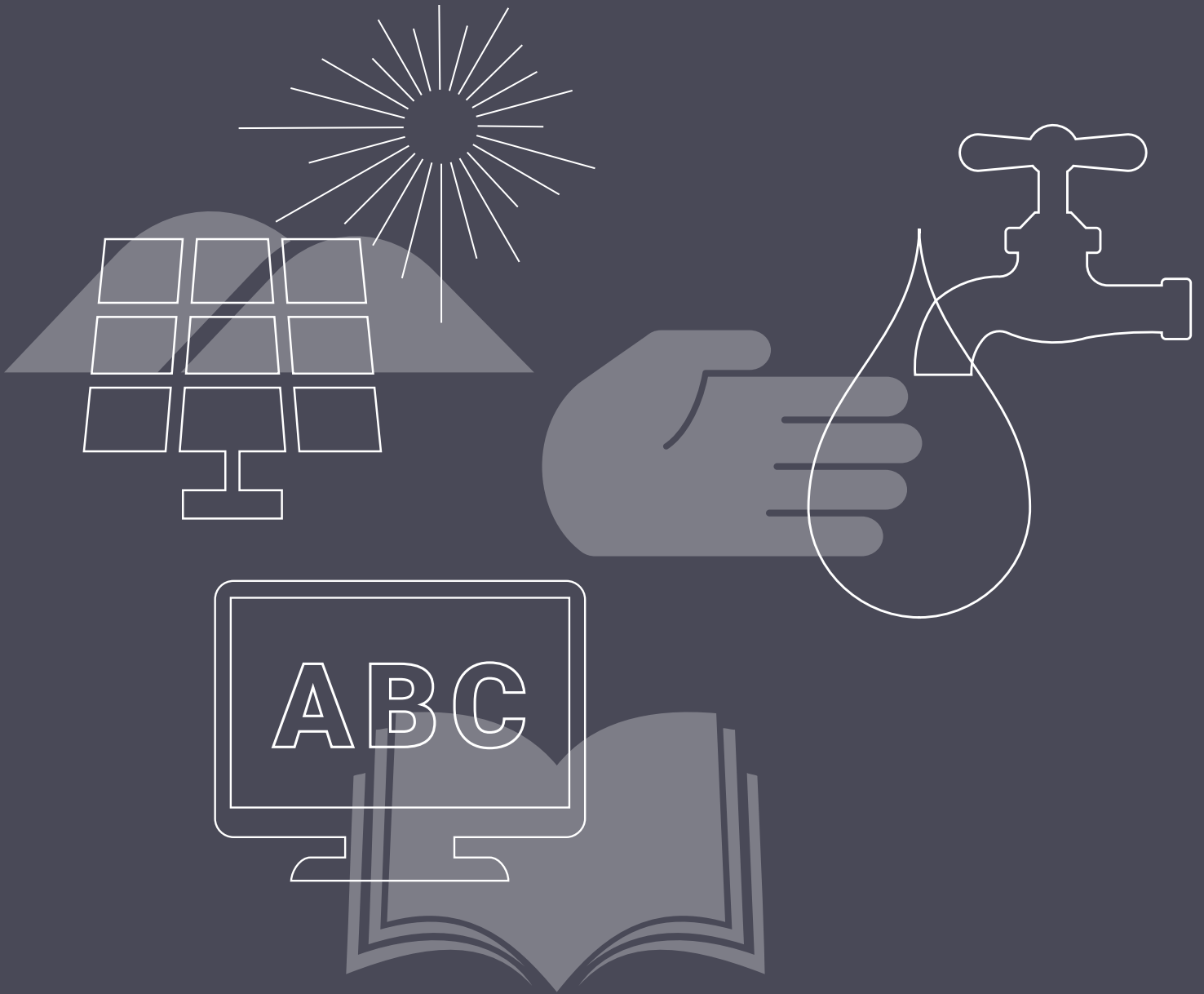
gender equality and prioritize projects in FCS. In doing so, GPRBA will leverage as well as strengthen its thought leadership in the area of RBF.

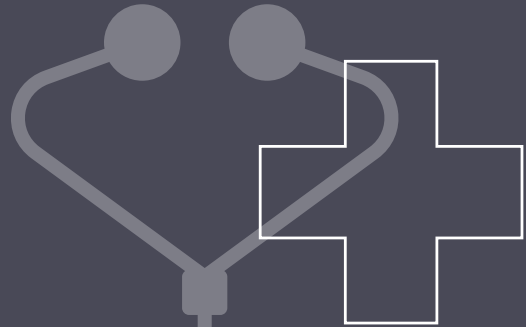
In closing, GPRBA acknowledges that achieving full development impact will require close engagement and collaboration with development partners, civil society, academia and of course, its core clients—developing-country sovereign governments and the poor.

FIGURE 3: GPRBA Evolution



# Appendices





## Appendix A

### Financial Statements

GPRBA derives its resources from donor contributions, which are channeled through trust funds administered by the World Bank Group. The World Bank recovers an administrative fee for costs associated with this task. GPOBA's budget and accounting processes are aligned with the World Bank fiscal year, which runs from July to June.

#### CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED

As of June 30, 2020, GPRBA's donors have pledged a total of \$376.65 million to the program, of which \$348.06 million has been received (see table A1). In FY20, DFID pledged \$28.6 million to fund the new Ghana Education Outcomes Financing project (see table A2).

**Table A.1: Donor Contributions to GPRBA (in \$millions)**

DONOR	PLEGDED	RECEIVED
DFID	141.40	112.81
IFC	97.80	97.80
DGIS	28.27	28.27
DFAT	37.49	37.49
SIDA	69.89	69.89
EU	1.80	1.80
<b>Total</b>	<b>376.65</b>	<b>348.06</b>

**Table A.2: Receipt of Donor Contributions by Fiscal Year (in \$millions)**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	TOTAL	
DFID	2.50	3.40	6.80	21.70	13.30	10.20	19.20	14.50	11.22	6.84	1.63	1.52					-	<b>112.81</b>	
IFC			35.00		25.50			37.30										-	<b>97.80</b>
DGIS				11.00	8.00	9.27												-	<b>28.27</b>
DFAT				0.26		28.93			8.31									-	<b>37.49</b>
SIDA					6.90		8.90	2.20		20.80	3.04	15.68	2.21		5.90	4.26		-	<b>69.89</b>
EU						1.00				0.80								-	<b>1.80</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>3.40</b>	<b>41.80</b>	<b>32.96</b>	<b>53.70</b>	<b>49.40</b>	<b>28.10</b>	<b>54.00</b>	<b>19.53</b>	<b>28.44</b>	<b>4.67</b>	<b>17.20</b>	<b>2.21</b>		<b>5.90</b>	<b>4.26</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>348.06</b>	

## DISBURSEMENTS

GPRBA disbursements totaled \$12.6 million in FY 2020 (table A3). Disbursements were made for activities approved in FY20, as well as for activities approved in prior years that are implemented over multiple years. Of the total disbursements this fiscal year, \$4.9 million (39 percent) was related to business development and project implementation. At \$296,000, program management and administration represented less than 2.3 percent of total disbursements.

**Table A.3: Disbursements**

USES OF FUNDS	FY 2018 ACTUAL EXPENSES AS OF JUNE 30, 2019				
	W1/W2	W3 PREP/SUP	W3 SUBSIDY	PMU	TOTAL
PMU Administrative Cost	-	-		\$294,061	294,061
Business Development/project implementation		\$3,629,827	\$7,659,695		\$11,289,522
Technical Assistance and KM	\$1,312,960				\$1,312,960
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,312,960</b>	<b>\$3,629,827</b>	<b>\$7,659,695</b>	<b>\$294,061</b>	<b>\$12,602,776</b>

## SINGLE AUDIT PROCESS




The World Bank Group has instituted an annual “single audit” exercise for all trust funds. As part of this exercise, the GPRBA Head/Program Manager signs a trust fund representation letter attesting to the correctness and completeness of the financial process for all GPRBA trust funds. The task manager for each approved activity is required to confirm that due diligence has been exercised with respect to the administration, management, and monitoring of the funds awarded for the activity, and has ensured that all expenses and disbursements are made in accordance with World Bank procurement and administrative guidelines.





## Appendix B

### GPRBA Ongoing and Fully Implemented Subsidy Projects

**TABLE B.1: Ongoing Projects**

COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	GRANT AMOUNT	AMOUNT DISBURSED	OUTPUT DESCRIPTION	PLANNED BENEFICIARIES	CLOSING DATE
<b>Education</b> 						
Uzbekistan	Early Childhood Education Social Impact Bond	\$4,850,000	\$0	Enrollment of Children 3 to 7-year-old in SIB preschools	16,700	06/30/2024
Vietnam	Quality Improvement of Primary Education for Deaf Children Project	\$3,000,000	\$600,000	Increased access of deaf children to Vietnamese Sign Language-based primary education	1,700	06/30/2021
<b>Energy</b> 						
Myanmar	RBF for Off-Grid Solar	\$3,000,000	\$0	Lighting Global certified products	450,000	06/30/2021
Zambia	Electricity Service Access Project	\$7,000,000	\$1,399,015	Households with electricity connections	115,000	08/31/2022
<b>Irrigation</b> 						
Burkina Faso	Supporting Small-Scale Cotton Farmers	\$5,850,000	\$274,443	Irrigation systems, including small reservoirs	10,440	06/30/2021

COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	GRANT AMOUNT	AMOUNT DISBURSED	OUTPUT DESCRIPTION	PLANNED BENEFICIARIES	CLOSING DATE
<b>Water and Sanitation</b> 						
Kenya	Urban Water and Sanitation OBA Fund for Low-Income Areas Project	\$11,107,400	\$7,203,036	Water and sanitation connections	120,500	11/30/2021
Tanzania	Accelerating Solar Water Pumping	\$4,800,000	\$900,000	Solar pump systems	500,000	12/31/2021
<b>Land Administration</b> 						
West Bank and Gaza	Real Estate Registration	4,600,000	\$0	Registration of land properties	350,000	11/30/2023
<b>Totals</b>		<b>\$44,207,400</b>	<b>\$10,376,494</b>		<b>1,564,340</b>	

**TABLE B.2: Fully Implemented Projects**

COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	AMOUNT DISBURSED	OUTPUT DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF OUTPUTS	BENEFICIARIES REACHED	CLOSING DATE
<div style="background-color: #c8a27d; padding: 10px;">  <b>Education</b> </div>						
Vietnam	Vietnam Education Project	\$2,896,389	Tuition packages	8,145	8,145	9/30/2013
<div style="background-color: #e67e22; padding: 10px;">  <b>Energy</b> </div>						
Armenia	Armenia Access to Heat/Gas	\$3,087,196	Households with access to heating either through an individual connection or local boiler system	5,141	20,872	12/31/2009
Bangladesh	Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Development – SHS Project	\$13,950,000	Solar home systems	497,613	2,488,065	6/30/2014
Bangladesh	Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Development – Mini Grid Project	\$1,099,581	Mini grid and solar water pumps	2,184	8,500	6/30/2015
Bangladesh	Scale-Up for Bangladesh Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Development	\$14,952,250	Solar home systems, mini-grids, and solar irrigation pumps.	9,290	48,324	06/30/2018
Bolivia	Bolivia Rural Electricity Access with Small-Scale Providers	\$5,152,403	Solar home systems and Pico-PV systems	13,405	55,000	06/30/2013
Colombia	Colombia Natural Gas	\$4,880,382	Households with gas connections	34,138	204,828	3/31/2008
Ethiopia	Ethiopia Electricity Access Rural Expansion Project	\$451,290	Household electricity connections, including two compact fluorescent lamps	60,000	300,000	06/30/2013
Ghana	Solar PV Systems to Increase Access to Electricity Services in Ghana	\$4,065,021	Solar Home Systems and solar lanterns	16,822	100,932	09/30/2014
India	Improved Electricity Access to Indian Slum Dwellers	\$40,901	Households with electricity connections	15	75	06/30/2013
Kenya	Kenya Electricity Expansion Project	\$5,150,000	Households with electricity connections	41,273	165,092	12/31/2017
Kenya	Kenya Electricity Expansion Project-Additional Financing (KEEP-AF)	\$3,000,000	Households with electricity connections	54,000	216,000	12/31/2017



COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	AMOUNT DISBURSED	OUTPUT DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF OUTPUTS	BENEFICIARIES REACHED	CLOSING DATE
Liberia	Liberia Electrification	\$9,983,743	Households with electricity connections	16,739	83,695	05/31/2017
Mali	Rural Electrification Hybrid System	\$ \$4,558,352	Households with electricity connections and solar home systems	13,689	147,841	6/30/2018
Nepal	Biogas Support Programme in Nepal	\$4,974,979	Biogas plants for rural households	26,363	184,541	04/30/2012
Philippines	Access to Sustainable Energy Project - PV Mainstreaming	\$2,922,178	Solar home systems	7,159	35,795	12/31/2018
Solomon Islands	Electricity Access Expansion Project	\$2,193,565	Households with electricity connections and mini-grid connections	2,488	15,498	03/31/2020
Uganda	Energy for Rural Transformation Project	\$5,499,179	Households with electricity connections	36,864	184,320	06/30/2017
Vanuatu	Improved Electricity Access	\$1,433,504	Households with electricity connections	2,187	10,716	12/31/2018
Zambia	Electricity Access for Low-Income Households in Zambia	\$4,950,000	Households with electricity connections	37,960	207,292	07/05/2015

## Health



Lesotho	Lesotho New Hospital PPP	\$6,250,000	Inpatient services at the new Queen 'Mamohato Memorial Hospital and outpatient services at three semiurban filter clinics	808,739	808,739	12/31/2012
Nigeria	Pre-Paid Health Scheme Pilot in Nigeria	\$4,128,973	Medical services	13,473	13,473	04/30/2014
Philippines	Philippines Reproductive Health	\$2,001,146	Enrollments and vouchers for safe deliveries	99,319	453,440	12/31/2015
Uganda	Reproductive Health Vouchers in Western Uganda	\$4,046,688	Safe deliveries and treatments of sexually transmitted diseases	97,248	162,838	3/31/2012
Uganda	Reproductive Health Voucher Program II – Scale Up	\$13,299,216	Safe deliveries	156,400	312,800	12/15/2019
Yemen	Yemen Safe Motherhood Program	\$3,555,225	Enrollments	16,878	33,756	02/28/2014

**TABLE B.2. Fully Implemented Projects** *Continued*

COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	AMOUNT DISBURSED	OUTPUT DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF OUTPUTS	BENEFICIARIES REACHED	CLOSING DATE
<b>Telecommunications</b> 						
Indonesia	Extending Telecommunications in Rural Indonesia	\$1,516,534	Internet locations	222	476,000	12/31/2014
Mongolia	Mongolia Universal Access to Telecommunications	\$257,335	1 public access telephone network and 2 wireless networks	3	22,315	9/30/2008
<b>Water and Sanitation</b> 						
Bangladesh	OBA Sanitation Microfinance Program	\$2,886,527	Hygienic latrines	170,679	776,590	09/30/2018
Cameroon	Cameroon Water Affermage Contract– OBA for Coverage Expansion	\$1,816,259	Households with water connections	25,254	151,524	10/31/2013
Ghana	Urban Sanitation Facility for Greater Accra	\$4,850,000	Toilet facilities	7,685	47,190	06/30/2018
Honduras	National OBA Facility for Water and Sanitation Services	\$4,536,847	Households with water and sanitation connections	14,600	87,600	12/31/2012
India	India Naandi Foundation	\$834,276	Ultraviolet water purification systems providing access to clean water	25	77,878	12/31/2009
Indonesia	Expanding Piped Water Supply to Surabaya's Urban Poor	\$1,084,391	Households with water connections and master meters	13,473	67,815	12/31/2012
Indonesia	Expansion of Water Services in Low-Income Areas of Jakarta	\$1,743,902	Households with water connections	5,042	25,210	06/30/2013
Kenya	Nairobi Sanitation Project	\$4,912,726	Water and sanitation connections	17,526	137,243	06/30/2018
Kenya	Microfinance for Community-Managed Water Projects	\$2,597,119	Households with water connections and water kiosks	17,500	190,119	02/28/2013

COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	AMOUNT DISBURSED	OUTPUT DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF OUTPUTS	BENEFICIARIES REACHED	CLOSING DATE
Morocco	Improved Access to Water and Sanitation Services Project	\$6,999,766	Households with water and sanitation connections	12,426	62,130	12/31/2011
Mozambique	Water Private Sector Contracts OBA for coverage expansion in Mozambique	\$4,768,183	Households with water connections	30,764	163,357	6/30/2014
Philippines	Improved Access to Water Services in Metro Manila	\$2,063,573	Households with water connections	28,562	142,810	05/31/2013
Senegal	On-Site Sanitation Project	\$5,099,544	Households benefitting from increased access to new sanitation facilities	11,495	103,455	12/31/2011
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka Sanitation	\$4,894,840	Sewerage connections and on-site sanitation services	8,347	49,247	03/31/2019
Uganda	OBA in Water Supply in Uganda's Small Towns and Rural Growth Centers	\$2,414,031	Water yard taps and public water points.	2,416	54,486	6/30/2012
Uganda	OBA in Kampala–Water Connections for the Poor	\$1,509,455	Water yard taps, public water points	7,524	222,080	12/31/2013
Vietnam	Vietnam Rural Water (EMW)	\$4,499,967	Households with water connections	35,065	175,325	6/30/2012

## Solid Waste Management



Nepal	Nepal Solid Waste Management	\$3,364,616	Improved SWM services	500,000	500,000	06/30/2017
West Bank	West Bank Solid Waste Management	\$8,256,623	Improved SWM services	840,000	840,000	06/30/2018
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$194,870,323</b>		<b>3,826,183</b>	<b>10,671,770</b>	

## Appendix C

### GPRBA Technical Assistance and Knowledge Activities Active in FY20

**TABLE C.1: Activities Closed in FY20**

COUNTRY	ACTIVITY NAME	OBJECTIVE	SECTOR	TOTAL GRANT AMOUNT (\$)	COMPLETION DATE
Colombia	Technical Assistance for Improving Housing Resilience	This activity supported the Government of Colombia in the design and implementation of the recently created National Home Improvement Subsidy Program's Casa Digna, Casa Vida project. This activity supports 1) the identification of low-income households in urban areas that are currently excluded from traditional housing programs; and 2) the development of housing that is more resilient to weather and geological disasters and climate change.	Urban development	199,993	12/31/2019
Global	PPP in Land Administration	This activity explored RBF approaches for PPP in land-administration services, with an added emphasis on creating affordable services for the poor. This activity comprises the following: an analytical framework; an operational framework; country-level feasibility studies for up to three countries; consultations to facilitate dialogue between public and private-sector participants and to obtain their feedback.	Urban development	449,733	6/30/2020
Indonesia	Results-Based and Blended Finance for Low Income Housing	This activity analyzed the market and developed a results-based and blended financing (RBBF) scheme that will improve access to affordable and resilient housing for lower-income households in Indonesia. The activity will ensure that such financing will complement existing World Bank initiatives such as the National Affordable Housing Program.	Housing	210,686	3/31/2020
Myanmar	RBF for Urban Upgrading and Affordable Housing	This activity supported a comprehensive analysis of low-income urban settlements, land administration, and the supply of affordable housing in key urban areas of Myanmar. This analysis informs the development of policy and investment priorities that could be implemented through RBF to improve living conditions for residents of low-income settlements, and to increase the supply of affordable housing.	Land administration	101,070	6/30/2020
Pakistan	Results-Based Financing for Municipal Services in Karachi	This activity supported the development of a results-based performance-grant framework to improve the Karachi metropolitan area's institutional capacity to deliver critical municipal services. It also supported city-wide strategic investments in integrated stormwater drainage and municipal solid waste management (SWM). These are components of the World Bank-financed Karachi Urban Management Project (KUMP).	Urban development	160,532	5/31/2020

**TABLE C.2: Ongoing Activities**

COUNTRY	ACTIVITY NAME	OBJECTIVE	SECTOR	TOTAL GRANT AMOUNT (\$)	COMPLETION DATE
Ghana	Clean Cooking	This activity will prepare and pilot a results-based program to incentivize the private sector to innovate, invest in and transform the market for clean-cooking stoves in Ghana.	Energy	250,000	3/31/2021
Global	Outputs to Outcomes	Because the concept of outcome-based financing (OBF) is relatively new, and there is limited experience using OBF within the World Bank, this activity aims to advance and share knowledge on the transition within the RBF conceptual framework from outputs to outcomes, and to identify opportunities for outcome-based financing projects.	Multi-sector	175,000	12/15/2020
Global	GPRBA - Learning from 15 Years' Experience	This activity aims to systematize lessons on the application of OBA and RBF, based on GPRBA's 15 years of experience in addressing the development challenges of low-income communities.	Multi-sector	\$208,440	12/31/2021
Global	GPRBA Knowledge and Communications	This activity produces curated knowledge materials and promotes them through dissemination channels in order to inform donors, partners and clients, as well as the global audience.	Multi-sector	\$359,026	6/30/2021
Global	GPRBA Gender Strategy and Toolkit	This activity assesses current practices to identify gender-promoting strategies and develops tools for reducing gender gaps in GPRBA operations.	Multi-sector	300,000	6/30/2023
India	Kerala Urban Service Delivery Project	This activity identifies key policy, regulatory, institutional, financial and technical or capacity challenges that hinder the delivery of solid and liquid waste management services in selected cities in Kerala, India, and then supports the design of a results-based framework and institutional capacity-development program to overcome those hurdles. The framework will be used for about \$130 million worth of capital investments, as part of the World Bank's Kerala Urban Service Delivery Project (KUSDP). This activity is in the preparation stage.	Urban development	150,000	9/30/2020

- Urban development
- Housing
- Land administration
- Energy
- Multi-sector
- Social Development
- Solid waste



**TABLE C.2: Ongoing Activities** *Continued*

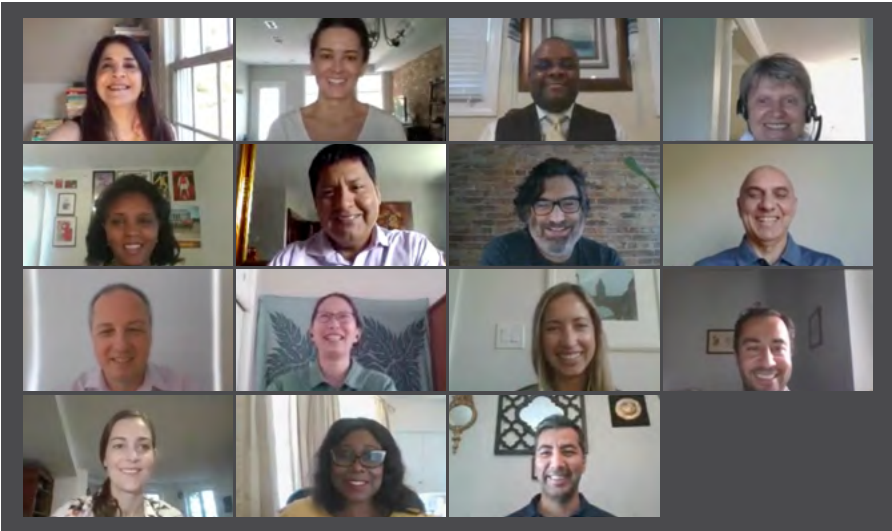
COUNTRY	ACTIVITY NAME	OBJECTIVE	SECTOR	TOTAL GRANT AMOUNT (\$)	COMPLETION DATE
Indonesia	Technical Assistance for Improving Infrastructure Accountability	This activity scales up and expands the use of output verification in Indonesia's housing, education and health sectors. Initially piloted in four infrastructure subsectors—irrigation, roads, sanitation, and water—the Government of Indonesia is one of the first to use innovative results-based design principles on a large scale to target improvements in inter-governmental fiscal transfers. The activity aims to facilitate the institutionalization of the verification system and its principles within the government, in order to increase the sustainability of the system and improve project performance measurements.	Multi-sector	230,000	12/31/2020
Indonesia	Technical Assistance Towards Results-Based Home Improvement Program	This activity supports the incorporation of RBF into the Bantuan Stimulan Perumahan Swadaya (BSPS) program's framework and subsidy-delivery mechanism, to improve the quality of BSPS housing (for example, livability, disaster resilience, access to services, etc.) and accountability.	Urban development	250,000	12/31/2020
Kenya	Assessment of Kayole-Soweto Informal Settlement	This activity, in collaboration with the Bank's Urban and Water teams, will undertake an assessment in Kayole Soweto, an informal settlement in Nairobi, which has benefited from multiple GPRBA and other World Bank programs. While most residents in Kayole-Soweto remain below the poverty line, the community has seen significant economic growth over the last few years. This assessment will draw on the perspectives of residents to illustrate how improved access to basic services has had a catalytic and synergistic effect on jobs, women's empowerment, and improved quality of life. The grant is linked to the World Bank's Second Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project, which is currently being prepared. The assessment will be undertaken in FY21.	Urban development	200,000	8/31/2021

- Urban development
- Housing
- Land administration
- Energy
- Multi-sector
- Social Development
- Solid waste

COUNTRY	ACTIVITY NAME	OBJECTIVE	SECTOR	TOTAL GRANT AMOUNT (\$)	COMPLETION DATE
Liberia	Integrated Services for the Urban Poor	This activity designs pragmatic, cost-effective, integrated and multi-sector service-delivery interventions that can be implemented through RBF. These interventions are expected to be piloted through public-private partnerships (PPPs) and financed via a future GPRBA request for \$15 million, which will be used to integrate lessons from GPRBA grants as well as International Development Association (IDA) projects in the country. These pilot projects will inform IDA's pipeline across sectors in Liberia, as well as other fragility, conflict and violence (FCV) countries in West Africa.	Urban development	500,000	12/31/2020
Mozambique	RBF for Gender-Based Violence	This activity supports the Government of Mozambique in using RBF to quell gender-based violence (GBV) and establishing a response mechanism. The activities include 1) identification of entry points of RBF for GBV at the local level; (2) preparation of case studies focused on key provinces with higher levels of GBV and/or where the World Bank currently has a larger portfolio; and 3) development of a toolkit describing how to operationalize RBF for GBV-prevention programs.	Social development	150,000	6/30/2021
Nepal	Municipal Solid Waste Management Services for Urban Local Governments through RBF	This activity conducts a deep-dive assessment of municipal solid-waste (MSW) systems for urban local governments, including identifying opportunities for establishing results-based approaches in Nepal. The activity will support the Nepal Urban Governance and Infrastructure Project (NUGIP), a \$150-million lending program. It builds on the success of previous GPRBA support to Nepal's MSW subsector and seeks to expand the scope of the GPOBA model, taking a comprehensive end-to-end service delivery approach that will also address institutional barriers at the local level.	Solid waste	180,000	9/30/2020
Zambia	Clean Cooking	This activity provides TA for a pilot project that will demonstrate cleaner-cooking options to schools and school families; and undertake a gender assessment to ensure effective communication of the benefits and risks of cleaner-cooking to women and children.	Energy	250,000	6/30/2021

# GPRBA Team

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# Our Implementing Partners



# Where We Work



Armenia



Bangladesh



Bolivia



Burkina Faso



Cameroon



Colombia



Ethiopia



Ghana



Honduras



India



Indonesia



Kenya



Lesotho



Liberia



Mali



Mongolia



Morocco



Mozambique



Myanmar



Nepal



Nigeria



Philippines



Senegal



Solomon Islands



Sri Lanka



Tanzania



Uganda



Uzbekistan



Vanuatu



Vietnam



West Bank



Yemen



Zambia

## Endnotes

- <sup>1</sup> Adapted from Instiglio; Lopez, Jessica Anne (2018). A Guide for Effective Results-Based Financing Strategies. World Bank Group.
- <sup>2</sup> <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/fragilityconflictviolence/publication/world-bank-group-strategy-for-fragility-conflict-and-violence-2020-2025>.
- <sup>3</sup> <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/climate-change>.
- <sup>4</sup> Shock Waves: Managing the Impacts of Climate Change on Poverty. Climate Change and Development Series. Washington, DC: World Bank.
- <sup>5</sup> World Bank, 2018. Social Inclusion Assessment Tool. <http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/478071540591164260/SiAT-Logo-web.pdf>
- <sup>6</sup> World Bank. 2013. Inclusion Matters: The Foundation for Shared Prosperity. New Frontiers of Social Policy. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/16195>
- <sup>7</sup> More than 2,000 Deaf Children to Benefit from Improved Education Through Sign Language: [https://www.gprba.org/vietnam\\_deaf\\_ed](https://www.gprba.org/vietnam_deaf_ed).
- <sup>8</sup> <https://www.gprba.org/news/how-close-gender-gaps-results-based-financing>.
- <sup>9</sup> The portfolio consists of 55 projects.
- <sup>10</sup> United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 7: <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/energy>.
- <sup>11</sup> United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 6: <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/water-and-sanitation>.
- <sup>12</sup> <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2019/06/27/world-bank-people-spend-half-a-trillion-dollars-out-of-pocket-on-health-in-developing-countries-annually>.
- <sup>13</sup> United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 3: <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/health>.
- <sup>14</sup> United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 3: <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/health>.
- <sup>15</sup> United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 4: <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/education>.
- <sup>16</sup> United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 4: <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/education>.
- <sup>17</sup> GPRBA's First Impact Bond to Increase Access to Preschool Education: [https://www.gprba.org/news/UZ\\_preschool\\_education](https://www.gprba.org/news/UZ_preschool_education)
- <sup>18</sup> <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/poverty>.
- <sup>19</sup> <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2017/03/24/why-secure-land-rights-matter>.
- <sup>20</sup> <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/cities>.
- <sup>21</sup> Incentives for Cleaner Cities in Nepal: <https://blogs.worldbank.org/endpovertyinsouthasia/incentives-cleaner-cities-nepal>.
- <sup>22</sup> <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/financialsector/brief/housing-finance>
- <sup>23</sup> <https://projects.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/project-detail/P154948?lang=en>

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