



IBSA Fund

Annual Report 2020

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



DECADE OF >>> ACTION

CREDITS

This publication was produced under the overall guidance of the IBSA Fund Board of Directors. A special thank you is extended to H.E. Mr. Ronaldo Costa Filho, Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations; H.E. Mr. T. S. Tirumurti, Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations; H.E. Ms. Mathu Joyini, Permanent Representative of the Republic of South Africa to the United Nations; H.E. Mr. João Genésio de Almeida Filho, Deputy Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations; H.E. Mr. K. Nagaraj Naidu, Deputy Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations; H.E. Mr. Xolisa Mfundiso Mabhongo, Deputy Permanent Representative of the Republic of South Africa to the United Nations; and Mr. Adel Abdellatif, UNOSSC Director, a.i. Thank you also goes to the implementing partners for their inputs.

Ms. Xiaojun Grace Wang, Deputy Director, United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, provided key technical guidance and oversight for this report. The publication also benefited from the guidance and comments of IBSA Fund experts: Ms. Soraya Jacobs, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the Republic of South Africa to the United Nations; Mr. Ronaldo Alexandre do Amaral e Silva, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations; and Mr. Mayank Singh, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations.

Content writing and report management lead

Bhushan Shrestha

Drafting and layout development

Ruta Avulyte and Gentiana Xhavera

Review

Ines Tofalo

Copy editor

Barbara Brewka

Design

Paolo Ciampagna

Cover page photo

Front page: An eighth grader scholarship recipient beneficiary under the IBSA Fund supported project in Zambia. Photo by UN Women

Back page: Participant accessing E-learning for health module, Vietnam. Photo by WHO

Project photography

UNOSSC and IBSA Fund project partners

About this report

This report is produced as part of the commitment by UNOSSC to continuously enhance the transparency, efficiency and accountability of the funds that it manages. It contributes to efforts of the United Nations system to strengthen the quality of system-wide reporting on funding and performance and enhances programming for results.

This report presents the accomplishments of the IBSA Fund in 2020 and summarizes achievements in earlier years.

For more information on the Fund and an electronic copy of the present report, please visit: <http://ibsa2020.unsouthsouth.org>

Disclaimer

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

Contents

Foreword	4
The India, Brazil and South Africa Facility for Poverty and Hunger Alleviation (IBSA Fund).....	6
IBSA Fund Board of Directors.....	6
Fund Manager: United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation	7
IBSA Fund Result Highlights, 2020	8

1	BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF). Increased Access to Water, Improved Livestock Production and Post-drought Food Security	13
2	CAMBODIA. Poverty Reduction among Youth: Development of Youth Volunteers' Skill Sets for Increased Employability.....	14
3	COMOROS. Enhancing Agricultural Capacity	15
4	FIJI. Empowering Rural Women: Scaling Up the Rocket-stove Project.....	16
5	KIRIBATI. Enhancing Inclusive Sustainable Economic Development through Coconut-sector Development	17
6	MALAWI AND ZAMBIA. Eliminating Child Marriages in Malawi and Zambia and Offering Scholarships to Child-marriage Survivors: Pilot Project	18
7	SIERRA LEONE. Digital Financial Services	20
8	ZAMBIA. Leveraging Zambia's Agro-industry Potential in Rural Areas through Enhanced Soya Bean Production and Processing	21
9	BURUNDI. Strengthening Infrastructure and Capacity to Combat HIV/AIDS.....	23
10	CABO VERDE. Delivering Safe Drinking Water	23
11	CABO VERDE. Refurbishment of Health-care Infrastructure (Small Grant Project).....	24
12	CAMBODIA. Empowering Children and Adolescents with Special Needs and Their Families....	24
13	GRENADA. National Health Insurance Scheme Support Project.....	25
14-15	GUINEA-BISSAU. Development of Agriculture and Small-animal Herding (Project I); Agricultural Development and Services to Rural Communities (Project II)	25
16	GUINEA-BISSAU. Support for Lowland Rehabilitation and for Agricultural and Livestock Processing	26
17	GUINEA-BISSAU. Rural Electrification through Solar-energy Systems.....	26
18	GUYANA. Solid Waste Management Improvement Project	27
19	HAITI. Collection of Solid Waste as a Tool to Reduce Violence (Phases I and II)	27
20	HAITI. Promote the Socioeconomic Integration of Vulnerable Children and Youth	28
21	LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC. Support to Integrated Irrigated Agriculture in Two Districts in Bolikhamxay.....	28
22	SAINT LUCIA. Poverty Reduction through Livestock Development.....	29
23	SIERRA LEONE. Leadership Development and Capacity-building for Human Development and Poverty Reduction	29
24	STATE OF PALESTINE. Supporting Programme Opportunities in Recreational and Team Sports	30
25	STATE OF PALESTINE. Construction and Equipping of a Centre for Persons with Severe Intellectual Disabilities.....	30
26	STATE OF PALESTINE. Rehabilitation of the Cultural and Hospital Centre (Phases I and II).....	31
27	STATE OF PALESTINE. Reconstruction of Atta Habib Medical Centre in Gaza City	31
28	SUDAN. Creation of Job Opportunities for Youth in Sudan through Labour-intensive Work Opportunities	32
29	TIMOR-LESTE. Conservation Agriculture, Permaculture and Sustainable Fisheries Management.....	32
30	VIET NAM. Establishment of a Rice-seed Production Hub in Hoa Tien.....	33
31	VIET NAM. An Innovative e-Learning Approach for Health	33
32	ESWATINI. Addressing Water, Health and Poverty Nexus through WASH initiatives for COVID-19 and Climate Change responses in Eswatini.....	35
33	PALAU. Palau Education Revitalization Project.....	35
34	SENEGAL. Restoration and Monitoring of Degraded Land in the Groundnut Basin of the Saloum Delta in Senegal	35
35	Ten countries through the International Solar Alliance. Scaling Solar Applications for Agricultural Use.....	35

Financial Overview of the IBSA Fund Portfolio.....	37
---	-----------



Ongoing
Projects,
2020



Completed
Projects
2006-2019



Projects
Preparing for
Implementation

Financial
Overview

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



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



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



H.E. Ms. Mathu Joyini,
Permanent Representative of
the Republic of South Africa
to the United Nations

The India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) Dialogue Forum remains a dynamic interregional mechanism in advancing South-South cooperation. We remain committed to strengthening the role of developing countries in the fight against poverty and hunger and in international policy and decision-making processes that place multilateralism at the centre.

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

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

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

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

The IBSA Fund is a remarkable example of partnership between developing countries in exchanging knowledge, skills and technologies and promoting South-South cooperation. Since its inception, a total of 35 development projects have been supported in 31 countries allocating \$39.43 million. As of 2020, a total of 8 projects were ongoing; 23 projects have been completed; and 4 projects are under preparation for implementation. These best practices of what we can achieve together have become instrumental examples, helping developing countries to build and share indigenous solutions in improving the well-being of people, particularly women and children.

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

India, Brazil and South Africa, as the IBSA Member States, would like to renew our commitment to promote South-South cooperation through the IBSA Fund in the final decade towards achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This cooperation is marked by interdependence, with an emphasis on people-centric policies and reforms. We also look forward, in 2021, to jointly following up the implementation of the decisions of 20th High-Level Committee on South-South cooperation, and the BAPA+40 outcome.



H.E. María del Carmen Squeeff,
Permanent Representative of the Argentina to the United Nations and President of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation

South-South cooperation is a manifestation of solidarity among peoples and countries of the Global-South that contributes to national and collective self-reliance and the attainment of all internationally agreed development goals, including the 2030 Agenda. The collective initiative of India, Brazil and South Africa through the IBSA Fund has supported important examples of such cooperation and demonstrated sustainable results in alleviating poverty and hunger reaching the furthest behind first. I would like to congratulate the IBSA Fund and its partners for their exemplary work in advancing the 2030 Agenda through leveraging South-South cooperation.



Mr. António Guterres,
United Nations Secretary-General

South-South cooperation is instrumental in advancing the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The COVID-19 pandemic has created new obstacles to that work, and South-South cooperation will continue to play an essential role during recovery as we strive to address the inequalities and fragilities that the crisis has exacerbated and exposed. The IBSA Fund provides valuable opportunities for countries of the Global South to scale up development success by learning from each other and implementing solutions. The United Nations is strongly committed to working with all partners to advance this vital work at this challenging time.



Mr. Achim Steiner,
UNDP Administrator

South-South and triangular cooperation play an indispensable role in today's development landscape. The IBSA Fund is a strong example of such cooperation – propelling vital human development projects to advance the fight against poverty and hunger. Building upon impressive achievements to date, the United Nations Development Programme will continue to work closely with the IBSA Fund to leverage the immense potential of the Global South to build forward better from COVID-19 pandemic and to advance the 2030 Agenda.



Mr. Adel Abdellatif,
UNOSSC Director, a.i.

The IBSA Fund is a successful model of South-South cooperation that facilitates - through demand-driven approaches - the learning, sharing and implementing development solutions among the countries of the Global South in achieving their development goals to alleviate poverty and hunger. I would like to highlight the generosity of India, Brazil, and South Africa, who have come together through the IBSA Fund mechanism. It has proven to be successful and demonstrates unequivocally the true spirit of South-South solidarity. I would also like to applaud the strong partnerships demonstrated by Member States and United Nations entities in implementing IBSA Fund projects and achieving excellent results leveraging South-South and triangular cooperation. UNOSSC, as fund manager, is proud of these remarkable results that have been achieved. The IBSA Fund is an initiative that UNOSSC will continue to support as a model of South-South partnership towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

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

The IBSA Fund is a remarkable example of cooperation among three developing countries, which pioneered the implementation of South-South cooperation initiatives for the benefit of other Southern countries in partnership with the United Nations system. Its purpose is to identify replicable and scalable projects that can be disseminated to interested developing countries as examples of good practices in the fight against poverty and hunger. The IBSA Fund, which was established in 2004 and became operational in 2006, supports projects on a demand-driven basis through partnerships with local governments, national institutions and implementing partners. The IBSA Fund-

supported projects are concrete expressions of solidarity for the benefit of the most vulnerable and marginalized people with the objectives of promoting food security, addressing HIV/AIDS, extending access to safe drinking water, and promoting quality education and gender equality, all with the aim of contributing to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). A total of 35 development projects have been supported through the IBSA Fund in 31 countries, with \$39.43 million allocated. As of 2020, a total of 8 projects were ongoing; 23 projects had been completed; and 4 projects were under preparation for implementation.

IBSA Fund Board of Directors

The IBSA Fund Board of Directors comprises the Deputy Permanent Representatives of India, Brazil and South Africa to the United Nations in New York. The Board approves proposals and detailed project documents, and continuously provides strategic direction to IBSA projects to ensure their successful implementation through strong

South-South partnerships. The Board of Directors is assisted by technical experts, who closely monitor project progress and the Fund portfolio. The United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation serves as the Fund Manager and secretariat of the Board of Directors.



Fund Manager: United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation

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

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

The engagement of UNOSSC with Member States globally and regionally as well as within the United Nations system facilitates practical expressions of Southern solidarity towards the achievement of internationally agreed

development goals. UNOSSC ensures that its Southern constituencies have timely access to high-quality analytical planning, mapping, programming and reporting on data, trends and opportunities that will advance South-South and triangular cooperation in ways that lead to successful outcomes. It works with a wide range of partners, including global centres of excellence, to intensively explore how building endogenous capacity can be encouraged, how broadening and sharing technological advances within the Global South can be undertaken systematically, and how emerging innovative financing mechanisms can be harnessed through South-South and triangular cooperation.

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

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



Pilot initiative on expanding volunteerism in Siem Reap Province, Cambodia. Photo by UNV Cambodia

IBSA Fund Result Highlights, 2020

BOLIVIA



IMPACT

38

INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES
to have increased
access to clean water

SDGs



CAMBODIA



Over 8,100

YOUNG PEOPLE (58% FEMALE)
from 25 provinces increased
skills in community-based
entrepreneurship development



COMOROS



A pilot farm is set up to benefit
over 1,100
FARMERS
in the commercialization
of agriculture



FIJI



1,530

WOMEN
increased skills as they fabricated
and distributed 1,580 energy-efficient
rocket stoves to communities



SDGs



Established virgin coconut oil
processing plant benefiting
farmers on a remote outer island

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



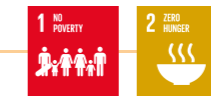
Over 2,000

CHILD-MARRIAGE SURVIVORS
re-enrolled in various schools with
scholarships providing a second
chance for education



Piloting of digital loans (emergency
COVID-19 credit product) reached
15,000 customers

Bank of Sierra Leone released
Know Your-Client (KYC) guidelines
to deepen financial inclusion by
simplifying the procedure for
opening a bank account



858

FARMERS
supported for soya bean production
with technical assistance and
agricultural inputs

IMPACT



KIRIBATI



MALAWI AND ZAMBIA



SIERRA LEONE

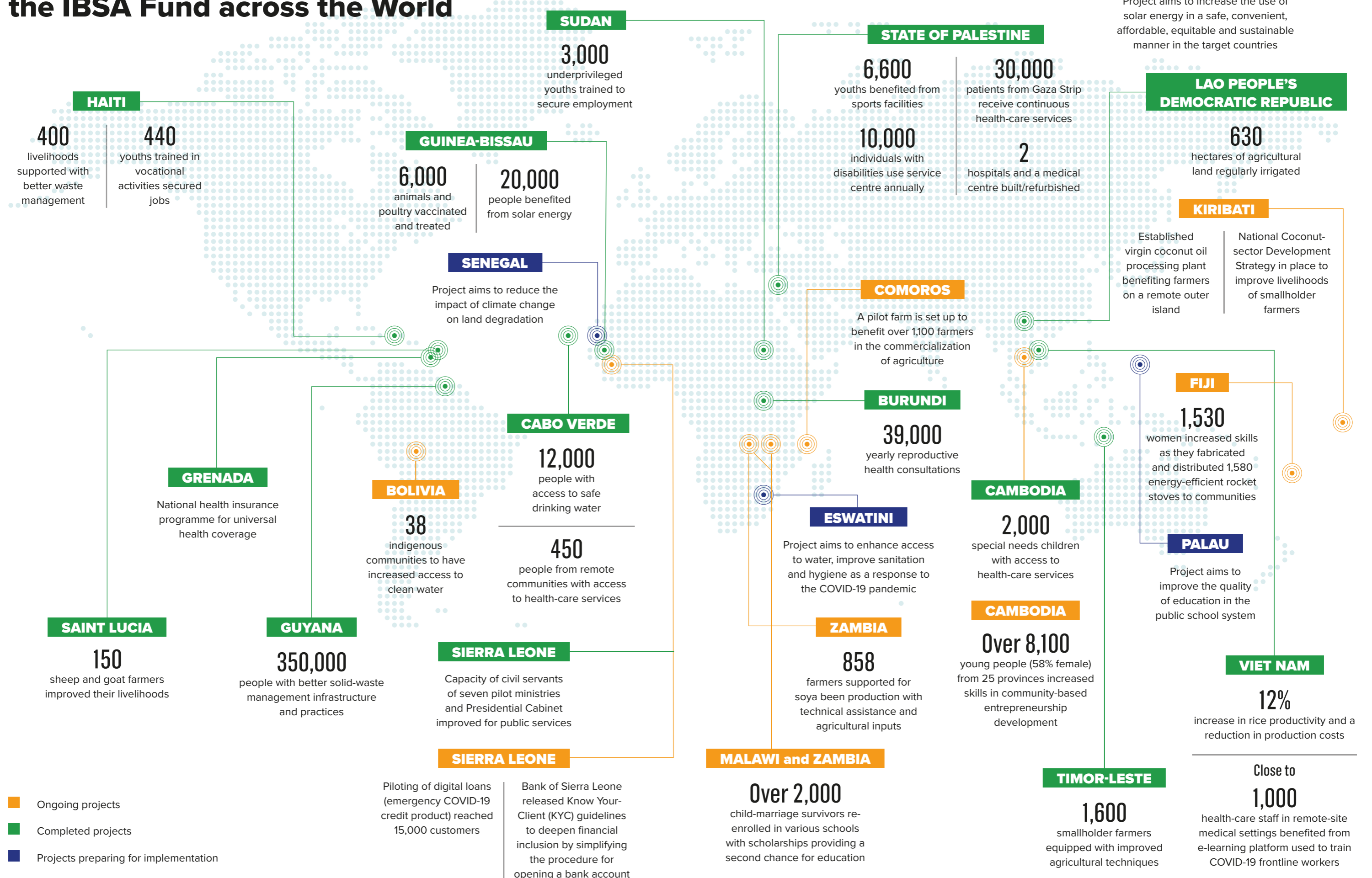


ZAMBIA

17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



Development Impact of the IBSA Fund across the World



- Ongoing projects
- Completed projects
- Projects preparing for implementation



H.E Azali Assoumani, President of the Union of Comoros, visited the IBSA Fund Project site in Moheli. Photo by UNDP Comoros



Results of IBSA Fund Ongoing Projects, 2020



Representatives from IBSA in-country missions, government and UNDP conducted joint monitoring visit in Fiji. Photo by UNOPS

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

“The water well drilling project, funded by IBSA, aims to identify the source of water for agriculture activities to assist Bolivia in sustainable management of livestock. The work is done not only with the cattle-raising farmers but also with the indigenous communities, who inhabit the territories bordering these cattle-raising lands.”

Ms. Luciana Mermet – UNDP Resident Representative Plurinational State of Bolivia

Overview

The project addresses the issue of access to water for the rancher associations and indigenous farming communities to improve their livestock production, livelihoods and food security. Water wells are being drilled for daily use as well as for raising herds of cattle in the urban and rural communities. The project also strengthens the capacities of the rancher associations to increase their resilience against droughts. It engages urban and rural communities, and rural and indigenous peoples as beneficiaries, so that they can jointly address the problem of access to water in 19 municipalities of the Department of Beni.

Key features

Beneficiaries: Rancher associations and indigenous farming communities

Partners: Ministry of Rural Development and Land, Autonomous Departmental Government of Beni, Federation of Ranchers of Beni (FEGABENI), municipalities, indigenous peoples, UNDP Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

Budget:
\$500,000

Duration:
March 2018–August 2021

Mostly contributing to



Results Highlight

- ▶ Eight water wells, with depths between 48 and 118 metres, were drilled in three municipalities of the Department of Beni. Livestock producers and families from 38 indigenous communities to have increased access to clean water for human consumption and hygiene, livestock and agricultural production.

8 WELLS

38 INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES



Lessons learned

Despite enthusiasm and willingness to contribute to the project, the municipalities could not fulfil the commitment to allocate counterpart funds to cover the materials required for the drilling of 38 wells for rural and urban communities. The project would use the remaining resources to cover the required materials and subsidize the cost for the most vulnerable communities/beneficiaries. In the future, a formal agreement will be signed with the municipalities and a follow-up activity will be undertaken to ensure that relevant resources are included in the budget.



Way forward

To meet the project objectives and make the project sustainable, FEGABENI has established the goal of drilling at least two wells per month for each drilling rig for the next three years, which would come close to meeting the originally established project target. This would result in a total of 20 wells dug by the project at a fully subsidized rate for the most vulnerable and indigenous communities by August 2021, and around 75 wells dug by the project partner FEGABENI in parallel or thereafter, at a partly subsidized rate of around 55 per cent of market prices.



Water being used by a farmer from a well installed with IBSA Fund supported project. Photo by UNDP Bolivia

Poverty Reduction among Youth – Development of Youth Volunteers’ Skill Sets for Increased Employability

“Through volunteerism, the UNV-IBSA project provided additional opportunities for Cambodian youth to build skills, exchange expertise and improve employment opportunities. Importantly, it is contributing to closing the gender gap by building the skills of women and girls with less access to formal education.”

Ms. Alexandra Solovieva – Chief, External Relations and Communications Section, UNV

Overview

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

Results Highlight

- ▶ Over 8,100 young people (58% female) from 25 provinces increased skills in community-based entrepreneurship development.
- ▶ The National Guidelines on the Support and Coordination of National Youth Volunteers in Cambodia were finalized and adopted by MoEYS.
- ▶ Public-private partnerships for volunteerism and acquisition of transferable skills were fostered, which resulted in the creation of a total of five partnerships with Voluntary Service Overseas, WEduShare, the International Labour Organization, the Young Entrepreneurs Association of Cambodia and the Cambodian Scouts.
- ▶ Three pilot initiatives on expanding volunteerism are being successfully scaled up from the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport by incorporating them into its national youth volunteering programme called Volunteer for My Community. The Ministry has planned to roll out this programme into six more provinces, with the objective of expanding it into all 25 provinces of the country.

Key features

Beneficiaries: Youth and youth organizations

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

Budget:
\$961,200

Duration:
July 2017-March 2020

Mostly contributing to



Lessons learned

Building on the success of the implementation of the project, MoEYS has already committed, with a budget of \$85,450, to the implementation and expansion of the Volunteer for My Community (VMC) programme from 12 to 18 provinces. UNV and MoEYS are coordinating memorandums of understanding with a variety of stakeholders, including universities, organizations involving volunteers and the private sector to implement a new framework to be piloted with VMC volunteers in 2020 and beyond.

To improve the understanding and recognition of soft skills gained by young people through volunteerism, standard soft-skill training modules and assessment tools will be finalized, which will also ensure a standard quality of soft-skill training across youth volunteerism programmes. To further improve the recognition of volunteerism and soft skills by employers, MoEYS, with UNV support, will continue to develop a framework for the skill recognition and transfer of youth volunteering work.



Way forward

MoEYS officials demonstrated increased understanding and capacity in supporting and managing various youth volunteering programmes. Given the ongoing need for capacity-strengthening opportunities, the project team delivered training and orientation on the topics of project management, volunteer management, resource mobilization, result reporting, monitoring and evaluation to youth-centre staff and other MoEYS officials in the target provinces.

Since the project lacked an overall communications strategy, a more coherent communication policy and outreach materials were created to boost the visibility and awareness of the volunteers’ platform.



Pilot initiative on expanding volunteerism in Siem Reap Province, Cambodia. Photo by UNV Cambodia

Enhancing Agricultural Capacity

“Before becoming involved in this project, it was very hard to plan for my future. Today, thanks to my involvement in the project, I have a steady income, acquired technical knowledge and strengthened the knowledge I had. I even have a diploma! But above all, I regained a sense of pride in farming that I will share with my son.”

Mr. Abdoukarim Hamidi – farmer and trained tractor operator in Mohéli

Overview

This project aims to enhance and improve the production conditions and commercialization of agricultural products on the island of Mohéli. It involves (a) topographic, soil and water surveys; (b) irrigation infrastructure and training; and (c) vegetable production. A pilot farm school has been set up, which serves as a learning centre for demonstrating commercial farming practices to local farmers. Moreover, this project promotes the sharing of South-South knowledge and skills regarding agricultural extension services between the South African Agricultural Research Council and the Government of the Comoros in collaboration with UNDP Comoros. The project is aiming to partner with 1,140 farmers from eight villages on Mohéli, 50% of whom are women and 10% are youths. Soil and water surveys, training and demonstrations also take place on the islands of Ngazidja and Anjouan.

Key features

Beneficiaries: Mohéli island farmers

Partners: South African Agricultural Research Council (ARC); National Research Institute for Agriculture, Fisheries and Environment (INRAPE); UNDP Comoros

Budget:
\$1,800,000

Duration:
July 2017–December 2020

Mostly contributing to



Results Highlight

- ▶ Improved agricultural demonstration practice developed on Mohéli island for dissemination to neighbouring islands. This has been one of the first projects to popularize the use of locally made Neem biopesticide in the Comoros.
- ▶ In-field irrigation system installed, which contributes to the increase of agricultural productivity all year round, with construction of an approx. 30 m weir over the river and the pump station with a 1.2 km main pipeline; a 480 m³ water storage reservoir with 1.5 km of electrification; and over 11 hectares of drip and sprinkler irrigation and other water supply systems.
- ▶ 20 composting units established in Mibani that produce an average of 450 kg of compost per unit.
- ▶ Through South-South cooperation with the Agricultural Research Council (ARC) in capacity-building and technology transfer, the Rural Centre for Economic Development (CRDE) in Mibani is now enabled to participate in the global economy through improved crop production, and access to on-site training and research facilities.
- ▶ Six Comorian experts received training from ARC in South Africa on post-harvest/agro-processing techniques, pests and disease management; and three Comorian experts were trained by the South African Irrigation Institute (SABI) on irrigation systems and design.



Lessons learned

The project faced challenges in motivating farmers to adopt improved organic farming methods. A strong awareness-raising campaign with clear messaging to educate farmers on the usefulness of non-chemical agricultural inputs, the possibility of cultivating crops throughout the year with improved infrastructure and the usefulness of improving soil quality would help to change farmers' behaviour in adopting improved agricultural practices.

Climate change is impacting significantly the agricultural sector across the small island developing States (SIDS) including the Comoros. Quality weather data and forecasts and their timely dissemination to farmers are crucial for agricultural decision-making. Crop calendars need to be updated based on reliable weather information.



Way forward

The project is building capacity through the partnership between the South African Research Council and the Comorian Research Institute. This enables resulting content and expertise to remain in the Comoros after project completion, especially in developing the formal structure for the marketing and control of produce and for food safety control.

The selection of the irrigation systems was a consultative engagement (farmers and CRDE staff) that sought to identify prior knowledge of irrigation systems and willingness to save water. The designed systems are made up of accessible, easy-to-use and easy-to-maintain components.

Capacity-building has been at the centre of ensuring that the project is sustainable. The training of farmers is the vehicle that aims at ensuring the sustainable operation and maintenance of the equipment and infrastructure. However, the support to the farmers is needed for a longer period and CRDE involvement is crucial.



Farmers preparing neem bio pesticide. Photo by UNDP Comoros

Empowering Rural Women – Scaling Up the Rocket-stove Project

“With this rocket stove, it saves up to \$520 on kerosene expenses and \$600 on gas expenses each year per household. The project not only addresses the economic components of what families would be spending and consuming but also promotes climate change and health issues.”

Dr. Jiko Luveni, Former Fiji Minister of Social Welfare, Women and Poverty Alleviation

Overview

A significant percentage of the population of Fiji still relies on wood and fossil fuels to meet their basic domestic energy needs. This places a strain on economies, human well-being and the environment. In Fiji, the practice of open-fire cooking is widespread in rural villages and settlements. It is estimated that, on average, a family needs roughly two tons of fuel wood a year to cook three meals a day. The burning increases greenhouse gas emissions in addition to creating challenges associated with land erosion and deforestation and exposing people to smoke from cooking.

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

Key features

Beneficiaries: Women and girls of Fiji

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

Budget:
\$275,525

Duration:
October 2017–September 2021

Mostly contributing to



Results Highlight

- ▶ 1,530 women trained, who fabricated and distributed 1,580 energy-efficient rocket stoves to the communities, resulting in a reduction of the use of fossil fuels and improved livelihoods.
- ▶ 3,831 woodlot seedlings raised and distributed to community members for replanting.
- ▶ Progress in the construction of a rocket-stove storage and workshop facility.

1,530

fabricated
and
distributed

1,580

WOMEN
TRAINED



ENERGY-EFFICIENT
ROCKET STOVES TO
THE COMMUNITIES



Lessons learned

One of the strengths of this project is a vast and diverse group of partners and stakeholders. Mapping of each role and responsibilities as well as fostering close communication and regular updates is the key to the project’s successful implementation.



Way forward

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



Women learning to construct energy-efficient rocket stoves. Photo by UNOPS

Enhancing Inclusive Sustainable Economic Development through Coconut-sector Development

"I say to the women: 'Do you have a coconut at your house? Do you have a fallen coconut leaf? Well, you can start to make money from that! I will teach you how. Always think of what you have in your own homes. Start from there.'"

Mrs. Tongafiti Cross, Trained educator from Aia Maea Ainen Kiribati (AMAK)/ National Council of Women in Kiribati

Overview

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

This project aims to foster income-generation for smallholder farmers and improve their livelihoods through value-added coconut products while contributing to inclusive, sustainable economic development as envisaged in the national development strategy. The project supports the development of the coconut sector strategy and finalization of the roadmap to engage smallholder coconut farmers along the coconut value chain, with identification of commercially viable value-adding opportunities along the chain.

Results Highlight

- ▶ The island virgin coconut oil (VCO) processing centre on Butaritari Island is completed and operationalized, benefiting farmers through the value addition of their coconuts.
- ▶ The National Coconut Sector Development Strategy, after undergoing a development and refinement process, was approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Kiribati and disseminated.
- ▶ The Coconut Sector Development Subcommittee that will oversee the implementation of the strategy has been established and is operational.
- ▶ As a result of the coordinated efforts towards value-added virgin coconut oil production, more than 60 smallholder farmers are involved in coconut production.

Key features

Beneficiaries: Smallholder coconut farmers

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

Budget:
\$315,000

Duration:
January 2018–December 2020

Mostly contributing to



Lessons learned

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



Way forward

The Coconut Sector Development Subcommittee is established and operational to oversee the implementation of the strategy. Building on an assessment of the pilot VCO production plant, the Government and UNDP will develop a strategy for the sustainability and scaling up of the project.



Farmers produce virgin coconut oil and its by-products in Kiribati. Photo by UNDP

Eliminating Child Marriages in Malawi and Zambia and Offering Scholarships to Child-marriage Survivors – Pilot Project

“That statement saying when you educate a girl you have educated the world is the reason I listed down the names of child marriage survivors in my chiefdom who had dropped out of school to be part of the IBSA programme. I told the teachers in my chiefdom that I needed the girls to continue schooling even if they have fallen pregnant or gotten married.”

Senior Chief Chinakila of the Lungu people, Mpulungu District, Northern Province, Zambia

Overview

The project focuses on contributing to and accelerating the implementation of the Africa and global commitments to ending child marriage as a way of achieving the broader development goals of gender equality, freedom from poverty and a just world. The project helps to reposition young women and girls, who have experienced child marriage, to be at the centre of a social movement while leveraging the transformative power of traditional institutions. Through coordination and capacity-building of Government and civil society, the project strengthens accountability and efficiency in the efforts to eliminate child marriages. It also aims to provide scholarships and support to young women and girls to re-enrol in school after early marriage.

Key features

Beneficiaries: Young women and girls in Malawi and Zambia

Partners: Regional: African Union Commission (AUC); UN-Women Ethiopia. In Malawi: Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs; Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare; Malawi National Partnership to End Child Marriage; UN-Women Malawi; national women's rights organizations; and community and religious leaders. In Zambia: Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Gender; Ministry of Youth, Sport and Child Development; UN-Women Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office; Campaign for Female Education; national women's rights organizations; and community and religious leaders

Budget:

\$1,000,000

Duration:

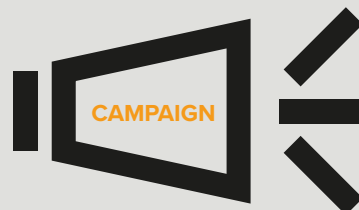
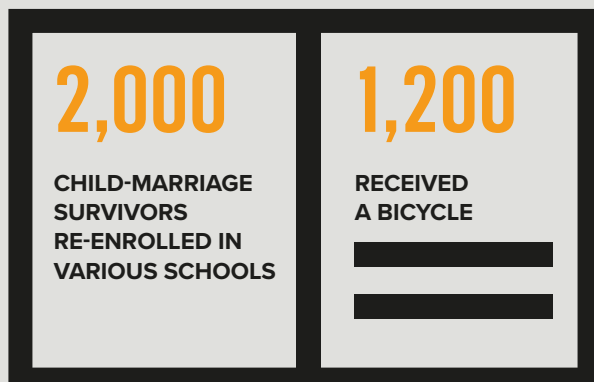
April 2019–December 2020

Mostly contributing to



Results Highlight

- ▶ Over 2,000 child-marriage survivors were re-enrolled in various schools with scholarships providing a second chance for education. Over 1,200 of those child-marriage survivors, who live in areas distant from their schools, received a bicycle for transportation to attend classes.
- ▶ 52 community activities organized to raise awareness of social norms and behaviours towards the education of child-marriage survivors, which reached 1,285 traditional and religious leaders, chiefs, police, health workers and community members in Zambia and Malawi.
- ▶ 395 community-level volunteers, including community members, youths and members of parent-teacher associations, were trained and mobilized to raise awareness and to discourage girls' dropping out of school. A total of 62 young women in 10 communities were identified as mentors and community role models.
- ▶ Life skills clubs, also known as IBSA clubs, were set up in 14 schools in Malawi and in 35 schools in Zambia, benefiting 720 girls in Malawi and 1,223 girls in Zambia and facilitating essential services for child-marriage survivors.



to raise awareness of social norms and behaviours

52

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES ORGANIZED



A child marriage survivor was previously married at age 15 and is now attending school in Zambia. Photo by UN Women

“I now have greater ambitions to complete school, occupy a better social position in society and keep my child healthy. I will be instrumental as an agent of change to end child marriages and pregnancies because [...] I have no doubt over my educational fulfilment and that I will remain focused.”

Ms. Sylvia Chabala, beneficiary of the programme, Malawi



Lessons learned

Regional policy development and implementation processes to support child-marriage survivors require long-term strategic engagement to make an impact at the national and community levels. To strengthen substantive results, future similar projects may need to be designed as multi-year initiatives, with significant resources dedicated to capacity-building of key partners and technical persons when introducing a new project/programme. Community stakeholders are the first responders to child-marriage crises. However, low literacy and high poverty rates have been challenges in the community members. Therefore, their capacity needs to be built continuously improving literacy/education status and livelihood conditions.



Way forward

The project has built capacity at the district and local levels by having a district cadre of trainers of trainers that will continue to train communities in gender equality, children's rights, women empowerment, violence-against women and ending child marriage.

Although activities by the governments in Zambia and Malawi to empower the families of the girls who have just started school to ensure the sustainability of the girls' attendance, the income-generating projects and businesses are not yet viable or self-sustaining. The project serves as a vehicle to monitor progress in the implementation of continental initiatives in African Union member States. The results and learning from the national and community-level initiatives supported by the project will remain instructive for African Union policy-making and monitoring efforts. This linkage needs to be continued.



Child marriage survivor girls were enrolled back to schools and awarded bicycles for transportation to attend school in Malawi. Photo by UN Women

Digital Financial Services

“Leveraging advances in technology, the Bank of Sierra Leone has taken an active and enabling role in facilitating the development of right business models for digital infrastructure at the community level to shift from informal cash-based transactions to digital financial services.”

Mr. Patrick S. Conteh, Governor of the Bank of Sierra Leone

Overview

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

Key features

Beneficiaries: Low-income population, MSMEs

Partners: Ministry of Finance and Economic Development; Bank of Sierra Leone; United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) Sierra Leone

Budget: \$1,000,000 **Duration:** September 2018–June 2021

Mostly contributing to



Results Highlight

- ▶ Piloting of the digital loan (the emergency COVID-19 credit product) continued with increased momentum, reaching 15,000 customers and providing digital financial services to underserved communities.
- ▶ The Bank of Sierra Leone, with the technical support from the IBSA Fund-supported project, released the tiered know-your-client (KYC) guidelines, which will increase and deepen financial inclusion by simplifying the procedure for opening a bank account.
- ▶ The two financial technology solutions are finalized and are being implemented in partnership with the Central Bank of Sierra Leone to support improving transparency in government transactions and access to finance for the rural poor.
- ▶ Technical support has been provided to the Bank of Sierra Leone to operationalize the national financial literacy framework. The development of a new Consumer Protection Framework for Retail Financial Services has been finalized, which emphasizes protection to women, MSMEs and youths while engaging with the financial system.
- ▶ 8 Bank of Sierra Leone staff have been certified as digital-money and consumer-protection practitioners through two online training courses.
- ▶ Public-private dialogue has been supported by facilitating working group meetings between the regulator and the private sector to discuss policy interventions and challenges in the financial sector.



Lessons learned

Financial technologies in Sierra Leone need more technical and capital investments than initially estimated. Many of the solutions were early-stage ideas, and more technical assistance, investment capital and time will be required to take them to market. Therefore, the second edition of the project-supported FinTech Challenge focuses on mature start-ups with proven solutions that can partner with the local players.

The market needs to build networks with other similar markets where financial technologies have demonstrated scalable solutions, hence the real need for South-South cooperation. The tremendous human capital and know-how could be leveraged through South-South cooperation in more-developed markets such as India, Kenya, Malaysia, Nigeria and South Africa, which could partner with local players to create added value and investments beyond the Challenge. The project has prioritized facilitating exchanges of knowledge and technology between Sierra Leone and the other Southern countries.



Way forward

The support to the Bank of Sierra Leone, the regulator of the financial sector and the financial sector at large has laid a solid foundation for the growth of the sector and sustainable development with possible South-South cooperation initiatives. The project will continue enhancing the in-house capacity of the Bank of Sierra Leone to continue the digital financial services and products developed and implemented thanks to the partnership with the IBSA Fund



Digital financial service beneficiaries. Photo by UNCDF Sierra Leone

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

"With the income I got from soya bean sales, I have reserved school fees for my grade-10 son when schools open, paid Cooperative fees to access maize inputs for 2020/2021 farming season and bought a very nice/thick blanket for myself, this being the cold season."

Ms. Lukuta Chikwanda, a widowed farmer from Nyungwe village

Overview

The project aims to contribute to poverty reduction and food security in rural Zambia. It helps the rural farmers to increase their productivity, capacity and income through diversification of the existing cropping system with soya bean cultivation and improvement of the value-chain system. In this project, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), together with the Ministry of Agriculture of Zambia, provides necessary technical support and supervision to Muchinga Agricultural Development Company (MADECO), a start-up, to establish self-sustaining improved soya bean production practices and an improved soya bean value-chain system by supporting farmers to produce soya beans and establishing a soya bean processing plant.

Key features

Beneficiaries: Rural farmers

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

Budget:
\$1,714,680

Duration:
May 2018–July 2021

Mostly contributing to



Results Highlight

- ▶ 858 farmers (40% female) were supported for soya bean farming in the 2020/2021 season compared to 484 farmers in 2019/2020. The farmers received training, technical support, seeds and agricultural inputs.
- ▶ Soya bean production increased significantly, reaching up to 3 tons per hectare in the project-supported areas compared with average production of 1 ton per hectare. In 2019/2020 seasons, project-supported farmers produced and sold 124 metric tons of soya bean, contributing to an increase in their incomes.
- ▶ 91% of farmers participating have accessed the market with project facilitation, thereby contributing to increasing their household incomes and improved livelihood.
- ▶ 16 soya bean demonstration plots were established (1 plot per targeted village) following training of lead farmers.
- ▶ 100 hectares of land were cleared and prepared to establish a soya bean cultivation demonstration farm, and soya bean plantation was completed on 50 hectares of the cleared land.
- ▶ 1,369 farmers have benefited from training in improved soya bean production and productivity practices. In addition, 470 farmers (39% females) have benefited from specialists' field-monitoring activities to identify and address in a timely manner any issue in the soya bean production.



Lessons learned

The project faced a challenge in motivating farmers to cultivate soya beans and adopt improved techniques. Therefore, in the 2019/2020 farming season, the "lead farmer" concept was introduced to encourage and motivate farmers in soya bean production. Lead farmers assist with the project field activities on a voluntary basis with some incentives. The introduction of the "lead farmer" concept has been successful in motivating farmers to cultivate soya beans applying improved agricultural techniques.

Initially, the project supported farmers facing a low level of soya bean production on their land. Following the needs analysis, the project offered multiple supports to the farmers, including increased crop monitoring together with government officials, a soil testing facility to maintain the right pH level, a timely supply of agricultural inputs, and the engagement of traditional leaders in community sensitization. That led to an increase in soya bean production.

A weekly radio programme on a local radio station greatly improved information-sharing with the farmers on the MADECO scheme regarding aspects such as the best agronomic practices leading to better soya bean yields and soya bean marketing.



Way forward

The soya bean processing plant, once fully operational, will provide a ready market for soya bean producers and will provide incentives to the farmers to continue producing the crop in the district. The project-supported farm will establish a centre of excellence where farmers will continue to be trained in good agronomy practices. The project implementing partner MADECO will collaborate with the Government and potential partners to continue providing support to the farmers to motivate and facilitate soya bean production.



A best performing soya beans farmer in her field (left) and receiving a bicycle award (right). Photo by IFAD Zambia



Early childcare check-up, Cambodia. Photo by Caritas Cambodia



Completed Projects, 2006–2019



Training on simple food conversation techniques, Guinea-Bissau. Photo by UNDP Guinea-Bissau

9

BURUNDI

Strengthening Infrastructure and Capacity to Combat HIV/AIDS

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

Key results

- ▶ An estimated 15,000 patients annually benefited from the services of the three-storey health centre that the project built and equipped with information technology and medical equipment.
- ▶ Civil servants and civil society members trained in AIDS prevention and care, stigma and discrimination, the impact of the AIDS epidemic on women, and community-based awareness and approaches for AIDS prevention and care.
- ▶ Four international technical exchanges took place in Bujumbura, Brasilia, Dakar and New Delhi to facilitate learning. 100 hectares of land were cleared and prepared to establish a soya bean cultivation demonstration farm, and soya bean plantation was completed on 50 hectares of the cleared land.
- ▶ 1,369 farmers have benefited from training in improved soya bean production and productivity practices. In addition, 470 farmers (39% females) have benefited from specialists' field-monitoring activities to identify and address in a timely manner any issue in the soya bean production.



Patients receiving health education. Photo by UNFPA Burundi

Key features

Beneficiaries: HIV/AIDS patients

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

Budget:

\$1,145,630

Duration:

January 2010–December 2012

Mostly contributing to



10

CABO VERDE

Delivering Safe Drinking Water

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

Key results

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



Water desalination plant. Photo by UNDP Cabo Verde

Key features

Beneficiaries: Inhabitants of São Nicolau island

Partners: Municipality of Ribeira Brava, UNDP Cabo Verde

Budget:

\$1,712,000

Duration:

March 2009–November 2014

Additional Resources:

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

Mostly contributing to



Water desalination plant. Photo by UNDP Cabo Verde

11

CABO VERDE

Refurbishment of Health-care Infrastructure (Small Grant Project)

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

Key results

- ▶ Access to health care for 450 inhabitants including women, children, pregnant women and elderly people of the remote area of São Nicolau island improved.



Red Cross building after repairs. Photo by UNDP Cabo Verde



Dilapidated health-care centre before refurbishment. Photo by UNDP Cabo Verde

Key features

Beneficiaries: Inhabitants of São Nicolau island

Partners: Municipality of Ribeira Brava, UNDP Cabo Verde

Budget:
\$37,065

Duration:
October–December 2008

Mostly contributing to



12

CAMBODIA

Empowering Children and Adolescents with Special Needs and Their Families

This project supported the construction and equipping of a pavilion at the Chey Chumneas Hospital to provide quality services for children and adolescents with special needs.

Key results

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



Teaching of a child with developmental delays. Photo by Caritas Cambodia

Key features

Beneficiaries: Children and adolescents with special needs

Partners: Ministry of Health, Chey Chumneas Hospital, Caritas Cambodia

Budget:
\$1,069,721

Duration:
January 2010–May 2014

Mostly contributing to



13

GRENADA

National Health Insurance Scheme Support Project

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

Key results

- ▶ NHI Secretariat established, including infrastructure and human resources.
- ▶ Staff capacity developed in NHI administration and operations.
- ▶ Over 600 persons engaged in public education and advocacy forums, increasing knowledge about the programmes and NHI facilities.



Consultation with Allied Health Workers and Pharmacy Council. Photo by UNDP Barbados

Key features

Beneficiaries: Health-care workers and population

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

Budget:
\$742,925

Duration:
July 2017–December 2019

Mostly contributing to



14-15

GUINEA-BISSAU

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

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

Key results

- ▶ Over 500 farmers trained in various aspects of agricultural services: agricultural planning, production, processing and commercialization of products, vegetable seeds, crop protection and production of organic fertilizer. Over 150 small-scale farmers trained in health and animal production and construction of animal shelters.
- ▶ Over 400 hectares of mangrove and Bas-Fonds rice fields rehabilitated, over 6,000 animals and poultry vaccinated and treated.
- ▶ 966 adults, mostly female, learned to read and write to a functional level and learned simple mathematics; 24 teachers trained to conduct literacy courses.
- ▶ 3,000 individuals in 5 villages provided with access to solar energy; 5 technicians trained in India in solar-system installation and maintenance to provide qualified services to partner villages and raise awareness of the use of renewable natural resources. Partner villages organized themselves to receive training and to manage solar energy equipment.



Harvesting rice in the Oio region. Photo by UNDP Guinea-Bissau

Key features

Beneficiaries: Small-scale farmers

Partners: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, UNDP Guinea-Bissau

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

Duration:
Project I: March 2005–September 2007;
Project II: August 2009–September 2011

Mostly contributing to



16

GUINEA-BISSAU

Support for Lowland Rehabilitation and for Agricultural and Livestock Processing

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

Key results

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



Low-lying coastal agriculture land protected by rehabilitating dykes.
Photo by UNDP Guinea-Bissau

Key features

Beneficiaries: Farmers in 24 villages

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

Budget: \$1,550,000
Duration: July 2011–May 2015

Mostly contributing to



17

GUINEA-BISSAU

Rural Electrification through Solar-energy Systems

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

Key results

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



Preparation to install a solar street light.
Photo by UNDP Guinea-Bissau

Key features

Beneficiaries: Communities in 20 villages

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

Budget: \$596,305
Duration: July 2011–May 2015

Mostly contributing to



18

GUYANA

Solid Waste Management Improvement Project

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

Key results

- ▶ 350,000 residents benefited from improved sanitary conditions, drainage and irrigation network: 2 garbage compactor trucks and 2 mini-excavators purchased and used by 15 Neighbourhood Democratic Councils and 3 municipalities.
- ▶ Over 100,000 residents benefited from market construction and improvements: 8 markets and 2 tarmacs rehabilitated and included in waste collection routes. More vendors together with garbage storage and collection points as well as improved sanitary facilities became available.
- ▶ Over 50 primary schools in 9 municipalities benefited from the programme: 2,500 classroom posters, five retractable banners and 91 standing cutout posters placed in schools; 1,968 colour-coded bins distributed to schools to promote waste separation.
- ▶ A National Public Education and Communication Strategy developed by the University of Guyana to raise solid waste management awareness.



Procured garbage truck. Photo by UNDP Guyana

Key features

Beneficiaries: Overall population

Partners: Ministry of Communities, UNDP Guyana

Budget: \$1,093,260
Duration: April 2014–September 2018

Mostly contributing to



19

HAITI

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

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

Key results

- ▶ As part of pacification initiatives, the target community organized in collaborative work, contributing towards the 2009 reclassification of Carrefour Feuilles from a security red zone to a yellow zone. The early recovery efforts after the 2010 7.0 magnitude earthquake contributed as part of a cash-for-work scheme.
- ▶ 400 heads of households (57% female) offered decent employment; 2 females were on the community board of the project.
- ▶ 50 waste-collection points established, 70% of the neighbourhood waste regularly collected and removed, and 30% of the community waste recycled. Cooking briquettes, made of recycled paper products, provided an alternative to charcoal as a source of energy.



Cooking briquettes, made of recycled paper products, being sold. Photo by UNDP Haiti

Key features

Beneficiaries: Targeted communities

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

Budget: \$2,843,429

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

Mostly contributing to



20

HAITI

Promote the Socioeconomic Integration of Vulnerable Children and Youth

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

Key results

- ▶ Over 2,300 youths trained in professional skills or participated in extracurricular activities: 442 youths (34% female) trained in construction, cultural values, environment; 30 youths trained in business development; 360 youths participated in pre-employment, coaching and mentorship training; 1,300 youths coached in football; 300 youths participated in extracurricular activities (dance, music capoeira).
- ▶ 12 teachers trained in child-labour eradication and prevention systems; 4 manuals developed on masonry, carpentry, painting and cultural production and 2 manuals on sanitation and the environment.
- ▶ 90 community leaders (44% female) and 30 police officers trained in detecting child-labour victims, in child-labour monitoring systems, and in methodologies to prevent and eradicate child labour.



Youth trained in construction. Photo by ILO Haiti

Key features

Beneficiaries: Youth of vulnerable neighbourhoods

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

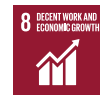
Budget:

\$1,601,657

Duration:

July 2015–September 2017

Mostly contributing to



21

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Support to Integrated Irrigated Agriculture in Two Districts in Bolikhamxay

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

Key results

- ▶ Over 7,700 farmers benefited from different project services. A total of 40 households in 4 villages piloted 7.4 hectares of cash crops. A fisheries co-management committee established; farmers' capacity for sustainable fisheries management enhanced through a study tour.
- ▶ 630-hectare agricultural area provided with water after 3 irrigation infrastructure works completed in Nam Ser, Nam Yang and Nam Phou; total cultivation area increased from 150 to 500 hectares; rice cultivation expanded to the dry season.
- ▶ Over 300 farmers trained in watershed management as well as in rice-seed preparation and selection, dry-season vegetable extension, after-harvest conservation, and techniques for growing nine selected cash crops. Community water-user groups established and watershed management plans developed to improve water management and agriculture practices.



Vienthong farmers at work in their fields. Photo by UNDP Lao People's Democratic Republic

Key features

Beneficiaries: Communities in the two poorest districts

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

Budget:

\$1,323,000

Duration:

January 2012–September 2015

Mostly contributing to



22

SAINT LUCIA

Poverty Reduction through Livestock Development

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

Key results

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



Farmers' training. Photo by FAO Saint Lucia

Key features

Beneficiaries: Livestock farmers

Partners: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Physical Planning, Natural Resources and Cooperatives; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Saint Lucia

Budget:
\$1,291,100

Duration:
June 2015–September 2018

Mostly contributing to



23

SIERRA LEONE

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

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

Key results

- ▶ Civil servants of seven pilot ministries trained, including in result management and performance contracting in the public sector.
- ▶ Institutional "surge" capacity support to the Cabinet Secretariat, and roster of technical experts established.
- ▶ Civil servants of the Presidential Cabinet and the Government increased their knowledge and capacity to deliver public services through South-South cooperation with the Governments of Ghana, India and Kenya.
- ▶ A joint commission of cooperation with the Government of Kenya established. Sierra Leonian Ambassadors' capacity enhanced through cooperation with the Nigerian Foreign Service Academy.



Presidential Cabinets of Sierra Leone and Ghana share practical experiences. Photo by UNDP Sierra Leone

Key features

Beneficiaries: Civil servants

Partners: Office of the President of Sierra Leone, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, UNDP Sierra Leone

Budget:
\$1,000,000

Duration:
June 2011–May 2013

Mostly contributing to



24

STATE OF PALESTINE

Supporting Programme Opportunities in Recreational and Team Sports

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

Key results

- ▶ Over 6,600 persons and 23 organizations have used the 1,000 m² sports facility.
- ▶ Team skills and leadership qualities promoted by establishing sports leagues for youths ages 5 to 17 for soccer, basketball, volleyball and swimming.
- ▶ Volunteerism encouraged through family participation in volunteer coaching; participation in track and field events increased



Inauguration of sports facility. Photo by UNDP/PAPP

Key features

Beneficiaries: Communities, especially youth

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

Budget: \$1,065,000 **Duration:** October 2008–September 2011

Mostly contributing to



25

STATE OF PALESTINE

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

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

Key results

- ▶ Over 10,000 individuals with disabilities benefited from the service centre annually.
- ▶ Centre expanded its capacity for services and area from 1,000 m² to 1,900 m².
- ▶ A specialized NGO enabled to use the centre to provide consultation, physical therapy, protection and rehabilitation programme for adults with disabilities, vocational training for various types of disabilities and rehabilitation services.



Facade of the disability centre during the last stages of construction. Photo by UNDP/PAPP

Key features

Beneficiaries: Individuals with intellectual disabilities

Partners: Palestinian National Authority, Ministry of Social Affairs, UNDP/PAPP

Budget: \$1,250,000 **Duration:** May 2012–January 2016

Mostly contributing to



26

STATE OF PALESTINE

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

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

Key results

- ▶ The open heart and catheterization operation theatre, patient recovery rooms, emergency response rooms, medical intervention rooms for chronic diseases, administrative offices, a cafeteria and rooms for psychosocial support activities rehabilitated, equipped and furnished; 50 to 60 beds added in patients' rooms.
- ▶ Health facility improvements resulted in enhanced crisis management responses to emergencies and chronic diseases affecting the general health of the Palestinian population.
- ▶ The population of the Gaza Strip is enabled to receive better continuous health-care services.



Newly established pharmacy on the fifth floor.
Photo by UNDP/PAPP

Key features

Beneficiaries: Gaza Strip population

Partners: Palestinian National Authority, Palestinian Red Crescent Society, UNDP/PAPP

Budget:
\$1,644,700 (Phase I: \$1,000,000; Phase II: \$644,700)

Duration:
Phase I: January 2012–March 2013;
Phase II: May 2014–December 2016

Mostly contributing to



27

STATE OF PALESTINE

Reconstruction of Atta Habib Medical Centre in Gaza City

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

Key results

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



Newly reconstructed Atta Habib Medical Centre.
Photo by UNDP/PAPP

Key features

Beneficiaries: Gaza Strip population

Partners: Palestinian National Authority, Ministry of Health, UNDP/PAPP

Budget: \$1,000,000 **Duration:** January 2015–July 2017

Mostly contributing to



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

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

Key results

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



594 trainees attended the graduation ceremony.
Photo by UNDP Sudan

Key features

Beneficiaries: Underprivileged youth

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

Budget: \$1,300,000 **Duration:** February 2014–August 2017

Mostly contributing to



Conservation Agriculture, Permaculture and Sustainable Fisheries Management

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

Key results

- ▶ 1,600 smallholder farmers and fisherfolk adopted conservation agriculture, permaculture and sustainable co-fisheries management techniques; 26 to 58% increases in yields from conservation-agriculture demonstration plots.
- ▶ 1,386 farmers, teachers, students, community leaders/work assistants, and Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries NGO extension workers trained in permaculture techniques.
- ▶ 1,132 packages of farm tools and agricultural inputs were procured and delivered to farmer field school participants for the testing, validation, replication and scaling up of conservation agriculture practices; 7 sets of agri-food processing equipment, tools, containers, packaging materials, etc. procured, delivered, installed and operational.
- ▶ 2 national policies incorporated conservation agriculture and sustainable land management issues, and 3 sustainable co-fisheries management plans were adopted by stakeholders.



Demonstration of marine monitoring techniques.
Photo by FAO Timor-Leste

Key features

Beneficiaries: Smallholder farmers and fisherfolk

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

Budget: \$1,428,772 **Duration:** July 2015–June 2018

Mostly contributing to



30

VIET NAM

Establishment of a Rice-seed Production Hub in Hoa Tien

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

Key results

- ▶ Rice productivity at the project site increased to 6.63 tons/ha, representing an increase of 0.78 ton/ha; the cost of production materials was reduced significantly; organic fertilizers introduced and substituted for chemical fertilizers.
- ▶ 249 households trained in seed production, irrigation, fertilization, integrated pest management, and impurity elimination and monitoring.
- ▶ 100 households engaged in the demonstration of new techniques in rice fertilization, plant protection and water saving for 6.2 hectares of paddy land; seed-testing laboratory renovated, 12 new rice-seed varieties tested, and 2 successful varieties identified.
- ▶ A marketing strategy for the new seed varieties developed with the support of the public and private sectors.



Farmers working on a paddy field. Photo by FAO Viet Nam

Key features

Beneficiaries: Hoa Tien community

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

Budget:
\$529,537

Duration:
January 2012–December 2014

Mostly contributing to



31

VIET NAM

An Innovative e-Learning Approach for Health

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

Key results

- ▶ An effective e-learning programme enabled the design, development, delivery and testing of pilot e-learning modules on NCDs in Hai Phong University of Medicine and Pharmacy and in 4 districts in the northern coastal region of Viet Nam.
- ▶ 213 health workers and 660 students trained using the modules to treat NCDs.
- ▶ The e-learning platform, successful in reaching health-care workers in remote medical settings, is now being used to train frontline workers for COVID-19.



E-learning lab. Photo by WHO Viet Nam

Key features

Beneficiaries: Medical students and health professionals

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

Budget:
\$990,000

Duration:
June 2015–December 2018

Mostly contributing to





Projects Preparing for Implementation

The IBSA Fund Board of Directors has approved the following four proposals to receive funding support from the IBSA Fund. The respective Government and partner agencies are preparing full project documents, which, once approved by the Board, will guide implementation of the projects on the ground.

32

ESWATINI

Addressing Water, Health and Poverty Nexus through WASH initiatives for COVID-19 and Climate Change responses in Eswatini

The project aims to enhance access to water, thereby improving sanitation and hygiene as a response to the COVID-19 pandemic and a long-term response to climate change. The expected key results of the project include: (a) solar powered borehole and rainwater-harvesting water supply systems with a filtration system constructed in 3 rural communities, improving access to clean water for 3,000 people; (b) access of 600 rural households to hand washing facilities that have clean water and soap, with the households practising good hygiene; (c) two rain- and storm-water harvesting systems with filtration/treatment systems to public sanitation facilities in two urban centres constructed using innovative permeable concrete technology; and (d) South-South knowledge exchanges and learning on climate change adaptation (CCA) measures and disaster risk reduction (DRR) from Brazil, India and South Africa strengthened.



Key features

Beneficiaries: 3 rural communities, at least 600 households

Partners: National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA), UNDP Eswatini, NGOs

Budget:	Duration:
\$999,350	24 months

33

PALAU

Palau Education Revitalization Project

The project aims to support improving the quality of education in the Palau public school system. The aim of revitalizing education facilities is to provide reliable and safe spaces that foster innovative learning. The project will support constructing/renovating school buildings, a teacher training centre and a learning resource centre, which will benefit school children, teachers and local communities.



Key features

Beneficiaries: School children, teachers, communities

Partners: Ministry of Education, United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)

Budget:	Duration:
\$585,000	20 months

34

SENEGAL

Restoration and Monitoring of Degraded Land in the Groundnut Basin of the Saloum Delta in Senegal

The project aims to contribute towards reducing the impact of climate change on land degradation and improving community resilience and land reclamation practices in the Saloum Delta. The proposed key project interventions include: (a) using drones to monitor and analyse the level of land degradation using digital 3D modelling and generated photogrammetry images; (b) strengthening the system for monitoring adaptation measures, leading to more efficient conservation strategies, restoration and productivity of severely degraded sites; (c) promoting the use of solar energy for land desalination; and (d) supporting the reduction of people's vulnerability by introducing innovative technologies and strengthening community involvement in restoration and productivity techniques.



Key features

Beneficiaries: Rural communities

Partners: Ministry of Environment and Sustainable development, UNESCO; UNDP

Budget:	Duration:
\$1,000,000	24 months

35

Ten countries through the International Solar Alliance: Scaling Solar Applications for Agricultural Use

The project aims to increase the use of solar energy in a safe, convenient, affordable, equitable and sustainable manner in the target countries. It will enable pilot installations of solar water pumps (SWPs) and demonstrate innovative deployment models in 10 countries for scaling up. The key proposed interventions of the project include: (a) feasibility and capacity assessments conducted in 10 identified pilot countries to assess local potential and capacity to effectively deploy SWPs; (b) SWPs installed, using sustainable and innovative deployment models, in each of the pilot countries, reaching a minimum of 150 beneficiaries in each target country; (c) conducive local ecosystem enabled and strengthened for deployment of SWPs and other solar energy applications; and (d) best practices in SWP deployment and project implementation and important lessons learned documented, collated and disseminated.



Key features

Beneficiaries: Rural communities

Partners: Governments of target countries, International Solar Alliance, UNDP India; UNDP in 10 target countries

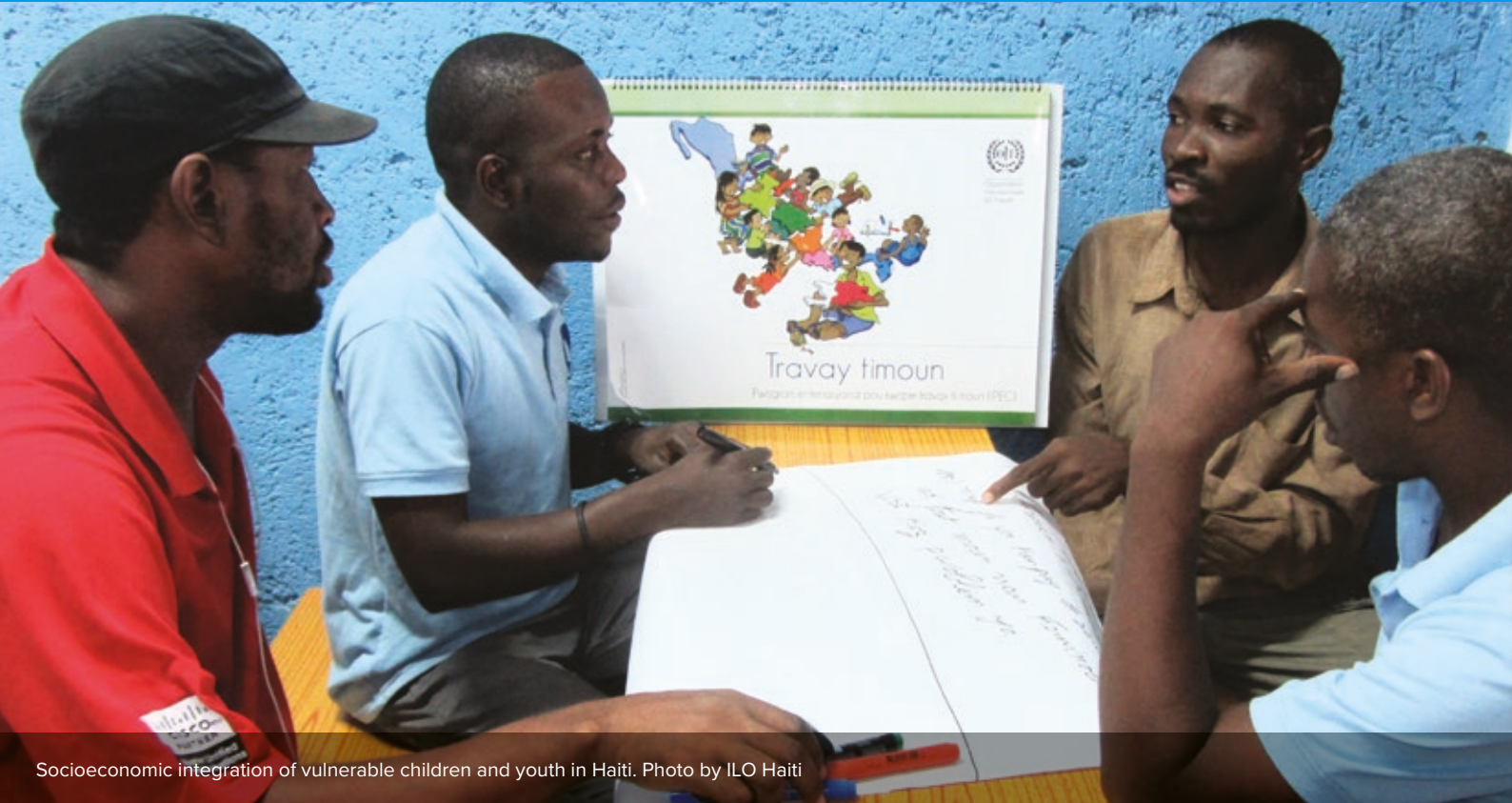
Budget:	Duration:
\$2,000,000	20 months



Pilot initiative on expanding volunteerism in Siem Reap Province, Cambodia. Photo by UNV Cambodia



Financial Overview of the IBSA Fund Portfolio

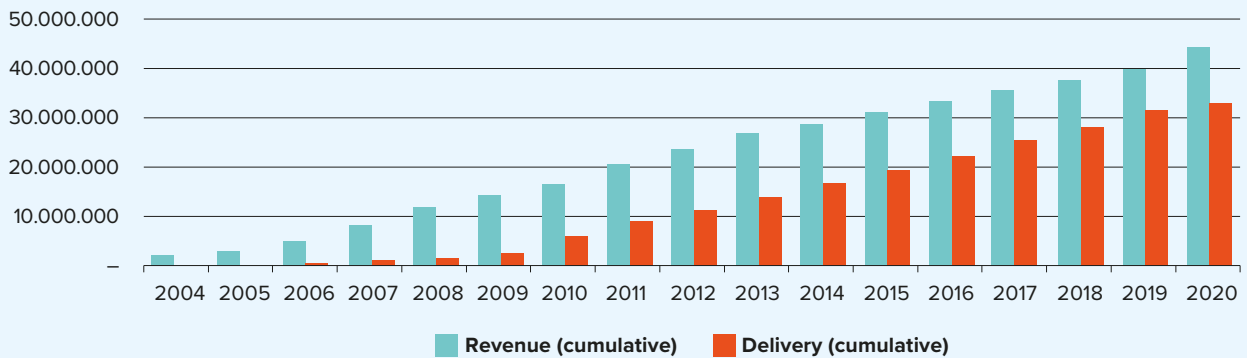


Socioeconomic integration of vulnerable children and youth in Haiti. Photo by ILO Haiti

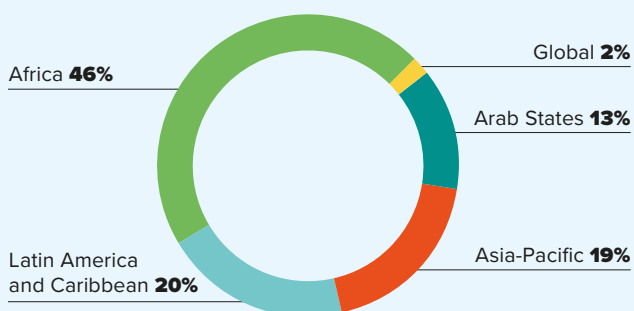
Total revenue and delivery, 2004–2020



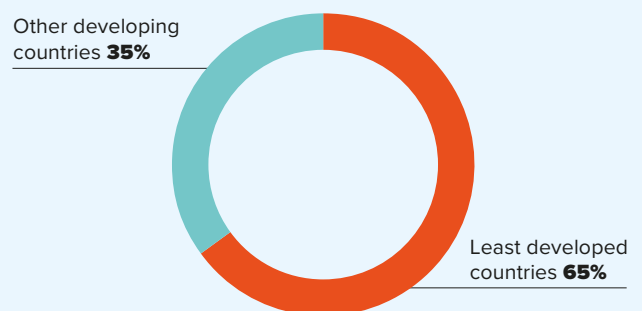
IBSA Fund cumulative revenue and delivery 2004–2020 (in \$)



Budget Allocations, by Region, 2004–2020



Budget Allocations, by Development Classification of the Countries, 2004–2020





IBSA Fund

Annual Report 2020



United Nations Office
for South-South Cooperation
304 E. 45th St., FF-1106
New York, NY 10017, USA

