



IBSA FUND

India, Brazil and South Africa (IBSA) Fund



2016

OVERVIEW OF PROJECT PORTFOLIO



CREDITS

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ABOUT THIS REPORT

This Overview of the IBSA Fund Project Portfolio summarizes the accomplishments of the IBSA Fund through 31 December 2015 and serves as the annual report for 2015 activities. It presents information submitted by project managers to the IBSA Fund secretariat by 1 April 2016. For the latest information on the IBSA Fund, visit <http://tcdc2.undp.org/ibsa>.

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 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.

COVER PHOTOS

Centre: Ms. Phan Le Thuy, a nurse benefiting from the IBSA project in Viet Nam: An Innovative e-Learning Approach for Health. She participated in the needs assessment of the project conducted at the district health centre in the remote district of Khao Tien Lang in the Northern Coastal Region of the country. She is among the local healthcare workers who will be able to take e-courses led by Haiphong University of Medicine and Pharmacy, with a focus on chronic diseases such as diabetes, stroke and healthy lifestyles. Thanks to this e-training, Ms. Le Thuy and her colleagues will be able to act as vectors of change to keep their communities safe from disease. *Bottom left:* Goats feeding at the Beausejour Agricultural Station, the project research, training and demonstration site for the IBSA project in Saint Lucia. *Bottom centre:* Maize growing on a conservation agriculture demonstration plot and control sub-plot participating in the IBSA project in Timor-Leste. The advantages of these sustainable farming techniques (left side sub-plot) are already discernable in comparison with traditional cropping methods (right side sub-plot). *Bottom right:* Young apprentices in Sudan receive on-the-job coaching as they enter the waste management workforce.

BACK PAGE PHOTOS

Top left: Sudanese youth on their first day at work in waste management activities. *Top right:* The soon-to-beinaugurated centre for people with severe intellectual disabilities built by IBSA in Nablus in the West Bank. *Bottom left:* Mr. Dang Bac, a 68-year-old fisherman in Cat Ba Island, Viet Nam, will benefit from the IBSA initiative to improve the quality and reach of health-care services, including to his remote off-shore floating village. *Bottom right:* Women family farmers learning and testing conservation agriculture techniques in Timor-Leste.



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HIGHLIGHTS

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Southern leaders

in South-South cooperation

31

million

US\$ in contributions

13

Partner States,

mostly least developed countries

17

SDGs advanced:

poverty and hunger eradication, education, gender equality, child and maternal health, HIV/AIDS prevention and care, environmental sustainability and global partnerships.

THE INDIA, BRAZIL AND SOUTH AFRICA FACILITY FOR POVERTY AND HUNGER ALLEVIATION

The India, Brazil and South Africa Facility for Poverty and Hunger Alleviation (IBSA Fund) is not only a remarkable example of cooperation among three developing countries but also a pioneering initiative to implement South-South cooperation 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 best 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. Important concerns of IBSA partners in the design and implementation of the Fund's projects include capacity-building among project beneficiaries, built-in project sustainability, and knowledge-sharing among Southern experts and institutions. The successes and innovations of the IBSA Fund have been recognized by governments, United Nations officials, academics and development practitioners.



IBSA FUND

DEVELOPMENT IMPACT ACROSS THE WORLD INCLUDES:



39,000 yearly reproductive health consultations enabled
BURUNDI



12,000 residents provided access to safe drinking water
CABO VERDE



6 doctors and 11 paramedics trained
CAMBODIA



13,000 farmers' diets enhanced
GUINEA-BISSAU



25 villages afforded access to solar energy
GUINEA-BISSAU



1,000 adults, mostly women, attained functional literacy
GUINEA-BISSAU



180,000 residents gained access to better solid waste management infrastructure and practices
GUYANA



150 youth to be certified in masonry
HAITI



400 livelihoods supported in waste management activities
HAITI



7,700 farmers' agricultural yield improved thanks to irrigation structures
LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC



150 sheep and goat farmers to improve their livelihoods while enhancing local diets
SAINT LUCIA



1,200 youth engaged in sports and team activities
STATE OF PALESTINE



Presidential Cabinet and 5% of ministerial staff trained
SIERRA LEONE



4,500 labour-intensive jobs generated
SUDAN



163 subsistence farmers to increase their resilience and food security
TIMOR-LESTE



4,000 household livelihoods enhanced through improved rice production
VIET NAM



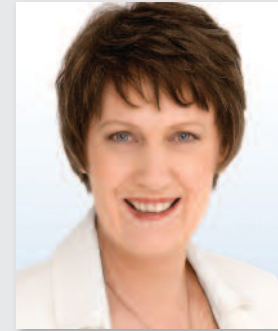
300 health-care staff to improve their ability to treat non-communicable diseases
VIET NAM

ACCOLADES FROM GLOBAL LEADERS



“ I commend India, Brazil and South Africa for their role in promoting South-South cooperation. The lessons learned from the IBSA Fund and South-South partnerships in general should inform our efforts to renew the global partnership for sustainable development.”

Ban Ki-moon, United Nations Secretary-General,
September 2015



“ UNDP greatly values its partnership with the IBSA Fund, which we feel makes full and appropriate use of the UN development organizations to support South-South cooperation. The Fund’s commitment to strong governance, its support to projects on a demand-driven basis, its emphasis on local partnerships and its pursuit of meaningful and sustainable development result in a strategic approach to tackling development challenges.”

Helen Clark, UNDP Administrator and UNGD Chair,
September 2015



“ The IBSA Fund’s partnership with the United Nations system represents an important and innovative approach to furthering South-South cooperation. . . I hope the positive impacts already realized through the IBSA Fund’s work can further galvanize innovative South-South cooperation initiatives and contribute to the attainment of the SDGs.”

Sam Kahamba Kutesa, President of the sixty-ninth session of the United Nations General Assembly,
September 2015

THE IBSA FUND BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The IBSA Fund Board of Directors comprises the Ambassadors of India, Brazil and South Africa to the United Nations in New York. The Board approves summary proposals and detailed projects and continuously provides strategic direction to IBSA projects to ensure their successful implementation through strong South-South partnerships. The Fund Directors are 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.



» Mr. Jorge Chediek, Envoy of the Secretary-General on South-South Cooperation and Director of the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation; H.E. Mr. Carlos Sergio Sobral Duarte, Deputy Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations and current Chair of the Board; Mr. Ephraim Leshala Mminele, Deputy Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations; and H.E. Mr. Tanmaya Lal, Deputy Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations.

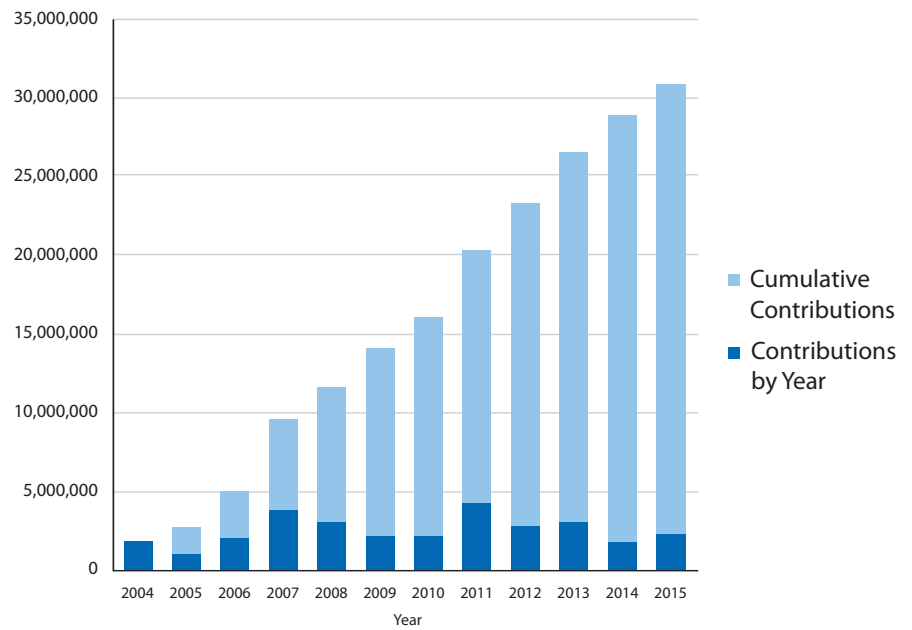


IBSA FUND

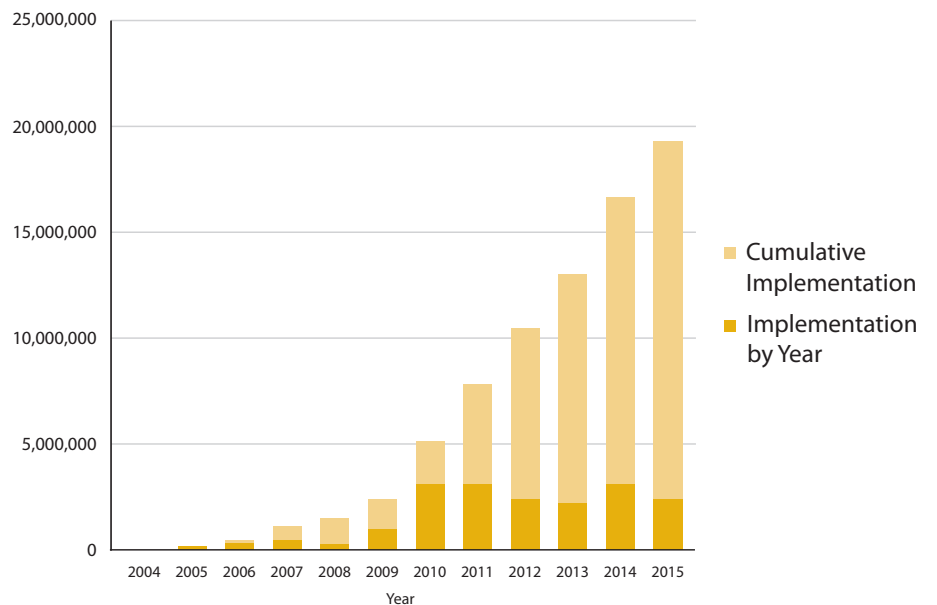
PROJECT PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW



FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE IBSA FUND (US\$)



FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION OF IBSA FUND PROJECTS (US\$)

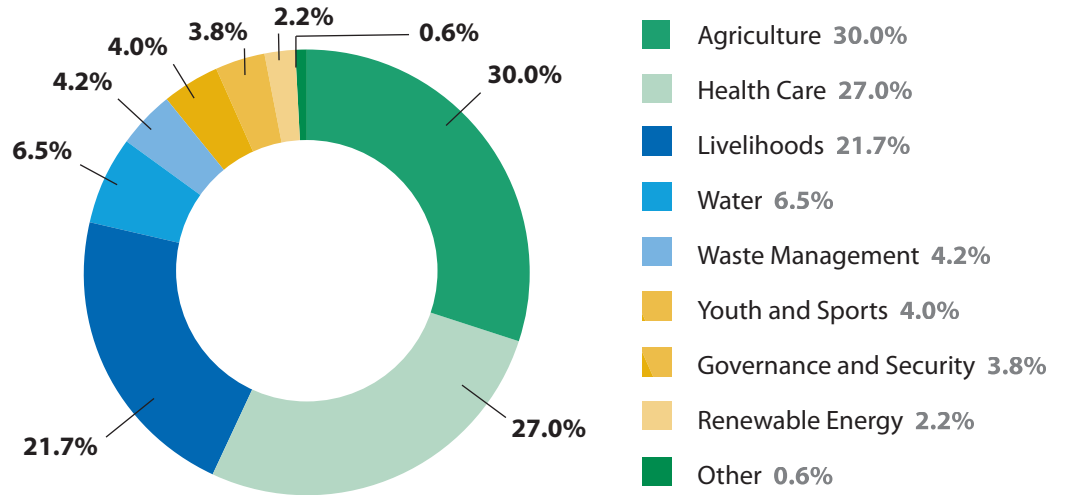




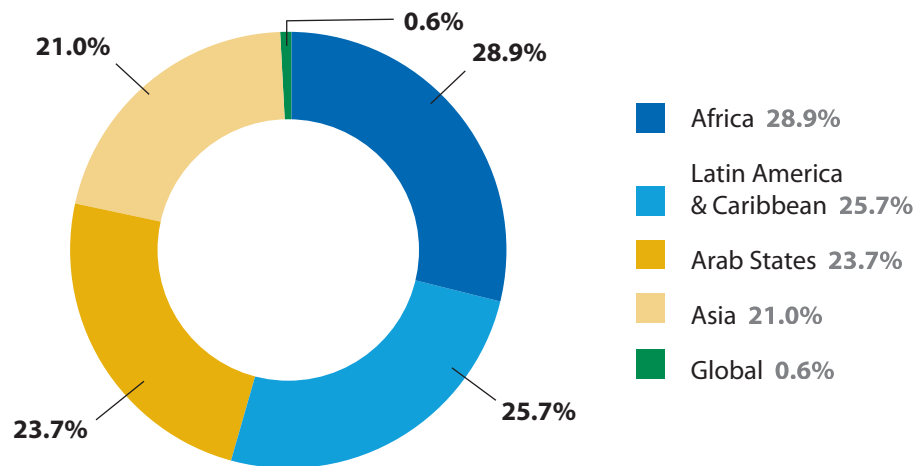
IBSA FUND

BUDGET APPROVALS

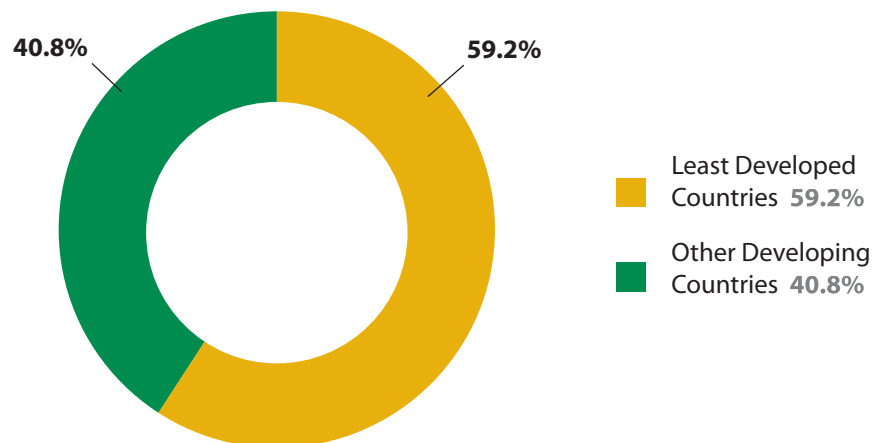
by Thematic Area:



by Geographic Region:



Least Developed Countries and Other Developing Countries:





FUND MANAGER:

THE UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

The United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) provides 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, including on the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, the new directions strategy for South-South cooperation and the Nairobi outcome document, as well as on major Group of 77 conferences and summits. 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 engages with Member States globally and regionally as well as within the United Nations system to facilitate practical expressions of Southern solidarity towards the achievement of internationally agreed development goals. 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 systematically occur, and how emerging innovative financing mechanisms can be harnessed through South-South and triangular cooperation. 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.

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. The pillars of its work are South-South advocacy, South-South knowledge-building and -sharing, and innovative programming. In carrying out these functions, UNOSSC serves as 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. It 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) and the United Nations Fund for South-South Cooperation (UNFSSC).



“The many results of the IBSA Fund activities across various developing countries are a testimony to the impact delivered by South-South partnerships.

The IBSA Fund is a model of South-South cooperation together with the United Nations system that both emphasizes cooperation through South-South principles, such as national ownership, complementarity and non-conditionality, while capitalizing on the strengths of the United Nations and its expertise in advancing sustainable development.

Confident in the strength of this partnership model, the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation is committed to working together with all IBSA Fund stakeholders to continue alleviating poverty and hunger through new and innovative South-South initiatives.”

Jorge Chediek, Director, United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, and Envoy of the Secretary-General on South-South Cooperation

“The IBSA Fund became operational in 2006, having developed over a long journey during which we established its operational and governance mechanisms and built partnerships for contributions, project design and implementation.

We are very pleased that the Fund has grown and reached a decade of renewed contributions, proposal sourcing and approval, project formulation by United Nations agencies, and implementation by multiple stakeholders, with oversight from the Fund Manager and IBSA capitals. Most importantly, a key characteristic of the IBSA Fund has been that throughout the project cycle, the ownership and leadership of partner countries in each initiative are constantly emphasized.

We are pleased to have brought partners together for these years of cooperation and made the development results described in this Overview of the Project Portfolio a reality.

Francisco Simplicio, Assistant Director for Funds and Programmes, United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (**Retired**)



As Fund Managers, we are pleased to provide this consolidated report presenting a detailed account of the numerous achievements of the Fund to date. For updates, please visit:
<http://tcdc2.undp.org/ibsa>.



A

.....
ONGOING
PROJECTS
.....



IBSA FUND

A ONGOING PROJECTS

1 GUYANA

Solid Waste Management Improvement Project



PARTNERS

Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development
UNDP Guyana



APPROVED BUDGET

US\$1,093,260

Duration: April 2014 to July 2016

“With IBSA support, the Government of Guyana will pursue an integrated sustainable waste management strategy, so as to eliminate the negative effects that improper waste management has on human health, social welfare and the environment.”

Mr. Norman Whittaker,
Minister of Local Government

OVERVIEW

This project is enhancing the ability of the Government of Guyana to address current solid waste management challenges so as to reduce environmental impact and improve urban sanitation. It is building the capacity of the local government to manage its solid waste and has equipped the local government with two waste-collection compact trucks, two mini excavators and an excavator. It is also expanding and rehabilitating seven markets and four market tarmacs, thereby providing alternatives to illegal vending, which is the source of much improperly disposed urban waste. These new or refurbished markets and market tarmacs have been included in waste collection routes.

In addition, the project is purchasing 1,000 waste bins to be placed in schools. It is also developing a national communication strategy on solid waste management to raise public awareness of better individual and commercial solid waste disposal practices, thereby supporting efforts of local communities to improve their urban settings by reducing, recycling or improving the disposal of waste.

RESULTS (INTENDED OUTCOMES)

- Strengthened capacities of municipal and other local government bodies to manage an improved solid waste system through enhanced expertise and adequate equipment.
- Improved solid waste management facilities in partner townships and neighbourhoods, including rehabilitation and expansion of seven public markets and construction of four market tarmacs.
- Greater public awareness of good practices in solid waste management.

SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Capacity-building of Local Government to Manage Solid Waste

- Two garbage compactor trucks and two mini excavators were purchased and are being used by 15 Neighbourhood Democratic Councils and 3 municipalities. This equipment is contributing to improving the sanitary conditions of municipal and other markets as well as drainage systems, benefiting a population of over 300,000 residents.
- Additionally, an excavator was purchased for Region 4. It is opening numerous square miles of drains along the East Coast and East Bank, enhancing urban sanitation for Georgetown residents.

Improved Solid Waste Management Facilities

- The building or rehabilitation of four of the seven markets and one of the two tarmacs has been completed. These markets now meet regulated standards. Over 100,000 residents have benefited from this market construction and these improvements, with the markets now being utilized to a greater extent by vendors as well as market goers.



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- Civil works are ongoing in three additional markets and one market tarmac.

CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

- Guyana’s public procurement procedure is complex and requires a substantial number of processes and checks, which make it a lengthy undertaking.
- The 2015 elections and the resulting change in government delayed the implementation of the project.

LINK TO NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

This project responds to Guyana’s National Development Strategy, in particular Chapter 18: Environmental Policy, Section J. Waste Management and Pollution Control, and Chapter 23: Urban Development and Housing Sector. According to Guyana’s National Development Strategy data, municipal solid waste management in Georgetown suffers from years of underfunding, and the city has had to use contractor vehicles for waste collection because of a lack of city garbage trucks. This project has increased Georgetown’s ability to respond to its recent waste and sewage management limitations.



» Upgrading a market for fish vendors: before...



» ...and after



» Handover ceremony for excavators and other equipment



» Mini excavators for opening of drains



2 HAITI

Promote the Socioeconomic Integration of Vulnerable Children and Youth



PARTNERS

Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour
International Labour Organization, Haiti
Viva Rio, Haiti



APPROVED BUDGET

US\$1,555,460

Duration: May 2015 to May 2017

OVERVIEW

This project aims to promote decent employment for youth in the Bel Air and Cité Soleil neighbourhoods of Port-au-Prince. It focuses on developing the entrepreneurial skills of vulnerable youth and on facilitating their access to decent jobs.

Beneficiaries trained through the project will receive a State certification and will be placed as interns, apprentices or regular employees in formal and informal enterprises. In addition, some beneficiaries will receive support for their basic education. A focus on promoting democracy and citizenship values within the targeted communities characterizes all project activities.

RESULTS (INTENDED OUTCOMES)

- Employability and entrepreneurial capacities of supported female and male adolescents and youth are improved.
- Female and male adolescents and youth access to the labour market is improved through placement services.
- The National Institute for Professional Training and training centres have strengthened capacity to develop training adapted to the labour market needs and to offer job placement services for adolescents and youth.
- The capacity of the community and institutions to address the worst forms of child labour and violence-related issues is strengthened.

SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Vocational Training, Certification and Skills Development

- Viva Rio implemented an accelerated process of selection and recruitment of youth trainees and trainers.
- 56 youth are attending training in building construction, including classroom instruction in masonry, production of construction materials, and practices at construction sites.
- 40 youth are receiving full-time vocational training in environmental matters.
- 70 youth are participating in high-level football training, consisting of technical tactics and physical education and accompanied by training in citizenship values, leadership and team work.
- Recruitment of instructors for cultural goods production has begun with the engagement of 6 dance teachers.



CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

- The area of Bel Air and Cité Soleil remained fragile through 2015, in particular towards the end of the year, owing to protests related to the presidential elections. Riva Rio's long-time presence in the area, its networks within the community, and close consultations among stakeholders in this project and other major actors served to mitigate risks.

LINK TO NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

This project falls under the Strategic Development Plan of Haiti: An Emerging Country by 2030, which outlines the strategies and priorities of the Government. These include economic reform to increase labour productivity and employability of the workforce, including youth, as one of the strategies for the development of employment and livelihoods. This strategy places emphasis on universal access to basic education and on qualifications derived from a relevant vocational training system.



» Project beneficiaries engaged in hands-on training at a construction site



» Training in gardening



» Training activities in reforestation



»



3 SAINT LUCIA

Poverty Reduction through Livestock Development



PARTNERS

Ministry of Agriculture, Food Production, Fisheries, Cooperatives and Rural Development

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



APPROVED BUDGET

US\$1,291,100

Duration: June 2015 to June 2018

“This project is so important to the livestock sector of the country that I went to the airport when the goats and sheep that were procured for the livestock station arrived in the country. At the next Cabinet meeting, the Ministers joked that that I was the first Cabinet Minister in Saint Lucia to go to the airport to meet sheep and goats!”

Honourable Mr. Moses Jean Baptiste, Minister of Agriculture

OVERVIEW

This project increases the production and commercialization of quality livestock products through the establishment of appropriate infrastructure and the introduction of relevant technologies and support systems. It establishes the Beausejour Agricultural Station as a national centre of excellence through infrastructure improvement and the breeding and reproduction of quality animals to enhance local livestock breeding programmes. It also focuses on training and on the transfer of technology to enable farmers to become more productive. Complementary activities include the establishment of communal production facilities and the rehabilitation of pastures and fodder banks for livestock feeding. The project also strengthens the technical and managerial capacity of livestock farmers’ organizations, extension officers and veterinarians.

RESULTS (INTENDED OUTCOMES)

- The Beausejour Agricultural Station is established as a national centre of excellence, with training, management and agricultural extension and research facilities.
- Farmers livestock breeding is improved through the adoption of best practices, enhancement of their technical skills and management capacities, and the introduction of quality animals.
- The characteristics of local livestock are improved through an artificial insemination programme.
- Organizations of small ruminant farmers are strengthened by establishing two community-based feeding systems and training.

SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Establishment of a National Centre of Excellence, Training and Research

- The project team was stationed at the Beausejour Agricultural Station and began activities.
- Equipment and supplies for the artificial insemination laboratory were purchased, including 205 doses of goat, cattle and pig semen, liquid nitrogen tanks, and semen collection and storage equipment.
- Irrigation pumps for forage banks and pastures were purchased, and works to improve the agricultural station are ongoing.
- Training of local farmers in small ruminant development was organized in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Small Ruminants Cooperative.



IBSA FUND

A ONGOING PROJECTS

Improvement of Local Livestock Breeding

- 48 sheep and goats of the breeds Virgin Island White, Boer, Anglo-Nubian and Saanen were purchased and arrived at the Beausejour Agricultural Station. Besides supporting research and the demonstration of breeding techniques, the reproduction of these ruminants serves to introduce quality breeds into the local livestock population.

CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

- Despite the project's South-South focus and its interest in South-South sourcing and sharing, the Ministry of Agriculture of Saint Lucia only allows imports of goats, sheep and semen from the United States owing to the prevalence of infectious diseases in other countries in the region.

LINK TO NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

This project responds to the Saint Lucia National Agricultural Policy, which seeks to promote economic development, generate employment, increase the efficiency of the island's agriculture, promote improved and appropriate technology, and expand the agricultural production and market base, thereby enhancing national food security.





4 STATE OF PALESTINE

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



PARTNERS

Palestinian National Authority
Ministry of Social Affairs
UNDP/Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People (PAPP)



APPROVED BUDGET

US\$1,250,000

Duration: May 2012 to January 2016

“This centre built by IBSA is of great importance for persons with severe disabilities and a significant step towards upgrading the services available to them and ensuring respect for their humanity and dignity. We are extremely grateful to IBSA.”

Amin Inabi, Director General for the Affairs of Persons with Disabilities, Ministry of Social Development of the State of Palestine

OVERVIEW

This project built and equipped a centre to serve individuals with intellectual disabilities in Nablus in the West Bank. The centre is about 1,900 square metres and includes consultation, physical therapy, multipurpose and staff rooms as well as general services and reception facilities. The soon-to-be-inaugurated centre will run a protection and rehabilitation programme for adults with disabilities in order to provide care, technical aids, vocational training for various types of disabilities, rehabilitation services and, in some cases, temporary accommodation. As part of its comprehensive approach, the centre will also operate a referral system for services from other providers.

Palestinians with disabilities are a key target group for the Ministry of Social Affairs, which seeks to provide them with protection, care and rehabilitation services. The Ministry extends services to around 10,000 Palestinians with disabilities each year but faces major constraints delivering care and supporting their rehabilitation. The building of this facility enables the Government of Palestine to expand its reach and provide people, in particular adults with special needs in the West Bank, with adequate health-care services.

RESULTS (INTENDED OUTCOMES)

- The population of Nablus and the northern area of the West Bank have increased access to health-care services for people with severe intellectual disabilities.
- A centre that caters to youth under 18 years of age with intellectual disabilities is designed and built.
- The rights of people with disabilities are promoted and advanced.

SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- The design for the centre was finalized, incorporating the concerns of the various partners, who reached agreement on the characteristics of the facilities.
- The construction of the centre was completed; the centre consists of a basement and two floors.
- The finished building will be handed over to the Ministry of Social Affairs. Partners are planning an inauguration ceremony.
- IBSA approved a budget increase for this project, which enabled keeping the planned size of rooms and facilities despite budget challenges. It also permitted expansion of the centre and its capacity for services from the initially planned 1,000 square metres to 1,900 square metres by adding a physiotherapy unit, a necessary electro-mechanical room, general services on the basement level and some essential external works.

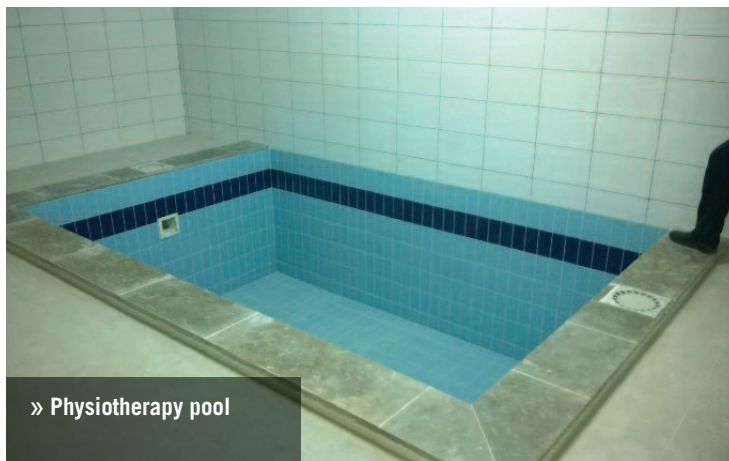


CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

- Despite diverging perspectives on the minimum requirements for the centre to be fully functional, agreement on the design for the facility within the available budget was reached.
- The land provided by the municipality of Nablus for the construction of the centre proved difficult to excavate owing to hard rock soil.
- The review of bids for the construction work revealed that overall costs for construction of the facility were higher than initially predicted.
- Delays in the planned construction schedule were encountered.

LINK TO NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

This project falls within the Government of Palestine Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) core strategy and programmes to protect and rehabilitate persons with disabilities. The approach of MoSA is to provide protection and care services either directly or through a referral system, with services purchased from other service providers. Currently, MoSA is confronting a very limited ability to provide shelter and infrastructure to care for people with special needs, in particular in the northern area of the West Bank. This project directly addresses this constraint while also ensuring compliance with Palestinian Disabled Rights law.





5 STATE OF PALESTINE

Rehabilitation of the Cultural and Hospital Centre (Project II)



PARTNERS

Palestinian National Authority
Palestinian Red Crescent Society
UNDP/PAPP



APPROVED BUDGET

US\$644,700

Duration: May 2014 to
December 2016

“Since the reconstruction works for the Red Crescent Society Cultural and Hospital Centre were completed, the facility is once again providing essential services to the community during regular and emergency times, with the guest houses hosting a number of delegations and volunteers, while the onsite catering services provide meals for employees, patients, medical staff and relief crews.”

Dr. Khalil Abu Al Foul, Deputy Director General of Al Quds Hospital

OVERVIEW

This project extends IBSA’s first initiative of rebuilding the Cultural and Hospital Centre for the Palestinian Red Crescent Society in the Gaza Strip by expanding the rehabilitation of the building and upgrading the medical capacities of the facility. The first IBSA project regarding this centre refurbished the nine-storey building, enabling the operation of most outpatient medical services and some internist health care. This second IBSA project is establishing, equipping and furnishing an operating room in this hospital to enable surgical procedures, including open-heart surgery, emergency response and medical interventions for chronic diseases. It is also increasing patient rooms in the hospital by an additional 50 to 60 beds.

The Gaza Strip has 24 hospitals, but at the time that this project was approved, 12 had interrupted health services owing to severe damage to their infrastructure. By rendering this hospital operational once again, enabling the performance of surgical procedures and the intake of a greater number of patients for onsite care, this initiative is ensuring the continuous reach and scope of health-care services to the population of the Gaza Strip.

RESULTS (INTENDED OUTCOMES)

- Essential infrastructure for economic and social development, in particular health-care infrastructure, is improved.
- The national health system is better able to prepare for, and respond to, emergencies and chronic disease requirements affecting the Palestinian population’s general health.
- Palestinians in the Gaza Strip have improved, equitable access to quality health services provided by the national health system, including urgent care, surgery and psychosocial treatment.

SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- An estimated 90 per cent of the planned rehabilitation works have been completed. The block and concrete structures were finalized; the mechanical and electrical systems were completed; sewage and water pipes and pipes for medical gases were installed; and plastering, tiling of walls and floors, painting and carpet installation advanced. The patient bedrooms were completed, equipped and furnished.
- Thanks to the successful reopening of the Cultural and Hospital Centre for the Palestinian Red Crescent Society in the Gaza Strip and its provision of continuous services, additional resources were mobilized to establish an operating theatre and other additional improvements through this project.
- Moreover, US\$14,700 were mobilized to repair damage caused by exchanges of fire in 2014.

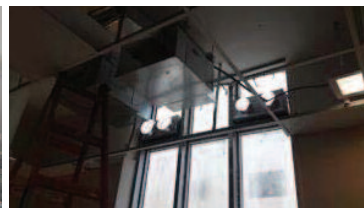
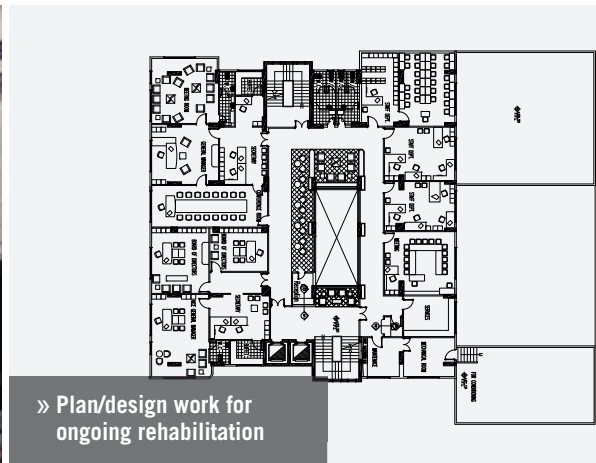


CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

- As the hospital's refurbishment was ongoing, minor additional damage was caused by hostilities in 2014.
- Permission to have construction materials and hospital equipment and furniture enter Gaza was obtained but some delays were incurred.

LINK TO NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

These projects were 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 services. In line with this strategy, these two interrelated initiatives seek to strengthen partnerships so as to ensure access for all Palestinians to health services.





6 STATE OF PALESTINE

Reconstruction of Atta Habib Hospital Medical Centre in Gaza City



PARTNERS

Palestinian National Authority
Ministry of Health
UNDP/PAPP



APPROVED BUDGET

US\$1,000,000

Duration: July 2015
to December 2016

“The Atta Habib Clinic serves around 30,000 people and is the only health institute at the eastern side of Gaza City. The Palestinians in Gaza will enormously benefit from its reconstruction by IBSA partners, since otherwise the nearest health provider is about 3 kilometres away and heavily overloaded.”

Mr. Ashraf Ismail, Director of the Director General's Office, International Cooperation Department of the Ministry of Health, 2015

OVERVIEW

This project aims to rebuild and enhance access to public health infrastructure through the reconstruction of the totally damaged Atta Habib Hospital Medical Centre in the eastern Gaza City neighbourhood of Al Shujaia. The building will also be supplied with the necessary equipment to run the primary health-care clinic.

The planned works include maternity and child health wards as well as facilities for dental and lab services. Furniture and communication systems to enable the operation of these services will also be provided. The newly constructed medical centre will serve almost half of the population of Shujaia, estimated at 180,000 inhabitants.

RESULTS (INTENDED OUTCOMES)

- Strengthened quality and availability of medical attention by improving infrastructure and hygienic conditions, facilitating patient flow, and permitting the continuous delivery and expansion of certain health-care services.
- Reconstruction of a total area of 1,000 m2 of Atta Habib Hospital Medical Centre including maternity ward, blood lab, biochemistry lab, dental services, pharmacy and administrative offices.
- Equipped hospital with necessary furniture and communication systems.

SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Upon agreement among the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, municipal authorities and UNDP/Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People (PAPP) engineers on the key features and necessary facilities for the new hospital centre, a new design was prepared.
- A new management plan for the hospital centre was also prepared.
- Survey and excavation work to level the project site was completed.
- The approval for construction materials to enter Gaza to rebuild this hospital was obtained and later reactivated.
- The civil works were awarded in November 2015, and the selected contractor took over the project site.
- Construction activities have begun with the laying of the building's foundations.

CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

- Permission for entrance into Gaza of construction materials outlined in a detailed bill of quantities prepared for this project was obtained in December 2014. However, it was suspended in August 2015. This resulted in a delayed timeline for the implementation of this project.
- Following efforts by UNDP/PAPP and IBSA Ambassadors in Ramallah, permission to enter construction materials into Gaza was reactivated in November 2015.

LINK TO NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

This project responds to the Government of the State of Palestine's immediate priority of providing emergency support to the health sector in the Gaza Strip and restoring a sense of normalcy. It will provide a common platform for the Government and partners to advance the "Gaza Early Recovery and Reconstruction Plan 2014-2016". The initiative is part of the Ministry of Health call to address chronic shortages in medicine, medical supplies and equipment in Gaza as well as rebuild primary health centres and hospitals.





7 SUDAN

Creation of Job Opportunities for Youth through Labour-intensive Work



PARTNERS

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



APPROVED BUDGET

US\$1,300,000

Duration: March 2014 to December 2016

“Piloting this cooperation project with IBSA and UNDP is very important for Sudan. The project addresses the core of the country’s strategic priorities for poverty reduction, which is employment. Most essentially, it focuses on capacitating 2,000 youth with vocational skills and creating rapid employment opportunities.”

Ms. Hanim Borhan Eldeen Mohamed, Undersecretary, Sudan Ministry of Labour, Public Service and Human Resources Development, 2014.

OVERVIEW

This project pilots a labour-intensive work model to rapidly create employment opportunities for unskilled and semi-skilled young labourers. It reaches out to unemployed, underprivileged youth and facilitates their engagement in apprenticeships for on-the-job skills training. This project aims to place 2,000 youth workers in public or private enterprises in the road maintenance and waste management sectors. Thanks to the skills acquired and the project’s partnerships, these youth beneficiaries will be able to develop long-term employment and livelihood opportunities. In addition, through its activities in waste management and road building, the project contributes to improvements in the urban infrastructure of Khartoum.

RESULTS (INTENDED OUTCOMES)

- Rapid job creation for 2,000 young, unemployed unskilled and semi-skilled labourers by developing their technical capacities to undertake road maintenance and waste management work as well as manage small businesses and facilitating access to finance.
- A labour-based coordination unit is established within the Ministry of Labour and Administrative Reform to increase the demand for youth employment opportunities, link the unskilled young labourers with training centres and establish an information database for labour-intensive opportunities.

SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Institutional Mechanisms

- A Labour-based Coordination Unit was established at the Ministry; it has consistently advanced this project. Staff members were trained in project management, labour-intensive methods, and information systems.
- A Database for Labour-intensive Records was developed.

Partnerships and Coordination

- Key partnerships have been forged with:
 - The Higher Supervisory Department for Cleaning to employ 2,400 workers in waste management and 240 youth as drivers and mechanics; and
 - The Family Bank to finance 3,200 youth entrepreneurs.

Training and Livelihood Development

- 1,502 youth were trained:
 - 419 (56% female) completed all offered training sessions in waste management and entrepreneurship, as they formed into business groups, obtained job placements at the Khartoum Cleaning Authority or received financing from the Family Bank;

- 815 (47% female) completed training in waste management; and
- 268 (51% female) completed training in entrepreneurship skills.

CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

- Difficulties in targeting the project's intended beneficiaries due to lack of proof of identity among participating youth, and partners' misinterpretation of criteria.
- Difficult synchronization of training cycles with job placement opportunities.
- Complexities in the manual documentation and filing of the trainees' records.
- High staff turnover at the Ministry of Labour and Administrative Reform and among project staff.

LINK TO NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

The project is part of the national strategic response to unemployment. It is aligned with the Sudan National Strategic Development Plan, the National Employment Strategy and the Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy. These strategies aim to reduce poverty through rapid, sustainable and shared economic growth, with a special focus on actions to build the foundation for rapid, broad-based economic growth, structural transformation and diversification of the economy over the medium and long terms. They respond to four broad pillars, of which the promotion of economic growth and employment creation has been robustly emphasized.



» Two project beneficiaries at work at the plastic recycling factory in Omdurman



» Project monitoring visit to a plastic recycling factory



» On-the-job coaching on waste management



» Training session on entrepreneurship at the Family Bank



8 TIMOR-LESTE

Conservation Agriculture, Permaculture and Sustainable Fisheries Management



PARTNERS

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
Na Terra
Conservation International, Timor-Leste
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



APPROVED BUDGET

US\$1,428,772

Duration: June 2015 to June 2018

“Given the important results that conservation agriculture techniques have achieved in Lautem Municipality, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries asks the project to extend its training to all the extension workers in the targeted municipalities.”

Edmundo da Costa, Director of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries

OVERVIEW

This project is improving current cropping and fisheries practices in the districts of Dili and Lautem through the broader adoption of agriculture, permaculture and integrated fisheries techniques that promote sustainable production, intensification and diversification of smallholder farming and fishing systems.

Core groups of farmers and fishers are being trained in rainwater harvesting, conservation agriculture, agroforestry, school gardening, beekeeping, integrated fisheries, and food-processing technologies and good practices. In addition, the Government is enhancing its capacities to support small farmers through coaching and training. These activities will increase the food security of about 1,850 farmer and fisher families in these areas while also improving their nutrition and livelihoods.

RESULTS (INTENDED OUTCOMES)

- Effective and sustainable conservation agriculture technologies and practices are adopted and practised by smallholder farmers.
- Effective and sustainable permaculture techniques are adopted and practised by farmer families through education-for-sustainable-development approaches.
- The reliability of fish stock for coastal communities is increased through community-based co-management of coastal and marine resources.

SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- 6 farmer groups, comprised of 163 small-scale farmers, are participating in the testing and demonstration of conservation agriculture practices. This technique entails not ploughing the soil but instead covering it with organic matter and rotating crops. It is more environmentally sustainable than traditional farming systems used in the area, which burn organic matter and plough the soil.
- 4 farmer groups planted maize and legumes in demonstration plots on their own land. The others joined participatory adaptive research in demonstration plots through the farmer field schools approach. In some demonstration plots, the maize has already performed better than in control sub-plots and on neighbouring lands.
- The project partnered with the Technical School of Fuliloro to implement a demonstration plot for educational outreach to teachers and students. The project staff developed the curricula and provided on-the-job training to facilitators and government partners.



CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

- The project experienced delays in obtaining all necessary approvals to begin implementation.
- Farmers require convincing and sustained evidence of agricultural performance in order to abandon traditional farming techniques for more sustainable practices. Hence some farmers are waiting to see if conservation agriculture really is beneficial to them.

LINK TO NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

This project directly contributes to achieving the Government’s Action Plan for a Hunger- and Malnutrition-free Timor-Leste, in particular outcomes promoting: the practice of sustainable and climate-resilient agriculture; cross-sectoral policy coherence for food security; and a 100-per cent increase in smallholder productivity and income, including youth and women farmers. The initiative is also closely linked with the Timor-Leste Strategic Development Plan 2011-2013 and with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Plan 2014-2020, which focuses on promoting agricultural growth and sustainable food security.



» Women farmers planting using conservation agriculture methods



» A conservation agriculture demonstration plot



» Agricultural extension technical support to farmers



» Assessment of maize crop cutting on Atauro Island



IBSA FUND

A ONGOING PROJECTS

9 VIET NAM

An Innovative e-Learning Approach for Health



PARTNERS

Ministry of Health
Haiphong Medical University
World Health Organization,
Viet Nam



APPROVED BUDGET

US\$990,000

Duration: June 2015 to
June 2017

OVERVIEW

This project is developing electronic training modules to enhance the capacities of medical students and in-service health professionals to provide health-care services in the northern coastal region of Viet Nam. These digital curricula and platform are aimed at improving the coverage and quality of services in this particularly underserved region. The e-modules prioritize learning on non-communicable diseases, such as cardiovascular diseases and cancer, and marine medicine.

Besides linking health professionals with the specifically designed digital content, the project established five sites in the northern coastal region for greater outreach and connectivity. These sites facilitate the access of medical students and other medical and paramedical staff in the region to health information through a digital learning resources centre, which the project is building within Haiphong University of Medicine and Pharmacy.

RESULTS (INTENDED OUTCOMES)

- Improved coverage, greater access, and quality of health-care services for the poorest and most vulnerable population groups in the northern coastal region of Viet Nam in the areas of non-communicable diseases and marine medicine.
- Improved knowledge of pre- and in-service health professionals regarding current developments in the field of medicine through the use of the digital resources centre and e-learning modules.
- A replicable model of e-learning for health for other regions in Viet Nam.

SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Institutional Mechanisms

- Following extensive consultations among project partners at Haiphong University of Medicine and Pharmacy, the Ministry of Health, the World Health Organization and partnering medical students and professionals in the northern coastal region, a blueprint of the information and telecommunication platform was designed and the initial draft developed. Following this blueprint, a variety of tools in Vietnamese and English will be rolled out through various e-learning formats.
- A central audiovisual lab is being set up at Haiphong University for professors to develop and record e-lectures and students to participate in them.
- 5 project sites were established in the target region. The learning needs of medical students and professionals in those areas were assessed through participatory approaches, and local partners engaged in the design and activities of the project.
- Information and telecommunication equipment is being purchased for installation at remote health facilities to enable health workers to take part in the online learning.

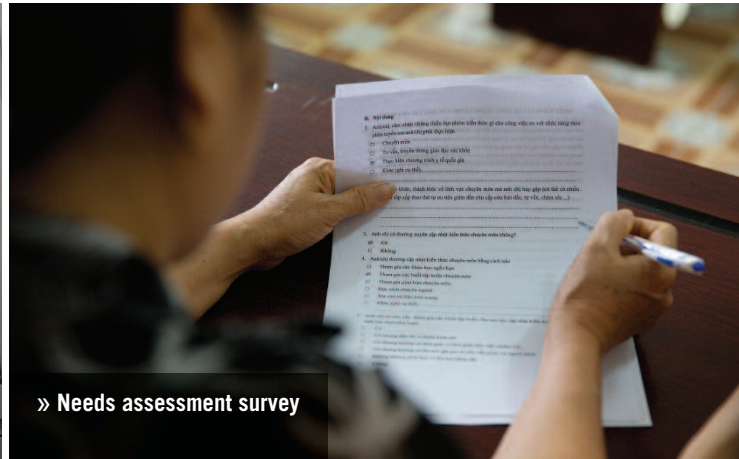


CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

- Important delays were experienced in the design and approval of this project as well as in the initiation of project activities.
- Difficulties reaching intended beneficiaries in remote areas, and improving the capacities of health workers in those regions are inherent challenges purposely addressed by the design of this project.
- Another challenge addressed by the project is the need to provide or upgrade information and telecommunication equipment to enable effective access to the e-learning activities of the project.

LINK TO NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

This project contributes directly to the health outputs and outcomes that have been agreed by the Government of Viet Nam and the United Nations under the United Nations One Plan for 2012-2016. In particular, it helps to improve access to quality and equitable health services at the grass-roots level, especially by the poor, the ethnic minorities and those living in hard-to-reach areas. Hence, it makes a significant contribution to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals in Viet Nam.





B

.....
COMPLETED
PROJECTS
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10 BURUNDI

Strengthening Infrastructure and Capacity to Combat HIV/AIDS



PARTNERS

Ministry of Health
SWAA Burundi
UNDP Burundi
UNFPA Burundi



APPROVED BUDGET

US\$1,145,630

Duration: January 2010 to December 2012

“The building we inaugurated provides access to reproductive health services, including HIV/AIDS, for men, women and youth, in particular vulnerable individuals...This IBSA initiative is a testimony to the solidarity among countries of the world’s continents.”

Dr. Sabine Ntakarutimana, Burundi’s Minister of Public Health and Fight Against AIDS, 2012

OVERVIEW

This project built and equipped a centre for HIV/AIDS prevention, testing and treatment. This centre is providing various health-care services, covering reproductive health, sexually transmitted diseases, prenatal care and family planning. The facility supports and expands existing operations providing care and preventive services by the NGO Society of Women against AIDS in Africa (SWAA), Burundi Chapter.

Moreover, this project strengthened the capacity of the Government of Burundi and civil society to respond to the HIV/AIDS pandemic and to care for people living with HIV/AIDS through training workshops, technical exchanges, a study developing a new national communication strategy and tools, and capacity-building activities in various regions of the country.

RESULTS (INTENDED OUTCOMES)

- Reduced lack of adequate infrastructure to prevent HIV infection and care for HIV-positive individuals by the construction of a health centre focusing on reproductive health.
- Provided greater and more inclusive access to quality health care for vulnerable populations, particularly groups at risk of HIV infection, as the health centre built by this project enables around 39,000 consultations per year.
- Strengthened Government capacity to plan, communicate and implement strategies for HIV/AIDS prevention and care.
- Reduced technical limitations and capacity gaps to prevent and treat HIV/AIDS through training and closer collaboration, thereby increasing access to care for HIV-positive individuals.

SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Infrastructure Development

- A three-storey health centre was built and inaugurated in Bujumbura. It is currently hosting prevention and treatment services for HIV, AIDS and other reproductive health matters.

Capacity Development

- Training sessions were conducted for government and civil society actors on several HIV and AIDS topics, including the more severe impact of the AIDS epidemic on women, combating stigma and discrimination, and community-based approaches for prevention and care. Four technical exchanges have taken place: in Bujumbura, Brasilia, Dakar and New Delhi.

Enhancing Local Capacity to Monitor, Programme and Deliver

- Three monitoring and support missions with a feedback workshop were conducted in the regions of Gitega, Ngozi and Bururi. The project also supported the world journey against AIDS and HIV in Kirundo.

Equipment

- Vehicles were purchased for the Government and the partner NGO. Information technology and medical equipment were purchased and delivered.

CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

- Delays were experienced due to lack of a legal framework for engagement of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) as an implementing partner for a UNDP fund. These matters were resolved. Coordination among the Government, SWAA and the United Nations agencies also proved time-consuming.
- The geotechnical study revealed conditions that resulted in a minor reorientation of the building.
- Throughout the duration of this project, the Ministry of Health and the (sub-) Ministry to Combat HIV/AIDS were first separated as two Ministries but subsequently re-merged. These processes had an impact on the project, but challenges were overcome.





11 CABO VERDE

Delivering Safe Drinking Water



PARTNERS

Municipality of Ribeira Brava
UNDP Cabo Verde



APPROVED BUDGET

US\$1,712,000

Duration: March 2009 to
November 2014

“We would like to thank IBSA for this great investment in the water sector that will guarantee sustainability in the distribution of water to the communities. This is a structural project supported by IBSA jointly with the Government and the United Nations, and that will greatly contribute to resolving the water shortages in the Municipality of Ribeira Brava and also in the island of São Nicolau.”

Mr. Americo Nascimento,
Mayor of São Nicolau, 2013

OVERVIEW

This project increased the availability of safe drinking water on the island of São Nicolau, where water meeting World Health Organization standards for human consumption is scarce and its supply is unreliable. This constant availability of safe drinking water, through the desalination of sea water and its transportation to the communities, is helping to reduce or eliminate the health risks associated with intake of poor-quality water. It is improving the overall health and quality of life of these communities. This project constituted a climate-change adaptation measure since global warming is making the water supply in Cabo Verde increasingly scarce.

RESULTS (INTENDED OUTCOMES)

- Over 13,500 individuals benefit from clean drinking water, making this basic public service more inclusive and enhancing the scope of its delivery.
- Vulnerable groups increase their sustainable access to, and use of, safe water, resulting in health, nutrition and sanitation benefits.
- Safe drinking water is produced through desalination methods, thereby releasing existing scarce water resources, which are used for sanitation and enhanced agricultural activities.

SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Access to Safe Drinking Water for All

- Increased supply of safe drinking water for the inhabitants of São Nicolau, with a constant supply assured throughout the year for human consumption, household use and agricultural purposes.

Water Infrastructure

- A water desalination plant built and connected to the main water distribution system. That included:
 - two containerized reverse-osmosis desalination units and filters capable of processing 1,200 m³ of sea water per day;
 - a 1,000 m³ reservoir for water storage;
 - office and support facilities for operation and maintenance;
 - a power transformer unit; and
 - high-pressure pipes connecting the sea, the production plant and the reservoir and transporting the water to the main water distribution infrastructure in Ribeira Brava.

Knowledge Products

- Feasibility and technical studies conducted informed the project engineering works and layout. A study on non-billed water conducted with funds mobilized from other partners supported the sustainability strategy of the project.

Ownership and Partnership

- The project was launched and subsequently inaugurated with the presence of Cabo Verde's Prime Minister, Jose Maria Neves. Additional resources were mobilized for this project by the

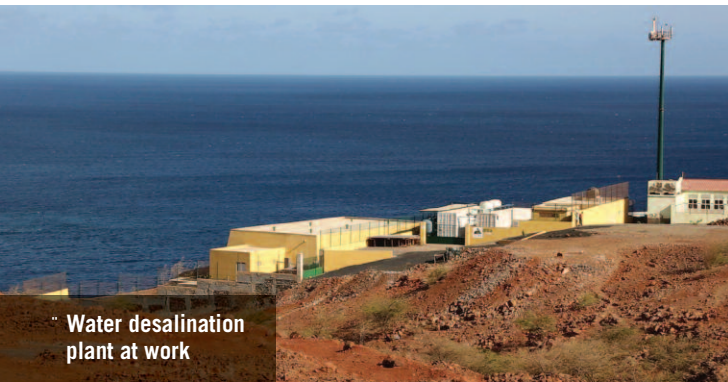
Municipality of Ribeira Brava (US\$150,000), the Government of Cabo Verde (US\$80,000) and UNDP Cabo Verde (US\$60,000).

CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

- Difficulties relating to the lack of consultation with Southern providers during the procurement of the desalination plant were settled.
- Additional resources to connect water to the delivery infrastructure were required and were mobilized locally and used to purchase high-pressure connection pipes.
- Commercial difficulties with the supplier of the desalination plant and related accessories concerning contractual terms caused some delays but were overcome.
- The two wells drilled to provide water intake to the desalination plant presented technical problems, delaying the start-up of the plant. The municipality, in partnership with the central government, mobilized additional resources to drill new wells.
- The installation of high-pressure pipes was critical and complex owing to the changes in elevation and pressure, but the pipes were successfully installed.

LINK TO NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

Cabo Verde is extremely water-scarce, facing a number of challenges in the water and sanitation sector. To address water scarcity, a US\$41.1 million water, sanitation and hygiene project is being implemented to facilitate delivery of water and sanitation services to Cabo Verdean households and businesses. The Government and the municipality of Ribeira Brava believe that the support of IBSA was of paramount importance, paved the way for the sustainable management of water resources and contributed to enabling conditions for ecotourism, agriculture and small industries to flourish.





12 CABO VERDE

Refurbishment of Health Infrastructure (Small Grant Project)



PARTNERS

Municipality of Ribeira Brava
UNDP Cabo Verde



APPROVED BUDGET

US\$37,065

Duration: October to
December 2008

OVERVIEW

This project grant 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.

RESULTS (INTENDED OUTCOMES)

- Two rehabilitated health centres.
- Improved access for 230 inhabitants in a remote area to health care in an infrastructure adequate for the provision of health services.
- Enhanced infrastructure for the provision of health-care services, which directly benefited 221 additional individuals, mainly elderly.

SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

This project was completed in 2008. After their refurbishment, both health-care centres opened to provide services to their communities, including women, pregnant women, children and the elderly.



" Dilapidated health-care centre before refurbishment



" Red Cross building after repairs

13 CAMBODIA

Empowering Children and Adolescents with Special Needs and Their Families

OVERVIEW

This project supported the development of infrastructure and capacity to provide quality services for children and adolescents with special needs. The project built and equipped a pavilion at the Chey Chumneas Hospital to serve those patients and their families.

The project also trained, through residency programmes, 17 health professionals in specialties servicing children with special needs. In addition, it engaged in public-information and various community or group training activities to prevent some disabilities and support the provision of care for children with them.

RESULTS (INTENDED OUTCOMES)

- Established capacity to provide medical care for children with disabilities by training, through residency programmes, six doctors and 11 paramedics. This constitutes the first generation of Cambodian professionals in this specialized field, which is expected to train subsequent generations of specialized medical professionals.
- Built appropriate infrastructure necessary to care for children with special needs by the construction of a dedicated hospital pavilion.
- Provided 2,000 children and adolescents with special needs and their families with comprehensive services towards maximum independence and inclusive development.
- Popularized best practices for prevention and care by empowering parent organizations and other groups (an estimated 200,000 individuals) to avert disabilities or to care for children living with them.

SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Infrastructure Development

The hospital pavilion was built, equipped and inaugurated. It is hosting services for early stimulation, special education, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, speech therapy, multiple handicaps, epilepsy, and art and drama therapy.

Capacity Development

Six physicians and 11 paramedical professionals were recruited and received on-the-job coaching to build their skills through specialized training in Cambodia and/or abroad. Twenty villages and thousands of community and family members were trained in inclusive practices, supporting and caring for children with special needs.

Awareness Campaigns

Informational materials were produced, published and distributed. Workshops were hosted on learning development and on various disabilities and techniques for care. Awareness days were held on Down syndrome and on autism.



PARTNERS

Ministry of Health
Chey Chumneas Hospital
Caritas Cambodia



APPROVED BUDGET

US\$1,069,721

Duration: January 2010 to
May 2014



IBSA FUND

B COMPLETED PROJECTS

Prevention

- Iodized salt was distributed. Destigmatization campaigns were carried out.

Establishing Minimum Standards

- Thousands of consultations for neuro-psychiatric, developmental, psychological, physical and intellectual disabilities were supported as well as check-ups for children and adolescents.

CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

- Delays in obtaining a building permit were resolved.
- Capacity-building activities experienced some delays, partly due to the challenge of medical and paramedical staff achieving the necessary English language proficiency level for training abroad.

LINK TO NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

This project fell within the objectives of the National Disability Strategic Plan of Cambodia, which establishes as a key outcome improving services for people with disabilities through partnerships between the government, non-governmental and private sectors. It represented a new milestone in the disability policy and strategies of Cambodia as it fulfilled the unmet needs of the most vulnerable among the disabled, namely, children with developmental disabilities who are marginalized, unable to raise their voices and lobby for their rights.



Early childcare check-up



Making hearts with their hands in appreciation



Ms. Lay teaching a child with developmental delays



Group therapy session

14/15 GUINEA-BISSAU

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

OVERVIEW

These projects improved agricultural production in partner villages by training over 4,500 farmers in enhanced agricultural techniques for rice cultivation. They also offered them alternatives for new crops, thereby supporting diversification of production. Moreover, they introduced new seed types that improve yield and permit agricultural production even during the Guinea-Bissau rainy season.

In addition, these projects conducted training in water management and in the processing and conservation of agro-products. Furthermore, they provided solar energy equipment to 5 villages, trained 966 adults to become functionally literate, and introduced short-cycle animals for reproduction. These activities enhanced household diets and livelihoods.

RESULTS (INTENDED OUTCOMES)

- Enhanced the livelihoods of 4,500 farmers (60% women) through improved and diversified agriculture and enhanced the raising of small animals.
- Increased rice yield by 12%, improving local diets and enhancing villagers' food security.
- Provided 3,000 individuals in 5 villages with access to solar energy.
- Enabled 966 adults (85% women) to attain usable literacy, numeracy and other basic education competencies.

SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Agricultural Development

- Farmers in partner villages were trained in agricultural techniques that enhance yield. They were also supported to plant a greater number of crops and use enhanced seeds, thereby diversifying and improving agricultural production. Farmers were further trained in water management and in simple agro-processing techniques (project I).
- In addition, 24 villages received continuous and progressively advanced training in agricultural and agro-processing methods (project II).

Literacy

- 966 adults, mostly female, in partner villages learned to read and write to a functional level and learned simple mathematics. Twenty-four teachers were trained to conduct literacy courses.

Enhanced Animal Herding

- Short-cycle animals were provided as well as sanitary products and vaccinations to improve animal health.



PARTNERS

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
 UNDP Guinea-Bissau



APPROVED BUDGET

US\$1,328,750

Project I: US\$498,750

Project II: US\$830,000

Duration:

Project I: March 2005 to

September 2007

Project II: August 2009 to

September 2011



IBSA FUND

B COMPLETED PROJECTS

Solar Electrification

- Five villages installed and are using solar energy equipment, including public lighting and indoor lighting in schools, community centres, health centres and public administration buildings, as well as solar water-pumping systems. Five Guinea-Bissau technicians were trained in India in solar-system installation and maintenance. They were capacitated to provide qualified services to partner villages that benefited from solar systems and raise awareness of the use of renewable natural resources.
- Partner villages organized themselves to receive training and to manage solar energy equipment.

CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

- Some solar panels were stolen or temporarily out of use due 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



Women farmers returning from their fields



Harvesting rice in the Oio region

16 GUINEA-BISSAU

Support for Lowland Rehabilitation and for Agricultural and Livestock Processing (Project III)

OVERVIEW

This project reduced poverty and enhanced food security by rehabilitating low-lying coastal lands for rice cultivation and distributing better varieties of rice seeds to increase agricultural productivity. It supported hydraulic infrastructure works that improve lowlands, such as small dams, canals, drainage and plot levelling. Among other benefits, these improvements reduce and compensate for increases in the salt content of the soil, thereby enabling the continuous use of these lands for rice production. These anti-erosion measures also constitute an effort at climate-change mitigation and reduce the practice of shifting cultivation that results in continuous deforestation.

In addition, this project provided equipment and training in simple food-processing, conservation and commercialization techniques. The project enhanced the capacity of women farmers to add value to products in local markets, to avoid waste and to better account for and manage their incomes.

RESULTS (INTENDED OUTCOMES)

- Significant improvement for almost 20,000 rural inhabitants in food security, quality of their diets and poverty reduction.
- Broadened and improved livelihood opportunities available in 24 villages through sustainable natural resource management, enhanced farming and processing of agricultural products.
- Rehabilitation of 300 hectares of lowlands, which continue to be used for farming activities.
- Increased self-reliance of rural populations and reduced vulnerability to weather conditions.

SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Technical Expertise

- Partner communities, working closely with the project’s technical officers, improved their knowledge of agricultural techniques, thereby enhancing their production methods and diets.

Equipment

- 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. Three motorcycles and one 4x4 vehicle were purchased in support of project activities.

Rehabilitation of Agricultural Fields

- Limited-productivity lowlands were improved through PVC tube-based, small-scale hydraulic enhancements that assist the management of water and saline content. Over 800 farmers were trained and involved in the rehabilitation of rice fields.



PARTNERS

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



APPROVED BUDGET

US\$1,550,000

Duration: July 2011 to May 2015

“The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development truly appreciates IBSA projects. The model for these initiatives goes beyond the logic of supporting agricultural producers and seeks to embrace rural development as a dynamic whole.”

Mr. João Aníbal Pereira,
 Director of Planning,
 Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, 2013



IBSA FUND

B COMPLETED PROJECTS

Knowledge Products

- A water management plan was developed for partner villages' rice fields, based on an assessment of local soil, climate and water conditions. Over 320 farmers improved their water resource management skills.
- In addition, through surveys, data were collected in the 24 partner villages on crop yields of current agricultural practices and village needs, priorities and challenges. Those data served to better target IBSA cooperation and helped to benchmark the progress of the project.

CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

- This project had an ambitious scope of activities ranging from water management to agro processing. 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 remains high. The training offered by the project was adjusted and simplified so as to better reach the participants and facilitate absorption of content shared; simultaneously, literacy classes were offered in all 24 rural communities.



Rehabilitation of low-lying rice fields with PVC tubes



Farmer making small hydraulic improvements to his land



Training in simple food conservation techniques



Community organizing activities

17 GUINEA-BISSAU

Rural Electrification through Solar Energy Systems (Project VI: Roll-out)

OVERVIEW

This initiative brought solar energy to 20 villages. It expanded the solar energy component of a previous IBSA project in Guinea-Bissau, incorporating lessons from the 5 pilot villages that had initially received and have since been using solar equipment. It supported all villages to develop effective and sustainable management of that solar equipment.

By providing access to energy, this project improved village life enormously. For example, indoor lighting in schools enables adult study and other village activities during the evening. Solar water pumps reduce the hardships of obtaining water from wells, making it accessible at fountains or as running water. Street lighting and portable lanterns for village leaders provide enhanced security, and cell phone chargers in community centres facilitate connectivity and sometimes even serve as a source of income for village associations.

RESULTS (INTENDED OUTCOMES)

- Broadened access to energy for 20,000 individuals residing in rural villages, with a particular emphasis on women and children benefiting from energy access.
- Improved environment for education, sanitation, safety and an enhanced quality of life.
- 24 teachers trained in a partnership programme with the Ministry of Education.
- About 1,100 people participated in functional literacy courses in their respective villages, with female participation at almost 90%.
- About 600 families, comprised of more than 6,000 people, gained access to drinking water through a water pumping system powered by solar energy.
- Increased engagement of the community in more inclusive governance practices, particularly in the management of its solar power and micro-utilities.

SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Sharing of Solar Technology

- 20,000 villagers benefited from solar equipment including street lights, indoor lights for schools and community centres, cell phone chargers and other light battery-operated equipment and solar water pumps.

Capacity-building

- 120 beneficiaries (5 per village and 62% female) participated in workshops on village mobilization and proactivism, with a focus on the management of solar energy systems.

Infrastructure Development

- Civil works necessary for the installation of the solar equipment were advanced by partner villages as their contribution to this project. They included construction of fountains to be



PARTNERS

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



APPROVED BUDGET

US\$596,305

Duration: July 2011 to May 2015

“IBSA projects have brought numerous advantages to Guinea-Bissau. Just to name a few, after solar energy was introduced, villagers have been able to attend school at night, increase their access to water and use much less wood and gasoil – which is very important for the environment. Working within a South-South cooperation framework proved to be result-oriented.”

Mr. Julio Antonio Raul, Director General, Direction of Renewable Energy and Rural Electrification, Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy, 2013



IBSA FUND

B COMPLETED PROJECTS

linked to solar water pumps, repairs to school and community-centre walls or ceilings in order to host equipment, and fencing for protection against theft.

Female Empowerment

- Guinea-Bissau's illiteracy rate hovers around 45%, and the rate is even higher in rural areas, where it affects mainly women. The adoption of solar energy in youth centres and schools helped women — many of whom had no opportunity to study — to learn how to read and write during the evenings. When village associations were constituted, priority was given to the participation of women.

Sustainable Development

- The adoption of solar energy for street lighting, common access areas and houses contributed to human development through environmentally sustainable processes, enabling communities to engage in night-time activities and increasing village security.

CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

- This project benefited from the lessons learned during previous IBSA 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.



" Villagers by a newly acquired solar-powered street light



" Functional literacy course



" Preparations to install a street light



" Solar energy has enabled learning activities in the evening

18 HAITI

Collection of Solid Waste as a Tool to Reduce Violence

OVERVIEW

This project organized and mobilized a community with a history of violence and gang clashes around the labour-intensive process of its waste collection and recycling. It developed a culture of waste disposal and collection, thereby providing livelihood opportunities, reducing the incidence of disease, preventing flood risk from garbage-clogged canals, and reducing environmental impacts (particularly by introducing cooking briquettes from recycled paper products). This collaborative community work built local capacity and aided pacification efforts.

RESULTS (INTENDED OUTCOMES)

- Improved the quality of life and working conditions in Carrefour Feuilles through the establishment of a waste-management system.
- Contributed to the pacification of a security red-zone area and the reduction of its gang violence.
- Improved livelihoods through the creation of sustainable income-generation opportunities for 400 heads of household.
- Enhanced sanitation, sanitation awareness and sanitation infrastructure.
- Reduced and mitigated environmental impact through the recycling of 30% of the community's waste.

SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Pacification and Reduction of Urban Violence

- Thanks to pacification initiatives, including this project, Carrefour Feuilles was reclassified in 2009 from a security red zone to a yellow zone.

Livelihoods

- The project offered decent employment to 400 heads of household.

Sanitation

- 70% of the neighbourhood's waste was regularly collected and removed, thereby reducing the incidence of diseases transmitted by waste, insects and rodents.

Environmental Impact Reduction

- 30% of the community's waste was recycled. Cooking briquettes made out of recycled paper products provided an alternative to charcoal as a source of energy.

Building Local Capacity and Enhancing Democratic Governance

- The project organized the community and furthered collaborative work through waste-management activities, thereby building capacity and improving its governance.



PARTNERS

Municipality of Port-au-Prince
 Ministry of Public Works
 Ministry of the Environment
 CASCAF (Community Association)
 UNDP Haiti



APPROVED BUDGET

US\$2,843,429

Duration:

Phase I: February 2006
 to April 2007
 Phase II: May 2007
 to December 2011

“Urban aesthetics and cleanliness are a side effect of this project; its main objectives are employment generation, sanitation and good governance. Its impact is a lot greater than its official title.”

Mr. Jean-Yves Jason, Mayor of Port-au-Prince, 2007



IBSA FUND

B COMPLETED PROJECTS

Sanitary Awareness and Education

- Workshops were held in schools, churches and associations.

Improvement of Urban Infrastructure

- 50 waste-collection points were established as well as collection routes for waste removal.

Gender Empowerment

- 57% of project workers were female. Two females were on the project's community board.

Resilience

- This 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 ENCOUNTERED

- Expansion activities planned as a response to the earthquake faced many challenges, did not prove to be feasible and hence were not undertaken.



Workers at the briquette manufacturing plant



Workers at the waste triage centre



Sorting waste into bins for paper ...



... metal, glass and organic matter

19 LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Support to Integrated Irrigated Agriculture in Two Districts in Bolikhamxay

OVERVIEW

The project improved the overall livelihoods and food security of local communities in the two poorest districts of Bolikhamxay Province by supporting the development of irrigated agriculture and the community-based management of watershed resources such as forests and fisheries. It benefited over 7,700 farmers, expanding rice cultivation from 150 hectares to 500 hectares in the dry season. It accomplished that by repairing 3 small irrigation schemes. It also set up water, watershed, fishery and village forest management and user groups within the communities, which served to promote more sustainable management of watershed resources by partner communities.

Furthermore, the project improved shifting cultivation practices and promoted village forest management and diversification, guaranteeing economic and ecological sustainability for farmers even in a climate-change scenario.

RESULTS (INTENDED OUTCOMES)

- Increased and diversified incomes of rural households in two districts through enhanced irrigated agriculture and fisheries activities.
- A watershed management plan developed and implemented.
- Ensured water-supply availability in both seasons for irrigation of the area under cultivation.
- Co-management of irrigation projects by government authorities and the water users associations, with women's participation.
- Improved fisheries in Nam Phou reservoir through the establishment of their co-management.

SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Three irrigation infrastructure works completed in Nam Ser, Nam Yang and Nam Phou, providing water to an agriculture extension area of 630 hectares.
- Watershed Management Plans developed with community participation at the district and provincial levels and made publicly available.
- Over 300 farmers trained in watershed management; rice-seed preparation, selection, storage and transportation; dry-season vegetable extension; after-harvest conservation; and techniques for growing nine selected cash crops.
- Introduction of cash crops piloted across 7.4 hectares by 40 households in 4 villages.
- Water user groups created and their activities supported, optimizing water management and improving agricultural practices.



PARTNERS

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



APPROVED BUDGET

US\$1,323,000

Duration: January 2012 to September 2015

"Besides providing a reliable irrigation system that enables a second crop throughout the year, IBSA is enhancing food security, forest and water resources conservation and diversification. Farmers are cooperating and working side by side with implementers, guaranteeing ownership and fairness after the project conclusion."

Dr. Souvanny Xaysana, Vice Governor of Bolikhamxay Province, 2013



- A fisheries co-management committee established in Nam Phou, and several workshops held, including on policies, practices and the country's new fishery regulations.
- Farmers' capacity for sustainable fisheries management enhanced through a study tour.

CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

- Improvement of irrigation infrastructure took longer than expected owing to heavy rain in late 2014 and the thick layer of hard rock found in the Nam Phou subproject site, causing delays in other technical activities.
- Current gold mining concessions and uncontrolled timber logging practices in and around the Nam Phou watershed area were key constraints and risks for the implementation of the Watershed and Forest Management Plan, undermining sustainability, ownership and adequate natural-resource management awareness.

LINK TO NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

The Government's Agriculture Sector Strategy focuses on achieving self-sufficiency in food production, promoting crop diversification and expanding irrigation development. This project responded directly to those objectives by supporting the people in the project area, the majority of whom rely on agriculture for both food and income, to enhance their rice cultivation and expand their agricultural activities through the repaired irrigation infrastructure.



20 SIERRA LEONE

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

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.

Through South-South cooperation knowledge-sharing activities, the capacity of the Office of the President and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation was enhanced in order to support the further betterment of leadership to advance human development and poverty reduction.

RESULTS (INTENDED OUTCOMES)

- Strengthened ministers and senior government officials' capacity for strategic and modern management and decision-making.
- Enhanced the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' institutional and functional capacity through the establishment of a planning and policy unit, an in-house training unit, and an information and telecommunications platform.
- Enhanced the results-based management platform, strengthened a system of performance monitoring and trained public officers in their use.
- Enhanced the Cabinet Secretariat's technical and advisory functions.

SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Capacity Development

- Designed and rolled out learning, knowledge, networking and retooling initiatives:
 - Mounting of a reform initiative for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with a specific focus on revamping its Policy, Planning and Research Unit;
 - Establishment of institutional "surge" capacity support to the Cabinet secretariat;
 - Design and roll-out of competency and skills development on results-based management for technical staff of ministries, departments and agencies; and
 - Design and roll-out of training in performance contracting in the public sector starting in seven pilot ministries.

Technical Exchanges

- A joint commission of cooperation between the Government of Sierra Leone and the Government of Kenya was established. Its work was complemented by South-South exchanges among senior government officials of those two countries.
- Sierra Leone Presidential Cabinet officials undertook technical missions, meeting their



PARTNERS

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



APPROVED BUDGET

US\$1,000,000

Duration: June 2011 to May 2013

"The project enabled significant learning, knowledge networking and experience-sharing within the South-South framework, including exchanges between Sierra Leone and Kenya on performance contracting; a study tour by the Cabinet Secretary to Ghana to share experiences on good practices to support the Cabinet business processes; and technical input by the Nigeria Foreign Service Academy to Sierra Leone's reform efforts."

Mr. George Pessima, Sierra Leone Chief of Staff at the Office of the President, chairing the project's Steering Committee, 2013



IBSA FUND

B COMPLETED PROJECTS

counterparts in the Governments of Ghana and India. Those study tours enabled learning from partner countries and enhanced capacity to deliver public services.

Experience-sharing exercises took place among Sierra Leone ambassadors and between them and the Nigerian Foreign Service Academy.

Knowledge Products

- A roster of experts was built through the WIDE platform for effective sourcing and management of technical expertise.

Equipment

- Information-technology equipment was provided to the Government of Sierra Leone Ministry of Foreign Affairs and to the Policy, Planning and Research Unit.

CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

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



Technical-exchange mission on public administration to Ghana



Presidential Cabinet-level mission to Accra



Presidential Cabinets of Sierra Leone and Ghana share practical experiences



Discussions on civil service policies and administrative tools

21 STATE OF PALESTINE

Supporting Programme Opportunities in Recreational and Team Sports

OVERVIEW

This project built and equipped a 1,000-square metre 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.

RESULTS (INTENDED OUTCOMES)

- Increased access for youth in the State of Palestine to sporting activities that encourage team-building, positive role models and the development of leadership skills.
- Established youth sports leagues, with the participation of over 1,000 boys and girls in various sports. The leagues supported volunteer coaching of teams by families.
- Enhanced participation in sports by the construction of a sports facility.

SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Infrastructure Development

- The sports facility was completed. Since June 2013, over 23 organizations and over 6,600 persons have used it.

Leadership Development

- Youth sports leagues (ages 5 to 17) were launched and members are playing soccer, basketball and volleyball; swimming; and participating in track and field events, with family involvement through volunteer coaching. This is promoting team and skill development, enhancing leadership qualities, promoting volunteerism and acting as a catalyst for social unity.

CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

- Ownership/sale issues for the land where the centre was built were addressed.
- Proposals to enlarge the scale of the sports centre that were presented after all approvals had been obtained were withdrawn.
- Soil conditions at the building site caused delays and price increases but a slight increase in budget was approved and construction was completed.



PARTNERS

Palestinian National Authority
Ministry of Youth
Sharek (NGO)
UNDP/PAPP



APPROVED BUDGET

US\$1,065,000

Duration: October 2008 to September 2011



Sports facility displaying various partners' flags



Launching of Palestinian youth sports leagues



22 STATE OF PALESTINE

Rehabilitation of the Cultural and Hospital Centre



PARTNERS

Palestinian National Authority
Palestinian Red Crescent Society
UNDP/PAPP



APPROVED BUDGET

US\$1,000,000

Duration: January 2012 to
March 2013

"I convey the President's appreciation for the support provided by the three IBSA countries to the Palestinian people."

H.E. Mr. Hussein Al Araj,
Palestinian Authority, Chief
of Staff at the Office of the
President, 2011

OVERVIEW

This project rebuilt the Cultural and Hospital Centre for the Palestinian Red Crescent Society (PRCS) in the Gaza Strip. Seeking to support the provision of health-care services to the community in Gaza, the initiative refurbished the nine-storey building, which was in a highly deteriorated state following damage suffered during armed confrontations, and rendered it operational once again. The rehabilitated hospital includes patient recovery rooms, administrative offices, a cafeteria and rooms for psychosocial support activities.

RESULTS (INTENDED OUTCOMES)

- Improved access for the population of Gaza to health-care services, including urgent care, surgery and psychosocial treatment.
- Reduced the lack of adequate infrastructure to provide health care.

SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- The work was completed and the building was handed over to the PRCS on 25 April 2013.
- Entry of the necessary construction materials into the Gaza Strip was once an important challenge and therefore constitutes a notable accomplishment.
- The planned operation theatre was not completed owing to budget limitations.



" Newly established pharmacy on the fifth floor



" Refurbished offices of the financial management department

23 VIET NAM

Establishment of a Rice Seed Production Hub in Hoa Tien

OVERVIEW

This project established a hub for the production of rice seeds that are improved and appropriate for the local conditions in Hoa Tien commune, Hoa Vang District of Da Nang City. That hub enhanced agricultural yields of local farmers, developing their livelihoods and reducing poverty and hunger among communities in the area. This initiative strengthened rice cultivation by improving farmers' knowledge and production capacity in the fields and by enhancing the post-harvest processing methods and activities of the community. Those heightened farming and agro-processing techniques resulted in higher-quality rice and value-added products for both consumption and sales. In addition, the project established a seed quality-control and certification system for the city and improved farmers' marketing tools and sales channels.

RESULTS (INTENDED OUTCOMES)

- 4,000 households directly benefiting from enhanced livelihoods.
- Strengthened rice-seed production, storage and quality conservation in Hoa Tien.
- A rice-seed quality-control and certification system established.
- A "Seed of Hoa Tien" brand developed and marketed.
- Farmers' livelihoods enhanced through capacity-building in farming, processing and trade.

SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Increased Agricultural Productivity and Quality

- 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 by US\$73,100 per hectare.
- 12 new rice-seed varieties were tested and two successful varieties were identified.
- A marketing strategy for the new seed varieties was developed with the support of the public and private sectors.

Improved Farming Practices

- 249 households were trained in seed production, irrigation, fertilization, integrated pest management, and impurity elimination and monitoring.
- 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.
- Organic fertilizers were introduced and substituted for chemical fertilizers, thereby improving the environmental quality of Hoa Tien communes.



PARTNERS

Da Nang People's Committee
 Department of Agriculture
 and Rural Development of
 Viet Nam
 Food and Agriculture
 Organization of the United
 Nations, Viet Nam



APPROVED BUDGET

US\$529,537

Duration: January 2012 to
 December 2014



IBSA FUND

B COMPLETED PROJECTS

Infrastructure and Equipment

- A seed-testing laboratory, based in the local Fisheries Agriculture Forestry Extension Centre, was renovated and equipped with new facilities. The lab plays an important part in the certification of seed.
- Seed driers were procured and handed over to the cooperatives.
- Seed warehouses for seed preservation were built.

Capacity-building for Field Inspection and Laboratory Operation

- Field inspection capacities of extension staff and officials of the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development in Danang improved through two hands-on training courses and fieldwork.
- Good practices and lessons learned were documented and shared.

CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

- 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 limited for marketing strategy and trademark development.

LINK TO NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

The project followed the Government of Viet Nam Socio Economic Development Plan for 2011-2015, under the Social Economic Development Strategy for 2011-2020. It helped to implement that strategy for three key issues pointed out in Communist Party Central Executive Committee Resolution No. 26-NQ/TW and Government Resolution No. 24/2010/NQ CP: agriculture, rural areas and farmers. In particular, it advanced the Prime Minister-approved scheme for restructuring the agricultural sector towards agricultural value addition, linking the crop-production subsector to larger-scale production, preservation, processing and consumption while boosting the application of advanced science and technology in productivity and quality improvements.



Handover of grain cleaner to Rice Cooperative



Visit to the IBSA project demonstration site in Hoa Tien

C

MANAGEMENT
EFFECTIVENESS





IBSA FUND

24 GLOBAL Quality Assurance Project

STRENGTHENING THE IBSA FUND PORTFOLIO:

- Project design;
- Monitoring;
- Evaluation;
- Communications;
- Risk management.



PARTNERS

UNOSSC
IBSA Fund Project Teams



APPROVED BUDGET

Guinea-Bissau: **US\$298,540**
Lao People's Democratic Republic: **US\$200,241**
State of Palestine: **US\$32,100**
Timor-Leste: **US\$33,057**
Global: **US\$134,836**

OVERVIEW

This project supports the development of the IBSA Fund, in particular formulation, feasibility assessment, management, monitoring, evaluation, communications, and ad hoc and cross-portfolio activities. Initiatives are individually approved by the IBSA Fund Board of Directors, as the need arises, in support of IBSA Fund partners and project activities.

RESULTS (INTENDED OUTCOMES)

- Support to partners on the ground in their formulation of effective IBSA projects to alleviate poverty and hunger.
- Oversight of the IBSA Fund portfolio, including project evaluations, audits, additional monitoring and cross-portfolio analysis.
- Establishment of quality standards for the Fund and support to quality enhancements at the project level.
- Promotion of South-South knowledge transfer through technical exchanges or ad hoc activities.
- Awareness-building and communication of the IBSA Fund mission and project portfolio.

SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Project Formulation

- Supported the formulation of the IBSA project in Saint Lucia "Poverty Reduction through Livestock Development" through a Fund Manager-led multi-stakeholder formulation mission and workshop.
- Facilitated the design of the IBSA project in the Lao People's Democratic Republic "Support to Integrated Irrigated Agriculture in Two Districts in Bolikhamxay", including the undertaking of a comprehensive feasibility study comprising geo-technical, topographic, hydraulic and technical feasibility assessments as well as economic viability and environmental impact studies.
- Enabled the formulation of two IBSA projects in Guinea-Bissau: "Support for Lowland Rehabilitation and Agricultural and Livestock Processing" and "Rural Electrification through Solar Energy Systems".
- Supported the formulation of the IBSA project in the State of Palestine "Rehabilitation of the Cultural and Hospital Centre", including preparation of the detailed design work and bill of quantities.

Monitoring and Oversight

- Supported cross-portfolio or project-specific additional monitoring, oversight, reporting, evaluations and audits.



- Assigned a United Nations Volunteer to support IBSA activities in Guinea-Bissau, in particular the implementation of agricultural development, literacy and solar energy initiatives.

Knowledge-sharing

- Three Timor-Leste officials participated in a technical exchange mission with Indian NGOs active in waste management issues to learn about their practices and methods.
- Discussion papers were produced by the IBSA Fund secretariat, which also engaged with researchers, academia and think tanks to disseminate and enhance the impact of the IBSA Fund learning and policies.

Awareness-building

- Advanced the IBSA Fund vision for poverty and hunger alleviation worldwide by communicating the accomplishments of its project portfolio through exhibitions in global forums, publications, annual reports, photobooks, videos and panel discussions or events promoting the IBSA Fund, its values and activities.
- Contributed to high-level endorsements of the fund and its accomplishments from the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Ban Ki-moon; the UNDG Chair/UNDP Administrator, Ms. Helen Clark; the President of the sixty-ninth session of the United Nations General Assembly, H.E. Mr. Sam Kutesa; and numerous Ambassadors to the United Nations from IBSA and IBSA Fund partner countries.
- Hosted high-level events on the IBSA Fund at United Nations New York Headquarters (annually); the Global South-South Development Expo (annually) in Washington, D.C., Geneva, Rome, Vienna and Nairobi; the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation in Nairobi; the Fourth IBSA Summit of Heads of State and Government in Brasilia; the United Nations Pavilion of the Shanghai World Expo 2010; the United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries in Istanbul; the sixty-ninth session of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) in Bangkok; the commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of the Asia-Africa Conference in Jakarta; and several other high-level conferences in cities across the world.



Supported the formulation of the project in Saint Lucia



Contributed to monitoring and reporting on project activities

