



IBSA Fund

Annual Report 2024



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



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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. Parvathaneni Harish, Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations; H.E. Mr. Sérgio França Danese, Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations; H.E. Ms. Mathu Joyini, Permanent Representative of the Republic of South Africa to the United Nations; H.E. Mr. Marthinus Christoffel Johannes Van Schalkwyk, Deputy Permanent Representative of the Republic of South Africa to the United Nations; H.E. Mrs. Yojna Patel, Deputy Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations; H.E. Mr. Norberto Moretti, Deputy Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations; and Ms. Dima Al-Khatib, Director of the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC).

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Front Page Photo: A field team reviews soil restoration data with local farmers in the Saloum Delta. Photo: UNESCO

Back Page Photo: IBSA Fund project established solar-powered boreholes and trained women to produce soap in Eswatini – improving hygiene and creating new income streams in the community. Photo: UNDP Eswatini

Photography Credits: UNOSSC and IBSA Fund project partners

About This Report

The present 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 the 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 2024 and summarizes achievements in earlier years. For more information on the Fund and an electronic copy of the present report, please visit <https://unsouthsouth.org/ibsafund/>.

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.

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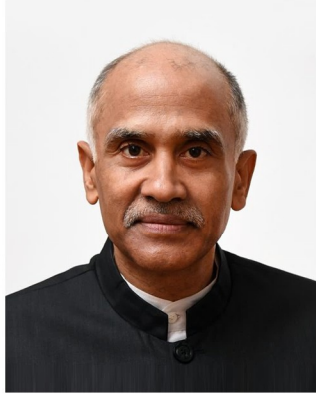
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Joint Foreword by the Permanent Representatives of India, Brazil and South Africa to the United Nations



H.E. Mr. Sérgio França Danese
Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary, Permanent
Representative of Brazil to the
United Nations



H.E. Mr. Parvathaneni Harish
Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary, Permanent
Representative of India to the
United Nations



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

We stand firmly committed to multilateralism and to eradicating poverty and hunger across the world through collective and sustainable global action. Today, we reflect on the vision that established the India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) Dialogue Forum in 2003 as a dynamic interregional platform connecting three major developing countries and firmly positioned as a key force in advancing South-South cooperation. We are pleased to have embodied that vision towards greater collaboration and joint action and continue to call for sustained investments in support of the most vulnerable countries and peoples in the world.

The IBSA Fund, an initiative born of the Dialogue Forum and serving as its operational arm towards sustainable development since 2006, stands as a tangible expression of solidarity among countries of the Global South, grounded in shared histories and experiences and aimed at addressing pressing development challenges. Over its 18 years of activity, this pioneering mechanism has emerged as a prominent voice and advocate for developing countries, promoting equal opportunities for sustainable and inclusive development on the global stage.

Replicable and scalable best practices in combating poverty and hunger have been translated into concrete, demand-driven projects that support partner countries in achieving their national priorities and other internationally agreed development objectives. This demand-led model has empowered partner countries to shape and lead the design and implementation of all initiatives in alignment with their specific needs and priorities.

Since its inception, the IBSA Fund has supported 48 development projects across 39 countries, with total contributions reaching \$54.3 million. As of early 2025, 13 projects were ongoing, 34 had been completed and 3 are in preparation for implementation.

In our determination to forge a more fair, inclusive and sustainable world, the IBSA countries – as three highly diverse democracies of the South – stress our commitment to sustainable development and to an effective multilateral system that helps countries to reduce inequalities and improve access to nutrition and basic services for all.

Messages from Global Leaders



Mr. António Guterres
United Nations Secretary-General



Mr. Achim Steiner
Administrator, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

In a world confronted by multiple crises, South-South cooperation is vital to promoting inclusive growth and strengthening resilience. The IBSA Fund has helped to invest in efforts to do just that – and shown how partnerships among developing countries can improve lives and accelerate progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. The United Nations is honoured to work with the IBSA Fund and all developing countries to advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and leave no one behind.

Since 2006, the IBSA Fund has harnessed South-South and triangular cooperation to advance life-changing projects across 39 countries, with the support of the United Nations system. In 2024 alone, IBSA-funded efforts – in areas including climate adaptation and mitigation, food security, sanitation, education, and youth and women’s empowerment, ranged from boosting climate resilience for 7,000 women farmers in Mali to scaling solar irrigation in 10 countries. This partnership model shows that when nations and communities co-create solutions, they rewrite the narrative of development: where solidarity fuels innovation, and challenges are transformed into new opportunities.



H.E. Ms. Ilana V. Seid

Permanent Representative of Palau to the United Nations
and Chair of AOSIS



Ms. Dima Al-Khatib

Director, United Nations Office for South-South
Cooperation

As global development challenges grow more complex, South-South cooperation continues to demonstrate its value as a catalyst for progress. For small island developing States (SIDS), resilience and innovation are essential to advancing sustainable development and supporting the implementation of the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for SIDS. The IBSA Fund remains a strong example of solidarity and partnership in action, supporting locally led solutions, building institutional capacities and fostering regional cooperation. From climate action and food security to water access and digitalization, its work directly responds to the priorities that matter most on the ground. The Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) commends the IBSA Fund's enduring commitment to development and its robust partnership with SIDS. It is through partnerships such as these that we move closer to a more just, resilient and sustainable future that ensures resilient prosperity for SIDS.

South-South and triangular cooperation remain vital drivers of sustainable development – built on trust, mutual respect and the power of shared experiences. Across the Global South, countries are co-creating solutions to today's complex challenges by drawing on their own innovations and local knowledge. At the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, we are proud to support mechanisms such as the IBSA Fund, which continue to deliver tangible results through inclusive and demand-driven partnerships. These efforts not only strengthen national institutions and accelerate progress on the Sustainable Development Goals but also reaffirm that when developing countries lead together, they create transformative pathways for a more just and resilient future.

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

The IBSA Fund remains a pioneering model of South-South cooperation, uniting three major developing countries – India, Brazil and South Africa – in partnership with the United Nations system to deliver impactful support to fellow countries of the Global South. Since its establishment in 2004 and operationalization in 2006, the Fund has provided a platform for identifying scalable and replicable development solutions that can serve as models of good practice, particularly in the fight against poverty and hunger.

Operating on a fully demand-driven basis, the Fund channels resources through partnerships with local governments, national institutions and implementing entities. Its projects are concrete expressions of solidarity, focusing on improving food security, expanding access to safe drinking water, enhancing educational outcomes and promoting gender equality. Each initiative contributes directly to advancing the Sustainable Development Goals while addressing the needs of the most vulnerable and marginalized populations. To date, the IBSA Fund has partnered with 39 countries to strengthen national capacities and accelerate inclusive, sustainable development. The Fund continues to prioritize poverty eradication and human dignity at the heart of its mission.

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. It is assisted by technical experts, who closely monitor project progress and the Fund portfolio. UNOSSC serves as the fund manager and secretariat of the Board of Directors.



H.E. Mr. Norberto Moretti
Deputy Permanent
Representative of Brazil to the
United Nations



H.E. Mrs. Yojna Patel
Deputy Permanent Representative
of India to the United Nations



**H.E. Mr. Marthinus Christoffel
Johannes Van Schalkwyk**
Deputy Permanent Representative
of the Republic of South Africa to the
United Nations

IBSA Fund Manager and Secretariat: United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation

The United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) was established by the United Nations General Assembly within UNDP in 1974. It is mandated to promote, coordinate and support South-South and triangular cooperation for sustainable development across the United Nations system and at the global level.

UNOSSC provides policy guidance and technical advisory services to Member States and UN entities to help developing countries to leverage shared experiences and opportunities to address pressing development challenges. As the secretariat of the General Assembly High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation, UNOSSC monitors and reports on system-wide progress in implementing key frameworks, including the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, the Nairobi outcome document and the outcome document of the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation (BAPA+40).

UNOSSC strengthens capacities across the UN system – UN entities, regional commissions, and country teams – to promote South-South and triangular cooperation by enhancing coordination, enabling knowledge-sharing and integrating South-South and triangular cooperation into strategies and planning for more effective, demand-driven delivery. As a global knowledge hub, UNOSSC tracks trends, identifies emerging opportunities and promotes innovative approaches to cooperation among developing countries. Its engagement with Member States and UN agencies enables concrete expressions of solidarity that contribute to the achievement of internationally agreed development goals.

UNOSSC supports partners through high-quality analysis, planning, mapping, programming and reporting tools while fostering inclusive partnerships with centres of excellence and technical institutions. These collaborations aim to strengthen endogenous capacities, promote the exchange of appropriate technologies and explore innovative financing mechanisms through South-South and triangular cooperation.

UNOSSC serves as fund manager and secretariat of the IBSA Fund, supporting its Board of Directors in defining the strategic direction and programme portfolio of the Fund. The UNOSSC Trust Fund Management Team works closely with IBSA partners and experts to ensure effective monitoring, quality assurance and knowledge management across the Fund initiatives.

In addition, UNOSSC manages and supports the steering committees of South-South and triangular cooperation trust funds, including the Pérez-Guerrero Trust Fund (PGTF), the United Nations Fund for South-South Cooperation (UNFSSC) including its Triangular Cooperation Window, and the India-UN Development Partnership Fund (India-UN Fund), implemented in collaboration with the wider United Nations system.



WFP staff meet with smallholder farmers in the Republic of Congo to discuss local market access and school feeding initiatives. Through South-South cooperation, including lessons from Brazil, the project empowers farmers – especially women – to supply nutritious food to schools, strengthening both livelihoods and education. Photo credits: WFP Congo

Implementing UN Agencies

The IBSA Fund leverages the technical expertise of the United Nations System through its specialized entities, global knowledge networks and its country presence across developing countries. The following 14 United Nations Entities have partnered to implement IBSA projects in their areas of comparative advantage:



Financial Overview of the IBSA Fund Portfolio, 2024



48

Projects



39

Countries



\$52.6M

Allocations

\$54.3M

Revenue

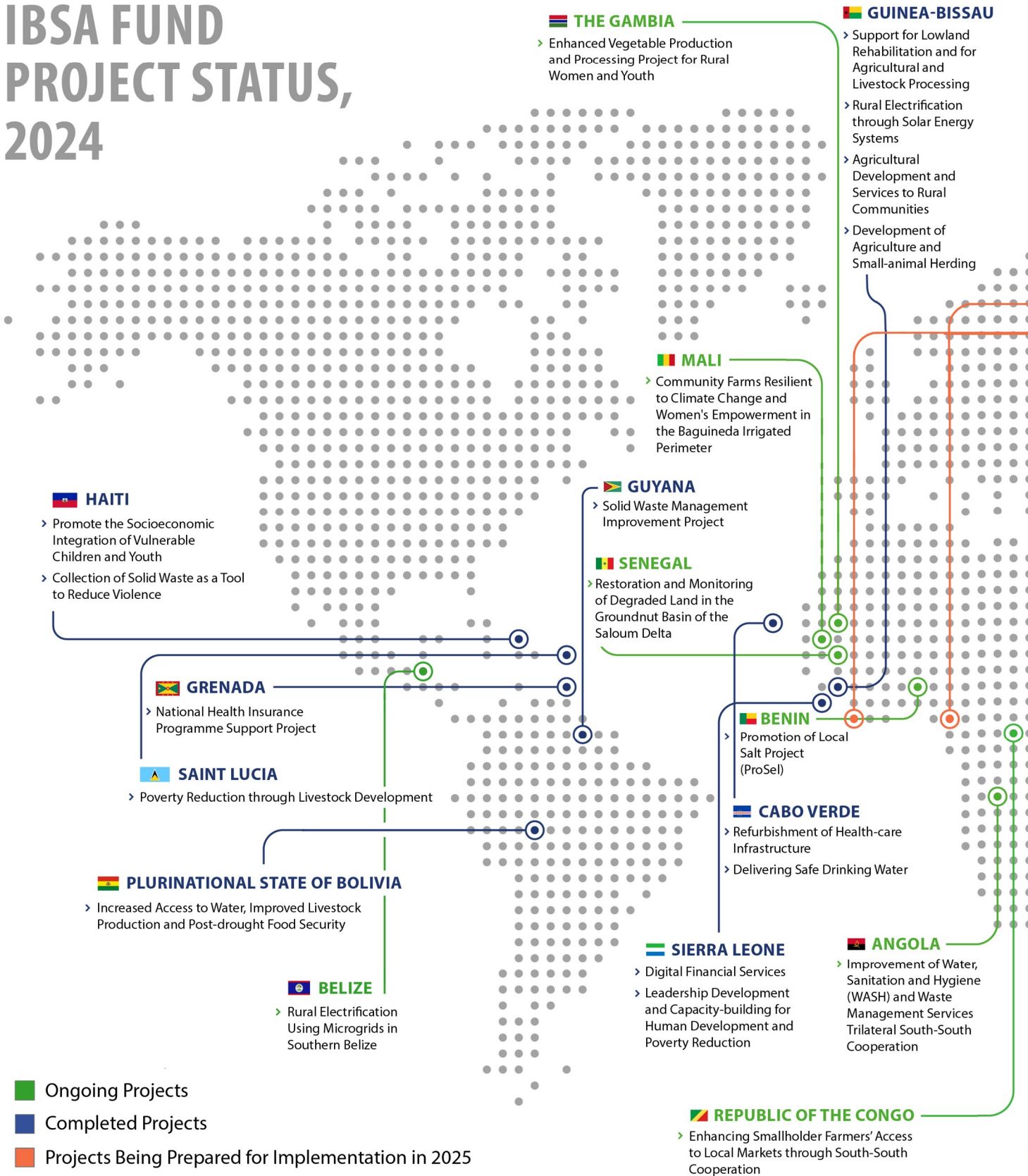
\$34.5M

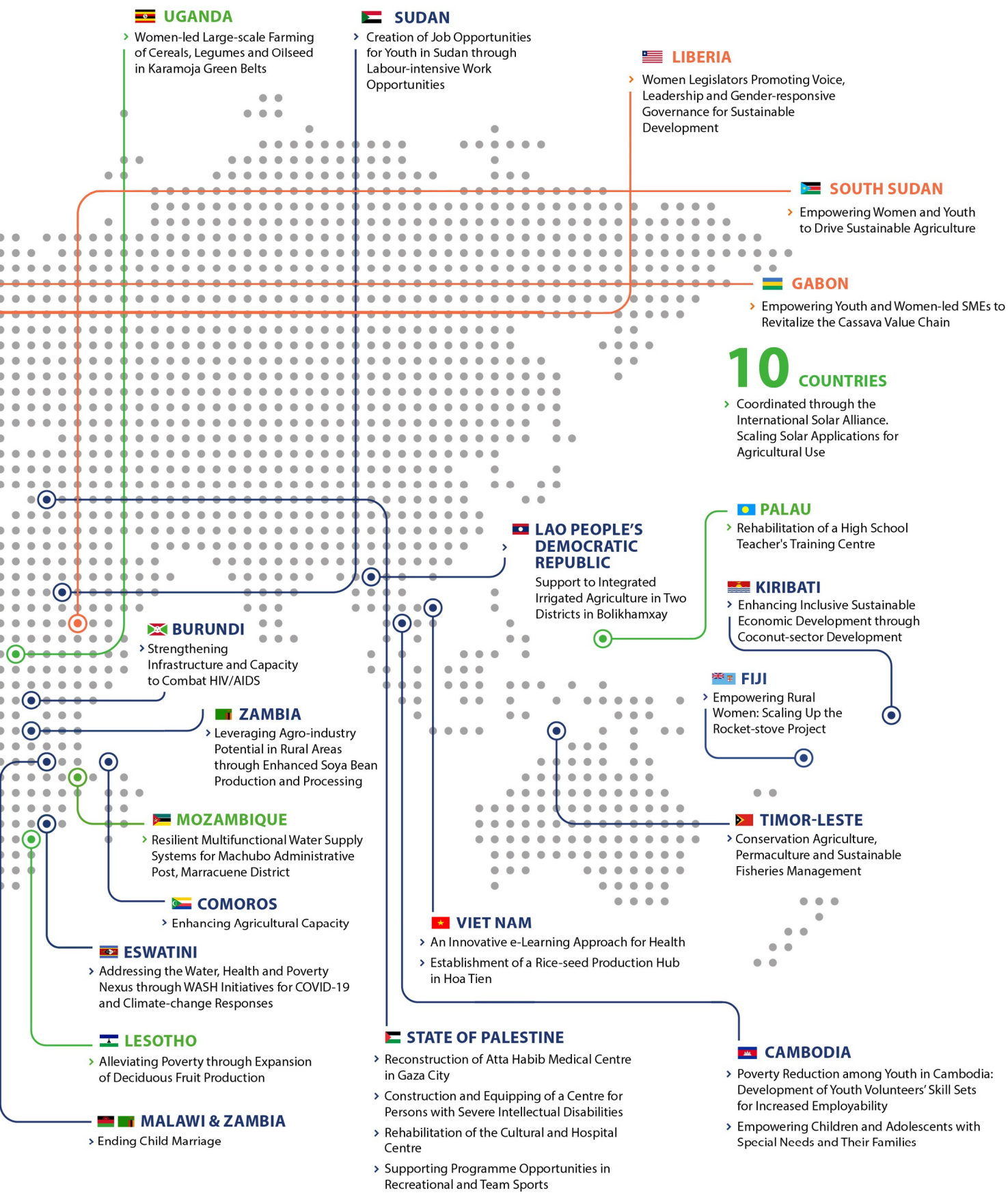
Delivery



WFP staff meet with smallholder farmers in the Republic of Congo to discuss local market access and school feeding initiatives. Through South-South cooperation, including lessons from Brazil, the project empowers farmers – especially women – to supply nutritious food to schools, strengthening both livelihoods and education. Photo credits: WFP Congo

IBSA FUND PROJECT STATUS, 2024





UGANDA

> Women-led Large-scale Farming of Cereals, Legumes and Oilseed in Karamoja Green Belts

SUDAN

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

LIBERIA

> Women Legislators Promoting Voice, Leadership and Gender-responsive Governance for Sustainable Development

SOUTH SUDAN

> Empowering Women and Youth to Drive Sustainable Agriculture

GABON

> Empowering Youth and Women-led SMEs to Revitalize the Cassava Value Chain

10 COUNTRIES

> Coordinated through the International Solar Alliance. Scaling Solar Applications for Agricultural Use

BURUNDI

> Strengthening Infrastructure and Capacity to Combat HIV/AIDS

ZAMBIA

> Leveraging Agro-industry Potential in Rural Areas through Enhanced Soya Bean Production and Processing

MOZAMBIQUE

> Resilient Multifunctional Water Supply Systems for Machubo Administrative Post, Marracuene District

COMOROS

> Enhancing Agricultural Capacity

ESWATINI

> Addressing the Water, Health and Poverty Nexus through WASH Initiatives for COVID-19 and Climate-change Responses

LESOTHO

> Alleviating Poverty through Expansion of Deciduous Fruit Production

MALAWI & ZAMBIA

> Ending Child Marriage

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Support to Integrated Irrigated Agriculture in Two Districts in Bolikhamxay

VIET NAM

> An Innovative e-Learning Approach for Health
> Establishment of a Rice-seed Production Hub in Hoa Tien

STATE OF PALESTINE

> Reconstruction of Atta Habib Medical Centre in Gaza City
> Construction and Equipping of a Centre for Persons with Severe Intellectual Disabilities
> Rehabilitation of the Cultural and Hospital Centre
> Supporting Programme Opportunities in Recreational and Team Sports

PALAU

> Rehabilitation of a High School Teacher's Training Centre

KIRIBATI

> Enhancing Inclusive Sustainable Economic Development through Coconut-sector Development

FIJI

> Empowering Rural Women: Scaling Up the Rocket-stove Project

TIMOR-LESTE

> Conservation Agriculture, Permaculture and Sustainable Fisheries Management

CAMBODIA

> Poverty Reduction among Youth in Cambodia: Development of Youth Volunteers' Skill Sets for Increased Employability
> Empowering Children and Adolescents with Special Needs and Their Families

IBSA Fund Budgetary Allocations, 2024

BY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL (SDG)



BY REGION

LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN

\$9,072,371
Budget
17.2% of Budgetary Allocations

ARAB STATES

\$5,959,700
Budget
10.4% of Budgetary Allocations

AFRICA

\$30,006,228
Budget
57% of Budgetary Allocations

ASIA & THE PACIFIC

\$7,541,333
Budget
14.3% of Budgetary Allocations

BY COUNTRY TYPE

LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

\$34,803,971
Budget
66.1% of Budgetary Allocations

SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES

\$18,212,688
Budget
34.6% of Budgetary Allocations

LANDLOCKED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

\$12,624,910
Budget
24% of Budgetary Allocations

Global Development Impact of the IBSA Fund, 2006–2024



1,500 women salt producers supported through a new semi-modern salt facility and modern production equipment (2022-2024)



BENIN 
\$1,000,000



Plurinational State of **BOLIVIA** 
\$500,000



11,416 people have increased access to water for human and agricultural use (2018-2021)



3-storey health centre built for reproductive health consultations (2010-2012)

BURUNDI 
\$1,145,630



450 people from remote communities gained access to a refurbished health-care centre (2008)



12,000 people gained access to safe drinking water (2009-2014)

CABO VERDE 
\$1,712,000 & \$37,065



2,000 children with special needs benefited from new hospital pavilion (2010-2014)



8,100+ young people (58% females) enhanced their skills in community-based entrepreneurship development in 25 provinces (2017-2020)

CAMBODIA 
\$1,069,721 and \$961,200



1,000+ farmers trained in improved farming practices (2017-2021)

COMOROS 
\$1,800,000



ESWATINI
\$999,350



3 solar-powered water systems installed

providing safe water to over 1,500 rural residents (2021-2023)



FIJI
\$275,525



1,530 women trained in the fabrication of rocket stoves (2017-2022)



483 men were involved during implementation



GRENADA
\$742,925



national health insurance programme developed for universal health coverage (2018-2019)



GUINEA-BISSAU
\$1,328,750, \$1,550,000 & \$598,305



6,000 animals and poultry vaccinated and treated (2005-2007)



20,000 people acquired access to solar energy (2011-2015)



GUYANA
\$1,093,260



350,000 people with better solid-waste management infrastructure and practices (2014-2018)



HAITI
\$2,843,429 & \$1,601,657



400 livelihoods supported with better waste management (2006-2011)



440 youths trained in vocational activities secured jobs (2015-2017)

Global Development Impact of the IBSA Fund, 2006–2024



60+ smallholder farmers engaged in coconut oil production (2018-2020)



KIRIBATI \$315,000



People's Democratic Republic



630 hectares of agricultural land enhanced through irrigation structures (2012-2015)

LAO \$1,323,000



2,000 child-marriage survivors provided with scholarships to re-enrol in schools (2019-2020)

MALAWI AND ZAMBIA \$1,000,000



150 cattle herders and farmers improved their livelihoods (2015-2018)

SAINT LUCIA \$1,291,100

SIERRA LEONE \$1,000,000 & \$1,000,000



7 ministries and the Presidential Cabinet saw enhanced public administration capacities among their civil servants (2011-2013)



75,209 new clients were acquired for digital financial products (2018-2021)



STATE OF PALESTINE \$1,065,000, \$1,250,000, \$1,644,700 and \$1,000,000



6,600 youths benefited from sports facilities (2008-2011)



2 hospitals and one medical centre built/refurbished (2012-2016)



30,000 patients from the Gaza Strip had their healthcare-services re-established (2015-2017)



10,000 people with disabilities gained expanded access to a service centre (2012-2016)



SUDAN \$1,300,000



3,000 underprivileged youths trained in waste management to secure employment (2014-2017)



TIMOR-LESTE \$1,428,772



1,600 smallholder farmers equipped with improved agricultural techniques (2015-2019)



VIET NAM \$529,537 & \$990,000



12+% increase in rice productivity and a reduction in production costs (2012-2014)



1,000 health-care staff in remote medical settings benefited from an e-learning platform used to train COVID-19 frontline workers (2015-2019)



ZAMBIA \$1,714,680



1,850 farmers shifted to profitable, market-oriented soy-bean production (2018-ongoing)



Highlights of IBSA Fund Results, by Country, 2024

10 COUNTRIES



67 solar water-pumping systems

have been procured for installation in 4 countries using co-developed innovative deployment models.



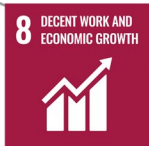
BENIN

1,700



women producers

have been trained in manual salt iodization, and 951 women have been trained in hygiene and quality standards.



ANGOLA



70 technical officers

from 14 national institutions were trained in sanitary engineering, public health, environmental education, gender integration and waste management.

UGANDA



5 nucleus farms

covering over 1,000 acres were established across 4 districts.



IBSA

THE GAMBIA



6 youth-owned gardens

and 1 National Youth Service Scheme were engaged to collaborate on improved vegetable production.



REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

8,347

schoolchildren

Benefited from targeted recommendations based on a market assessment under the project linking farmers with school feeding programmes.



MALI



5 mechanical tillers

plus 7 tricycles and 3 motorcycles were provided as part of the agricultural input and support equipment.



SENEGAL



950 ligneous trees

were provided, contributing to the reforestation of 20 hectares of mangroves.



LESOTHO



76,000 tree seedlings

along with fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides, were distributed to support horticulture farms.



IBSA Fund Ongoing Projects, 2024

10 COUNTRIES



KEY FEATURES



1,500
TARGET BENEFICIARIES



\$2,000,000
BUDGET



36
MONTHS



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

IMPLEMENTED BY



Scaling Solar Applications for Agricultural Use

Overview

The project presents integrated solutions for the provision of sustainable livelihood opportunities in the agricultural sector while addressing structural barriers to solar energy deployment. It will install at least 196 solar-based irrigation systems in the 10 participating countries.

With its formal launch in 2023, the project has undertaken nine feasibility studies in (Benin, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali, Niger, Senegal, South Sudan, Sudan, Togo and Uganda) to assess solar irrigation needs, identify deployment models and map potential partners. In Tuvalu, an alternate solution – solar cold storage – was found viable, with a dedicated feasibility study now under way. Building on these assessments, solar water pumping systems have been procured for installation in four countries using innovative deployment models co-developed with stakeholders; procurement for four additional systems is currently in progress.

Lessons Learned

Multi-country projects with linked operations at the country level are challenging to implement and to keep on a joint schedule; hence a phased approach was adopted. Consultations with the stakeholders in countries deemed at high risk for political unrest need to be undertaken prior to establishing the project timelines, allowing for more flexibility at the country-office level. Training and capacity-building among policymakers, financial institutions and local technicians are essential for reducing operational risks as well as anticipating and mitigating climate and disaster risks. Additionally, pre-feasibility assessments must be conducted before the preparatory phase of project design.

Way Forward

As the assessments and market studies are finalized in all 10 countries, the procurement and installation of the solar energy systems can proceed.

Results Highlights

9 feasibility studies were conducted in (Benin, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali, Niger, Senegal, South Sudan, Sudan, Togo and Uganda) to assess solar irrigation demand, deployment models and potential partners.

1 alternate solution was identified in Tuvalu, where solar cold storage was found viable; a feasibility study for this technology is now under way.

67 solar water-pumping systems have been procured for installation in 4 countries using co-developed innovative deployment models. Procurement for another 4 is currently under way.

147 technicians received training on solar water-pump technology through national and local-level training of trainers.

Community-level training is ongoing to ensure proper utilization and maintenance of the solar systems.

1 adaptive project design was implemented to respond to diverse political, environmental and socioeconomic contexts across participating countries.



Improvement of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Waste Management Services through Trilateral South-South Cooperation

Overview

The project enhanced the quality of life in low-income peri-urban areas of Mulenvos by promoting simplified sanitation and waste management systems, along with public health and hygiene initiatives. A 2022 assessment, supported by South-South cooperation with Brazilian institutions, identified the need to strengthen Angola's legal frameworks and institutional capacities in the WASH and solid-waste sectors. In response, 2023 efforts focused on mobilizing stakeholders, raising awareness and securing political support through inclusive consultations. These efforts also built the capacities of public health professionals, community members and municipal authorities through training that emphasized environmental education, hygiene and the importance of intersectoral collaboration for effective sanitation solutions.





Lessons Learned

Effective community-based projects rely on sustained community and political engagement, flexible timelines and alignment with local needs. Co-designed South-South training using hybrid methods and local content boosts learning and cooperation. Sustainability depends on institutional coordination, appropriate technologies and inclusive policies that integrate informal workers. Stimulating local economies and fostering shared ownership are key, as are public-private partnerships that support training and entrepreneurship. Continuous policy dialogue and early collaboration with trusted local institutions ensure project relevance and long-term success.

Way Forward

To ensure accountability, ownership and sustainability, the project continues to engage high-level officials from the Ministry of the Environment, technical experts and community members in planning, decision-making and implementation, with the construction of the sanitation system planned to start in 2025.

KEY FEATURES

-  **20,000** (4,000 families)
TARGET BENEFICIARIES
-  **\$974,700**
BUDGET
-  **24**
MONTHS
-  PARTNERS: Ministry of Environment; United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

IMPLEMENTED BY



Results Highlights

- 70 technical officers** from 14 national institutions were trained on sanitary engineering, public health, environmental education, gender integration and waste management through South-South cooperation with Brazil.
- 252 households and 257 building plots** were surveyed as part of the project's baseline assessments.
- Over **250 households** signed letters of consent to connect their homes to the new sanitation system.
- 15 young people** from the pilot community have been employed by the topography company to provide direct support to the project implementation.
- 1 framework** for waste collection and 1 infrastructure plan for the sanitation system are currently being finalized.



Rural Electrification using Microgrids in Southern Belize

KEY FEATURES



3,000
TARGET BENEFICIARIES



\$1,000,000
BUDGET



24
MONTHS



PARTNERS: Ministry of Rural Transformation, Community Development, Labour and Local Government; Ministry of Public Utilities, Energy, Logistics and E-Governance; UNDP

IMPLEMENTED BY



Overview

The project aims to improve access to reliable electricity in 27 rural villages across Belize by installing solar systems that provide basic lighting and power for essential appliances. A total of 268 solar panels is planned to bring clean, sustainable energy to homes, schools, health centres and community spaces.

It will enhance socioeconomic opportunities and well-being for community members through productive utilization of electricity, income generation and improved educational outcomes facilitated by the introduction of solar energy. South-South knowledge uptake is assured through the engagement of solar grandmothers trained through India's Barefoot College.

The project also promotes environmental sustainability and resilience through the deployment of renewable energy technologies and reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, thereby enhancing community resilience to climate-change impacts.

Way Forward

While the project is expected to scale up entrepreneurship and community-led initiatives, including women "barefoot solar engineers", and various digital solutions, these activities will be initiated after the project has completed the required Free, Prior and Informed Consent Protocol.

Results Highlights


- ▮ Successfully conducted Free, Prior and Informed Consent meetings with the three Indigenous communities: Mabil Ha, Otoxha and Na Luum Ca.
- ▮ Gathered community-specific insights into needs and concerns to inform project planning.
- ▮ Introduced ongoing market monitoring for procurement-related inputs.
- ▮ Established mechanisms for transparent and informed financial decision-making, managing financial risks proactively.



KEY FEATURES

 **1,500 (+6,000 children)**
TARGET BENEFICIARIES

 **\$1,000,000**  **24**
BUDGET MONTHS

 **PARTNERS:** Ministry of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises and Employment Promotion; UNDP and partner UN agencies; local certification actors and salt producers, and non-governmental organizations

IMPLEMENTED BY



Promotion of Local Salt Project (ProSel)

Overview

The project aims to strengthen salt-producing communities by improving access to sustainable energy and supporting the creation of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) for local iodized salt production and marketing. It promotes local development and protects coastal mangroves by enhancing technical, organizational and institutional linkages in the salt sector.

Two-salt production techniques were piloted. A cooking system now uses carbonized palm nut shells instead of mangrove wood, easing environmental pressure. A salt-production unit was also established in Ouidah, Djegbadji, using sustainable, locally sourced materials adapted to the climate and appealing to tourists. Additionally, a solar drying technique has reduced labour intensity, improved yields and introduced modern practices.

Support to salt-producer cooperatives included formalization, capacity-building, and the provision of production and marketing equipment. These efforts have enhanced salt quality and visibility, especially through women producers' participation in trade fairs. Manual iodization has increased demand for project support.

With viable alternatives now in place, mangrove logging is no longer necessary. The ProSel project has enabled cooperatives to develop specific sales goals and adopt sustainable production practices. Ongoing training in business management and environmental sustainability has changed local habits and is leading to certified quality salt products now eligible for sale in local supermarkets.

Lessons Learned

Collaboration with the Directorate of Food and Nutrition, information on iodine deficiency problems, and capacity-building on the benefits of iodization and manual iodization techniques have changed women's views on salt iodization. Salt packaging has improved the visibility and marketing of salt.

Way Forward

This IBSA project has concluded, but the Government of Benin and UNDP have continued their joint efforts promoting local salt production through a broad project that expands on the successes of this project.

Results Highlights

- A Djegbadji **cooked-salt production unit** is being finalized.
- **130 200-litre tanks** have been made available to producer cooperatives.
- **428 kilos** of dried salt were produced as part of the dried-salt system experiment in 2024.
- **11 salt-producer cooperatives** have been supported and formalized.
- Around **1,700 women** have been trained in manual salt iodization.
- **951 women** have been trained in hygiene and quality standards.
- **7 hectares** of mangroves have been reforested.
- A **women's rights day** was organized for Ouidah and Comé salt producers.

REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO



Enhancing Smallholder Farmers' Access to Local Markets through South-South Cooperation

Overview

The project strengthens food security and nutrition in the Republic of the Congo by linking smallholder farmers to school feeding programmes, with a focus on improving women's livelihoods and children's health and educational outcomes. Officially launched in December 2023, it supports the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries and the Ministry of Preschool, Primary and Secondary Education and Literacy (MEPPSA) in enhancing policy frameworks, market access and technical skills of farmers' associations and school canteens. Key activities included a high-level study visit by a Republic of the Congo delegation to Brazil to learn from its national home-grown school feeding model, the organization of technical workshops and the development of training materials. In addition, the project provided production equipment to 10 local farmers' associations to strengthen their capacity.

Lessons Learned

Political transitions created delays and required onboarding of new counterparts but the WFP continuous, multi-level technical support ensured steady progress. At the local level, the absence of systematic data collection posed challenges for pilot school activities. A participatory, flexible approach, coupled with validation by national partners, proved crucial to adapt implementation strategies. Contextualizing South-South cooperation good practices from Brazil and beyond was instrumental to maximize impact.

Way Forward

The project will continue supporting the transition to a nationally owned homegrown school feeding programme, aligned with the Republic of the Congo commitment to the global School Meals Coalition. Priorities include improving policy coordination, establishing a national multisectoral and interministerial technical committee, developing a national strategy, and ensuring that the programme targets the most vulnerable communities, including Indigenous populations.

KEY FEATURES



1,000 schoolchildren
TARGET BENEFICIARIES



\$996,450
BUDGET



24
MONTHS



PARTNERS: Government of the Republic of the Congo; Government of Brazil; World Food Programme (WFP) in the Republic of the Congo; Centre of Excellence in Brazil

IMPLEMENTED BY



World Food Programme





Results Highlights

- 121 government experts** from five ministries enhanced their knowledge of public policy, family farming and school-feeding linkages.
- 10 officials** gained hands-on experience through a study visit to the school feeding programme of Brazil.
- 1 market assessment** was completed and validated, benefiting 96 smallholders and 8,347 schoolchildren through targeted recommendations.
- 5 technical workshops** were delivered (including three online exchanges with Brazilian institutions) on topics such as public procurement from smallholders, programme monitoring and evaluation, and rural extension services.
- 2 MEPPSA experts** participated in the 2024 Global Child Nutrition Forum, sharing best practices with representatives from 84 countries.



KEY FEATURES

-  **500**
TARGET BENEFICIARIES
-  **\$954,915**
BUDGET
-  **24**
MONTHS
-  **PARTNERS:** Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Welfare; Ministry of Youth and Sports; Ministry of Agriculture; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

IMPLEMENTED BY



Enhanced Vegetable Production and Processing Project for Rural Women and Youth

Overview

The project aims to enhance the livelihoods of women and youth in the horticulture subsector by addressing key production challenges and promoting sustainable agricultural practices. It focuses on improving irrigation systems - through the construction of boreholes and the installation of drip irrigation - in at least 10 community gardens, enabling more efficient water use and climate resilience. In addition, women and youth will receive vital agricultural inputs such as seeds, tools and fencing materials to strengthen their ability to grow and manage crops effectively. To build local capacity, the project will provide training and marketing support for 500 women and youth, equipping them with skills in agricultural production, processing and packaging. These efforts are designed to enhance value addition, improve market access, and support the formation of at least six operational agricultural cooperatives.

The expected outcomes include a 100 per cent increase in production and a 10 per cent reduction in post-harvest losses, contributing to greater food self-sufficiency and improved income for participating communities.

Lessons Learned

Providing direct benefits to individuals, such as income opportunities or access to resources, proved to be an effective way to build local engagement and ownership. Achieving inclusivity, however, requires dedicated support for female youth, particularly given that land ownership remains closely tied to entrenched cultural practices. At the same time, ensuring proactiveness and better planning in the procurement of equipment are critical to alleviating delays and strengthening the overall implementation and impact of the project.

Way Forward




Increasing support for individual horticultural producers, youth and women, especially those with appropriate land with improved innovative and climate-smart irrigation systems (drip and sprinkler) would reduce the dependence of the country on food imports. Facilitating South-South cooperation can improve technological know-how, technology exchange and transfers in intensive production irrigation systems, disease and pest management, and value addition to enhance economic gains for the beneficiaries.

Results Highlights

- 6 youth-owned gardens and 1 National Youth Service Scheme** were identified and engaged to collaborate on improved vegetable production.
- 8 vegetable gardens** for young females and males are being fenced to improve vegetable production.
- 10 sites** (including Songhai Regional Centre) will be provided with boreholes for water supply.
- 13 community members** were trained on vegetable production using good agricultural practices and farmer field school approaches.
- 2 national research institutions** - ARC (South Africa) and the National Agricultural Research Institute (the Gambia) - are supporting farmer capacity-building in reducing post-harvest losses.
- 7 power tillers** will be delivered to support youth-led agricultural initiatives.



KEY FEATURES

-  **2,265**
TARGET BENEFICIARIES
-  **\$950,000**
BUDGET
-  **24**
MONTHS
-  **PARTNERS:** Ministry of Trade, Industry, Business Development and Tourism; UNDP

IMPLEMENTED BY



Alleviating Poverty through Expansion of Deciduous Fruit Production

Overview

The project aimed to scale up commercial deciduous fruit farming in Lesotho by building on the experience of the pilot farms of the country, addressing gaps in the value chain for access to suitable land. Developing infrastructure, agricultural extension services, and skills in finance and the marketing of produce, all while promoting climate-smart agricultural practices, are core components of the project.

To support farmers' access to finance, the project facilitated a partnership between the Lesotho National Development Corporation and key stakeholders, resulting in the development of tailored financing instruments for the horticulture sector. This enabled farmers to procure essential inputs and machinery, accelerating production. Additionally, a collaboration on training between the National University of Lesotho and Stellenbosch University in South Africa, supported by the Free State fruit industry, strengthened farmers' skills in good agricultural practices, contributing to improved yields and quality.

Lessons Learned

Beyond training and extension services on agricultural techniques, enhancing farmers' financial literacy and their capabilities in understanding financial statements and managing purchases can improve their businesses. A good core network and a training team comprised of local experts including accounting experts are key to delivering sustainable project results.

Way Forward

The refurbished Incubation Hub will provide an improved training environment. The project plans to scale the number of farmers to be trained to match the capacity of the facilities. The farm master plan aims to inform the establishment of the 15 additional farms.

Results Highlights

- 80 farmers** were trained in deciduous fruit and vegetable production to enhance managerial and technical capacities.
- 76,000 tree seedlings**, along with **fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides**, were distributed to support horticulture farms.
- 7 new orchards** were established, contributing to the creation of 170 jobs in the horticulture sector.
- 1 model framework** for special-purpose vehicles was developed in cooperation with the Lesotho National Development Corporation to support access to finance.
- Multiple farm master plans** were co-developed to improve farm management and input access.
- 1 sorting and packing line** for horticultural products was installed to enhance value-chain efficiency and boost farmer profits.


KEY FEATURES

7,128
TARGET BENEFICIARIES

\$1,000,000
BUDGET

24
MONTHS

PARTNERS: Office of the Irrigated Perimeter of Baguineda; National Directorate of Agriculture; Renewable Energy Agency; UNDP

IMPLEMENTED BY


Climate-change-resilient Community Farms and Women's Empowerment in the Baguineda Irrigated Perimeter

Overview

The project objective is to improve agricultural productivity and the resilience of the most vulnerable producers against the adverse effects of climate change, in particular the empowerment of women producers. The project aims to strengthen the resilience of women producers and youth in the Baguineda irrigated perimeter against the adverse effects of climate change through the renovation of two agribusiness centres, the provision of improved seeds and capacity-building to 7,128 women producers, the provision of equipment to four youth economic interest groups and the installation of solar pumping systems in five market-garden areas.

The project began implementing activities in mid-2024. Since then, essential equipment has been delivered, improved seeds distributed to 1,000 women, and feasibility studies completed to guide upcoming agricultural site development.

Way Forward

The next major step is the recruitment of a construction firm to begin physical development of the agricultural perimeters identified in the feasibility study. Continued support and coordination with women's groups and local implementing partners will be essential to ensure sustainability and impact.

Results Highlights

- An operationalization plan was developed following stakeholder consultations and a joint assessment mission led by UNDP, AER, and OPIB to identify the needs of women engaged in farming and processing.
- **5 mechanical tillers**, 7 tricycles and 3 motorcycles were provided as part of the agricultural input and equipment support.
- Improved seeds and organic fertilizers were distributed to approximately **1,000 women** producers to boost productivity and food security.
- Geophysical studies are under way to guide the construction and rehabilitation of boreholes and the installation of solar-powered pumps.
- **5 market gardens** were identified for the installation of solar pumping systems, with ongoing assessments of drainage, water storage and energy needs.

MOZAMBIQUE



Resilient Multifunctional Water Supply Systems for Machubo Administrative Post, Marracuene District

Overview

The project seeks to enhance the well-being and climate resilience of the local community by expanding access to safe water, boosting agricultural productivity, improving school sanitation and hygiene facilities, and promoting awareness of local entrepreneurship and ownership.

At its core, the intervention involves the construction of a climate-smart, solar-powered multifunctional water supply system to serve approximately 3,500 people. This system will support household and communal water access through standpipes, the rehabilitation of a community-based irrigation channel to strengthen smallholder farming, and the construction and rehabilitation of sanitary blocks in schools – integrating water supply and waste management solutions.

Lessons Learned

The start of this project was significantly delayed owing to the completion of needed environmental and social standards studies and the establishment of safeguards, and, notably, while the security situation in Mozambique saw significant deteriorations impacting stakeholder engagement towards advancing implementation.

Way Forward

The project is now transitioning from the planning to the implementation phase. The immediate next steps include finalizing procurement processes for the development of the executive project and preparing for the commencement of construction works. Continued coordination with national and local counterparts will remain essential to ensure alignment with national priorities and community needs. Regular Steering Committee meetings will also be maintained to monitor progress and reaffirm partner engagement throughout the implementation period.

KEY FEATURES



5,000

TARGET BENEFICIARIES



\$993,600

BUDGET



24

MONTHS



PARTNERS: Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Water Resources, through the National Directorate for Water Supply and Sanitation and the government of Marracuene District; UNDP

IMPLEMENTED BY



Results Highlights

- The project document was finalized and signed in December 2024 with institutional coordination established with key government entities, and technical consultations held to align with local priorities.
- The project is in its initial stage, which includes the setting up of its structures and coordinating cooperation of all stakeholders for successful implementation.



Rehabilitation of a High School Teacher's Training Centre

Overview

The project seeks to improve school infrastructure in Palau through the rehabilitation of a building to serve as a teacher training centre. The centre, which measures 96 feet by 32 feet, has the capacity to host up to 80 teachers at any given time. Through various training sessions held during the course of the year, the centre is expected to benefit all 230 teachers who are currently active in Palau. Indirectly, it will also benefit 2,200 students. The centre will be used year round and mainly for teacher training. Parent-teacher meetings, extracurricular school activities and other school-related activities can also take place at the centre when no teacher training is taking place. In addition, the centre can be used as an emergency evacuation shelter and accommodate up to 142 people.

The proposed range of activities includes rehabilitation of the roof structure and provision of new roof covering, tiling of floors, timber works, installation of stainless-steel fixtures, multiple repairs and painting, and installation of air conditioning.

Lessons Learned

Public-sector offices in small island developing States often face significant capacity constraints due to limited human resources. Despite being fully supportive of the project, the response time of the Capital Improvements Project Division to provide construction management services was impacted by this limitation, resulting in the project encountering delays in obtaining a finalized and signed service agreement. Open and collaborative dialogue and an understanding of these pressures enabled resolution and the work to proceed.

Way Forward

The contract with the awarded vendor to carry out the rehabilitation work was signed and construction began at the start of 2025. IOM will continue to liaise with the Capital Improvements Project Division to ensure that the rehabilitation work is carried out by the selected vendor in a timely fashion and as per relevant technical specifications.

KEY FEATURES



2,200
TARGET BENEFICIARIES



\$648,578
BUDGET



23
MONTHS



PARTNERS: Ministry of Education; Bureau of Public Works; International Organization for Migration (IOM)

IMPLEMENTED BY



Results Highlights

- In 2024, IOM obtained a finalized and signed service agreement with the Capital Improvements Project Division (Palau Bureau of Public Works) to provide construction management services for the project.
- A competitive bidding process was undertaken. Following a technical and cost bid analysis, a vendor based in Palau was selected to carry out the rehabilitation work and began refurbishing the site, starting with the required demolition activities.



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

Overview

The project is contributing to reducing the impact of climate change on land degradation and improving community resilience, food security and land reclamation practices in the Saloum Delta. It is introducing the use of drones to survey the level of land degradation using digital 3D modelling and generated photogrammetry images; strengthening the system for monitoring adaptation measures; promoting the use of solar energy for land desalination; and supporting the reduction of people's vulnerability by revisiting local practices, introducing innovative technologies, and strengthening community involvement in restoration and productivity techniques. In the context of this project, special attention is given to the inclusion of women at every stage of implementation, thereby ensuring their active participation and central role in the various actions undertaken. Two local institutions conducted studies to inform technical decisions. Thiès Polytechnic School provided guidance on selecting sustainable options for salinization control and water supply infrastructure. The Senegalese Institute of Agricultural Research conducted a study on best practices for improving crop yields on saline soils. This study is now informing the selection of seeds, compost and fertilizers, the set-up of nurseries, and the development of activities at the research centre. The goal is to identify optimal fertilization techniques and the most suitable rice varieties for the saline soils of the commune.

Lessons Learned

Disclosing and sensitizing the Ministry project team to UN-entity procedural and compliance processes for project implementation and disbursements are key to enabling activities to advance within established timelines. UNESCO organized training for project partners on its tools and procedures to improve the collaboration processes. Adequate time needs to be allotted for procurement. Also, the impact of the rainy season on shifting project timelines needs to be taken into consideration.

Way Forward

The project aims to complete its land restoration activities in June 2025.

KEY FEATURES



Rural communities

TARGET BENEFICIARIES



\$1,000,000

BUDGET



24

MONTHS



PARTNERS: Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

IMPLEMENTED BY



Results Highlights

- 30 women** from local communities were trained in rain-fed rice production, nursery practices and reforestation techniques.
- 950 ligneous trees** were provided, contributing to the reforestation of 20 hectares of mangroves.
- 50 national experts** were trained on photogrammetry, drone use, remote sensing and geographical information system (GIS) tools for environmental monitoring.
- 1 in-depth technical** and financial study was conducted to support sustainable rehabilitation of an anti-salt dyke, rice-growing basins, the drinking water supply and market gardening.
- 1 geophysical study** was completed to identify suitable locations for borehole installation.



Women-led Large-scale Farming of Cereals, Legumes and Oilseed In Karamoja Green Belts

Overview

The project supports Uganda to sustainably address the chronic food insecurity in the Karamoja region by empowering women and youth through agro-industry. In particular, it promotes women-led large-scale commercial farming of staple cereals, oilseed, legumes and poultry, and piggery and other viable livestock enterprises in order to boost nutrition, production and incomes in the region.

Launched in 2023, the project established partnerships with various sectors, including the government grass-roots organizations. By strengthening its working relations with the National Agricultural Advisory Services, the project facilitated the allocation of one ton of sunflower seeds. The project is also working with the International Institute for Rural Reconstruction, three new local partners in Karamoja, and the National Agricultural Research Organization (NARO), all of which support the operations of the project. To strengthen the participating women's management skills, a variety of training programmes have been held on such subjects as the formation of cooperatives, constitution-making, formal registration and financial literacy.





Lessons Learned

In Karamoja, unpredictable and shorter rainy seasons make planting timing critical. Early weather warnings and indigenous knowledge supported timely crop selection and land preparation. Pest monitoring systems and appropriate pesticide use were introduced. Collaborating with institutional landowners, such as churches, helped ease tensions around women's land ownership. Women's willingness to engage in large-scale farming, coupled with landowners' support, presents a valuable opportunity.

Way Forward

Thanks to the catalytic work of this project, UNDP aims to expand activities to support the establishment of over 1,000 acres of farms across four districts to empower women economically and enhance food security. This initiative includes providing tractors with necessary equipment (ploughs, harrows and planters) and establishing a processing and marketing hub to enhance value addition in the agricultural value chain in the region.

KEY FEATURES

-  **9 women-led** farms of 100+ acres each
TARGET BENEFICIARIES
-  **\$1,000,000**
BUDGET
-  **24**
MONTHS
-  **PARTNERS:** Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development; Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries; UNDP

IMPLEMENTED BY



Results Highlights

- 5 nucleus farms** covering over 1,000 acres were established across 4 districts, surpassing the annual target.
- 843 acres** (84.3 per cent of cultivated land) were planted with crops including sorghum, maize, sunflowers and green gram.
- 4 cooperatives** were formed and registered to strengthen women farmers' collective market access and sustainability.
- 2 tractors** with full implements and a full set of farm tools were provided to improve mechanization and land preparation.
- 5 women's groups** with 420 members (including 400 women) were formed and trained in climate-smart agriculture and post-harvest management.
- 300+ community members** were trained in agro-enterprise management relating to sunflowers, green gram and maize.
- 10-acre plot** was allocated for the construction of a post-harvest handling, processing and marketing hub in Nakapiripirit.
- 10 community groups** were mobilized into efficient and sustainable input supply systems, exceeding the 9-group target.

IBSA Fund Projects Preparing for Implementation in 2025



IBSA Fund Projects Preparing for Implementation in 2025

The IBSA Fund Board of Directors approved the following three project proposals to receive support from the Fund.

GABON

Empowering Youth and Women-led Small and Medium-sized Enterprises to Revitalize the Cassava Value Chain

KEY FEATURES



100 Smallholders

TARGET BENEFICIARIES



\$1,000,000

BUDGET



24

MONTHS



PARTNERS: Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Food; Ministry of Trade, SMEs and Industry; UNDP

IMPLEMENTED BY



Overview

This project aims to revitalize the cassava value chain of Gabon by empowering youth and women-led small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) through South-South cooperation. It addresses low productivity, high post-harvest losses and weak market linkages in cassava production – a critical crop for food security and income generation.

Targeting rural and peri-urban areas in provinces such as Estuaire, Haut-Ogooué, Ngounié and Nyanga, the project will support at least 100 smallholders, 10 cooperatives and 20 agri-SMEs with infrastructure, training, microgrants and technology transfer. Topics of key interventions include capacity-building, low-carbon processing, digital solutions and market-access facilitation.

Anchored in the “Green Gabon” strategy of the country and the IBSA Fund South-South cooperation framework, it draws on technical expertise from Brazil, India and South Africa. Strategic partners include the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Food; the Ministry of Trade, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises and Industry; UNDP; and the Agricultural Research Council. The project is expected to double cassava productivity, reduce post-harvest losses by 10 per cent, and enhance livelihoods for women and youth, contributing to food sovereignty, local economic growth and sustainable development.



Women Legislators Promoting Voice, Leadership and Gender-responsive Governance for Sustainable Development

KEY FEATURES



Women Legislators

TARGET BENEFICIARIES



\$1,000,000

BUDGET



24

MONTHS



PARTNERS: Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection; United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)

IMPLEMENTED BY



Overview

This project aims to strengthen women’s political participation and leadership in Liberia by empowering the Women’s Legislative Caucus (WLC) and expanding opportunities for women including young women in rural areas. Targeting eight counties, it addresses entrenched gender disparities in governance and economic life, with women holding just 10.7 per cent of parliamentary seats and less than 11 per cent of local leadership roles. The project will enhance the legislative influence of WLC members through tailored capacity-building and South-South peer exchanges, promote gender-sensitive legal reforms through stronger collaboration with government and civil society, and provide informal education, economic empowerment and mentorship opportunities to rural young women to support their leadership pathways.

By equipping legislators with technical skills, fostering effective institutional partnerships, and expanding women’s access to leadership and livelihood platforms, the project will help to position women leaders to fully participate in legislative and decision-making processes. The women leaders will have the institutional backing, networks and confidence necessary to shape inclusive governance and public discourse. Funded by the IBSA Fund and implemented by UN-Women, this initiative aligns with the national development agenda and global gender-equality commitments of Liberia and will be delivered in strong partnership with national institutions, civil society and local actors.



Empowering Women and Youth to Drive Sustainable Agriculture

KEY FEATURES

-  **500** TARGET BENEFICIARIES
-  **\$1,000,000** BUDGET
-  **24** MONTHS
-  **PARTNERS:** Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security; UNDP

IMPLEMENTED BY

Overview

This project seeks to empower women and youth in South Sudan through strengthened participation in the horticulture value chain. It responds to the critical challenge of low productivity, poor irrigation infrastructure and limited market access that constrain agricultural livelihoods, especially for rural women and youth. The initiative targets at least 500 direct beneficiaries, with a geographic focus on 10 horticultural gardens across South Sudan.

The project will improve access to water through the construction of boreholes and installation of drip irrigation systems. Beneficiaries will receive farm inputs such as tools, seeds and fencing materials. In parallel, training on production, processing, and packaging will enable the establishment of at least six functional agricultural cooperatives, increasing collective marketing capacity.

Expected outcomes include a 100 percent increase in agricultural production and a 10 percent reduction in post-harvest losses, contributing to food self-sufficiency and higher incomes for participating households. This initiative forms part of a broader South-South Cooperation framework facilitated by the IBSA Fund, with technical support from the Agricultural Research Council of South Africa and implementation in partnership with FAO. It aims to deliver tangible and sustainable improvements in rural livelihoods and gender-responsive agricultural development.

Way Forward

The project started in the last quarter of 2024 by setting up all the managerial and administrative structures that will manage and facilitate implementation and operationalization of the project strategy.



IBSA Fund Annual Report 2024

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



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