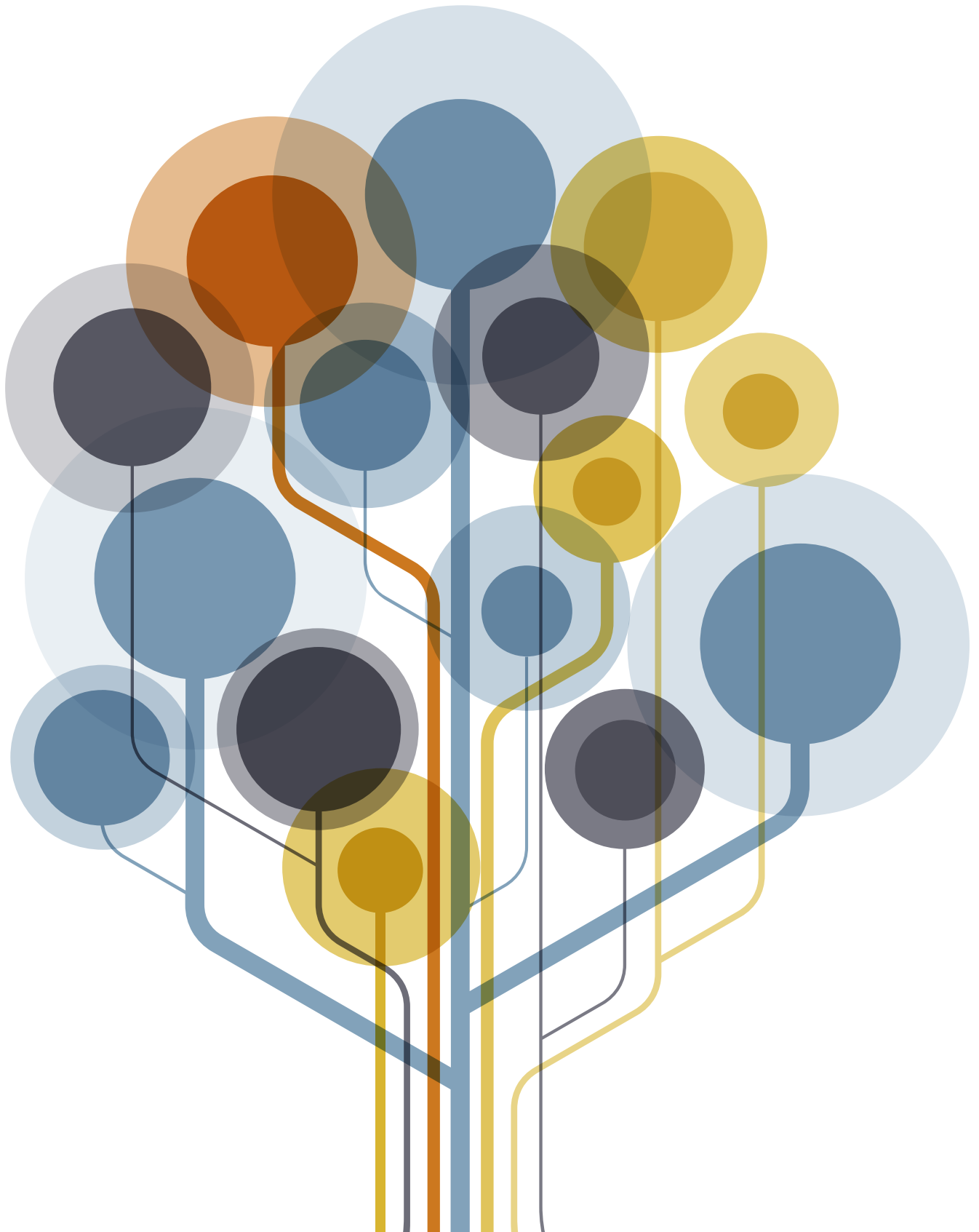

The Global Partnership for Results-Based Approaches

Annual Report 2021



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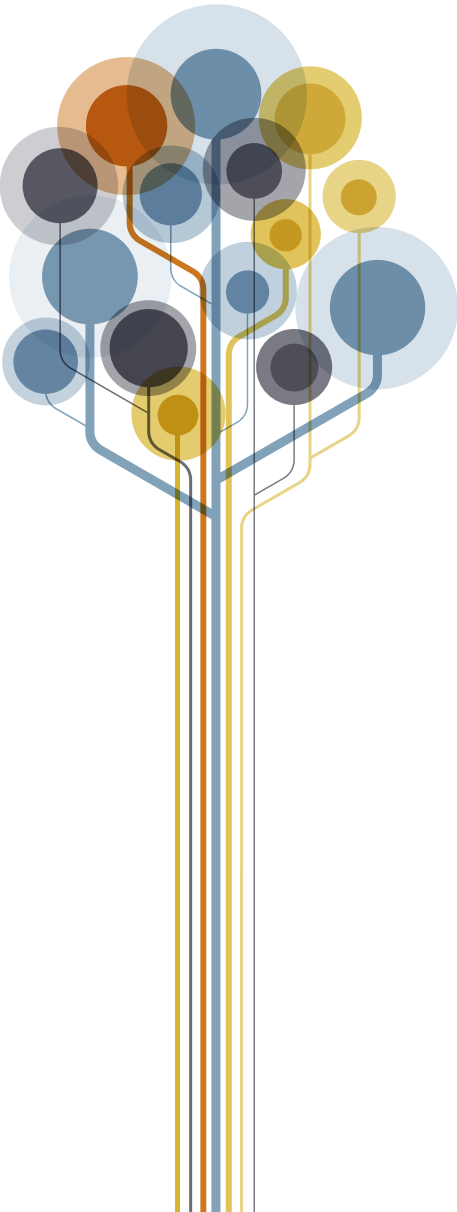
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Abbreviations

DFAT	Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DGIS	Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs
FCS	fragile and conflict affected situations
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (United Kingdom)
FY	fiscal year
GBV	gender-based violence
GPOBA	Global Partnership on Output-Based Aid
GPRBA	Global Partnership for Results-Based Approaches
IFC	International Finance Corporation
OBA	output-based aid
OBF	outcome-based financing
PBC	performance-based contracting
RBF	results-based financing
SWM	solid waste management
VSL	Vietnamese Sign Language



Message from the Global Director



I am pleased to present the Annual Report of the Global Partnership for Results-Based Approaches (GPRBA) for fiscal year 2021. The report highlights

GPRBA's progress over the past year and provides a glimpse of its near-term strategy.

GPRBA is an established program within the Urban, Disaster Risk Management, Resilience, and Land Global Practice, as the **\$351 million** in total contributions that it has received since 2006 attest. The Partnership provides critical support for the Global Practice's work of building inclusive, resilient, sustainable cities and communities, and ensuring that previously excluded, vulnerable households have access to essential services, such as water, sanitation, and electricity. Over the last few years, the GPRBA team has embraced new challenges, delving into testing results-based approaches in such areas as gender-based-violence prevention programs and land-tenure security.

To keep up with the increasing needs of its clients and donors, the Partnership also expanded its mandate by moving up the results chain from payments against outputs to longer-term outcomes through the Outcomes Fund, launched in FY20. GPRBA has continued to innovate in this space and has received exceptional support from the U.K. Foreign, Commonwealth, and Development Office (FCDO).

This year, GPRBA expanded its portfolio of subsidy projects by signing three new grant agreements. They include projects in Liberia and Gaza that aim to improve solid-waste service delivery. With the third project, in Ghana, GPRBA is using an outcome-based approach to help out-of-school children reintegrate into the formal educational system and to improve their learning outcomes. The team also finalized technical assistance

activities supporting the design of results-based approaches to improve solid waste management in Nepal and India, address gender-based violence in Mozambique and support multi-sector urban service-delivery interventions in Liberia.

With the COVID-19 pandemic continuing to disrupt the global economy, it is clear that marginalized groups within society are bearing the brunt of the damage. It is essential to ensure that recovery efforts make vulnerable groups a priority and implement measures to strengthen their resilience to disasters. In this regard, GPRBA has and will continue to support activities that use results-based approaches to ensure that no one is left behind.

Meanwhile, the Partnership is moving forward with an ambitious strategy. The new GPRBA Umbrella partnership will unite development partners in collaborating to strengthen support for urban infrastructure and social services. Guided by the World Bank Group's Climate Change Action Plan 2021–2025, GPRBA will also emphasize climate-related activities and will integrate mitigation elements into results-based, partnership-financed projects. Building on its achievements over the past 18 years, GPRBA will undoubtedly continue to navigate the evolving global environment successfully while striving to innovate and achieve positive outcomes for everyone.

Sameh Wahba

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

The Partnership provides critical support for the Global Practice's work of building inclusive, resilient, sustainable cities and communities, and ensuring that previously excluded, vulnerable households have access to essential services, such as water, sanitation, and electricity.

GPRBA will work closely with traditional and nontraditional partners (e.g., social enterprises) to achieve our goals for the next year.

Letter from the Program Management Unit



COVID-19 has defined the world for the last 15 months, and the Global Partnership for Results-Based Approaches (GPRBA) is no exception; the far-reaching, multidimensional effects of the pandemic have upended activities and derailed plans. Challenges have included lockdowns in client countries, delays in the work of some government departments, serious limitations on economic activities, and difficulties adjusting to remote work. Despite these circumstances, the GPRBA team has moved to a new mode of functioning and has increased its capacity to work under this unexpected duress.

During this time, the Partnership has continued most of its activities while developing new modalities that have made it more competitive in the results-based financing (RBF) space. GPRBA has taken advantage of technology that has allowed project implementation through virtual missions and remote, independent verification. This has been vital in overcoming the logistical difficulties of managing projects from a distance.

For example, with the Kenya Urban Water and Sanitation Outcomes-Based Aid (OBA) Fund, the GPRBA team and implementing agencies swiftly adopted verification protocols by using remote verification techniques, relying on project engineers' site reports, and contacting beneficiaries by telephone. Development and dissemination of technical expertise has complemented these practices. GPRBA has deepened its thought leadership by using strategic knowledge products to address challenges imposed by the pandemic. For example, GPRBA produced a report on how RBF can be a solution to pandemic-related funding challenges.

Three new grant agreements were signed this year:

1. The Liberia Improving Access to Solid Waste Management Services, in the Greater Monrovia project
2. The Gaza Solid Waste Management project, through RBF Additional Financing
3. The Ghana Additional Financing to the Ghana Accountability for Learning Outcomes Project for the Education Outcomes Fund

Building on GPRBA's FY20 commitment to prioritize fragility, two of the three new subsidy projects (Liberia and Gaza) are in fragile and conflict affected situations (FCS). GPRBA also finalized four technical assistance activities: Improving Municipal Solid Waste Management Services

for Urban Local Governments in Nepal; Urban Service Delivery in Kerala; Integrated Services for the Urban Poor in Liberia; and RBF Support for Gender-Based Violence Prevention—the Case for Mozambique.

The Partnership implemented the Kenya Urban Water and Sanitation OBA Fund for Low-Income Areas. Implementation completion reports were also prepared for the Kenya Urban Water and Sanitation OBA Fund for Low-Income Areas (May 2021) and for two projects that closed in FY20: the Maternal Health Project in Uganda (August 2020) and the Solomon Islands Electricity Access Expansion project (September 2020).

In the next fiscal year, GPRBA will focus its strategic action on four areas: climate change; fragile and conflict affected situations (FCS); gender; and solid waste management (SWM). For gender, we plan to set a more ambitious agenda that uses RBF to encourage gender equality. This is a step forward from the focus on gender mainstreaming, which GPRBA has advanced by developing and disseminating toolkits.

Given the disproportionate effects of the pandemic on women, GPRBA seeks to use RBF instruments to fuel the recovery by assisting women and girls. For FCS, GPRBA will continue to strengthen its robust portfolio by adding resources in locations facing FCS. GPRBA will build upon its recent experience in SWM by investing more resources in the subsector. This is especially relevant because of the positive public health, climate, jobs, and informal-sector results that we can achieve in this subsector.

In pursuit of these four objectives, GPRBA is building a pipeline of projects that span the Pacific region, particularly in developing states such as Solomon Islands; Sub-Saharan Africa (preliminary discussions are ongoing for Niger and Tanzania); and the Middle East and North Africa. Most of the pipeline projects are in areas facing FCS and allow for a strong gender component. GPRBA will work closely with traditional and nontraditional partners (e.g., social enterprises) to achieve our goals for the next year.

Maitreyi Bordia Das

*Head, GPRBA
and
Practice Manager,
Urban, Disaster Risk Management,
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About GPRBA



Formerly known as the Global Partnership on Output-Based Aid (GPOBA), GPRBA promotes inclusive development through results-based financing (RBF) (see Appendix C for more information on types of RBF).

This is the practice which links payments to whether or not investments made to serve low-income communities, and vulnerable or marginalized populations, show results. GPRBA was established in 2003 to explore the use of Output-Based Aid (OBA) in providing basic infrastructure and social services to low-income households. OBA is a type of RBF that conditions disbursement of public funds—in the form of subsidies—on projects that reach specific outputs that directly increase access to basic services.

The Partnership broadened its mandate in 2019 to incorporate more flexible financing solutions beyond OBA, to keep up with the changing needs of our clients and to achieve greater impact. The name change to GPRBA marked this expansion. It made more RBF instruments available, and leveraged the flexibility of RBF to structure projects that bring public- and private-sector investors together to maximize resources. More than 18 years since its founding, GPRBA has a portfolio of 58 subsidy projects¹ in 32 countries and one territory, more than 11 million verified beneficiaries, and numerous technical assistance and knowledge activities.



New GPRBA Structure

In FY21, GPRBA started the transition to a new structure, the GPRBA Umbrella². Our updated development objectives include improving social and environmental results for vulnerable populations and demonstrating the contribution of RBF to delivering basic infrastructure and social services.

Specifically, the Umbrella **subsidizes** funding to multi-sectoral projects in the education, energy, land administration, solid waste management (SWM), urban, and water and sanitation sectors. The Umbrella's **technical assistance activities** support the design, implementation, and evaluation

of RBF climate finance, housing, gender, and urban development projects.

Aligning with the recent World Bank **trust fund reform**, the Umbrella structure should increase efficiency in management, generate greater value by consolidating program-management functions, simplify procedures, and encourage collaboration—all of which will help us achieve results on a larger scale.

The GPRBA Umbrella is structured around two strategic pillars:

Pillar 1

Financing Outputs

The objective of Pillar 1 is to support access to basic social and infrastructure services for low-income households using OBA and other output-focused RBF approaches while also developing a business case for performance-based contracts (PBCs) that are anchored in outputs. This pillar supports client countries in identifying, preparing, and implementing bankable operations. The pillar also supports capturing and sharing knowledge of lessons learned.

Pillar 2

Financing Outcomes

The objective of Pillar 2 is to improve social, infrastructure, and environmental outcomes for marginalized, vulnerable populations using outcome-based financing (OBF) and RBF approaches at scale. The activities of the Outcomes Fund³, launched in May 2020 with FCDO, contribute to work under this pillar.

Support from Donors

In 2003, the World Bank Group and the U.K. Department for International Development—now FCDO—established GPRBA as a World Bank–administered trust fund. Four additional donors joined the Partnership: The Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS), International Finance Corporation (IFC), and the Swedish

International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA). As stated above, in 2020, GPRBA launched the Outcomes Fund with FCDO. During the years of successful partnership among the donors and the World Bank, through the flexible use of multifaceted RBF initiatives, GPRBA has expanded its focus to achieve greater impact.



Ministry of Foreign Affairs



Australian Government
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade



Year in Review



The COVID-19 pandemic continues to wreak havoc across the globe. Travel restrictions and lockdowns persist, work options for many people remain limited, and progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) continues to stagnate or retreat. Despite these circumstances, the GPRBA team has continued our work through various means, including by deploying digital and analytical tools to support the transition to hybrid office models.

We are preparing and supervising projects through virtual missions to overcome the logistical difficulties of managing projects from a distance. For monitoring and verifying outputs, GPRBA started using basic mobile phones and smartphones to collect data from beneficiaries. We used remote-sensing technologies to gather information on physical assets. These new modalities and hybrid models have made GPRBA more competitive in RBF space. To develop a pipeline of future projects, we have closely worked with the World Bank’s regional units to communicate with governments in potential recipient countries. We have complemented this outreach by developing and disseminating technical expertise.

In FY21, the Partnership organized and participated in 11 virtual missions to supervise work in countries with ongoing subsidy projects. The team delivered numerous capacity-building workshops (Please see Table 1), and with much hard work and the timely verification of outputs and outcomes, implemented the majority of GPRBA projects without interruption. This resulted in \$7 million in disbursements.

The direct effects of COVID-19 did delay four GPRBA projects, requiring modified project timelines for implementation and completion. For instance, to more realistically achieve our initial development objectives, the Burkina Faso Smallholder Irrigation project underwent restructuring, while the other three, (1) the Vietnam Quality Improvement of Primary Education for Deaf Children, (2) the Tanzania Solar Water Pumping Via Innovative Financing, and (3) the Gaza Solid Waste Management Project, are being extended and restructured.



Highlights of FY21 Achievements

- 1 Building on its FY20 commitment to focus on fragility, two of the three new grant agreements that GPRBA signed in FY21 are in states facing FCS—Liberia and Gaza.
- 2 As part of its strategic endeavor to focus on outcome-based financing, the Partnership signed a grant agreement to provide additional financing of \$25.5 million to the Ghana Accountability for Learning Outcomes Project for the Education Outcomes Fund, bringing GPRBA’s total new commitment during the reporting period to \$30.8 million.
- 3 GPRBA finalized, and internally and externally disseminated, the findings of four technical assistance activities, including:
 - **Improving Municipal SWM Services for Urban Local Governments in Nepal.** We supported an operational deep-dive assessment of municipal solid-waste systems for urban governments and addressed opportunities to establish results-based approaches.
 - **Urban Service Delivery in Kerala.** We aided in the design and assessment of an incentives-based system for state- and city-level reforms for SWM in Kerala, India.
 - **Integrated Services for the Urban Poor in Liberia.** We identified strategic reforms and investments that supported the design of integrated and multi-sector urban service-delivery interventions that can be implemented through results-based financing in Monrovia, Liberia.
 - **RBF Support for Gender-Based Violence Prevention—the Case for Mozambique.** Promoted the prevention of and response to, gender-based violence (GBV) and women’s empowerment at the local level through RBF.
- 4 We prepared three implementation reports on key projects: the Kenya Urban Water and Sanitation OBA Fund for Low-Income Areas project, which closed in May 2021; the Maternal Health project in Uganda, which closed in August 2020; and the Solomon Islands Electricity Access Expansion project, which closed in September 2020.
- 5 The design, monitoring, verification, and reporting processes in GPRBA projects continued to address gender inequality in FY21. In addition to the gender toolkits we prepared in FY20 on education, energy, urban, and water projects, we produced two more toolkits this year:
 - a. **How to Close Gender Gaps with Results-Based Financing to Address Gender-Based Violence**
 - b. **How to Close Gender Gaps with Results-Based Financing in Climate Change Projects**

We also included gender activities in the design of the three new projects in Liberia, Gaza, and Ghana. In the West Bank and Gaza Real Estate Registration Project, the Gender Action Plan is being incorporated during the implementation of the project. This helps to increase the awareness and accessibility of, as well as participation in, the systematic land-registration process—while providing opportunities to establish women’s property rights.

The team also incorporated gender activities during project closings. For example, team members interviewed stakeholders⁴ for the implementation completion reports of recently closed projects in Kenya, Uganda, and the Solomon Islands and identified benefits that accrued to female-headed households (Please see Box 1).

Box 1.

Findings of a Beneficiary Assessment in Solomon Islands

Seventy households, including 20 female-headed households, were randomly selected and interviewed as part of a beneficiary assessment for the Solomon Islands Electricity Access Expansion Project. The assessment revealed that several female-headed households had established microenterprises, such as canteens, tailoring businesses, and provision stores and highlighted the benefits of including micro-entrepreneurs as eligible beneficiaries of the GPRBA grant. The female-headed households who responded reported that they had bought mobile phones and household appliances, such as fans, refrigerators, sewing machines, electric kettles, irons, and water heaters—all of which improved their daily lives. In addition, four of the 20 households had purchased a computer that they used for income-generating activities.



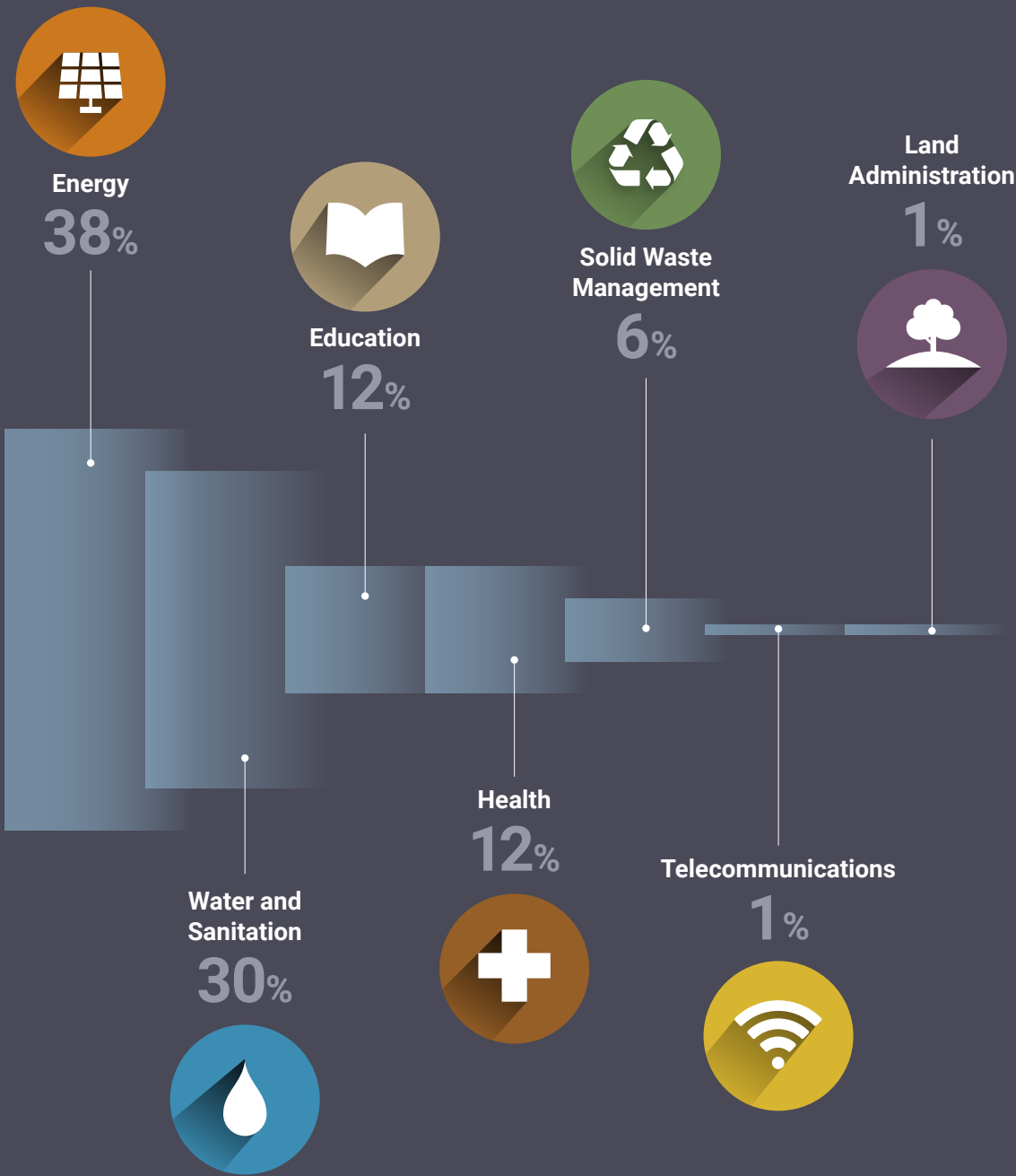
Our Portfolio of Engagements

The GPRBA portfolio includes subsidy projects, technical assistance activities, and knowledge and communication activities. As of June 30, 2021, the GPRBA portfolio consisted of 58 subsidy projects in seven sectors spanning 32 countries and one territory, for a total grant commitment of \$304.7 million and cumulative disbursements of \$217.14 million,⁵ along with 233 technical assistance and knowledge and communication activities with \$20.71 million in financial commitments.

SUBSIDY SUPPORT OVERVIEW

The GPRBA subsidy support portfolio remains diversified. The energy sector has the largest commitment of funding (38 percent), followed by water and sanitation (30 percent). Regionally, the largest part of the funding is in Sub-Saharan Africa (56 percent), followed by South Asia (16 percent) Figures 1 and 2 show the sectoral and regional distribution of committed funds. The portfolio has a strong focus on International Development Agency (IDA) countries, which account for about 93 percent of the total committed portfolio. In total, 11.5 million beneficiaries received access to basic services. We implemented 11 projects, amounting to \$57 million, in areas facing FCS.

Figure 1: Distribution of Project Funding Committed by Sector as of June 30, 2021 (from Inception to Date)



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

Distribution of Project Funding Committed by Region as of June 30, 2021 (from Inception to Date)

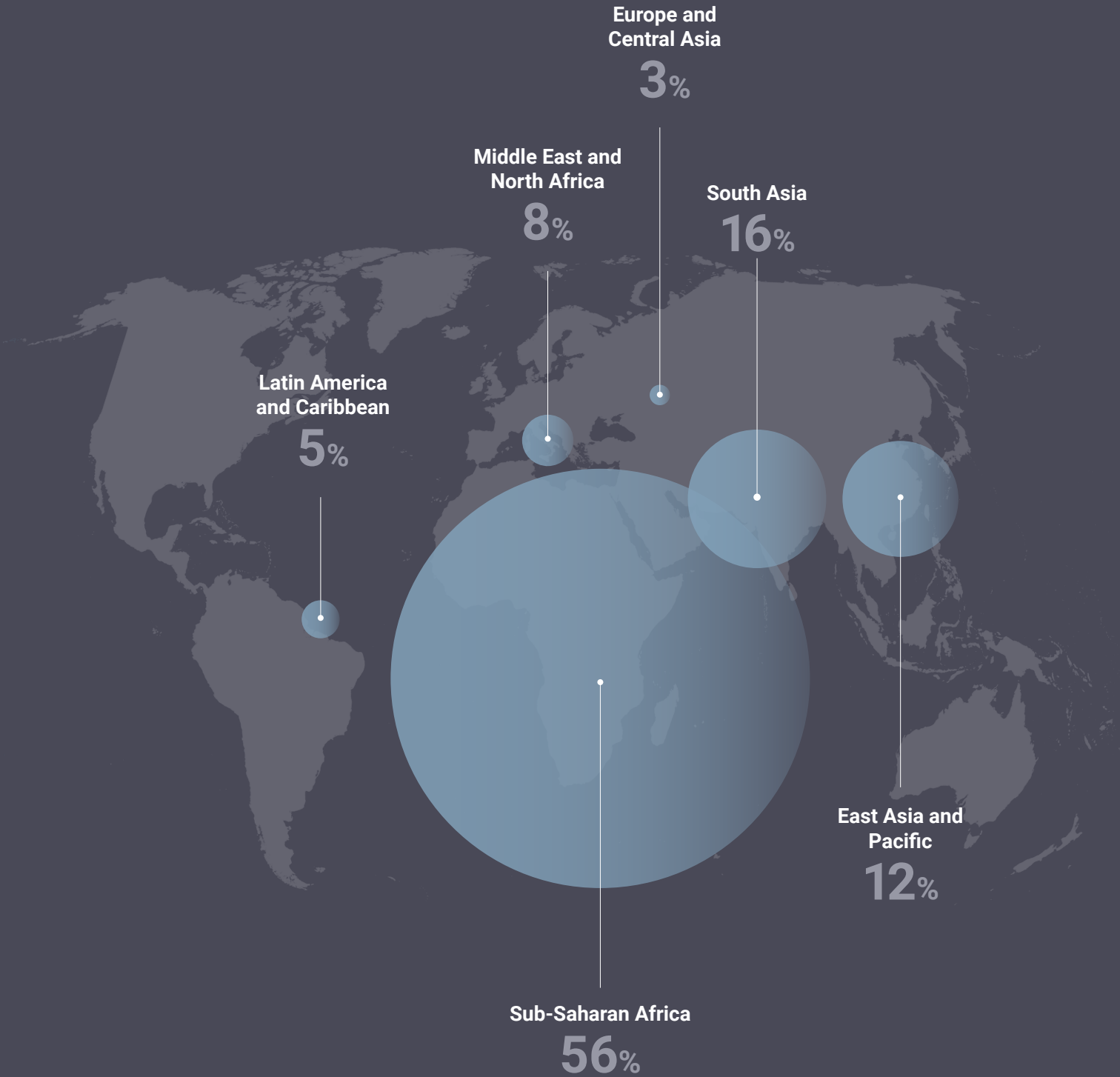


Table 1: FY21 Project Implementation Completion Reports

PROJECT NAME	FUNDS DISBURSED	DISBURSEMENT RATE	CO-FINANCING (LEVERAGE)	BENEFICIARIES REACHED	SUMMARY	OVERALL RATING
Kenya Urban Water and Sanitation Output-Based Aid Fund for Low- Income Areas	\$10 million	90 percent	Commercial banks (loans + interest to water service providers): \$13.65 million Water service providers (own source contribution): \$1.02 million	124,763	<p>The implementation completion report was approved on May 26, 2021. The project exceeded its targets, providing 15,167 new piped household water connections and 40 community water points and reaching 84,408 beneficiaries with an improved water supply. In addition to connections, the project constructed and rehabilitated upstream infrastructure, such as water storage tanks, sedimentation tanks, and transmission mains, to improve and expand service delivery to low-income areas. The project invested in 8,071 new household sewer connections, reaching 40,355 people.</p> <p>The project catalyzed private finance and is an important example of maximizing finance for development in the water sector. It improved the enabling environment for private finance by blending output-based subsidies with commercial loan finance from domestic lenders, assisting the government of Kenya in achieving its goals for Vision 2030.</p>	Satisfactory
Solomon Islands: Electricity Access Expansion	\$2.2 million	99 percent		14,605	<p>The implementation completion report was approved in October 2020. As a result of this project, 14,605 people were connected to new and improved electricity service, exceeding the initial target. Overall, 2,488 connections were energized, including 2,403 household connections, 44 community service connections, and 41 microenterprise connections.</p> <p>The results-based financing subsidy was critical in overcoming a high connection cost, and project beneficiary households acknowledged the importance of this subsidy in establishing an electrical connection to low-income households, which was otherwise unaffordable.</p>	Satisfactory
Uganda Reproductive Health Voucher Program II – Scale-Up	\$13.3 million	100 percent	\$4 million (Ministry of Health, \$3 million; United Nations Population Fund, \$1 million)	356,826	<p>The project made 178,413 safe deliveries, surpassing its target number of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel; 86 percent of mothers who received a voucher attended at least one antenatal care visit. The project demonstrated that paying subsidies through a voucher scheme using an outcomes-based aid approach increased use of safe delivery services and improved quality of care; it also reached the most vulnerable populations.</p>	Satisfactory



Table 2: GPRBA Grant Agreements and Project Preparations in FY21

SIGNED GRANT AGREEMENTS	GRANT AMOUNT	SOURCE OF FUNDS	PLANNED BENEFICIARIES	OBJECTIVE	APPROVAL DATE
Liberia: Improving Access to Solid Waste Management Services in the Greater Monrovia Through an RBF Approach (Additional Financing)	\$3.3 million	International Finance Corporation	500,000	Support waste management by employing a transitional subsidy to improve service quality while increasing revenue from fee collection and other sources, rendering the sector financially sustainable	July 19, 2020
Ghana Education Outcomes Fund (Additional Financing to Ghana Accountability for Learning Outcomes Project)	\$25.5 million (co-financed: \$4.5 million by government of Ghana)	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	195,000	Provided as additional financing to Ghana Accountability for Learning Outcomes Project: support re-integration of out-of-school children into mainstream schools and improved learning in schools where out-of-school children are placed.	July 21, 2020
Gaza: Solid Waste Management Through Results-Based Financing	\$2 million	International Finance Corporation / Swedish International Development Agency	900,000	Improve solid waste service delivery and financial sustainability in southern and central Gaza governorates.	September 16, 2020

COUNTRIES

SECTORS

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

CROSS SECTORS

- FCV (Fragility Conflict Violence)
- Climate





Energy

Despite efforts to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 7 (**ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all**), progress by 2030 at the current pace will leave 660 million people without access to electricity and one-third of the world's population with dangerous, inefficient cooking systems.⁶

The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, which is often undoing past achievements, has compounded the already formidable challenge of accelerating the pace of development. For instance, after a steady decline over the past 6 years, 2020 saw an increase in the number of people living without electricity. About 25 million people who had access to basic electricity services can no longer afford them, and an additional 85 million people may have to scale back from an extended bundle of services to basic electricity access.⁷

In this context, results-based solutions can be useful to help families and communities recover from pandemic-related setbacks and to accelerate development in the energy sector. GPRBA has shown how OBA can be used to provide access to

clean and affordable energy for the most vulnerable and previously excluded populations. For instance, the recently completed **Solomon Islands Energy Access Project** increased access to electricity services in low-income areas by optimizing available resources through targeted subsidies. The project also developed a sustainable project-management structure that the Bank and other organizations use.

During FY21, GPRBA is supporting implementation of the **Zambia Electricity Service Access Project** (Please see Box 2). Until the political crisis in Myanmar, we also helped fund the IFC-led **Lighting Program**, an ongoing project in that promotes energy access for 450,000 beneficiaries in off-grid areas and market development for Lighting Global[®]—certified solar products in that country. GPRBA (\$3 million) and the Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (\$450,000) have co-financed this effort. However, after the events of February 1, 2021, the World Bank temporarily put its operations in Myanmar on hold. The Bank is closely monitoring the situation.



Box 2

Zambia Electricity Service Access Project

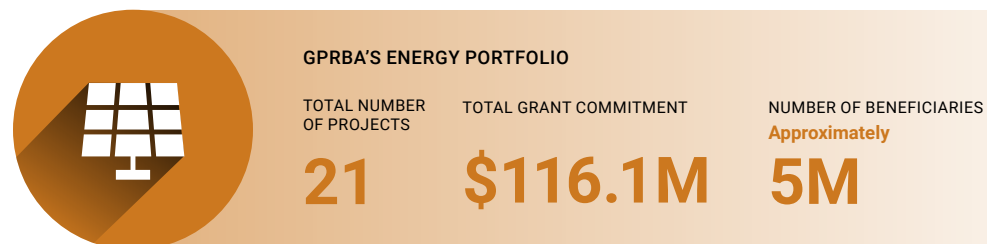
Zambia has one of the lowest population densities in southern Africa, making it difficult to provide electricity. In addition, connection fees for grid access are a significant barrier for the rural population. As of 2017, with almost 77 percent of the rural population in Zambia living below the poverty line, the grid-connection fee and the requirement to pay it upfront presented significant barriers to access even in areas where a grid exists.

Yet Zambia is making significant progress towards increasing access to electricity for urban households. Successful testing and implementation of the World Bank's output-based aid (OBA) program under the **Increased Access to Electricity Services Project** (closed in 2015) and the **Electricity Access for Low-Income Households Project** grant, which GPRBA financed with proceeds from the Swedish International Development Agency (closed in 2017), have contributed to this progress.

These two projects combined provided more than 120,000 low-income households in urban and peri-urban areas with access to electricity by significantly lowering the fees for connecting with the grid.

Rural electricity access remained limited. GPRBA has supported the **Zambia Electricity Service Access Project** since 2019, applying the OBA subsidy approach to rural on-grid electrification. Implemented by the state-owned power company ZESCO, the project is aimed at connecting approximately 34,000 rural households and 2,000 micro and small enterprises by 2022. To further support last-mile connections, the project is financing critical reinforcements and extensions for the distribution network by applying low-cost technologies where appropriate.

The project connected 33,850 households (including 8,738 female-headed households) and 4,721 micro and small enterprises by June 30, 2021 and is on track to meet its goals before the project completion date (August 31, 2022). Given the challenges in procuring overseas construction materials due to the COVID-19 pandemic and kwacha inflation, ZESCO has decided to procure materials locally. The team continues to work with ZESCO to ensure availability of materials needed for the OBA connections.



Water and Sanitation

In 2020, approximately one-quarter of people globally lacked safely-managed drinking water in their homes, and nearly half the world’s population lacked safely-managed sanitation.⁹ The condition in fragile contexts was more worrisome, with people five times as likely to lack basic drinking water, four times as likely to lack access to basic sanitation, and three times as likely to practice open defecation.¹⁰

The COVID-19 pandemic has triggered a heightened awareness of hygiene and sanitation, providing a much-needed push toward improving water, sanitation, and hygiene services, especially for informal and marginalized communities. However, with the ongoing economic distress straining local government finances and utilities, continuing or even sustaining greater access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services will require innovative, incentive-based financing models.

Through the recently completed **Nairobi Sanitation OBA Project**, GRPBA demonstrated an effective blended-finance model that supported water and sanitation-service delivery in low-income areas. The project increased the utility’s ability to obtain commercial loans and, by extension, to improve

the enabling environment for the rest of the water, sanitation, and hygiene sector to access commercial finance. Through application of one-off subsidies and robust project supervision, the project made pro-poor sewerage and water connections financially viable.

In its continued efforts to use RBF to achieve better quality and timely delivery of water and sanitation services, GPRBA has two active projects in the sector: **Burkina Faso Supporting Small-Scale Cotton Farmers** (Please see Box 3) and **Tanzania Accelerating Solar Water Pumping**. The Tanzania project leverages private sector financing in the rural water sector and uses a blended-finance approach that combines debt finance and output-based subsidies to reach poor rural communities. Significant progress has been made toward achieving the development objective, with contracts for 82 of a planned 110 sites being awarded for the retrofitting of diesel pumping systems with solar systems. Once completed, the project will directly benefit approximately 500,000 residents in 110 villages, along with significant climate co-benefits.



BOX 3 Burkina Faso Supporting Small-Scale Cotton Farmers

Farming practices to increase soil water retention can enhance plant resilience and farmer productivity, but such practices are not common in Burkina Faso. With climate change making weather patterns increasingly unpredictable, improved irrigation infrastructure and methods are important to improve crop yield which most farmers depend for their subsistence. Furthermore, there are considerable inefficiencies in subsidy allocation for irrigation, with very few subsidies reaching small farmers.

The sector is primed for reform. It features key market support institutions, such as a well-honed farmer credit mechanism, an active farmers’ association that delivers training, and a well-organized system of farmer cooperatives.

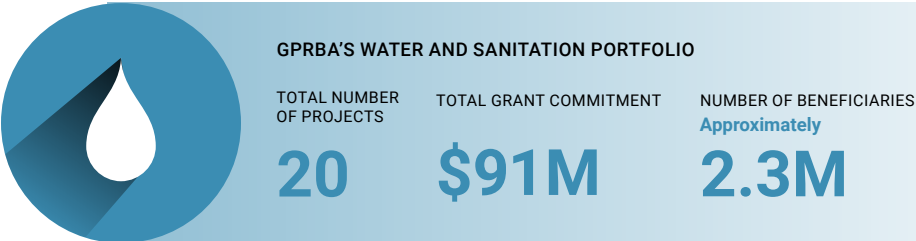
Considering these factors, in 2018, GPRBA provided a \$5.85 million grant through the **Burkina Faso Access to Irrigation for Cotton Farming Project**. The project’s objective is to increase access to basic irrigation services for cotton farmers and to demonstrate the effectiveness of output-based aid as a mechanism for targeting smallholder farmers (farmers with lots of 2 to 6 hectares and annual income from cotton farming of \$700 to \$2,100).

A collaborative World Bank, IFC, GPRBA effort, the project is aimed at optimizing the use of available resources to mitigate the effects of climate change on the productivity of cotton sector. Through the GPRBA grant, small-scale cotton farmers in western Burkina

Faso’s semi-arid region are receiving support for better land management and irrigation practices, procurement and installation of irrigation equipment, and credit financing to stem the effects of climate change and stabilize production. Part of the World Bank Sahel Irrigation Initiative, the project is the first GPRBA endeavor in Burkina Faso and the first to directly support irrigation.

After significant start-up delays, activities supported under the GPRBA grant have improved. The delays resulted from contractors’ lack of technical and financial capacity, the impossibility of performing construction during the rainy seasons, and cost escalation of project investments (e.g., anti-erosion investments, pond excavation, waterproofing).

Nevertheless, implementation of capacity-building activities conducted in collaboration with IFC has progressed very satisfactorily, providing training to 472 farmers on how to use supplemental irrigation, soil management, and erosion control. Two hundred fifty farmers have also signed loan agreements with five commercial banks valued at \$1.75 million to finance small-scale irrigation systems and soil management. Lastly, considering the initial delays and the COVID-19 pandemic, the project’s closing date was extended by an additional 23 months, from June 30, 2021, to May 31, 2023.





Health

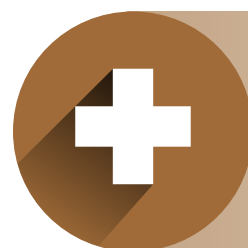
Since its inception, GPRBA has supported projects in the health sector in Lesotho, Nigeria, the Philippines, Uganda, and Yemen. Through these projects, the Partnership has developed a model that encourages individuals, especially women from vulnerable communities, to access quality health care facilities. A significant portion of GPRBA's support has been directed toward increasing equity in the use of reproductive health care. These projects have demonstrated that paying subsidies through an OBA-based voucher scheme can increase use of safe delivery services and improve quality of care.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, access to health services has been more essential than ever. Although not a suitable instrument during emergencies, RBF interventions that are steadily implemented can increase the capacity of health care facilities. These interventions complement input-based, supply-side interventions by providing much-needed funds directly to health

care facilities. In Uganda, for instance, public and private health care facilities used the revenue to procure equipment, hire more staff, and expand or improve infrastructure. This extra support enables facilities to improve services for all women seeking maternity care, not just those with vouchers provided under the program.

Although GPRBA does not have any ongoing projects in the health care sector, the team prepared an implementation completion report of the **Uganda Reproductive Health Voucher Project** and a **case study** to disseminate lessons learned from the project.

The pandemic has upended sectors critical to public health in which GPRBA is active, such as SWM, water, sanitation, and hygiene. The team has used its expertise in RBF to provide last-mile service delivery in these sectors and offers a valuable model for replication with directly effects on public health.



GPRBA'S HEALTH PORTFOLIO

TOTAL NUMBER
OF PROJECTS

6

TOTAL GRANT COMMITMENT

\$36.8M

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES

Approximately

2M

Education

COVID-19-induced disruptions to the education ecosystem have exacerbated existing inequalities for children in low-income and marginalized communities. School closures not only delay children's learning but can also jeopardize their overall well-being and development by preventing access to essential health care services, nutritious meals, and psychosocial support.¹¹

Therefore, along with continuing existing efforts to raise school enrollment rates and increase access to good quality education, there must be a sustained campaign to support children during the pandemic and help them overcome resulting setbacks. Considering the fiscal limitations likely to be faced after the pandemic, governments and other education funders must not only use existing resources more effectively, but also mobilize additional resources using the RBF approach.¹²

GPRBA has three active projects in the education sector—in **Vietnam** (Please see Box 4), **Uzbekistan**, and **Ghana**. The **Uzbekistan Early Childhood Education Social Impact Bond** and the **Ghana Education Outcomes Fund** use an outcomes-based approach by encouraging improvements in learning outcomes. In Uzbekistan, the pandemic, combined with the novelty of the instrument, has delayed implementation of key project activities. To mitigate these delays, the social impact bond will still be provided in 140 public-private partnership preschools but in only one cohort, as opposed to the previously planned three sequential cohorts. The 140 preschools will be chosen using a needs assessment survey that the Ministry for Preschool Education will conduct.

The GPRBA grant agreement for the U.K. Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office–funded Outcomes Fund for Education in Ghana became effective on July 21, 2020. The project objective

is to help out-of-school children reintegrate into Ghana's formal education system and improve learning outcomes, with a specific emphasis on girls, children with disabilities, and children from lower-income households.

With the GPRBA grant, the government will work with social investors and nongovernmental organizations as service providers to implement the program. Social investors will provide the upfront financing where service providers are unable to do so. Payments will be made based on agreed-upon outcomes, transferring the financial risk from the government to the service providers and their investors.¹³ Additional financing from the Global Partnership for Education of \$15 million to support a response to COVID-19 in education was also approved. The procurement process for contracting service providers and investors is in progress, and the program is expected to launch at the start of the 2021–22 school year, which was postponed to January 2022.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the project incorporated contingencies that allow for a transition from an outcome-based to an output-based design in the case of a significant event, such as school closures that necessitate distance learning. Rather than tie all payments to learning gains and risk undermining the success of the project, the relaxed payment matrix under this significant event may include the number of mainstream schools reached with the intervention or the number of children who complete the program. Once the significant event is overcome, the project would then transition back to using outcome payment metrics. For clarity and transparency, the contracts and bidding document for social investors reflect this flexibility in the payment matrix.¹⁴

Box 4
Vietnam Quality Improvement of Primary Education for Deaf Children Project

A major impediment to the education of deaf children in Vietnam is the virtual nonexistence of an established practice of teaching in Vietnamese Sign Language (VSL). Vietnamese deaf students typically enroll in specialized schools or centers, whereas students with a milder degree of hearing loss study in mainstream schools or inclusive classrooms in mainstream schools. In areas where specialized or inclusive schools are not available, deaf students enroll in mainstream schools, where they are taught the aural language rather than VSL.

Most schools do not have a disability specialist and do not collaborate with a local organization that supports people with disabilities. In both mainstream and specialized schools, teachers and children lack specialized support for VSL learning. Schools report insufficient budget allocations for the education of children with special needs, and most teachers do not receive training in inclusive or special needs education. This has exacerbated low enrollment of children with disabilities and limited their access to the quality education that their peers enjoy.

Consequently, deaf children take on average 10 years to complete primary education, and most do not complete secondary education, limiting their life and employment opportunities. To address this challenge, between 2012 and 2016, the Intergenerational Deaf Education Outreach project, funded by the Japanese Social Development Fund and implemented by World Concern Development Organization, prepared 250 preschool-aged deaf children for formal schooling using VSL. The project used a joint family–institution model to assist children in cognitive development through communication in an easily accessible language. The project evaluations showed that using VSL improved deaf children's language and cognitive development, as well as their ability to communicate and general knowledge.

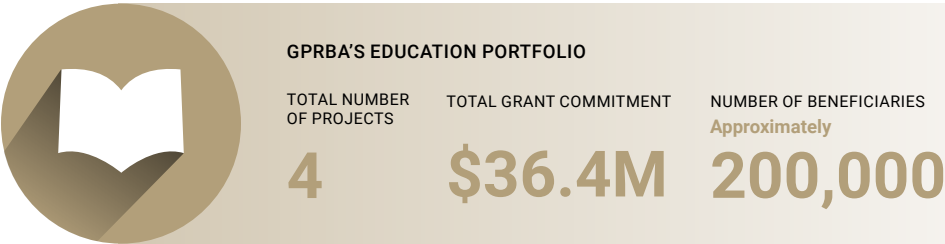
Taking full advantage of the lessons from the Intergenerational Deaf Education Outreach Project, GPRBA supported the **Quality Improvement of Primary Education for Deaf Children Project**—a pilot designed to continue the positive outcomes into the primary level. The project is based on the assumption that, unless primary schools adapt their teaching methods to VSL-based delivery and upgrade the VSL skills of their teachers, most of the developmental gains of these children risk being lost. The aim is to increase access for deaf children to primary education using VSL to improve their learning outcomes. The Ministry of Education and Training is implementing the program in 20 provinces.



The project is scheduled to be completed by August 21, 2022, and has so far successfully:

- Developed an additional 4,000 Vietnamese signs for use at the primary education level
- Developed 150 interactive VSL-based video lessons for math and Vietnamese language for grades 1 to 5
- Created training materials for teachers, teaching assistants, deaf mentors, and parents
- Trained 400 teachers (out of a target of 400), 100 teaching assistants (out of a target of 100), 1,508 parents of deaf children (out of a target of 1,700), and 400 deaf mentors (out of a target of 400)
- Introduced the new VSL-based education program for math and Vietnamese language in the 20 participating provinces for 1,694 deaf children

A recent report from the Ministry of Education and Training showed that 1,685 of 1,700 students passed the semester assessments for the 2020–21 academic year.





Solid-Waste Management

Rapid urban growth has highlighted the importance of effective, efficient waste management systems. Along with ensuring a safe and healthy environment, the sector has tremendous potential to create sustainable livelihood opportunities, but effective waste management systems are expensive, and according to the World Bank's publication *What a Waste 2.0*,¹⁵ waste management can be the single highest budget item, accounting for an average of 20 percent of municipal budgets. The pandemic has put additional pressure on these already-strained systems through the increased use of single-use plastics, such as personal protective equipment.

In this regard, GPRBA has been working to develop sustainable financing models in the SWM subsector by providing subsidies to local governments to improve service quality, directly affecting the willingness of residents to pay. As a result of GPRBA grants, municipalities in **Nepal** and the **West Bank** have gradually recovered a greater proportion of their service delivery costs and sustained higher quality services.

Amplifying its commitment in the SWM subsector, in FY21, the Partnership signed new grant agreements in **Liberia** (Please see box 5) and **Gaza**, both classified as fragile and conflict affected situations.

GPRBA provided \$2 million in additional financing to the **Gaza Solid Waste Management Project** to improve solid waste service delivery and increase financial sustainability in the southern and central Gaza governorates. The additional financing was signed on September 16, 2020. Implementation of the results-based activities supported under the financing is progressing well.

The independent verification agent has submitted its report for the first semiannual reporting period. The main key performance indicators of operational improvement include better landfill services, transfer station services, container upkeep and truck maintenance services, improved medical waste services, and service provider cost recovery. The team also plans to deploy the Urban Gender Toolkit in Gaza after translating it into Arabic so that it can be widely distributed to the client for independent use.



Box 5

Increasing Access to Solid Waste Management (SWM) Services in Greater Monrovia Using a Results-Based Financing (RBF) Approach

SWM is a critical service in Greater Monrovia, which experiences regular flooding due to accumulated waste in drains and rising sea levels. Waste management services there are critically underfunded. As of 2017, more than half of the population, especially poor households, including female-headed households, elderly persons, youth, and children, lived in communities with poor-quality waste collection systems or no system at all. The poor also constitute a significant proportion of people living near poorly remediated waste management sites.

To develop the sector, the World Bank has supported interventions in constructing critical solid waste infrastructure through the Emergency Urban Sanitation Project (2009–17) and the ongoing **Cheesemanburg Landfill and Urban and Urban Sanitation Project** (June 2017 to present).

GPRBA is providing \$3.3 million in additional financing to the Cheesemanburg Landfill and Urban and Urban Sanitation Project to support implementation of an innovative model of results-based financing (RBF). The goal of the RBF is to achieve sustainable SWM and financial sustainability. The transitional subsidies will fill the gap between cost recovery and revenues that municipalities

collect and funding that the government of Liberia provides to municipalities. The subsidy is structured to phase out as cost recovery increases every year. Subsidy allocations to service providers from the RBF designated account will be calculated based upon the score achieved through an assessment by an independent verification agent.

In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, the GPRBA grant is critical to increase the resilience of Monrovia's residents to the pandemic. To this end, the government of Liberia has developed an action plan to address the impact of the pandemic. This plan is based on:

- Measures to protect waste workers, waste pickers, and communities living near waste management facilities (landfill and waste transfer stations) against the COVID-19 pandemic; and
- Steps to creating jobs by shifting to labor-intensive work and opportunities for community-based enterprises (and small and medium enterprises) in the waste collection business.

Land Administration

Securing land tenure is critical to urban development, sustainable agriculture, and environmental protection. Efficient land registration systems also contribute to economic development, but it is estimated that only 30 percent of the global population has legally registered rights to their land and homes, with a significant number of the disenfranchised population being women, religious and ethnic minorities, and indigenous communities. Within this context and considering the success of RBF in sectors such as health and education, as well as its success in increasing access to SWM, water and sanitation, and energy, GPRBA is using this mechanism for land registration initiatives and property management systems.

The ongoing **West Bank and Gaza** Results-Based Land Administration Services is a test case to see whether RBF can be added to the development

financing toolbox to achieve land tenure security and gender equality.¹⁶ The project applies RBF through systematic land registration, with a focus on increasing land ownership with a focus on improving women's rights.

GPRBA is providing \$4.6 million for the registration of 350,000 land properties. Preparation of a gender action plan is integral to the project, because it ensures that challenges affecting women during the registration process are identified and incorporated into the disbursement-linked indicators during the verification process. Pandemic-related office closures, movement restrictions, and extended leaves for key implementing agency staff have slowed the implementation of planned activities. The team has, however, continued land registration activities in areas currently less affected by the outbreak.



GPRBA'S LAND ADMINISTRATION PORTFOLIO

TOTAL NUMBER OF PROJECTS

1

TOTAL GRANT COMMITMENT

\$4.6M

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES

Approximately

350,000



Technical Assistance Support Overview

During FY21, GPRBA continued to support technical assistance activities that will be used to inform ongoing and future operations. In FY20, four of nine technical assistance activities were finalized: Improving Municipal SWM Services for Urban Local Government in Nepal; Urban Service Delivery in Kerala; Integrated Services for the Urban Poor in Liberia; and RBF Support for GBV Prevention—the Case for Mozambique (Please see Box 6), the findings of which have been disseminated within the World Bank and externally. Table 3 describes ongoing and completed technical assistance activities and indicates their status.

Box 6

Results-Based Financing (RBF) Support for Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Prevention—the Case of Mozambique



Women and girls in Mozambique face several critical challenges, including, but not limited to, GBV, low levels of education, and limited economic prospects. The Mozambican government is committed to increasing gender equality and combatting GBV, but their efforts have been largely unsuccessful, owing in part to the persistence of patriarchal norms and values embedded in Mozambican society. It is therefore necessary to use a combination of interventions to respond to the problem, which the government, donors, and partners in the country realize is best achieved by piloting a number of innovative interventions and

approaches. RBF is one such innovative approach. As opposed to input-based financing structures, RBF prioritizes achievement and verification of agreed-upon results, offering a promising approach to financing GBV prevention programs.

To this end, the World Bank held a three-day **webinar** on April 21-23, 2021, to engage interested stakeholders in operationalization of RBF against GBV in Mozambique. Approximately 80 participants from the central government, local institutions, civil society organizations, international nongovernmental organizations, and United Nations agencies participated.

By leveraging local knowledge and international expertise, the webinar explored opportunities to link RBF to service provision for GBV survivors and women’s empowerment through integrated approaches, including health care, psychosocial support, legal services, livelihood and economic autonomy, and coordination and governance systems. A key takeaway from the webinar was that Mozambique is ready to assess and explore complementary, innovative modalities of cooperation in these areas, focusing on prevention, social relations, and sociocultural gender norms.

In response to the webinar, the World Bank developed a **report** with a roadmap for step-by-step guidance on how to operationalize RBF for GBV and women’s empowerment interventions adapted to the Mozambican context. The event facilitated dialogue between the World Bank and national institutions and stimulated productive reflections that can be applied to other countries in the region.

Table 3: Completed and Ongoing Technical Assistance Activities, Fiscal Year 2021

COUNTRY	ACTIVITY NAME	DESCRIPTION	SECTOR	TOTAL GRANT AMOUNT (\$)	COMPLETION DATE
COMPLETED ACTIVITIES					
India	Kerala Urban Service Delivery Project	Supporting the Kerala SWM Project in India (P168633) by providing technical assistance to inform its design. The World Bank finance operation (\$105 million), now active, was designed to strengthen Kerala’s institutional and service delivery systems for SWM. The technical assistance resources supported design and assessment of an incentives-based system for state- and city-level reforms that target improvements in service delivery and climate resilience through formula-based capital grants, connecting financing to achievement of pre-identified targets. The technical assistance included reports that covered fiscal assessment, institutional assessment, and technical matters in SWM systems. GPRBA resources also supported development of the project operations manual.	Urban development	150,000	6/30/2021
Liberia	Integrated Services for the Urban Poor	Supporting integrated services for the urban poor as part of a larger strategy for Monrovia that identifies strategic reforms and investments over the medium to long term to enable development of the capital city. Because of uncertainty over the new urban sector programs for Liberia due to COVID-19, GPRBA, in consultation with the World Bank team, agreed not to seek further extension of this activity. The activity was therefore closed on December 31, 2020. Recommendations for strategic reforms and investments over the medium to long term can be used in future work.	Urban development	485,000	12/31/2020
Mozambique	Results-Based Financing (RBF) Support for Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Prevention	Supporting the government of Mozambique in preventing and responding to GBV and women’s empowerment at the local level. This technical assistance is a part of a larger World Bank advisory activity (P171332) on gender and social inclusion in Mozambique. Because of COVID-19, a revised action plan was approved in October 2020 to adjust project activities. Deliverables include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">a feasibility note and action plan on the use of RBF for GBV prevention and response (completed in FY20)a stakeholder workshop on potential programs for RBF, GBV, and women’s empowermenta report and toolkit based on workshop findings and discussions These activities were designed to inform the government of Mozambique and others in the region as to how an RBF approach may be integrated into interventions for GBV prevention and response and women’s empowerment. A virtual 3-day workshop with key stakeholders took place in April 2021, structured around three themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">understanding the RBF approach through national and international experiencesmapping existing experiences, challenges, and interventions in GBV prevention and responseidentifying ideas for RBF interventions for GBV and women’s empowerment Representatives from public institutions, multilateral institutions, and civil society organizations in Mozambique participated in the session and brainstormed project ideas, which have been summarized in a final report.	Social development	150,000	6/30/2021

	Nepal	Municipal SWM Services for Urban Local Governments through RBF	Building on the success of a GPRBA pilot program (\$4.5 million) that applied RBF to SWM service delivery improvement in five Nepalese cities, this technical assistance provided technical resources linked to the preparatory project design assessments of the Nepal Urban Governance and Infrastructure Project (\$150 million), building on the success of the program and aiming to expand it to identify infrastructure investments for SWM. These resources assisted the authorities and the World Bank team in conducting a detailed assessment of SWM services and systems in two cities. During the first stage, the city-level assessment warranted a detailed analysis of waste management systems, including a primary waste quantification and characterization survey, as well as a questionnaire-based socioeconomic profiling survey of waste generators. A comprehensive SWM service assessment was completed by examining institutional and governance systems and completing a technical assessment of service delivery and its models, a financial assessment of local level governments managing the service, and an analysis of environmental and social management practices being followed for SWM. The second stage of this assessment highlighted the federal-level environment in terms of policy support, the fiscal transfer mechanism to cities, environmental monitoring, and support available for cities implementing projects on a public-private partnership basis in the SWM sector. Both assessments are published and informed the development of policy notes for the SWM sector in Nepal.	Solid waste	180,000	9/30/2020
ONGOING ACTIVITIES						
	Ghana	Clean Cooking	Preparing a pilot results-based program to encourage the private sector to innovate, invest in, and transform the market for clean cookstoves. The technical assistance supported testing of four locally manufactured clean cookstoves in a lab in Uganda. A report was prepared to provide inputs for preparation of a Program for Results operation (the Ghana Energy Sector Recovery Program).	Energy	250,000	8/31/2021
	Indonesia	Improving Infrastructure Accountability	Expanding on the initially pilot project in four infrastructure subsectors (irrigation, roads, sanitation, water), this technical assistance is expected to expand use of output verification in Indonesia's housing, education, and health sectors. Following the pilot, the government of Indonesia is one of the first to apply innovative results-based design principles on a large scale to target improvements in intergovernmental fiscal transfers. This activity aims to facilitate institutionalization of the verification system and principles within the government to increase the sustainability of the system and improve project performance measurements. Most of the planned activities have been completed, and the remaining time will be used to complete the parallel outcome exercise in four sub-national governments. The results from this technical assistance will directly inform the design of INSPIRE, a planned lending operation in Indonesia designed to improve the results and effectiveness of Indonesia's fiscal transfer. An international webinar on performance measurement and intergovernmental fiscal transfer was successfully organized between the government of Indonesia, the Australia Productivity Commission, and the Department of Interior and Local Government of the Philippines on February 22-24, 2021 that hosted 330 people from the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Public Works and Housing, National Planning Agency, and Government Internal Auditor.	Multi-sector	230,000	8/31/2021

	Indonesia	Results-Based Home Improvement Program	Supporting the Bantuan Stimulan Perumahan Swadaya Program, the biggest home improvement program in Indonesia. The objective is to support incorporation of RBF into Bantuan Stimulan Perumahan Swadaya's framework and subsidy-delivery mechanism to improve the quality of housing (e.g., livability, disaster resilience, access to services) and increase accountability. This activity is conducted as part of Indonesia's Sustainable Urbanization Programmatic technical assistance (P153802). It has facilitated the development of an RBF framework for the home improvement program. It also induces home-based small business activities in response to the effect of COVID-19 on low-income communities. The RBF design is being considered for testing in the National Affordable Housing Project, an ongoing lending operation, as part of its restructuring plan.	Urban development	250,000	08/31/2021
	Kenya	Assessment of Kayole- Soweto Informal Settlement	Evaluating the informal settlement of Kayole Soweto, Kenya, to determine how access to basic services, such as improved water and sanitation, electricity, streetlights, and roads, has changed the neighborhood. The activity is linked to the World Bank Second Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (P167814, \$150 million). The activity was approved in FY20 and was initially put on hold because of the COVID-19 pandemic and related restrictions on mobility and in-person interaction in Nairobi. A local firm, Kounkuey Design Initiative, was hired through competitive selection in April 2021 to undertake the study. The team is developing a methodology that deploys a hybrid approach, combining virtual interactions with residents and key informants and face-to-face discussions when safe and appropriate.	Urban development	200,000	6/30/2022
	Kenya	Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement	Providing affordable housing for the poor is a priority of the government of Kenya, one of the Big 4 priorities set forth in the current administration. The government is delivering on affordable housing using only two policy options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the government acting as developer of the housing units or convener of strategic partners to develop the housing units upgrading slums through programs such as KISIP2, which improves living conditions by increasing access to basic services and housing tenure regularization Although these two policy options have advanced, housing solutions that incorporate different tenure options are critical to increase the government's ability to reach the urban poor. The activity was approved at the end of June 2021.	Urban Development	250,000	12/21/2022
	Zambia	Clean Cooking	Providing support to a pilot project that will demonstrate cleaner cooking options in schools and to school families and a gender assessment to ensure effective communication of the benefits and risks of cleaner cooking to women and children. The pandemic has delayed this activity, which is expected to resume once the government lifts preventive restrictions. The gender assessments and cookstove testing will be conducted in FY22. The gender assessment will include analysis of options for potential gender interventions in the clean cooking sector. Testing of cookstove use and preparation of a service contract will feed into development of a component of the International Development Agency investment Project Transforming Energy Access Matters (P170929). The service contract is expected to include stove user testing and a market analysis, which will ensure that the cookstoves, promoted as part of the World Bank project, offers a true value proposition to potential consumers and will assess how it best fits in the Zambian market. The government continues to show interest in this project and has placed the clean cooking agenda high on its priority list for achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all. In particular, it agrees to undertake technical assistance and project preparation activities for potential development of a new recipient-executed project with the World Bank in 2022.	Energy	250,000	6/30/2022

Knowledge Management and Communications

Knowledge management and learning are core functions of GPRBA; they strengthen our service to stakeholders. We gather, analyze and use lessons learned and success stories to inform future projects and enhance GPRBA brand-recognition. Our knowledge program in FY21 included reports, collaborative events, and learning. The program is consistent with and feeds into our communication efforts, which enable us to exchange and share knowledge and to disseminate the understanding we gain through our experiences and impact.

KNOWLEDGE GENERATION

To learn from our work during the past 17 years, we analyze how the team has addressed development challenges through grants and technical assistance activities. We disseminate this knowledge to a global network of partners, donors, clients, and practitioners through knowledge products and structured activities.

During FY21, we produced a set of case studies and learning briefs. We have completed case studies highlighting our work in Ghana, Solomon Islands, and Uganda and are finalizing a study on Nepal.¹⁷

In FY21, GPRBA continued to advance knowledge on gender and RBF by producing operational knowledge products on climate and GBV. These added to a series on using RBF to help close gender gaps. In past years, we produced gender toolkits on the energy, water, education, and urban sectors.

The GPRBA team is also working on sectoral and thematic notes on climate and the environment, energy, water, sanitation, and FCS. With the launch of the Outcomes Fund, GPRBA produced a **package of resources** introducing OBF and the Outcomes Fund.

We have added to our digital outreach by building **a page** on the GPRBA website to house all the resources on OBF and the Outcomes Fund, and disseminated a digital package through social media.

The team has also produced two important publications: a brochure on the GPRBA approach to OBF and a publication in which we explore whether and how OBF can help address service-financing and delivery challenges while supporting long-term recovery and resilience in the context of COVID-19.

Table 4: Ongoing Knowledge and Communication Activities

COUNTRY	ACTIVITY NAME	DESCRIPTION	SECTOR	TOTAL GRANT AMOUNT (\$)	COMPLETION DATE
Global	Outputs to Outcomes	Because the concept of outcome-based financing (OBF) is relatively new, and experience using it is limited 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 OBF projects.	Multi-sector	175,000	06/30/2023
Global	GPRBA—Learning from 15 Years' Experience	This activity aims to systematize lessons on applying outcome-based aid 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 to inform donors, partners, clients, and a global audience.	Multi-sector	359,026	6/30/2022
Global	GPRBA Gender Strategy and Toolkit	This activity assesses current practices to identify gender-promoting strategies and develops tools to reduce gender gaps in GPRBA operations.	Multi-sector	300,000	6/30/2023



CASE STUDIES AND LEARNING BRIEFS

Uganda Reproductive Health Voucher Project: This case study analyzed the Reproductive Health Voucher Program in Uganda. The objective of the project was to increase access to skilled, safe maternal health care during pregnancy, delivery, and the postnatal period of poor women in rural and disadvantaged areas. Vouchers distributed through the project supported 178,413 supervised deliveries at 201 health facilities across 25 districts in Uganda.

Solomon Islands Energy Access Program: This case study analyzed the Solomon Islands Electricity Access Expansion Project. The objective of this project was to increase access to electricity

services in low-income areas of Solomon Islands. It was implemented between November 2016 and March 2020 and benefited around 14,605 individuals in Solomon Islands.

Output-Based Aid Sanitation Facility for Greater Accra in Ghana: This case study analyzed the Output-Based Aid Urban Sanitation Facility for the Greater Accra Metropolitan Area Project in Ghana. The objective was to increase access to improved sanitation for people in low-income communities in the Greater Accra Metropolitan Area. By constructing in-house sanitation facilities and providing desludging services, the project benefited more than 180,942 people.

GENDER TOOLKITS

How to Close Gender Gaps with Results-Based Financing in Gender-Based Violence: GBV is a global pandemic and a major public health problem. Intimate partner violence against women is the most prevalent form of GBV. Globally, it is estimated that one-third of women who have been in a relationship have experienced some form of violence (e.g., threat of physical or sexual violence, psychological or emotional abuse) by their intimate partner. Witnessing and experiencing GBV can harm physical, mental, sexual, and reproductive health and may increase the risk of acquiring HIV. Situations of conflict, post-conflict,

and displacement may exacerbate GBV, including intimate partner violence and non-partner violence, and lead to new forms of GBV.

How to Close Gender Gaps with Results-Based Financing in Climate Change Projects: This report is a tool for project teams working on RBF projects with a focus on combating climate change and its impact. It provides sector-specific entry points, key questions to consider, and sample objectives and indicators that can be used to consider how RBF can close the gender gap.

THEMATIC NOTES

OBF: An Introduction to Outcome-Based Financing: This brochure details the GPRBA multi-donor trust fund, or Outcomes Fund, launched in FY20. The Fund's objective is to improve social, infrastructure, and environmental outcomes for poor and vulnerable populations.

Outcome-Based Financing for Service Delivery, with Key Considerations for the Recovery from COVID-19: This publication explores whether and how OBF can help overcome persistent service-financing and delivery challenges while supporting long-term recovery and resilience in the context of COVID-19.

Public-Private Partnerships in Land Administration: Analytical and Operational Frameworks: The World Bank Land Unit and the Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility co-authored this

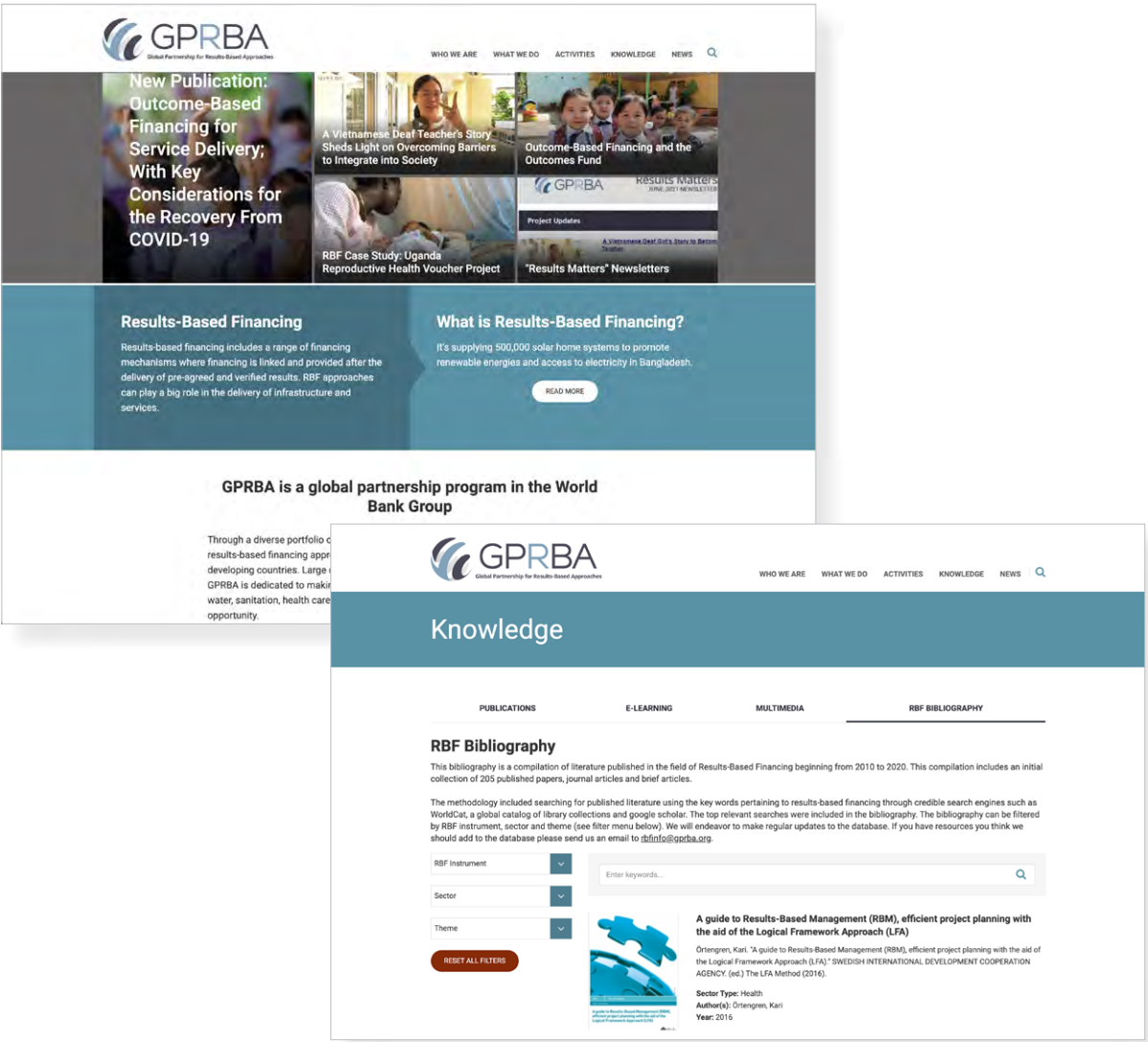
report with GPRBA. The report examines how public-private partnerships in land administration are implemented while providing options for the World Bank and development partners for financing and capacity-building in land administration through public-private partnerships.

Results-Based Financing Through Social Enterprises: A White Paper for the Global Partnership for Results-Based Approaches, in Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic: Development agencies are seeking to adjust their focus to help reduce the spread of COVID-19 and mitigate its negative effects. This publication addresses how RBF can help lessen funding challenges engendered by the pandemic while supporting efforts that help minimize the impact of the pandemic, especially on poor and excluded groups.

RBF BIBLIOGRAPHY

GPRBA donors asked the Partnership to elucidate new trends in RBF; this bibliography is the team's response. It highlights literature on RBF that was published between 2010 and 2020. Structured as

an online database, the bibliography is featured on the **GPRBA website**; it includes a collection of 205 published articles. The team plans to update the database every year.



LEARNING EVENTS AND COLLABORATION

During FY21, GPRBA implemented a series of knowledge and learning activities in collaboration with partners working on RBF. The learning program has helped capture, transfer, and share tacit knowledge among experts and practitioners through knowledge-exchange events. Many events that were planned to take place in person were instead conducted virtually because of the pandemic.

Although the lockdown made it difficult to foster relationships with partners who are active in RBF, the GPRBA team participated in several external events. Table 5 shows the events the team has participated in or hosted since July 2020.

Table 5: Events in Fiscal Year 2021

EVENT	DESCRIPTION
Resilience in outcomes-based partnerships and key considerations for COVID-19 recovery (June 14, 2021)	In the sixth session of the Engaging with Evidence series, Oxford’s Government Outcomes Lab, together with academics and practitioners, reflected on the role of outcome-based financing and impact bonds in building services that are resilient and can aid recovery from COVID-19. The discussion built on recent research from the Government Outcomes Lab and the World Bank, discussing the opportunities these tools can bring, as well as complications that must be addressed.
Webinar on Results-Based Financing for Gender-Based Violence and Women’s Empowerment in Mozambique (April 22-24, 2021)	A 3-day webinar on results-based financing for gender-based violence and women’s empowerment was held in Mozambique. The webinar convened a wide range of national and international stakeholders to share knowledge and learning and build evidence on best practices to address violence against women and girls. A report, How to Close Gender Gaps with Results-Based Financing in Gender-Based Violence, was translated into Portuguese and used in the webinar.
International Webinar on Performance Measurement and Intergovernmental Fiscal Transfer (February 22-24, 2021)	This 3-day event was the result of a GPRBA technical assistance activity to help the government of Indonesia’s Local Government and Decentralization Project increase its verification capacity to measure outputs and outcomes of fiscal spending. More than 300 participants from key Indonesian ministries attended.
Impact Investing—The Driver of Human Capital (October 28, 2021)	GPRBA participated in this session at which international experts discussed how impact investment is becoming a new driver of the human capital economy and how country context and the behavior of key market stakeholders affect its development.
Accelerating Impact: COVID-19 and the Future of Outcomes-Based Financing (October 15, 2020)	This event was hosted by Devex and the UBS Optimus Foundation. Maitreyi Bordia Das, Manager World Bank Urban, Disaster Risk Management, Resilience, and Land Global Programs, joined the panelists from the UBS Optimus Foundation, the United Nations Children’s Fund, Instiglio, and the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation to reflect on the pressing need to find innovative funding tools that boost social impact, during the pandemic and after.
Results-Based Financing for an Inclusive Response to COVID-19 (October 7, 2020)	Participants at this event, hosted by GPRBA, discussed how many local governments are overwhelmed and lack the capacity to manage the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and how nongovernmental organizations and social enterprises are stepping in as partners to provide support. These enterprises are playing a key role in the response efforts and will be important as the pandemic continues; recovery is likely to be a long process.
Social Outcomes Conference, 2020 (September 1-4, 2020)	This event, hosted by the Oxford University Government Outcomes Lab, featured the Director of the Global Practice for Urban, Resilience, Disaster Risk Management, and Land and the GPRBA Practice Manager in three sessions. They discussed the increased focus of the World Bank and GPRBA on improving outcomes for low-income communities and the launch of the Outcomes Fund, which the U.K. Foreign, Commonwealth, and Development Office supported.

COMMUNICATION

GPRBA integrates its communication efforts with its knowledge and learning program. We use varied communication tools, such as the website, newsletters, and social media accounts to share information about publications, events, and learning materials. Since July 2020, we have focused on disseminating case studies and information on events in which the team participated. Key activities during FY21 included:

GPRBA Website ([gprba.org](https://www.gprba.org))—Updates to the website include adding or updating **project pages**, the publications section, e-learning, multimedia, and the RBF Bibliography.

“Results Matters” Newsletters—We produced four issues during FY21. The newsletter informs readers about updates to the GPRBA website and news about projects, blogs, multimedia, and knowledge products. With more than 3,100 subscribers, the

average open rate is 37.5 percent (the industry standard is 31.1 percent).

LinkedIn Page (<https://www.linkedin.com/company/gprba/>)— GPRBA launched a LinkedIn page in June 2020 that has attracted 380 followers and continues to grow. The page has an average engagement rate of 6.7 percent (the benchmark for LinkedIn is 2 percent), 1,508 page views, and 534 unique visitors. We use social media kits promote events and publications. GPRBA has produced social media cards to supplement tweets and social media posts on news, blogs, events, and stories.

Feature Stories, Blogs, and Press Releases—GPRBA increased its communications activity through blogs and press releases to showcase successes and demonstrate GPRBA’s impact:

- **Nearly 1 Million to Benefit from Upgraded Solid Waste Management Facilities in Gaza** (press release)
- **Turning on the Lights for 450,000 People in Rural Myanmar** (press release)
- **A New Fund for Better Social, Environmental, and Infrastructure Outcomes** (blog)
- **Redefining the Possible: The IFC-GPRBA Partnership** (blog)
- **Can Social Enterprises Help with an Inclusive Recovery?** (blog)
- **Re-integrating Out-of-School Children into Ghana’s Formal Education System** (blog)
- **The Electrifying Power of Results-Based Financing in Solomon Islands** (feature story)



Looking Ahead



3

In FY22, GPRBA will concentrate on four strategic, intersecting areas: climate change, FCS, gender, and SWM. In this context, GPRBA is building a pipeline of projects that span the Asia-Pacific, Sub-Saharan Africa, and the Middle East and North Africa regions. Most pipeline projects are in states facing FCS and have a strong gender component. GPRBA will also work closely with traditional and nontraditional partners (e.g., social enterprises) in achieving its goals for the year.

Climate Change

Although previous GPRBA projects have not had explicit climate targets, they have delivered significant climate-change mitigation and adaptation benefits across sectors. For instance, climate resilience is evident in the scope of the Burkina Faso Supporting Small-Scale Cotton Farmers project, which is aimed at teaching sustainable water management practices to farmers.

Projects like the one in Burkina Faso show how flexible RBF and blended-finance approaches are. They offer major advantages for climate-related solutions, because they can help address the institutional, infrastructure, and service needs of marginalized communities holistically, across sectors.

GPRBA will mobilize additional resources to accelerate climate action and support local resilience to climate change. We will build on our experience to find opportunities that can help crowd-in climate-related investments in low-income areas by promoting programs that:

- Blend scarce public funding with private sector commercial capital to implement innovative, high-impact, climate-related infrastructure projects that do not have a commercial track record
- Establish results-based approaches in project delivery. These can strengthen accountability by disbursing financing only after measurable, pre-agreed results have been achieved and verified

Fragile and Conflict-Affected Situations

GPRBA has a strong FCS portfolio. As of FY21, about 20 percent of our portfolio consists of FCS projects. We will replicate elements that helped make these projects successful. For instance, we know two of these elements: (1) ensuring clarity on pre-financing sources and (2) using a participatory approach to develop goals and performance conditions for disbursements.

Some examples of pre-financing include the following:

- A solid waste management (SWM) project in Nepal set up an ‘Advances Facility’¹⁸ for participating municipalities.
- An energy access project in Liberia relied on partial help from other donors.
- An energy project in the Solomon Islands had a service provider with sufficient resources to fund project activities.

Examples of the participatory approach include the below:

- An SWM project in Nepal involved relevant nonstate actors who ensured that targets were realistic; this simultaneously improved trust.
- An SWM project in the West Bank ensured that targets were easily quantifiable by incorporating the perspectives of municipalities. This helped avoid differences in interpretation during verification.

Successful projects like the above give GPRBA a competitive edge. By coordinating with operational teams and adding more resources in FCS, we will further strengthen our programs.

Gender

Given the disproportionate effects of the pandemic on women, GPRBA seeks to use RBF instruments to pursue a more ambitious agenda for gender equality. We hope to foster recovery from COVID-19’s harmful impact by focusing on women and girls. We will draw upon the Bank’s formidable gender expertise to achieve this objective. We will go beyond the focus on gender mainstreaming, which GPRBA has advanced by developing its toolkits, to test the kits in the following operations:

- **Liberia: Monrovia Solid Waste Management Project**—The plan for this project is to test the [Urban Toolkit](#), with its solid waste management portion, and the relevant sections of the [GBV Toolkit](#). GPRBA teams also intend to provide technical and advisory services, support preparation of a GBV action plan, and monitor projects to describe that are relevant to updating the existing toolkits.

- **West Bank and Gaza: Real Estate Registration Project**—The GPRBA gender team will continue supporting the local team and client as they test the toolkit while implementing the project. The GPRBA Urban Toolkit will also be translated into Arabic, so that the local team can use it independently.
- **Gaza: Solid Waste Management**—Plans are in place to test the Urban Toolkit in Gaza once it is translated into Arabic.

GPRBA is also developing an analytical piece to show evidence that using RBF is delivering positive outcomes for women and girls. The report will explore the types of RBF instruments and mechanisms that have been deployed to achieve positive gender outcomes. We will document lessons learned through project design and implementation experiences and describe opportunities for future interventions.

Solid Waste Management (SWM)

GPRBA will build upon its SWM experience by investing additional resources in the subsector. This is especially relevant given the positive public health, climate, jobs, and informal-sector results that we can achieve in this sector. We will draw on the SWM expertise in the Global Practice for Urban, Resilience, Disaster Risk Management, and Land to deliver results.

The team is building a pipeline of projects that include support to an ongoing SWM operation in Yemen. We aim to underpin SWM initiatives that support the cities of Sana’a, Dhamar, Mukhalla, and Sada’ah, with a gender focus. This effort will help account for women’s informal roles in the sector and gender-differentiated needs.

Independent Evaluation

The third independent evaluation of GPRBA will assess the areas in which we have and the effectiveness of our operations from FY15–FY20. The assessment will be measured against the GPRBA mandate to promote, demonstrate, and document the use of RBF approaches for providing basic infrastructure and social services

for low-income communities and other vulnerable populations, as well as development objectives of specific sampled projects that closed within this period. Expected in FY22, the evaluation will show our progress toward the Partnership’s strategic direction and will steer the future GPRBA strategy.

Appendices



Appendix A

Financial Statements

The Global Partnership for Results-Based Approaches (GPRBA) derives its resources from donor contributions, which are channeled through trust funds that the World Bank Group administers. The World Bank recovers an administrative fee for costs associated with this task. GPRBA’s budget and accounting processes are aligned with the World Bank fiscal year (FY), which runs from July to June.

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED

As of June 30, 2021, GPRBA’s donors had pledged \$376.65 million to the program, of which \$348.06 million had been received (table A1). In FY20, the Department for International Development pledged \$28.6 million to fund the new Ghana Education Outcomes Financing Project (table A2).

Table A.1. Donor Contributions to Global Partnership for Results-Based Approaches (in \$millions)

DONOR	PLEDGED	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
Total	376.65	348.06

Table A.2: Receipt of Donor Contributions According to 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					-	112.81
IFC			35.00		25.50			37.30									-	97.80
DGIS				11.00	8.00	9.27											-	28.27
DFAT				0.26		28.93		8.31									-	37.49
SIDA					6.90		8.90	2.20		20.80	3.04	15.68	2.21		5.90	4.26	-	69.89
EU						1.00			0.80								-	1.80
Total	2.50	3.40	41.80	32.96	53.70	49.40	28.10	54.00	19.53	28.44	4.67	17.20	2.21		5.90	4.26	-	348.06

DISBURSEMENTS

GPRBA disbursements totaled \$11.4 million in FY21 (table A3). Disbursements were made for activities approved in FY21 and for activities approved in prior years that are implemented over multiple years. Of total disbursements for FY21, \$3 million (26 percent) was related to business development and project implementation. At \$184,374, program management and administration represented less than 1.6 percent of total disbursements.

Table A.3: Disbursements (in \$millions)

USES OF FUNDS	W 1/2	W3 PREPARATION/ SUPERVISION	W3 SUBSIDY	PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT	TOTAL
Project management unit administrative cost	—	—		184,374	184,374
Business development and project implementation		3,006,885	7,336,118		10,343,003
Technical assistance and knowledge management	829,950				829,950
Total	829,950	3,006,885	7,336,118	184,374	11,357,327




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 or 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 must confirm that due diligence has been exercised with respect to the administration, management, and monitoring of the funds awarded for the activity and that all expenses and disbursements have been made in accordance with World Bank procurement and administrative guidelines.

Appendix B

Ongoing and Fully Implemented Global Partnership for Results-Based Approaches
Subsidy Projects

Table B.1: Ongoing Projects

COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	GRANT AMOUNT	AMOUNT DISBURSED	OUTPUT DESCRIPTION	PLANNED BENEFICIARIES	CLOSING DATE
Education 						
Ghana	Education Outcomes Fund	\$25,500,000	\$0	Out-of-school children reintegrated into formal education system	195,000	12/31/2025
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	\$1,816,016	Increased access of deaf children to Vietnamese Sign Language-based primary education	1,700	08/31/2022
Energy 						
Myanmar	RBF for Off-Grid Solar	\$3,000,000	\$337,400	Lighting Global certified products	390,000	06/30/2021
Zambia	Electricity Service Access Project	\$7,000,000	\$2,319,311	Households with electricity connections	115,000	08/31/2022
Irrigation 						
Burkina Faso	Supporting Small-Scale Cotton Farmers	\$5,850,000	\$1,202,158	Irrigation systems, including small reservoirs	12,000	05/31/2023




COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	GRANT AMOUNT	AMOUNT DISBURSED	OUTPUT DESCRIPTION	PLANNED BENEFICIARIES	CLOSING DATE
Solid Waste Management 						
Gaza	Solid Waste Management	\$2,000,000	\$352,999	Improved solid waste management services	900,000	06/30/2022
Liberia	Solid Waste Management	\$3,300,000	\$0	Improved solid waste management services	500,000	06/30/2023
Water and Sanitation 						
Tanzania	Accelerating Solar Water Pumping	\$4,500,000	\$1,740,000	Solar pump systems	500,000	02/28/2022
Land Administration 						
West Bank and Gaza	Real Estate Registration	\$4,600,000	\$36,004	Registration of land properties	350,000	11/30/2023
Totals		\$63,600,000	\$7,767,884		1,564,340	

Table B.2: Fully Implemented Projects

COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	AMOUNT DISBURSED	OUTPUT DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF OUTPUTS	BENEFICIARIES REACHED	CLOSING DATE
<div>Education</div>						
Vietnam	Vietnam Education Project	\$2,896,389	Tuition packages	8,145	8,145	9/30/2013
<div>Energy</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	14,605	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
<div>Health</div>						
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	356,826	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
<div>Telecommunications</div>						
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
<div>Water and Sanitation</div>						
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	Microfinance for Community-Managed Water Projects	\$2,597,119	Households with water connections and water kiosks	17,500	190,119	02/28/2013
Kenya	Nairobi Sanitation Project	\$4,912,726	Water and sanitation connections	17,526	137,243	06/30/2018
Kenya	Urban Water and Sanitation OBA Fund for Low Income Areas Project	\$9,944,728	Water and sanitation connections	23,278	124,763	11/30/2020

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
<div>Solid Waste Management</div>						
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
Total		\$194,870,323		3,826,183	10,671,770	

Appendix C

Results-Based Financing

Results-based financing (RBF) is defined as a financing arrangement in which payment is contingent upon achievement of predefined and subsequently verified results. Global Partnership for Results-Based Approaches (GPRBA) projects use RBF to extend access to basic services to low-income, vulnerable, and marginalized consumers through performance-based subsidies. In a typical project, service delivery is contracted out to a third party—public or private—that 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 prefinancing the project and is reimbursed only after the agreed-upon results have been delivered and an independent verification agent has fully verified them. By tying payments to results that are linked as closely as possible to the project’s development objective, RBF increases the likelihood that service providers will be held accountable for outputs or outcomes that matter.

When service providers are unable to provide the upfront working capital, GPRBA has often helped leverage private investment from commercial banks, microfinance institutions, and social investors. Examples of this are found in the water and sanitation, energy, and education sectors, where GPRBA supports 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 according to which stakeholders they seek to encourage. The World Bank Group Program-for-Results

financing instrument provides incentives to national governments to enhance their capacity to deliver services— for example, conditional cash transfers encourage behavioral change of households and individuals. Table C.1 illustrates various RBF instruments arranged according to the agent receiving the incentives. GPRBA primarily supports RBF mechanisms that provide incentives to service providers—public or private—and social investors (table C.1, rows 3 and 4), although GPRBA projects are often designed alongside larger World Bank Group programs and can be combined with other instruments such as Program-for-Results.

Table C.1: Results-Based Financing (RBF) Instruments

WHO RECEIVES THE INCENTIVE?	RBF INSTRUMENTS	DESCRIPTION	TYPICAL OBJECTIVES
GOVERNMENT			
National	Performance-based loans (e.g., Program-for-Results) Performance-based grants or performance-based aid (e.g., cash on delivery)	Results payments from donors to national government	Improve performance of government delivery systems
Local	Performance-based transfer	Results payments from national to local government	
NON-STATE			
Service providers and investors	Performance based contract (e.g., performance-based financing, or output-based aid)	Payments to service providers tied to outputs or outcomes	Closer alignment with ultimate objective of project or program, scaling with impact
	Outcomes funds	A vehicle to contract multiple performance-based contracts under a common financing framework	
	Impact bonds (e.g. development impact bonds, social impact bonds)	Payments to investors based on performance of intervention	
Households and individuals	Conditional cash transfer	Payments to individuals based on desired behaviors (not always considered RBF)	Change individual behavior

Source: Adapted from GPRBA’s RBF guidebook and an analysis by the Education Outcomes Fund.

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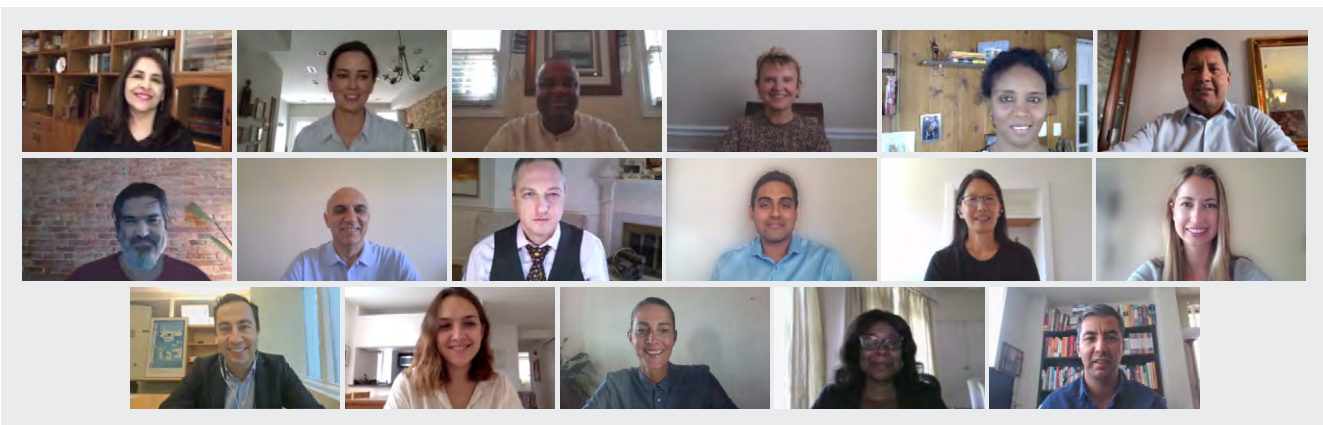
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Implementing Partners



Where We Work



Endnotes

- ¹ Includes active and closed operations
- ² The GPRBA Umbrella consists of an anchor trust fund and an associated trust fund (The Outcomes Fund). The anchor trust fund will support the activities of Pillar 1 and Pillar 2, while the associated trust fund will contribute to activities of Pillar 2.
- ³ A multi-donor trust fund associated with the GPRBA Umbrella that will contribute to the activities of Pillar 2.
- ⁴ Because of COVID, programming and execution of evaluations and assessments have been conducted following the World Bank Technical Note on Public Consultations and Stakeholder Engagement in World Bank–Supported Operations because of constraints on conducting public meetings.
- ⁵ The dollar amount represents commitments and disbursements from inception through June 30, 2021.
- ⁶ The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2021. <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2021/The-Sustainable-Development-Goals-Report-2021.pdf>
- ⁷ The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2021. <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2021/The-Sustainable-Development-Goals-Report-2021.pdf>
- ⁸ The World Bank Group's platform to support sustainable growth of the international off-grid solar market as a means of rapidly increasing energy access to the 789 million people living without electricity.
- ⁹ Progress on Household Drinking Water, Sanitation And Hygiene 2000-2020, Five Years into SDGs
- ¹⁰ Progress on Household Drinking Water, Sanitation And Hygiene 2000-2020, Five Years into SDGs
- ¹¹ Mission: Recovering Education in 2021, World Bank. <https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/675f44dfad2b034dd0b-c54ba2da25839-0090012021/original/BROCHURE-EN.pdf>
- ¹² <https://blogs.worldbank.org/education/reintegrating-out-school-children-ghanas-formal-education-system>
- ¹³ <https://blogs.worldbank.org/education/reintegrating-out-school-children-ghanas-formal-education-system>
- ¹⁴ https://www.gprba.org/sites/gpoba/files/publication/downloads/2021-04/OBF_Covid19_04_040521_WEB.pdf
- ¹⁵ "Kaza, Silpa; Yao, Lisa C.; Bhada-Tata, Perinaz; Van Woerden, Frank. 2018. What a Waste 2.0 : A Global Snapshot of Solid Waste Management to 2050. Urban Development. Washington, DC: World Bank. © World Bank. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/30317> License: CC BY 3.0 IGO
- ¹⁶ https://www.gprba.org/news/rbf_land
- ¹⁷ In FY20, GPRBA finalized and presented a **case study** on sanitation in Bangladesh
- ¹⁸ The Advances Facility was established as a mechanism to pre-finance expenditures. The Ministry of Finance in Nepal provided conditional grant advances to participating municipalities for expenditures required to improve SWM services.

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