



IBSA Fund Annual Report 2019

India, Brazil and South Africa Facility
for Poverty and Hunger Alleviation



Credits

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IBSA Fund supported project in Sierra Leone expands digital financial services among women, youth, micro/small and medium enterprises

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About this Report

This Report presents the accomplishments of the IBSA Fund in 2019 and summarizes achievements in earlier years.

For more information on the Fund and an electronic copy of the present report, please visit: <https://unsouthsouth.org/ibsa/annualreport2019/>.

Disclaimer

The views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect those of the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation or the Governments. The designations employed do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever concerning the legal status of any country, territory or area, or its frontiers or boundaries.

Contents

Joint Foreword by the Permanent Representatives of the IBSA Country Permanent Missions to the United Nations.....	1
Messages from Global Leaders	2
The India, Brazil and South Africa Facility for Poverty and Hunger Alleviation (IBSA Fund).....	3
IBSA Fund Board of Directors.....	4
Fund Manager: The United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation	5
IBSA Fund Result Highlights, 2004–2019	6
Development Impact of the IBSA Fund across the World	7

A. ONGOING PROJECTS, 2019 9

1. BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF) Increased Access to Water, Improved Livestock Production and Post-drought Food Security ...	11
2. CAMBODIA Poverty Reduction among Youth: Development of Youth Volunteers' Skill Sets for Increased Employability.....	13
3. COMOROS Enhancing Agricultural Capacity.....	15
4. FIJI Empowering Rural Women: Scaling Up the Rocket Stove Project.....	17
5. GRENADA National Health Insurance Scheme Support Project.....	19
6. KIRIBATI Enhancing Inclusive Sustainable Economic Development through Coconut-sector Development.....	21
7. SIERRA LEONE Digital Financial Services.....	23
8. ZAMBIA Leveraging Zambia's Agro-industry Potential in Rural Areas through Enhanced Soya Bean Production and Processing.....	25

B. RECENTLY APPROVED PROJECT, 2019 27

9. MALAWI AND ZAMBIA Eliminating Child Marriages in Malawi and Zambia and Offering Scholarships to Child Marriage Survivors: Pilot Project.....	28
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C. COMPLETED PROJECTS 29

10. BURUNDI Strengthening Infrastructure and Capacity to Combat HIV/AIDS.....	30
11. CABO VERDE Delivering Safe Drinking Water	31
12. CABO VERDE Refurbishment of Health-care Infrastructure (Small Grant Project)	32
13. CAMBODIA Empowering Children and Adolescents with Special Needs and Their Families.....	33
14-15. GUINEA-BISSAU Development of Agriculture and Small-animal Herding (Project I); Agricultural Development and Services to Rural Communities (Project II).....	34
16. GUINEA-BISSAU Support for Lowland Rehabilitation and for Agricultural and Livestock Processing.....	35
17. GUINEA-BISSAU Rural Electrification through Solar-energy Systems.....	36
18. GUYANA Solid Waste Management Improvement Project.....	37
19. HAITI Collection of Solid Waste as a Tool to Reduce Violence (Phases I and II)	38
20. HAITI Promote the Socioeconomic Integration of Vulnerable Children and Youth	39
21. LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC Support to Integrated Irrigated Agriculture in Two Districts in Bolikhamxay.....	40
22. SAINT LUCIA Poverty Reduction through Livestock Development.....	41
23. SIERRA LEONE Leadership Development and Capacity-building for Human Development and Poverty Reduction.....	42
24. STATE OF PALESTINE Supporting Programme Opportunities in Recreational and Team Sports.....	43
25. STATE OF PALESTINE Construction and Equipping of a Centre for Persons with Severe Intellectual Disabilities	44
26. STATE OF PALESTINE Rehabilitation of the Cultural and Hospital Centre (Phases I and II).....	45
27. STATE OF PALESTINE Reconstruction of Atta Habib Medical Centre in Gaza City	46
28. SUDAN Creation of Job Opportunities for Youth in Sudan through Labour-intensive Work Opportunities	47
29. TIMOR-LESTE Conservation Agriculture, Permaculture and Sustainable Fisheries Management.....	48
30. VIET NAM Establishment of a Rice-seed Production Hub in Hoa Tien	49
31. VIET NAM An Innovative e-Learning Approach for Health.....	50

D. FINANCIAL OVERVIEW OF THE IBSA FUND PORTFOLIO, 2004–2019 51

Joint Foreword by the Permanent Representatives of the IBSA Country Permanent Missions to the United Nations



H.E. Mr. Jerry Matthews Matjila,
Permanent Representative of the
Republic of South Africa to the
United Nations



H.E. Mr. Ronaldo Costa Filho,
Permanent Representative of
Brazil to the United Nations



H.E. Mr. T. S. Tirumurti,
Permanent Representative of
India to the United Nations

The India, Brazil, South Africa (IBSA) Dialogue Forum remains a dynamic inter-regional mechanism amongst three emerging countries, three multi ethnic and multicultural democracies which are determined to contribute to a new international architecture, bring their voice together on global issues, and inter alia, advance South-South Cooperation. We remain committed to strengthening the role of developing countries in international policy and decision-making processes that place multilateralism at the centre.

It remains our firm resolve to enhance the voice and representation of emerging and developing countries in the international arena to ensure equal opportunity of development with sustainable and inclusive growth.

Following the establishment of the IBSA Fund by the Prime Minister of India, President of Brazil, and President of South Africa in 2004, the trilateral partnership has been able to successfully support developing and least developed countries (LDCs) in the common pursuit of their broad development objectives.

The Fund is a concrete expression of solidarity and cooperation amongst countries of the Global South, borne out of shared experiences and history and to address developmental challenges.

The Fund became operational in 2006 to identify replicable and scalable projects that can be disseminated to developing countries on a demand-driven basis as examples of best practices in the fight against poverty and hunger. IBSA Fund-supported projects help partner countries in the Global South to achieve their national priorities, as well as all other internationally agreed development goals.

The IBSA Fund is a remarkable example of partnership between developing countries in exchanging knowledge, skills, and technologies and promoting South-South cooperation. Since its inception, it has supported 31 development projects in 20 developing countries. These best practices of what we can achieve together have become instrumental examples, helping developing countries to build and share indigenous solutions in improving the well-being of people, particularly women and children.

The demand-driven approach of the IBSA Fund has enabled partner countries to steer their own development. The IBSA Fund enables partner countries to lead the design and implementation processes of all projects, as per the respective need and priorities of their populations.

India, Brazil and South Africa as the IBSA Member States would like to renew our commitment to promote South-South cooperation through the IBSA Fund in the final decade towards achieving the 2030 Agenda. This cooperation is marked by interdependence with an emphasis on people-centric policies and reforms. We also look forward, in 2020, to jointly celebrating the 75th Anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations.

Messages from Global Leaders

Mr. António Guterres

United Nations Secretary-General



"Scaling up South-South development success is essential if we are to achieve the 2030 Agenda targets on time. For over a decade the IBSA Fund has facilitated remarkable examples of how countries of the Global South can work together to alleviate poverty and hunger among the world's poorest. The Fund provides unique opportunities to the developing countries to learn from each other and implement solutions to achieve their sustainable development objectives."

H.E. Mr. Adonia Ayebare

Permanent Representative of the Republic of Uganda to the United Nations and President of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation



"South-South cooperation refers to, inter alia, technical cooperation and solidarity among the developing countries of the Global South. The joint initiative of India, Brazil and South Africa through the IBSA Fund has demonstrated important results in alleviating poverty and hunger and in promoting South-South cooperation efforts. We congratulate the IBSA Fund for its exemplary work as well as the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation for managing the Fund and facilitating the scaling up and sharing of its success."

Mr. Achim Steiner

UNDP Administrator



"42 years on from the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (BAPA), South-South and triangular cooperation continue to play an indispensable role in today's development landscape. The IBSA Fund is a shining example of such cooperation -- propelling vital human development projects to advance the fight against poverty and hunger. Building upon the inroads we have made together to date, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) will continue to work closely with the IBSA Fund to leverage the immense potential of the Global South to advance human development as we enter this crucial Decade of Action in 2020."

Mr. Jorge Chediek

UNOSSC Director and Envoy of the Secretary-General on South-South Cooperation



"The IBSA Fund has established itself as a successful model of South-South cooperation. I want to commend the generosity of India, Brazil and South Africa, three great democracies of the South coming together with a mechanism that is both effective and efficient. This Fund benefits from much public recognition, legitimacy and praise for its practical and impactful South-South approach; it makes all of us very proud of the remarkable results that have been achieved. The IBSA Fund is an initiative that UNOSSC will continue to support as a model example of South-South partnership towards the fulfilment of the 2030 Agenda."

The India, Brazil and South Africa Facility for Poverty and Hunger Alleviation (IBSA Fund)

The IBSA Fund is a remarkable example of cooperation among three developing countries, which pioneered the implementation of South-South cooperation initiatives for the benefit of other Southern countries in partnership with the United Nations system. Its purpose is to identify replicable and scalable projects that can be disseminated to interested developing countries as examples of good practices in the fight against poverty and hunger. The IBSA Fund, which was established in 2004 and became operational in 2006, supports projects on a demand-driven basis through partnerships with local governments, national institutions and implementing partners. Initiatives are concrete expressions of solidarity, and objectives range from promoting food security, to addressing HIV/AIDS, to extending access to safe drinking water – all with the aim of contributing to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). A total of 31 development projects have been supported through the IBSA Fund in 20 countries; 8 projects are ongoing, 1 project was recently approved, and 22 projects have been completed.



Launching of Palestinian youth sports leagues

IBSA Fund Board of Directors

The IBSA Fund Board of Directors comprises the Deputy Permanent Representatives of India, Brazil and South Africa to the United Nations in New York. The Board approves proposals and detailed projects, and continuously provides strategic direction to IBSA projects to ensure their successful implementation through strong South-South partnerships. The Board of Directors is assisted by technical experts, who closely monitor project progress and the Fund portfolio. The United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation serves as the Fund Manager and secretariat of the Board of Directors.



Left to Right: Mr. Ronaldo Amaral, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations; Mr. Philip Fox-Drummond Gough, Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations; Mr. Sushil Dobhal, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations; H.E. Mr. K. Nagaraj Naidu, Ambassador, Deputy Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations; H.E. Mr. Frederico Meyer, Ambassador, Deputy Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations; H.E. Mr. Thabo Molefe, Acting Deputy Permanent Representative of the Republic of South Africa to the United Nations; Mr. Jorge Chediek, UNOSSC Director and Envoy of the Secretary-General on South-South Cooperation and Ms. Xiaojun Grace Wang, Deputy Director, UNOSSC.

Fund Manager: The United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation

The United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC), established by the United Nations General Assembly in UNDP in 1974, is mandated to promote, coordinate and support South-South and triangular cooperation for development on a global and United Nations system-wide basis.

UNOSSC provides policy advisory and consulting services to Member States and United Nations entities on South-South and triangular cooperation to enable developing countries to effectively face their most important development challenges and harness global opportunities to address them. In its role as the secretariat for the General Assembly High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation, UNOSSC works to monitor and report on United Nations system progress in South-South and triangular cooperation. This includes the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, the new directions strategy for South-South cooperation, the Nairobi outcome document and the BAPA+40 outcome document. As a robust knowledge hub, UNOSSC also analyses trends, emerging issues and opportunities for the promotion of South-South and triangular cooperation approaches to development.

UNOSSC's engagement with Member States globally and regionally as well as within the United Nations system facilitates practical expressions of Southern solidarity towards the achievement of internationally agreed development goals. UNOSSC ensures that its Southern constituencies have timely access to high-quality analytical planning, mapping, programming and reporting on data, trends and opportunities that will advance South-South and triangular cooperation in ways that lead to successful outcomes. It works with a wide range of partners, including global centres of excellence, to intensively explore how building endogenous capacity can be encouraged, how broadening and sharing technological advances within the Global South can be undertaken systematically, and how emerging innovative financing mechanisms can be harnessed through South-South and triangular cooperation.

UNOSSC is the Fund Manager and secretariat of the IBSA Fund, supporting its Board of Directors as it establishes the strategic vision and programmatic activities of the Fund. The UNOSSC Trust Fund Management Team, working closely with the IBSA Fund experts and partners, provides monitoring, quality assurance and knowledge-management support across the IBSA Fund projects.

UNOSSC also serves as Fund Manager and secretariat of the steering committees of other South-South and triangular cooperation trust funds implemented jointly with the United Nations system, namely, the Pérez-Guerrero Trust Fund (PGTF), the United Nations Fund for South-South Cooperation (UNFSSC) and the India-UN Development Partnership Fund (India-UN Fund).



Visit to the IBSA Fund project demonstration site

IBSA Fund Result Highlights, 2004–2019



**\$39 million
in revenue**



**31 South-South led
partnerships for innovative
solutions**



**One of the most
pioneering initiatives for the
implementation of South-
South cooperation**



**20 partner
countries
covered, the
majority of
them least
developed**



**17 SDGs
advanced**



**3 Southern
leaders in
South-South
cooperation**

Development Impact of the IBSA Fund across the World

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

38 indigenous communities increased their access to water for human consumption, livestock and irrigation

Burundi

39,000 yearly reproductive-health consultations enabled

Cabo Verde

12,000 residents provided with access to safe drinking water

450 people from remote communities improved their access to health-care services

Cambodia

933 youth (558 female) equipped with skills that enhanced their employability

2,000 children with special needs gained improved access to health-care services

Comoros

1,140 farmers enhanced the sustainability and productivity of their agricultural activities

Fiji

1,350 women learned to make and use energy-efficient rocket stoves

Grenada

National health insurance programme established to provide universal health coverage

Guinea-Bissau

6,000 animals and poultry were vaccinated and treated

20,000 community members benefited from solar energy

Guyana

350,000 residents gained access to better solid-waste-management infrastructure and practices

Haiti

400 livelihoods supported in waste-management activities

440 youths trained in vocational activities secured jobs

Kiribati

National Coconut-sector Development Strategy in place to improve livelihoods of smallholder coconut farmers

State of Palestine

6,600 youths gained access to sports facilities built and equipped by the project

2 hospitals and a medical centre built or refurbished

Lao People's Democratic Republic

630 hectares of agricultural land have regular irrigation facility

Sudan

3,000 underprivileged youths increased their skills to secure employment

Saint Lucia

150 sheep and goat farmers improved their livelihoods while enhancing local diets

Timor-Leste

1,600 smallholder farmers adopted new and resilient agricultural techniques

Sierra Leone

5 financial technology (FinTech) models finalized to improve banking management and domestic resource mobilization

Staff of Presidential Cabinet and ministries increased knowledge and capacity to deliver public services

Viet Nam

12% increase in rice productivity at project sites, with significant reduction in production costs

eLearning platform, successful in reaching healthcare workers in remote-site medical settings, is now being used to train frontline workers for COVID-19

Zambia

500 smallholder farmers growing soybeans supported with farming inputs and technical advice

IBSA Fund Projects

A. Ongoing Projects, 2019



After receiving skills-based training, youth participates in construction work



Students attending courses at IBSA Fund supported health care eLearning platform

1. Bolivia (Plurinational State Of)

Increased Access to Water, Improved Livestock Production and Post-drought Food Security

Approved

Budget:

\$500,000

Duration:

March 2018–
December
2020

**Mostly
contributing
to SDG 6:**



Partners

Ministry of Rural Development and Land; Autonomous Departmental Government of Beni; Federation of Ranchers of Beni (FEGABENI); municipalities; indigenous peoples; United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Bolivia

Overview

This project addresses the issue of access to water for the rancher associations and indigenous farming communities to improve their livestock production, livelihoods and food security. Water wells will be built for daily use as well as for raising herds of cattle in the urban and rural communities. The project will also strengthen the capacities of the rancher associations to increase their resilience against droughts. Technical assistance from the Autonomous University of Beni (Universidad Autónoma del Beni José Ballivián) will be provided to strengthen local capacity for the construction and maintenance of wells.

The partnership between the private sector and State authorities promotes an inclusive development approach that potentially will enable the project to be scalable and replicable. While strengthening the livestock-production sector, it will engage urban and rural communities and rural and indigenous peoples as beneficiaries so that they can jointly address the problem of access to water in 19 municipalities of the Department of Beni.

Results (Intended Outcomes/Outputs)

- Water wells drilled for the rancher associations and urban, rural and indigenous communities; and
- Increased capacities of FEGABENI and its partners to evaluate the impact of drought with updated information and the design of recovery and resilience measures.

Key Achievement

Eight water wells, with depths between 48 and 118 metres, were drilled in three municipalities of the department, benefiting over 400 people. Drilled wells benefit livestock producers and families that live and work in the catchment areas. The wells provide safe access to water for human consumption and hygiene, for livestock and agricultural production.

Link of the Project to National Priorities

The Government strategy focuses on increasing the resilience of the productive systems for food security with sovereignty within the framework of “life systems”, as indicated in Pillar 9 of the Patriotic Agenda 2025. On the other hand, as indicated in Pillars 2 and 9, the Government aims to ensure that 80 per cent of the rural population will have safe water services and to promote the rights of indigenous farming communities. This project provides access to safe water services for household consumption, livestock and irrigation.

Strengthening South-South Cooperation

South-South cooperation is being strengthened in the project in two ways: (a) providing IBSA Fund resources to the Plurinational State of Bolivia to install the water supply systems for the people in need; and (b) replicating in that country an innovative well-drilling technology applied in India. This type of cooperation is a bold, innovative and growing means to achieve the SDGs.

Challenges and Lessons Learned

Appropriate and timely planning and coordination are essential for the smooth implementation of activities such as drilling wells in difficult geographical areas. The scheduled drilling was delayed due to a longer rainy season (until mid-April), which did not allow moving of the drilling equipment. There were also delays in the allocation and disbursement of counterpart funds that the municipalities had committed to drilling wells in the communities.

Way Forward

In terms of sustainability, FEGABENI provides the well-drilling service at a lower cost than the market. This cost also includes a percentage intended to guarantee the sustainability of the second year of operation. In the case of FEGABENI, the operational cost will be covered by its own associates, while in the case of urban and rural communities, it will be covered with counterpart resources from the municipalities.



Water supply system installed by IBSA Fund Project



Equipment to drill water wells supported through IBSA Fund



Water supply system installed by IBSA Fund Project

2. Cambodia

Poverty Reduction among Youth: Development of Youth Volunteers' Skill Sets for Increased Employability

Approved

Budget:

\$961,200

Duration:

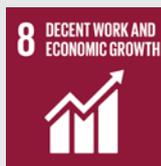
July 2017–

March 2020

Mostly

contributing

to SDG 8:



Partners

Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (MoEYS); Cambodia Volunteering Network; United Nations Volunteers

Overview

This project contributes to the creation of decent work opportunities for Cambodian youth through skills development and volunteerism. It implements volunteer programmes focused on developing transferable skills of youths, who are matched with volunteer placements and will be able to pursue paid opportunities after the programme. In addition, it facilitates skills training and accreditation of youth and provides tools to engage in social entrepreneurship. In addition, the project contributes to building the capacity of the Government of Cambodia in implementing mechanisms to manage volunteers and enhance cooperation with the private sector, civil society and academia.

Results (Intended Outcomes/Outputs)

- Strengthened national capacity to establish an enabling environment for volunteerism;
- Enhanced inclusion by promoting the engagement of vulnerable youth in volunteerism as a means of developing employable skills; and
- Strengthened national capacity to implement mechanisms for the management of volunteers.

Key Achievements

- 4,235 youths (2,473 female) across the country who participated in Cambodia Entrepreneurship Day 2019 gained knowledge relating to entrepreneurship that could prepare them to become socially responsible future entrepreneurs.
- 933 youth volunteers (558 female) have participated in various volunteering programmes which, as a result, equipped them with necessary skills such as communication, problem-solving, teamwork, presentation, leadership, time-management and resource mobilization skills that are transferable to the job market.
- 32 outstanding volunteers (17 female) benefited from skill and knowledge development through their participation in the youth incubation programme. With the necessary skills, in-depth knowledge about entrepreneurship and increased networking, these youth volunteers have increased access to decent employment opportunities either as an employer or employee.
- Youths of all genders and backgrounds have increased access to information on volunteering and opportunities to volunteer through the recent launch of the online platform “Youth Volunteer for Cambodia”.

Link of the Project to National Priorities

Through its promotion of volunteerism for increased youth employability, this project aligns with and further supports the priority of the Royal Government of Cambodia to promote youth employment and volunteerism. Furthermore, it aligns with the National Employment Policy 2015–2025, which aims to increase decent and productive employment opportunities by coordinating the implementation of activities with relevant actors that have been involved in the National Consultation on Youth Employment and Volunteerism in Cambodia.

Strengthening South-South Cooperation

The project team and the representative from the Government counterpart visited India and learned about the volunteerism initiatives in India, particularly the formal recognition of youth volunteerism. The project team also shared the successes and lessons learned from the IBSA Fund project in Cambodia with the Indian counterpart. Through learning from peers in the Global South, the volunteering accreditation framework in Cambodia supported by the IBSA project has been further informed and strengthened.

Challenges and Lessons Learned

- Through deep involvement in leading the implementation of the project activities at the national and subnational levels, MoEYS officials have demonstrated increased understanding and capacity in supporting and managing various youth volunteering programmes. Nevertheless, given the ongoing need for more capacity-strengthening opportunities, the project will aim to continue leveraging more efforts to strengthen the capacity of its counterpart.
- The implementation of the project has also reaffirmed the continuing need for youth volunteering programmes that result in sustainable impacts on youth across Cambodia.

Way Forward

In close collaboration with the Government, the project looks forward to scaling up its pilot initiatives. The project helped to build the capacity of MoEYS, particularly the provincial youth centres through their close engagement in the programme design and implementation. The pilot 3 initiative has already been scaled up to a Government initiative, the Volunteer for My Community (VMC), in 12 provinces across Cambodia, benefiting more than 200 youth volunteers and 2,396 youths (those in school and out of school) and people in the community to date. The Government has already committed to scaling up the VMC initiative to 17 provinces in 2020 with a budget of \$85,450.



Youth volunteers participating in employable skills training



Youths participating in a career fair

3. Comoros

Enhancing Agricultural Capacity

Approved Budget:

\$1,800,000

Duration:

July 2017–
June 2020

Mostly contributing to **SDG 2:**



Partners

South African Agricultural Research Council; UNDP Comoros

Overview

This project aims to enhance and improve the production conditions and commercialization of agricultural products on the island of Mohéli. It consists of three phases: (a) topographic, soil and water surveys; (b) irrigation infrastructure and training; and (c) vegetable production. A pilot farm school will be set up, which will serve as a learning centre for demonstrating commercial farming practices to local farmers. Moreover, this project will promote South-South knowledge-sharing on agricultural extension services between the South African Agricultural Research Council and the Government of the Comoros. The project will partner with 1,140 farmers from eight villages on Mohéli, of whom 50 per cent are women and 10 per cent are youths. Training and demonstrations will also take place on the islands of Ngazidja and Anjouan.

Results (Intended Outcomes/Outputs)

- A production model for vegetable crops is tested and developed for replication throughout the Comoros.
- Markets for agriproducts are developed through marketing and support to remove bottlenecks in agricultural production.
- New agricultural practices are developed and disseminated at other sites on Mohéli and neighbouring islands.

Key Achievements

- Organic agricultural techniques were introduced, and farmers were trained, which enables a significant reduction in the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. The organic farming school has brought together the indigenous knowledge of farmers and the new practices based on accurate scientific data to improve agricultural production on the island of Mohéli.
- 15 tractor operators were trained, two of whom are currently working at the farm school.
- 20 composting units were established in Mibani. The compost was ready to use within 6 months; on average, 450 kg of compost were produced per unit.
- Over 10,000 young Comorians from the diaspora were targeted and exposed to the project activities via social media platforms.

Link of the Project to National Priorities

This project advances priorities defined in the rural development framework, the Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development, and the new agricultural policy of the Comoros. It enhances food production for small-scale farmers through an adaptive research strategy, demonstration of sound agricultural techniques for a variety of crops and the promotion of climate-resilient agricultural practices. The project benefits vulnerable groups, especially small-scale farmers, women and youth, through their participation at the rural economic development centres.

Strengthening South-South Cooperation

This IBSA-funded project is a good example of South-South cooperation. In addition to the financial support through the IBSA Fund, Comoros is benefiting from technical support from the South African Agricultural Research Council, which enhances the sharing of experiences and knowledge between the two partner countries.

This cooperation has also facilitated the linking of Comorian and South African institutions that will eventually be able to develop further collaborations beyond the lifetime of this project. Moreover, equipment, agricultural inputs and agricultural infrastructure were purchased in South Africa, providing new opportunities for local suppliers to explore the international market and South African products.

Challenges and Lessons Learned

The involvement of key stakeholders and partners at an early stage of the project is crucial for successful implementation. Sharing of responsibilities between the implementing entities should be clearly identified while designing the project.

The absence of a reliable maritime route to Mohéli delayed delivery of equipment from the main island. While this is a constant problem in the Comoros, it was further exacerbated in the aftermath of Cyclone Kenneth.

Way Forward

Sustainability of the project beyond the funding phase is a key component. Therefore, selecting experts permanently based on each island for training in South Africa ensures that skills to design and run irrigation infrastructure are available at any moment on the three islands.

The project is building capacity through the partnership between the South African research institute and the Comorian research institute. This enables resulting content and expertise to remain in the Comoros after project completion.

Water resources are continually being depleted, so proper water-saving strategies will be shared with the farmers during water-management training. Concerning the sustainability of the irrigation infrastructure, the project and the Rural Centre for Economic Development (CRDE) officials have organized awareness campaigns in Mibani and neighbouring communities.



A young leader farmer teaching other farmers to grow organic carrots



Farmers spraying biopesticide

4. Fiji

Empowering Rural Women: Scaling Up the Rocket Stove Project

Approved

Budget:

\$275,525

Duration:

October 2017–
October 2020

Mostly contributing to **SDG 5:**



Partners

Ministry of Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation; Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) Fiji; Community Centred Conservation Fiji; Gender Climate Change Alliance Fiji Ltd.; Grace Trifam Ministry; Global Environment Facility (GEF) Small Grants Programme (SGP); United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) Fiji

Overview

This project contributes to improving the livelihoods and health of women in rural areas of Fiji through the adoption of a new cooking method using rocket stoves. These are small, efficient stoves that are built from resources available locally, use little wood and produce clean flames with no smoke. The project will train women and girls in using rocket stoves and climate-change awareness, build a warehouse to facilitate the distribution of sample stoves to communities, and provide training toolkits and follow-up visits to support the successful adoption of the new cooking techniques among households.

Results (Intended Outcomes/Outputs)

- 1,500 women empowered through participating in the production of rocket stoves and gaining knowledge about climate-change adaptation and mitigation;
- Savings in household expenses by reducing the use of fossil fuels such as kerosene and gas;
- Deforestation reduced as demand for firewood falls;
- Carbon emissions lowered owing to cleaner flames and reduced cooking time; and
- Health and well-being improved through the reduction in firewood-collection duties, risks of cooking accidents and fires, and respiratory diseases.

Key Achievement

1,350 women are trained in the production and use of energy-efficient, improved rocket stoves, which contribute to reducing the use of fossil fuels and deforestation for firewood.

Link of the Project to National Priorities

The project aligns with the outcomes of the Department of Energy and the Ministry of Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation in promoting the use of energy-efficient biomass cookstoves. The project contributes to the “Plant 4 Million Trees in 4 Years Initiative” of the Ministry of Forests along with the distribution of the rocket stoves.

Strengthening South-South Cooperation

Tonga and Kiribati showed interest in having Fijian women trainers go to those two countries to assist women in making the improved rocket stoves. The exchange at this point is limited to sharing of knowledge.

Challenges and Lessons Learned

Some community members lack the skills to use the tools to make the new rocket stoves. Some tools were damaged, which contributed to the delay in the fabrication process. To overcome that challenge, focal points in the communities were taught the correct way to use tools and help the rocket-stove users with fabrication.

Way Forward

Based on the success rate of implementation of the IBSA-funded rocket-stove initiative, the GEF Small Grants Programme in Fiji has planned to extend the new call for proposals to interested non-governmental organizations (NGOs)/community-based organizations that would like to continue implementing the rocket-stove initiative. Also, the Government has a plan to have a curriculum developed specifically on the fabrication of the rocket stove. This curriculum will be used by Barefoot College Fiji, a national training centre for national/regional women that is currently being built in the district of Nadogo, Macuata.



Women learning to construct energy-efficient rocket stoves



Women preparing energy-efficient rocket stoves

5. Grenada

National Health Insurance Scheme Support Project

Approved

Budget:

\$742,925

Duration:

July 2017–
December
2019

Mostly
contributing
to **SDG 3:**



Partners

Ministry of Health, Social Security and International Business; UNDP Barbados; Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)

Overview

The project supports the development of a national health insurance (NHI) programme for Grenada that aims to provide universally accessible and affordable health-care services. It is expected that, in the longer term, the NHI will facilitate a population-wide, cost-effective programme with a focus on efficient, quality and affordable care for vulnerable and marginalized populations and those living in poverty.

Results (Intended Outcomes/Outputs)

- Establishment of the NHI secretariat, including infrastructure and human resources;
- Review and recommendations of the governance structure for the NHI programme as well as capacity-building and technical support for NHI management;
- Analysis and framework development for NHI programme options for revenue generation;
- Analytical report of a macroeconomic study for Grenada;
- Drafting of NHI legislation and regulations; and
- Technical support in the development of standards of care and contracts with health-service providers.

Key Achievements

- The NHI Secretariat was established along with human resource arrangements. The staff capacity was developed in NHI administration and operations; and
- Over 600 persons were engaged in public education and advocacy forums, increasing knowledge about the programmes and facilities at NHI in Grenada.

Link of the Project to National Priorities

Universal health coverage delivered through an NHI coverage mechanism will align with the Government of Grenada Strategic Plan for Health 2016–2025. The Government began to explore the development of an NHI programme in 2013. This project will accelerate these efforts and is in alignment with the current efforts of the Ministry of Health to fundamentally reform the health sector through legislative and other changes.

Strengthening South-South Cooperation

Learning exchanges with the British Virgin Islands and Aruba provided an opportunity for the NHI staff to gain knowledge about health insurance systems, rules and procedures, and medical data analysis, among others.

Challenges and Lessons Learned

Insufficient human resource capacity in the Grenada health-care system was identified as one of the major challenges. However, it also created an opportunity for the development of uniform clinical standards of care as well as institutional and human capital improvements.

The project created an avenue for convening community engagement forums for the dissemination and exchange of information relating to health-care service needs and experiences in health-care service delivery. This formed the basis for the development of a research agenda and tools geared towards a scientific and methodological collection of data pertaining to user knowledge, attitude, perception and satisfaction with health-care service delivery and the adequacy of service facilities.

Way Forward

The Grenada National Health Insurance Scheme Support Project concludes in December 2019. To continue the implementation process, the Government of Grenada has formalized an institutional arrangement to spearhead and manage this process for the NHI Programme in Grenada.



Consultation with Allied Health Workers and Pharmacy Council



NHI Secretariat staff participating in capacity-building sessions

6. Kiribati

Enhancing Inclusive Sustainable Economic Development through Coconut-sector Development

Approved

Budget:

\$315,000

Duration:

January

2018–

June 2020

Mostly
contributing
to **SDG 2:**



Partners

Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Cooperatives; UNDP Pacific Office in Fiji

Overview

The overall goal of the project is to foster income generation for smallholder farmers and improve their livelihoods through value-added coconut products while contributing to inclusive, sustainable economic development as envisaged in the national development strategy. The project will support the development of the Coconut Sector Strategy and finalize the roadmap to engage smallholder coconut farmers along the coconut value chain, with identification of commercially viable value-adding opportunities along the chain.

The need to formulate the strategy is informed by the globally recognized socioeconomic value of the coconut industry. Coconut is known to have a central role in the diets of Pacific people and is vital in contributing to food security, health promotion and sustainable livelihoods. The motivation to develop the coconut sector is also triggered by the new interest in coconut-related products such as virgin coconut oil, coconut oil for electricity generation and transportation, coconut water, coconut sap sugar, timber products and toddy, among others.

Results (Intended Outcomes/Outputs)

- Develop a coconut-sector development strategy with a focus on value-added services to benefit smallholder coconut farmers;
- Establish a multi-stakeholder platform with strong linkages with the Asian and Pacific Coconut Community and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community; and
- Conduct a feasibility study of the production of virgin coconut oil to develop a viable project on selected outer islands.

Key Achievements

- The Coconut-sector Development Strategy has been developed along with an implementation matrix. A Coconut-sector Development Subcommittee has been established to oversee the implementation of the Strategy.
- The Government of Kiribati had identified the production of virgin coconut oil (VCO) as one of the viable value-added products that could be implemented in selected outer islands. In addition to VCO production, the project assisted women handicraft producers to acquire modern production skills to improve the quality of relevant products.
- A feasibility study was undertaken to advise on the viability of the VCO production project to be implemented on the targeted island and provide an estimate of costs.

Link of the Project to National Priorities

Developing the coconut sector will address Key Priority Area 2 of the Kiribati Development Plan 2016–2019 on economic growth and poverty reduction. It will also contribute towards the implementation of the National Quality Policy 2017–2023, which seeks to enhance trade competitiveness by improving the quality and standards of the products in sectors where Kiribati has a comparative advantage, such as the coconut sector. The Government of Kiribati recently embarked on a 20-year development plan for 2016–2036 to develop economic activities on the outer islands through the creation of new industries and improved trade to enhance inclusive growth, sustainable development and poverty reduction.

Strengthening South-South Cooperation

Collaboration is being established with the Rabi Coconut Project in Fiji to learn technologies to produce virgin coconut oil (VCO) in Kiribati. These activities include building the outer islanders’ capacities through an exchange programme with the project in Fiji. Two Community Champions were recruited to oversee the pilot VCO production activities on the identified outer island and were sent for a one-month training programme at the Rabi Coconut Project in Fiji.

Challenges and Lessons Learned

Regular assessment of the project by the project Board was found to be useful in better targeting the resources. The Board reviewed the project achievements and explored opportunities to better utilize the resources, focusing on results. The Board suggested adjusting existing activities and including a new pilot activity for the installation and operationalization of a VCO plant, which would bring tangible and scalable benefits to the target population.

Way Forward

Building on an assessment of the pilot VCO production plant, UNDP and the Government will develop a strategy for the sustainability and scaling up of the project.



Coconut Sector Development Strategy validation workshop



Coconut oil product



Coconut Sector Development Strategy validation workshop

7. Sierra Leone

Digital Financial Services

Approved

Budget:

\$1,000,000

Duration:

September
2018–June
2021

Mostly
contributing
to **SDG 1:**



Partners

Ministry of Finance and Economic Development; Bank of Sierra Leone; UNCDF Sierra Leone

Overview

The project aims to pilot digital financial-service products such as savings, mobile credit, insurance and financial literacy for women, youth and micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises. It will also contribute to policy development and technical support in the area of financial technology as well as strengthen the financial sector to support the financial inclusion of low-income populations. Three core interventions will be undertaken: establishment of an investment facility (catalytic funding), advocacy and capacity-building, and evidence-based learning and knowledge-sharing. This project will enable 100,000 people to have access to loans and savings, which can be used to access better health care, education and other services.

Results (Intended Outcomes/Outputs)

- Women, youth and micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises have improved access to digital financial services and products.
- Institutional capacity to formulate and implement a regulatory framework for digital financial services is strengthened.
- Lessons and best practices in implementing digital financial innovations are documented and disseminated.

Key Achievements

- A financial technology (FinTech) challenge with the theme “Domestic resource mobilization” was launched; 5 FinTech models were selected to promote to bank management.
- A study for a consumer protection framework is being carried out. This will help the national bank to operationalize the consumer protection measures such as transparency and disclosure, complaint-handling and recourse, fair treatment, service delivery standards and data protection.
- Three online courses have been approved by the Bank of Sierra Leone management for the staff in three departments (Banking and Supervision, Financial Sector Development and Other Financial Institutions Supervision) to participate and become certified.

Link of the Project to National Priorities

Domestic resource mobilization is a key national priority of the new Government. This project investment in the FinTech Challenge was intended to align with the national development agenda, hence the support to the national revenue authority to collect revenues digitally.

Over 53% of the Sierra Leone gross domestic product is contributed by the informal sector. The investment in FinTech Challenge 2019–2020 aims to harness the growing digital economy to develop and test innovative solutions as a way to leapfrog access to finance and consequently build government and private-sector platforms to operationalize the benefits of the digital economy, which is also another key priority of the Government.

Strengthening South-South Cooperation

The learning exchange between the Bank of Sierra Leone and the Central Bank of Kenya was established, which helped to enhance the capacity of the staff of the Bank of Sierra Leone to learn more about global innovation in banking and the regulation of FinTech.

Challenges and Lessons Learned

- Technology-enabled financial services are becoming increasingly sophisticated as they rapidly evolve and scale. The rise of FinTech presents many regulatory challenges for Sierra Leone. The Bank of Sierra Leone, with limited expertise in technology, finds it difficult to understand FinTech and assess its implications for regulation, hence the need for technical assistance and grant support, which the IBSA funds have enabled. The Bank of Sierra Leone, like any other regulators in a developing economy, typically has limited resources, and technology-led innovation adds additional pressure. Without an appropriate regulatory environment, inclusive financial innovation may be stifled and financial exclusion exacerbated. This project is filling this vacuum.
- The Bank of Sierra Leone embarked on its FinTech journey just over two years ago with the launch of the National Strategy for Financial Inclusion 2017–2020 and has been learning and experimenting along the way. The Bank has introduced a number of innovations including the FinTech Challenges and the Regulatory Sandbox. The journey continues as the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), with support from the IBSA Fund, continues to support finetuning policies and regulations to adapt to new developments and constantly help the Bank to learn from the industry and other regulators through exposure visits.

Way Forward

The sustainability of the project activities funded through the IBSA Fund has been a key priority. It is expected that, at the end of the funding grant, all the providers of financial services, given their revenue projections, will be sustainable and should be able to scale their innovations.



A small business supported by the IBSA Fund

8. Zambia

Leveraging Zambia's Agro-industry Potential in Rural Areas through Enhanced Soya Bean Production and Processing

Approved

Budget:

\$1,714,680

Duration:

May 2018–
July 2021

Mostly contributing to **SDG 2:**



Partners

Ministry of Agriculture; Smallholder Productivity Promotion Programme; Muchinga Agricultural Development Company (MADECO); International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) Zambia

Overview

The project aims to contribute to poverty reduction and food security in rural Zambia. It will help the rural farmers to increase their productivity, capacity and income through diversification of the existing cropping system with soya bean cultivation and improvement of the value-chain system.

Results (Intended Outcomes/Outputs)

- Establish a soya bean processing plant with a capacity of 20–50 tons per day to process raw soya beans into oil and by-products that include soya cake.
- Support (a) the training of 34 extension officers and 2,000 smallholder farmers (50 per cent of whom are women and youth) in water management, seed and crop production, and pest-control technologies, in environmental mitigation measures and health aspects related to irrigation, and in techniques of financial management and business planning, aspects of post-harvest handling and simple market research concepts, and (b) construction of community storage facilities and market centres.

Key Achievements

- In the 2018/2019 season, MADECO engaged 2,650 farmers in soya bean production and produced a total of 26,500 X 50 bags of soya beans, indicating a 212.5% increase in production of soya beans in the District. The project supported 473 smallholder farmers with assorted farming inputs, such as seed, fertilizer, herbicides, insecticides, fungicides and foliar fertilizer. It also bought soya beans produced by the farmers who participated in the out-grower scheme, thereby contributing to increased household incomes.
- The MADECO partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture at the district level has resulted in improved knowledge for extension workers through structured training provided by MADECO.

Link of the Project to National Priorities

The project is anchored to Pillars 7 and 8 of the Seventh National Development Plan, 2017–2021 (7NDP), which seeks to increase the level of support to agricultural and rural development. The 7NDP interventions are linked directly to the strategic priorities of the SDGs and aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Strengthening South-South Cooperation

The project, funded by the IBSA countries, has contributed towards increased household incomes for project beneficiaries during the 2018/2019 farming season, hence contributing to a certain degree to the fostering of self-reliance of other developing countries such as Zambia.

Challenges and Lessons Learned

- The use of certified/hybrid seed as compared to recycled seed has offered a better yield.
- Capacity-building training has continued to act as a reminder to Extension Officers of critical agronomic steps to consider when offering extension services to farmers with regard to soya bean production. One such step is Training of Trainers in Soya Bean Production held in September 2019.
- During the 2018/2019 farming season, the project experienced farming-input procurement gaps, a matter that is being addressed in the 2019/2020 farming season by having a dedicated procurement consultant. It is therefore hoped that, with the engagement of the procurement consultant, the gaps in the procurement of farmer inputs will be mitigated.

Way Forward

The project will continue to provide a market for soya beans as primary input to feed into the cooking oil plant. Once the soya bean processing plant becomes fully operational, this will increase the income of the farmers/soya bean producers by increasing the access of their products to appropriate markets.



Agricultural equipment for soya bean farming being transported



Construction site of the soyabean processing plant



Soya bean farm in Chilonga town in Muchinga Province, Zambia

IBSA Fund Projects

B. Recently Approved Project, 2019



Farmers learning and practising organic agricultural techniques with IBSA Fund support

9. Malawi and Zambia

Eliminating Child Marriages in Malawi and Zambia and Offering Scholarships to Child Marriage Survivors: Pilot Project

Approved Budget:

\$1,000,000

Duration:

April 2019–
June 2020

Mostly contributing to SDG 5:



Regional Level

African Union Commission (AUC); UN Women Ethiopia

Partners in Malawi

Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs; Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare; Malawi National Partnership to End Child Marriage; UN Women Malawi; national women's rights organizations; community and religious leaders

Partners in Zambia

Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Gender; Ministry of Youth, Sport and Child Development; UN Women ESARO; Campaign for Female Education; national women's rights organizations; community and religious leaders

Overview

The project focuses on contributing to and accelerating the implementation of the Africa and global commitments to ending child marriage as a way of achieving the broader development goals of gender equality, freedom from poverty, and a just world, thereby contributing to the 2030 Agenda and SDGs. Working closely with the respective Government in Malawi and Zambia along with local, regional and global institutions, the project will help to reposition young women and girls who have experienced child marriage to be at the centre of a social movement while leveraging the transformative power of traditional institutions. Through coordination and capacity-building of both government and civil society, the project will strengthen accountability and efficiency in the efforts to eliminate child marriages. The project will provide scholarships and support to 1,417 young women and girls to re-enrol in school after early marriage.

Results (Intended Outcomes/Outputs)

- Improvement of an enabling legislative and policy environment that promotes access to education by child-marriage survivors.
- Adoption of favourable social norms, attitudes and behaviours towards investing in the education of child-marriage survivors to prevent violence against women and girls.
- Expansion of access to quality essential services for survivors of child marriage.



Consultation with young mothers and adolescents

B. Recently Approved Project, 2019

IBSA Fund Projects

C. Completed Projects



Red Cross building after repairs

10. Burundi

Strengthening Infrastructure and Capacity to Combat HIV/AIDS

Approved

Budget:

\$1,145,630

Duration:

January
2010–
December
2012

Mostly
contributed
to **SDG 3:**



Partners

Ministry of Health; Society for Women and AIDS in Africa (SWAA) Burundi; UNDP Burundi; the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Burundi

Overview

This project built and equipped a centre for HIV/AIDS prevention, testing and treatment as well as other reproductive health-care services, such as education on sexually transmitted diseases, prenatal care and family planning. It strengthened government capacity to plan, communicate and implement strategies for HIV/AIDS prevention and care.

Key Achievements

- An estimated 15,000 patients annually benefited from the services of the three-storey health centre that the project built and equipped with information technology and medical equipment.
- Civil servants and civil society members were trained in AIDS prevention and care, stigma and discrimination, the impact of the AIDS epidemic on women, and community-based awareness and approaches for AIDS prevention and care.
- Four international technical exchanges took place in Bujumbura, Brasilia, Dakar and New Delhi to facilitate learning.
- Three monitoring and support missions were conducted in the regions of Gitega, Ngozi and Bururi. The project also supported the World Journey Against AIDS and HIV in Kirundo.

Challenges and Lessons Learned

- Delays were experienced due to lack of a legal framework for engagement with UNFPA as an implementing partner.
- Coordination among the Government, SWAA and the United Nations agencies also proved time-consuming.
- Geotechnical requirements should be carefully considered for the construction projects.



Patients receiving health education

11. Cabo Verde

Delivering Safe Drinking Water

Approved

Budget:

\$1,712,000

Additional

Resources:

Municipality of Ribeira Brava, \$150,000; the Government of Cabo Verde, \$80,000; and UNDP Cabo Verde, \$60,000.

Duration:

March 2009–November 2014

Mostly

contributed

to **SDG 6:**



Partners

Municipality of Ribeira Brava; UNDP Cabo Verde

Overview

This project focused on increasing the availability of safe drinking water on the island of São Nicolau through the construction of a plant for the desalination of sea water and its transportation to the communities. It improved the health of communities by reducing health risks associated with the intake of poor-quality water.

Key Achievements

- The year-round supply of safe drinking water for the 12,000 inhabitants of São Nicolau island increased as did the water supply for agricultural purposes.
- The water desalination plant was built and connected to the main water distribution system of Ribeira Brava; it has a desalination capacity of 1,200 m³ of sea water per day and a water storage reservoir with a capacity of 1,000 m³.

Challenges

The project successfully addressed the technical difficulties concerning the drilling of wells and the installation of high-pressure pipes.

Link of the Project to National Priorities

Cabo Verde is extremely water-scarce. To address this scarcity, a \$41.1 million water, sanitation and hygiene project was implemented to facilitate delivery of water and sanitation services to Cabo Verdean households and businesses. The Government and the municipality of Ribeira Brava believed that the support of the IBSA Fund paved the way for the sustainable management of water resources.



Accessing water for household consumption

C. Completed Projects

12. Cabo Verde

Refurbishment of Health-care Infrastructure (Small Grant Project)

Approved

Budget:

\$37,065

Duration:

October–
December
2008

**Mostly
contributed
to SDG 3:**



Partners

Municipality of Ribeira Brava; UNDP Cabo Verde

Overview

This project rehabilitated and equipped two health-care centres in remote areas of the island of São Nicolau, one of which was no longer operating owing to its dilapidated state.

Key Achievement

Access to health care for 450 inhabitants including women, children, pregnant women and elderly people of the remote area of São Nicolau island improved as the result of the rehabilitation of the two health centres.



Dilapidated health-care centre before refurbishment



Red Cross building after repairs

C. Completed Projects

13. Cambodia

Empowering Children and Adolescents with Special Needs and Their Families

Approved

Budget:

\$1,069,721

Duration:

January

2010–

May 2014

Mostly

contributed

to **SDG 3:**



Partners

Ministry of Health; Chey Chumneas Hospital; Caritas Cambodia

Overview

This project supported the construction and equipping of a pavilion at the Chey Chumneas Hospital to provide quality services for children and adolescents with special needs. It also trained, through residency programmes, 17 health professionals in specialties serving children with special needs.

Key Achievements

- An estimated 2,000 children with special needs benefited from the hospital pavilion built and equipped to provide services for special education and physiotherapy as well as occupational, speech, art and drama therapy.
- Six physicians and 11 paramedical professionals received residency training in Cambodia and/or abroad.
- Twenty villages and other community members were trained in inclusive practices, supporting and caring for children with special needs, and participated in a lively awareness and destigmatization campaign.
- Consultations for neuropsychiatric, developmental, psychological, physical and intellectual disabilities were supported.

Challenges

- Delays occurred in obtaining a building permit, which took time to resolve to enable construction to begin.
- Capacity-building activities experienced some delays partly due to the challenge of having medical and paramedical staff achieve the necessary English-language proficiency level for training abroad.

Link of the Project to National Priorities

This project represented a new milestone in the disability policy and strategies of Cambodia since it helped to fulfil the unmet needs of the children with developmental disabilities.



Making hearts with their hands in appreciation

14-15. Guinea-Bissau

Development of Agriculture and Small-animal Herding (Project I); Agricultural Development and Services to Rural Communities (Project II)

Approved Budget:

\$1,328,750
(Project I: \$498,750; Project II: \$830,000)

Duration: Project I:

March 2005–September 2007;

Project II:

August 2009–September 2011

Mostly contributed to **SDG 2:**



Partners

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development; UNDP Guinea-Bissau

Overview

These projects improved livelihoods by increasing adult literacy, agricultural and pastoral training and support, and affordable and clean energy. They contributed towards increased agricultural production in partner villages through training in agricultural techniques, introduction of improved yield seeds or new crop alternatives, and introduction of short-cycle animals for reproduction.

Key Achievements

- More than 500 farmers were trained in various aspects of agricultural services such as agricultural planning, production, processing and commercialization of products, vegetable seeds, crop protection and production of organic fertilizer.
- More than 400 ha of mangrove and Bas-Fonds rice fields were rehabilitated.
- More than 6,000 animals and poultry were vaccinated and treated, and more than 150 small-scale farmers were trained in health and animal production and construction of animal shelters.
- 966 adults, mostly female, learned to read and write to a functional level and learned simple mathematics. Twenty-four teachers were trained to conduct literacy courses.
- 3,000 individuals in 5 villages were provided access to solar energy. Five technicians from Guinea-Bissau were trained in India in solar-system installation and maintenance to provide qualified services to partner villages and raise awareness of the use of renewable natural resources. Partner villages organized themselves to receive training and to manage solar energy equipment.

Challenges and Lessons Learned

- Some solar panels were stolen or temporarily out of use owing to insufficient security infrastructure. Remediation measures included enhanced security requirements for the solar panels and support to communities to ensure that they developed the necessary infrastructure to safeguard the equipment.
- Difficulties in identifying technical capacity regarding local biofuels were overcome.



Adult literacy training

C. Completed Projects

16. Guinea-Bissau

Support for Lowland Rehabilitation and for Agricultural and Livestock Processing

Approved

Budget:

\$1,550,000

Duration:

July 2011–

May 2015

Mostly contributed to **SDG 2:**



Partners

24 villages; Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development; UNDP Guinea-Bissau

Overview

This project focused on reducing poverty and enhancing food security by providing high-yield varieties of rice seeds, rehabilitating low-lying coastal lands and related hydraulic infrastructure, and providing training in food-processing, conservation and commercialization techniques.

Key Achievements

- Partner communities, working closely with the technical officers of the project, improved their knowledge of agricultural techniques, thereby enhancing their production methods and diets.
- Tools for food preservation, transformation and transportation were supplied to partner villages, including 24 rice-peeling machines, 24 mills, 6 fruit driers and 80 donkey carts.
- Productivity in lowlands was improved through PVC tube-based, small-scale hydraulic enhancements regarding water management and its saline content. Over 800 farmers were trained and involved in the rehabilitation of rice fields.
- A water management plan was developed for rice fields of partner villages. Over 320 farmers learned water resource management skills.

Challenges

- This project had an ambitious scope of activities ranging from water management to agroprocessing. The technical shortcomings of project staff in those diverse technical areas had to be partly compensated for through short capacity-building activities in specific areas in cooperation with government specialists and with support from technicians.
- The illiteracy rate in partner villages remained high. The training offered by the project was adjusted and simplified to better reach the participants and facilitate the absorption of content shared. Simultaneously, literacy classes were offered in all 24 rural communities.



Training on simple food conservation techniques

17. Guinea-Bissau

Rural Electrification through Solar-energy Systems

Approved

Budget:

\$596,305

Duration:

July 2011–

May 2015

Mostly
contributed
to **SDG 7:**



Partners

25 villages; Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development; UNDP Guinea-Bissau; Central Electronics Limited

Overview

This initiative focused on bringing solar energy to 20 villages and expanded the solar energy component of a previous IBSA Fund project in Guinea-Bissau, incorporating lessons from the five pilot villages that had initially received and had been using solar equipment. It supported all villages to develop effective and sustainable management of solar equipment.

Key Achievements

- 20,000 community members benefited from solar energy provided in their homes, schools and community centres and for street lights and solar water pumps.
- 120 beneficiaries (62% female) participated in workshops on village mobilization regarding the management of solar energy systems. Other community members volunteered for the work supporting the installation of solar equipment.
- The solar energy in youth centres and schools helped women to learn to read and write in the evenings.

Challenges and Lessons Learned

- This project benefited from the lessons learned during previous IBSA Fund projects in Guinea-Bissau, particularly the pilot initiative providing solar energy equipment. It incorporated concerns about community organization for the management of micro-utilities as well as the safety and security of solar energy systems.
- Heavy rains damaged solar panels in one of the partner villages. The external infrastructure for hosting the equipment was subsequently reinforced, and a partnership was established with the Secretary of State for Energy to assist in reviewing and maintaining solar panels installed by the project.



Preparation to install a solar street light

18. Guyana

Solid Waste Management Improvement Project

Approved Budget:

\$1,093,260

Duration:

April 2014–
September 2018

Mostly contributed to **SDG 12:**



Partners

Ministry of Communities; UNDP Guyana

Overview

This project enhanced the ability of the Government of Guyana to address its solid-waste management challenges, reduce environmental impact and improve urban sanitation. It equipped local governments with waste-collection trucks and excavators and rehabilitated selected markets and market tarmacs, thereby providing alternatives to illegal vending. In addition, the project distributed waste bins and posters in schools and developed a national communications strategy on solid waste management to raise public awareness.

Key Achievements

- Two garbage compactor trucks and two mini-excavators were purchased and used by 15 Neighborhood Democratic Councils and three municipalities. That contributed to improving the sanitary conditions of municipalities and the drainage and irrigation network, benefiting a population of over 350,000 residents.
- Eight markets and two tarmacs were rehabilitated and included in waste collection routes. Additional space in the markets was available for accommodating more vendors together with garbage storage and collection points as well as improved sanitary facilities. Over 100,000 residents benefited from market construction and improvements.
- 2,500 classroom posters, five retractable banners and 91 standing cutout posters were placed in schools.
- 1,968 colour-coded bins were distributed to schools to promote waste separation. Over 50 primary schools in nine municipalities benefited from the programme.
- A National Public Education and Communication Strategy was developed by the University of Guyana to help to raise awareness about solid waste management.

Challenges

- The Guyana public procurement procedure was complex and required compliance with lengthy processes and checks.
- The 2016 elections resulting in the change of local government structure as well as subsequent audits delayed the project implementation and led to some changes in project scope.
- Difficulties were encountered in finding technical staff to manage the project effectively, leading to issues of overpayment and delay in payments to several contractors. To address that problem, a new project management team comprised of more qualified and experienced technical staff was assigned to the project.

Link of the Project to National Priorities

The project helped to advance the implementation of the National Development Strategy, particularly on solid waste management, and supported building local capacity.

19. Haiti

Collection of Solid Waste as a Tool to Reduce Violence (Phases I and II)

Approved

Budget:

\$2,843,429

Duration:

Phase I:
February
2006–
April 2007;
Phase II: May
2007–
December
2011

Mostly
contributed
to **SDG 1:**



Partners

Municipality of Port-au-Prince; Ministry of Public Works; Ministry of the Environment; Sanitary Action Committee of Carrefour Feuilles (CASCAF); UNDP Haiti

Overview

This project organized and mobilized a community with a history of violence and gang clashes around the labour-intensive process of waste collection and recycling. It helped to develop a culture of waste disposal and collection, and improved livelihoods by aiding pacification efforts and reducing the incidence of disease. The project had a positive environmental impact, particularly by introducing cooking briquettes from recycled paper products.

Key Achievements

- The project, as part of pacification initiatives, organized the target community in collaborative work. It contributed towards the 2009 reclassification of Carrefour Feuilles from a security red zone to a yellow zone.
- The project offered decent employment to 400 heads of households; 57% of project workers were female. Two females were on the community board of the project.
- 50 waste-collection points were established, 70% of the neighbourhood waste was regularly collected and removed, and 30% of the community waste was recycled. Cooking briquettes made of recycled paper products provided an alternative to charcoal as a source of energy.
- The project withstood the 7.0 magnitude earthquake that struck Haiti in 2010 and contributed to early recovery efforts as part of a cash-for-work scheme.

Challenges

Unplanned activities to address natural disasters such as earthquakes may present various challenges to the effective implementation of the project and the meeting of demands of the target communities and stakeholders.



Sorting waste into bins

C. Completed
Projects

20. Haiti

Promote the Socioeconomic Integration of Vulnerable Children and Youth

Approved

Budget:

\$1,601,657

Duration:

July 2015–
September
2017

Mostly
contributed
to **SDG 1:**



Partners

Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour; Viva Rio (an NGO); International Labour Organization (ILO) Haiti

Overview

The project contributed towards better employability and job access for youths of the vulnerable neighbourhoods of Bel Air and Cité Soleil, Port-au-Prince. It provided youths with professional training including the development of entrepreneurship and citizenship values, basic education and job placement.

Key Achievements

- More than 2,300 youths received professional skills-based training or participated in extracurricular activities. For example, 442 youths (34% female) participated in training in construction, cultural values and the environment; 30 youths received business-development training; 360 youths participated in pre-employment, coaching and mentorship training; 1,300 youths received football training; and 300 youths took part in extracurricular activities such as dance, music and capoeira.
- 12 teachers were trained in child-labour eradication and prevention systems. In addition, 90 community leaders (44% female) and 30 police officers were trained in detecting child-labour victims, in child-labour monitoring systems, and in methodologies to prevent and eradicate child labour.
- Four manuals were developed on masonry, carpentry, painting and cultural production and two manuals on sanitation and the environment.

Challenges

- The areas of Bel Air and Cité Soleil grew increasingly fragile through the electoral protests in 2015 and 2016. Consequently, the project activities were moved to Canaan. Viva Rio offered transportation to youth and maintained strong networks within the community and close consultations among stakeholders to mitigate risks.
- In December 2016, Hurricane Matthew devastated the south of Haiti, which led to ILO focusing its priorities on recovery action and working only part-time on the project.

Link of the Project to National Priorities

The project helped to address the high unemployment rates of youth and women for marginalized urban communities. By providing beneficiaries with skills, job placement support and tools for micro-enterprise development, it contributed to poverty reduction.



Youth learning capoeira

21. Lao People's Democratic Republic

Support to Integrated Irrigated Agriculture in Two Districts in Bolikhamxay

Approved

Budget:

\$1,323,000

Duration:

January 2012–
September
2015

Mostly

contributed to

SDG 2:



Partners

Department of Planning and Investment of Bolikhamxay Province; Department of Irrigation; UNDP Lao People's Democratic Republic

Overview

The project improved the overall livelihoods and food security of communities in the two poorest districts of Bolikhamxay Province by improving the irrigation system and promoting sustainable management of natural resources through community management groups. It encouraged shifting cultivation practices and promoted village forest management and diversification.

Key Achievements

- Three irrigation infrastructure works were completed in Nam Ser, Nam Yang and Nam Phou, providing water to a 630-hectare agricultural area. As a result, rice cultivation expanded to the dry season, increasing the total area of cultivation from 150 hectares to 500 hectares. Water management and agriculture practices were improved by the establishment of community water-user groups.
- Watershed management plans were developed through community participation. Over 300 farmers were trained in watershed management as well as in rice-seed preparation and selection, dry-season vegetable extension, after-harvest conservation, and techniques for growing nine selected cash crops.
- Cash crops were introduced and piloted across 7.4 hectares by 40 households in 4 villages.
- A fisheries co-management committee was established. Farmers' capacity for sustainable fisheries management was enhanced through a study tour.
- Over 7,700 farmers benefited from different services provided by this project.

Challenges

- Natural factors may cause delays in irrigation infrastructure works.
- Appropriately designed projects could help the country and its people to overcome the obstacles faced with natural resources management plans such as management plans for watersheds and forests.

Link of the Project to National Priorities

This project responded directly to the agricultural-sector strategy of the Government on achieving self-sufficiency in food production, promoting crop diversification and expanding irrigation development.

22. Saint Lucia

Poverty Reduction through Livestock Development

Approved

Budget:

\$1,291,100

Duration:

June 2015–
September
2018

Mostly
contributed
to **SDG 1:**



Partners

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Physical Planning, Natural Resources and Cooperatives; FAO Saint Lucia

Overview

This project helped to increase the production and commercialization of quality livestock products through the establishment of infrastructure and the introduction of relevant technologies and support systems. The Beausejour Agricultural Station (BAS) was established as a national centre of excellence for demonstrating technologies and best practices in livestock production and management. The project also has strengthened the technical and managerial capacities of livestock farmers organizations, extension officers and veterinarians.

Key Achievements

- 4,000 high-protein forage species were propagated and distributed for the establishment of forage banks on 50 small ruminant and cattle farms island-wide to supplement the nutrition of their animals and hence their productivity.
- A Livestock Policy and Strategy document, which would guide the development of the sector for at least the next ten years, was formulated.
- The Beausejour Agricultural Station (BAS) was established as a national centre of excellence, with training, management and agricultural extension and research facilities.
- 40 small ruminant farmers, 44 broiler and layer farmers and 29 swine farmers participated in the farmer field school training modules and received certificates.
- 15 livestock extension officers and 40 farmers participated in a one-week training workshop on small ruminant breeding and reproduction as well as the best management practices for livestock production, led by an expert from Jamaica.

Challenges

- Owing to the Government decision to relocate the project site, the construction of the BAS was delayed. A new project work plan and budget had to be developed in mid-2017.
- Delays in procurement that were beyond the control of the project team also contributed to the delay of some activities. A project no-cost extension was required to complete the full implementation of all planned activities.



Farmer Field School Participant using an innovative lawn mower as a forage chopper

23. Sierra Leone

Leadership Development and Capacity-building for Human Development and Poverty Reduction

Approved

Budget:

\$1,000,000

Duration:

June 2011–

May 2013

Mostly

contributed

to **SDG 16:**



Partners

Office of the President of Sierra Leone; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; UNDP Sierra Leone

Overview

This project strengthened the capacity of key State institutions in Sierra Leone to implement macroeconomic reforms and good governance practices for poverty eradication. It supported human-resource planning and management, strategy and policy development, implementation and monitoring of delivery to support the further betterment of leadership to advance human development and poverty reduction.

Key Achievements

- The project provided training to civil servants of seven pilot ministries on results-based management and performance contracting in the public sector; established institutional “surge” capacity support to the Cabinet Secretariat; supported the establishment of a roster of technical experts; and also supported a reform initiative regarding the Policy, Planning and Research Unit of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- Civil servants of the Presidential Cabinet and the Government increased their knowledge and capacity to deliver public services through South-South cooperation with the Governments of Ghana, India and Kenya. A joint commission of cooperation with the Government of Kenya was established. The Nigerian Foreign Service Academy supported the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in enhancing the capacities of ambassadors.

Challenges

Since the project supported capacity-building at the Office of the President and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, it called for political sensitivity but no major challenges materialized.



Discussion on civil service policies and administrative tools

24. State of Palestine

Supporting Programme Opportunities in Recreational and Team Sports

Approved Budget:

\$1,065,000

Duration:

October 2008–

September 2011

Mostly contributed to SDG 3:



Partners

Palestinian National Authority; Ministry of Youth; Sharek (an NGO); UNDP/Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People (PAPP)

Overview

This project built and equipped a 1,000 m2 multipurpose sports complex in Ramallah. The complex offers indoor soccer, fencing, snooker, gymnastics, table tennis, volleyball and badminton facilities, a fitness room, a clinic and spectator stands. The project also organized and set up youth sports leagues.

Key Achievements

- Over 23 organizations and more than 6,600 persons have used the 1,000 m2 sports facility that was built and equipped by this project.
- Team skills and leadership qualities were promoted through the establishment of sports leagues for youths ages 5 to 17 for soccer, basketball, volleyball and swimming.
- Volunteerism was encouraged through family participation in volunteer coaching. The project increased participation in track and field events.

Challenges

- This type of project may face legal and technical difficulties in the initial phase with regard to land ownership or construction.
- Soil conditions at the building site and price increases caused delays but a slight increase in the budget was approved and construction was completed.



5

25. State of Palestine

Construction and Equipping of a Centre for Persons with Severe Intellectual Disabilities

Approved

Budget:

\$1,250,000

Duration:

May 2012–

January 2016

Mostly

contributed

to **SDG 3:**



Partners

Palestinian National Authority; Ministry of Social Affairs; UNDP/PAPP

Overview

This project built and equipped a service centre to serve individuals with intellectual disabilities in Nablus in the West Bank. The centre offers consultation, physical therapy, a protection and rehabilitation programme for adults with disabilities, vocational training for various types of disabilities, rehabilitation services and, in some cases, temporary accommodation.

Key Achievements

- It was estimated that around 10,000 individuals with disabilities benefited from the service centre annually.
- Through the expansion of the centre from 1,000 m² to 1,900 m² and its capacity for services, the project enabled a specialized NGO to use the centre to provide consultation, physical therapy, a protection and rehabilitation programme for adults with disabilities, vocational training for various types of disabilities and rehabilitation services.

Challenges

Despite diverging perspectives on the minimum requirements for the centre to be fully functional, agreement on the design for the facility was reached within the available budget.

Link of the Project to National Priorities

This project falls within the strategy of the Government of Palestine to protect and rehabilitate persons with disabilities. It enabled the Government to extend professional services to persons with disabilities by overcoming the financial-resource limitations.



Facade of the disability centre during the last stage of construction

26. State of Palestine

Rehabilitation of the Cultural and Hospital Centre (Phases I and II)

Approved

Budget:

\$1,644,700

(Phase I:

\$1,000,000;

Phase II:

\$644,700)

Duration:

Phase I:

January

2012–March

2013;

Phase II: May

2014–

December

2016

Mostly

contributed

to **SDG 3:**



Partners

Palestinian National Authority; Palestinian Red Crescent Society; UNDP/PAPP

Overview

This project rehabilitated the physical infrastructure and upgraded medical capacities of the nine-storey Cultural and Hospital Centre for the Palestinian Red Crescent Society (PRCS) in the Gaza Strip. The rehabilitated hospital includes patient recovery rooms, administrative offices, a cafeteria and rooms for psychosocial support activities.

Key Achievements

- The project enabled the population of the Gaza Strip to receive better continuous health-care services through the physically rehabilitated and medically upgraded capacities of the Cultural and Hospital Centre. It rehabilitated, equipped and furnished the open heart and catheterization operation theatre, patient recovery rooms, emergency response rooms, medical intervention rooms for chronic diseases, administrative offices, a cafeteria and rooms for psychosocial support activities. In addition, it increased the number of patient rooms by an additional 50 to 60 beds.
- Health facility improvements have resulted in enhanced crisis management responses to emergencies and chronic diseases affecting the general health of the Palestinian population and in increased access for the population of Gaza to health-care services.

Challenges

- As the hospital refurbishment was ongoing, minor additional damage was caused by hostilities in 2014.
- Delays were experienced in obtaining permission for the entry of construction materials and hospital equipment and furniture into Gaza.

Link of the Project to National Priorities

The project was designed in line with the Palestinian National Health Strategy, which has the objective of assuring the rights of all citizens to quality, sustainable primary, secondary and tertiary health-care services. In line with that strategy, it sought to strengthen partnerships to ensure access for all Palestinians to health services.



Newly established pharmacy at the hospital

27. State of Palestine

Reconstruction of Atta Habib Medical Centre in Gaza City

**Approved
Budget:**

\$1,000,000

Duration:

January
2015–July
2017

**Mostly
contributed
to SDG 3:**



Partners

Palestinian National Authority; Ministry of Health; UNDP/PAPP

Overview

This project rebuilt and enhanced access to public health infrastructure through the reconstruction of Atta Habib Medical Centre in the eastern Gaza City neighbourhood of Shujaia. Necessary equipment was supplied for the building to run the health-care clinic. The construction work undertaken included maternity and child wards as well as facilities for dental and lab services. Furniture and communication systems to enable the operation of those services were also provided.

Key Achievements

- Around 30,000 patients annually were enabled to receive better health-care services through the rehabilitated 1,220 m² four-storey building and medically equipped Atta Habib Medical Centre. Patients benefited from the new medical equipment in the maternity section, blood and biochemistry lab, and dental clinic. In addition, the furniture and communications system of the hospital were updated, a PV solar system was installed, and the road to the Atta Habib Medical Centre was rehabilitated.
- Health-care services were provided in the facility pharmacy, two chronic disease clinics, three vaccination clinics, two motherhood clinics, one dental clinic, one laboratory, two inspection rooms and three multipurpose halls.

Challenges

- Permission to transport construction materials into Gaza was obtained in April 2015. However, after the tender was awarded, the permission was suspended, which resulted in the delay in project implementation. Following efforts by UNDP and IBSA Ambassadors in Ramallah, permission for the entrance of construction materials was reactivated in November 2015.
- As the construction of the pile works for the roofing began, the Gaza Strip was hit by storms and heavy rains. Since the subsoil was clay, the contractor faced difficulties in resuming work, and it took two months to finish the foundation and retaining walls.

Link of the Project to National Priorities

This project provided a platform for the Government and partners in the relief and early recovery effort to advance the Gaza Early Recovery and Reconstruction Plan 2014–2016.



Inside area of the reconstructed hospital

28. Sudan

Creation of Job Opportunities for Youth in Sudan through Labour-intensive Work Opportunities

Approved

Budget:

\$1,300,000

Duration:

February

2014–August

2017

Mostly

contributed

to **SDG 8:**



Partners

Ministry of Labour and Administrative Reform; Ministry of International Cooperation; Ministry of Youth and Sports; Khartoum State; UNDP Sudan

Overview

This project aimed to rapidly create employment opportunities for unskilled and semi-skilled underprivileged youth through engagement in apprenticeships or on-the-job skills training as well as through access to microfinance opportunities. It supported the placement of those youth workers in enterprises in road maintenance, waste management, and auto-mechanical, electrical or other vocational activities.

Key Achievements

- The project enabled the cooperation between the Ministry of Social Development and the private sector on job placement.
- 2,995 underprivileged youths received skills-based employment training: 1,238 youths were trained in waste management, 1,208 in entrepreneurship, and 549 in vocational training in vehicle mechanics, interlock systems and general electricity.
- A total of 1,785 files (827 for entrepreneurship and 958 for vocational training) were added to the newly created database of labour-intensive records. A labour-based coordination unit was established within the Ministry of Labour and Administrative Reform, and staff were trained in labour-intensive coordination methods and in communications and information systems.

Challenges

- The process of identifying the target beneficiaries was lengthy owing to the lack of proof of identity as well as the need to verify their educational level, which also created challenges in documenting/filing trainee records.
- There was a lack of commitment of the registered beneficiaries to continue attending sessions on vocational and entrepreneurship training. Difficulties were faced in securing the commitment of the contractors for job placement, which depended largely on the availability of jobs.

Link of the Project to National Priorities

The project was part of the national strategic response to unemployment. It was aligned with the Sudan National Strategic Development Plan, the National Employment Strategy and the Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy, which aim to reduce poverty through rapid, sustainable and shared economic growth.

29. Timor-Leste

Conservation Agriculture, Permaculture and Sustainable Fisheries Management

Approved

Budget:

\$1,428,772

Duration:

July 2015–

June 2018

Mostly
contributed
to **SDG 2:**



Partners

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries; Naterra Association; Conservation International; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Timor-Leste

Overview

This project promoted the adoption of sustainable production techniques and the intensification and diversification of smallholder farming and fishing systems.

Key Achievements

- 1,600 smallholder farmers and fisherfolk adopted conservation agriculture, permaculture and sustainable co-fisheries management techniques.
- 2 national policies incorporated conservation agriculture and sustainable land management issues, and 3 sustainable co-fisheries management plans were adopted by stakeholders.
- 1,132 packages of farm tools and agricultural inputs were procured and delivered to farmer field school participants for the testing, validation, replication and scaling up of conservation agriculture practices.
- Increases in yields from conservation-agriculture demonstration plots ranged from 26 to 58%.
- 1,386 farmers, teachers, students, community leaders/work assistants, and Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries NGO extension workers were trained in permaculture techniques.
- Seven sets of agri-food processing equipment, tools, containers, packaging materials, etc. were procured, delivered, installed and operational.

Challenges

Conservation agriculture has proven to be a successful approach not only for food security and nutrition but also for disaster risk reduction and the building of climate resilience, as demonstrated by the survival rates of maize and legumes during the 2015–2016 El Niño drought (except for the worst-affected areas of the north Lautem coastal plain).

Link of the Project to National Priorities

This project contributed to the “economic development” pillar of the Strategic Development Plan, 2011–2030, of the Government of Timor-Leste, which includes “improved food security, reduced rural poverty, a transition from subsistence farming to commercial farming of crops and promotion of environmental sustainability and the conservation of Timor-Leste’s natural resources”.

30. Viet Nam

Establishment of a Rice-seed Production Hub in Hoa Tien

Approved

Budget:

\$529,537

Duration:

January 2012–
December
2014

Mostly contributed to

SDG 1:



Partners

Da Nang People’s Committee, Department of Agriculture and Rural Development; FAO Viet Nam

Overview

This project established a production hub of rice seeds that are improved and appropriate for the local conditions in Hoa Tien commune, Hoa Vang District. It contributed to enhancing agricultural yields, strengthened rice cultivation and enhanced the post-harvest processing methods.

Key Achievements

- Rice productivity at the project site increased to 6.63 tons per hectare, representing an increase of 0.78 ton per hectare. In addition, the cost of production materials was reduced significantly. A seed-testing laboratory was renovated. Twelve new rice-seed varieties were tested, and two successful varieties were identified. Organic fertilizers were introduced and substituted for chemical fertilizers. A marketing strategy for the new seed varieties was developed with the support of the public and private sectors.
- 249 households were trained in seed production, irrigation, fertilization, integrated pest management, and impurity elimination and monitoring. A total of 100 households were engaged in the demonstration of new techniques in rice fertilization, plant protection and water saving for 6.2 hectares of paddy land.

Challenges and Lessons Learned

- In Viet Nam, the licensing process of a seed-testing lab is complex and time-consuming, requiring at least three months for necessary certification including ISO verification.
- Time and budget proved to be limited for marketing-strategy and trademark development.

Link of the Project to National Priorities

The project followed the Government of Viet Nam Socio-economic Development Plan for 2011–2015 for restructuring the agricultural sector towards agricultural value added and linking the crop-production subsector to larger-scale production. It contributed to reducing poverty and hunger and improved livelihoods.



Farmers working on a paddy field

31. Viet Nam

An Innovative e-Learning Approach for Health

Approved

Budget:

\$990,000

Duration:

June 2015–
December
2018

Mostly
contributed
to **SDG 3:**



Partners

Ministry of Health; Hai Phong University of Medicine and Pharmacy; World Health Organization (WHO) Viet Nam

Overview

This project developed electronic training modules to enhance the capacities of medical students and health professionals to provide health-care services in the northern coastal region of Viet Nam. These e-modules and platform improved the coverage and quality of services in the underserved regions, with priorities on learning related to non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and marine medicine. The project also established facilities at five remote sites for greater outreach and connectivity.

Key Achievements

- The project developed an effective e-learning programme that enabled the design, development, delivery and testing of pilot e-learning modules on NCDs in Hai Phong University of Medicine and Pharmacy and in 4 districts in the northern coastal region of Viet Nam. It also continued to support the development of additional e-learning content and delivery beyond the pilot module.
- Electronic training modules were developed on NCDs that included training in e-learning, course information, online lectures, additional resources, tests, forum-based Q&A sessions and a final assessment. A total of 213 health workers were trained using the modules to treat NCDs.
- 660 students received training via the pilot NCD modules.
- The eLearning platform, successful in reaching healthcare workers in remote-site medical settings, is now being used to train frontline workers for COVID-19.

Challenges and Lessons Learned

The importance of collaboration of all stakeholders was one of the key lessons learned. That approach is one of the distinguishing factors between the first and second stages of the project and is important on all levels. Establishing effective communication systems and structures had a large impact on this, particularly the establishment of an effective Steering Committee with representation from all strategic stakeholders.

Link of the Project to National Priorities

This project contributed to improving access to quality, equitable health services at the grass-roots level, especially by the poor, ethnic minorities and those living in hard-to-reach areas. Hence, it made a significant contribution to the achievement of the SDGs in Viet Nam.



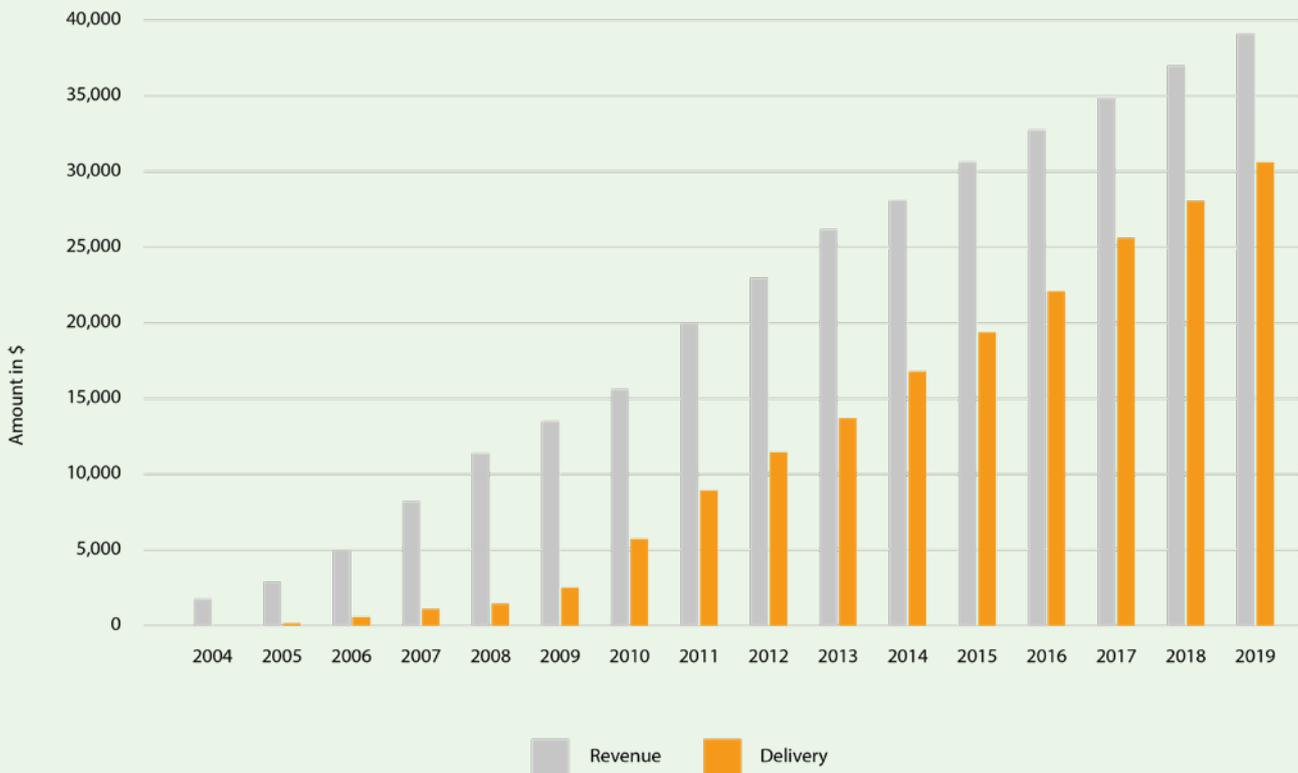
Participant accessing e-Learning for health module

D. Financial Overview of the IBSA Fund Portfolio, 2004–2019

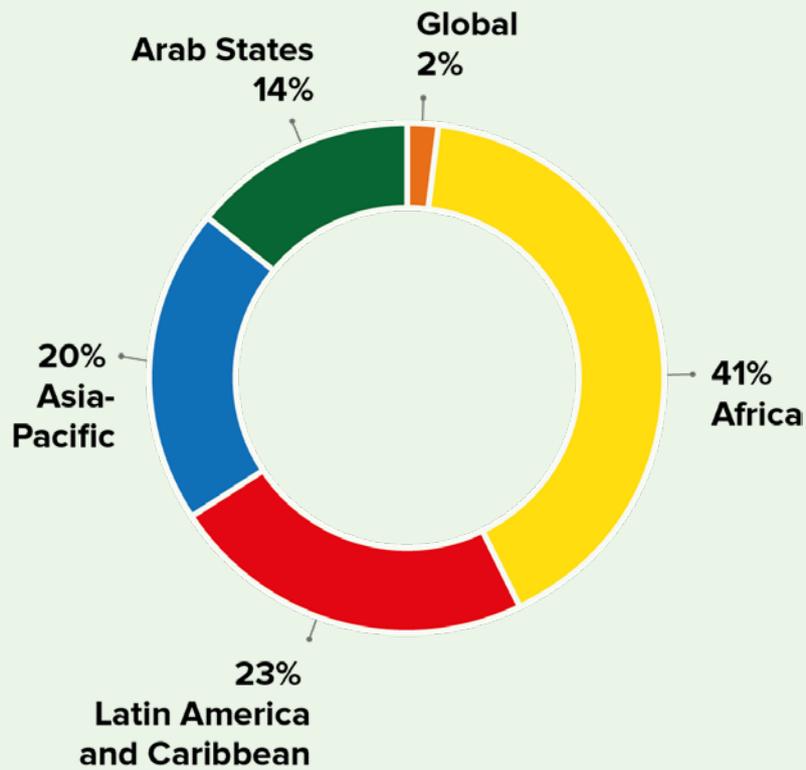
Total Revenue and Delivery, 2004–2019



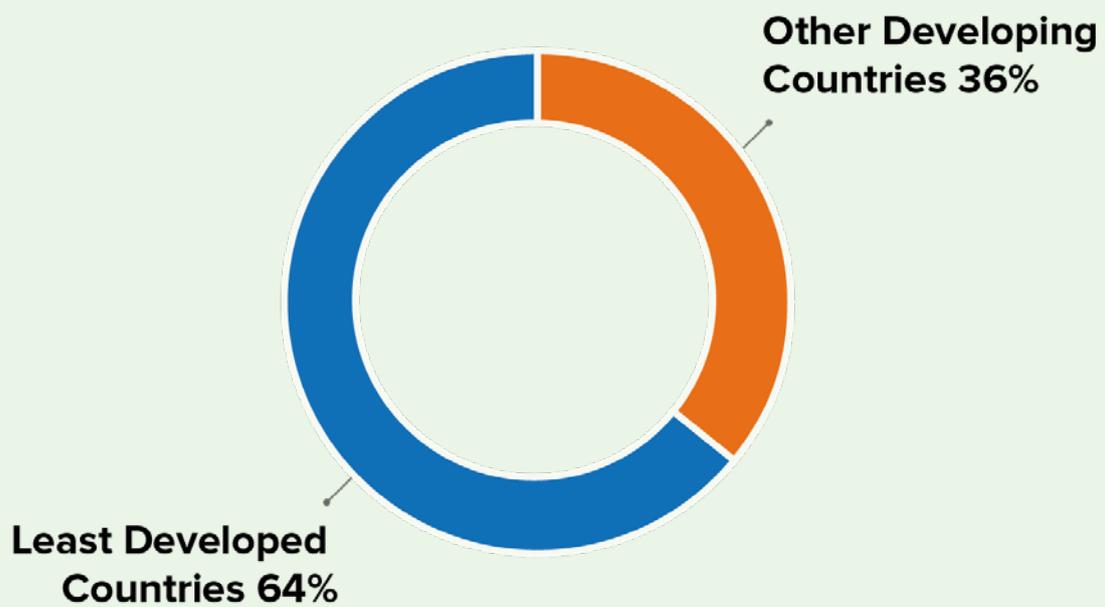
Cumulative IBSA Fund Revenue and Delivery, 2004–2019 (in \$)



Approved Budget Allocations, by Region, 2004–2019



Approved Budget Allocations, by Development Classification of the Countries, 2004–2019





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