



> Overview of Project Portfolio

IBSA

India, Brazil and South
Africa (IBSA) Fund

FUND



2013

Credits

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About this Report

This IBSA Fund Project Portfolio Overview summarizes accomplishments of the IBSA Fund through 31 December 2012 and serves as Annual Report for 2012 activities. This report presents information submitted by project managers to the IBSA Fund secretariat by 1 May 2012. For the latest information on the IBSA Fund visit <http://tcdc2.undp.org/ibsa>.

Disclaimer

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



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IBSA FUND



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

The India, Brazil and South Africa Facility for Poverty and Hunger Alleviation (IBSA Fund) is a remarkable example of cooperation among three developing countries and constitutes a pioneering initiative to implement South-South cooperation (SSC) for the benefit of other Southern countries in partnership with the United Nations system. Its purpose is to identify replicable and scalable projects that can be disseminated to interested developing countries as examples of best practices in the fight against poverty and hunger. It was established in 2004 and became operational in 2006.

The IBSA Fund supports projects on a demand-driven basis through partnerships with local governments, national institutions and implementing partners. Initiatives are concrete expressions of solidarity and objectives range from promoting food security, to addressing HIV/AIDS, to extending access to safe drinking water – all with the aim of contributing to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

Important concerns of IBSA partners in the design and implementation of the Fund’s projects include capacity-building among project beneficiaries, built-in project sustainability, and knowledge-sharing among Southern experts and institutions.

The IBSA Fund was the recipient of the United Nations South-South Partnership Award in 2006, an MDG Award in 2010 and the South-South and Triangular Cooperation Champions Award in 2012.



HIGHLIGHTS

3 Southern leaders
in South-South cooperation

25 million
dollars in contributions

10 Partner States,
mostly least developed countries

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



Development impact across the world includes:

- 39,000 yearly reproductive health consultations enabled (Burundi)
- 6 doctors and 11 paramedics trained (Cambodia)
- 13,000 farmers' diets enhanced (Guinea-Bissau)
- 25 villages afforded access to solar energy (Guinea-Bissau)
- 1,000 adults, mostly women, attained functional literacy (Guinea-Bissau)
- 400 livelihoods supported in waste management activities (Haiti)
- Presidential Cabinet and 5% of ministerial staff trained (Sierra Leone)
- 4,000 household livelihoods enhanced through improved rice production (Viet Nam)
- 1,200 youth engaged in sports and team activities (Palestine)
- 12,000 residents to get safe drinking water (Cape Verde)
- 7,700 farmers' agricultural yield improved thanks to irrigation structures (Lao PDR)

The IBSA Fund Board of Directors

The IBSA Fund Board of Directors comprises the Ambassadors of India, Brazil and South Africa to the United Nations in New York. The Board approves summary proposals and detailed projects and continuously provides strategic direction to IBSA projects to ensure their successful implementation through strong South-South partnerships. The Fund's Directors are assisted by technical experts who closely monitor project progress and the Fund's portfolio.



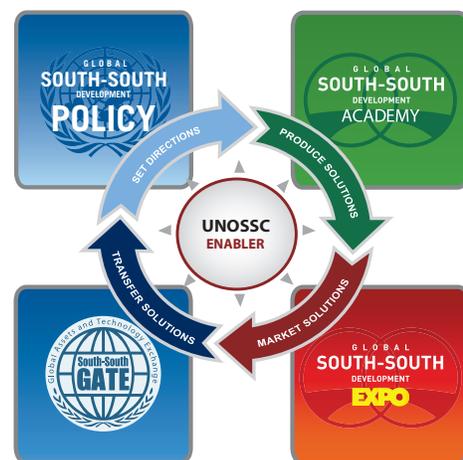
Left: H.E. Mr. Jeremiah Nyamane Kingsley Mamabolo, Permanent Representative of South Africa; H.E. Mr. Asoke Kumar Mukerji, Permanent Representative of India; and H.E. Mr. Luiz Alberto Figueiredo Machado, Permanent Representative of Brazil.

Right: The IBSA Fund Board at work.

The United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation

Among its various functions, the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) serves as Fund Manager and secretariat of the Board of Directors of the IBSA Fund. UNOSSC was established by the United Nations General Assembly in UNDP in 1974. Its primary mandate is to promote, coordinate and support South-South and triangular cooperation for development on a global and United Nations system-wide basis. To advance these objectives, UNOSSC has designed a 4-in-1 service support architecture through which it operationalizes its policy directives and supports the development community. Besides its key functions supporting intergovernmental policy processes, as secretariat to the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation of the United Nations General Assembly, the UNOSSC manages:

- the Global South-South Development Academy, an online platform through which information on hundreds of Southern development solutions and experts have been identified, codified and managed;
- the Global South-South Development Expo, a yearly United Nations system-wide event that serves to showcase selected successful development solutions, bringing together development practitioners and representatives of the United Nations system, government, the private sector and civil society; and
- the South-South Global Assets and Technology Exchange, a mechanism that facilitates the transfer of proven Southern development solutions through its physical and Internet-based platform, matching Southern solution seekers and providers for the transfer of technologies, development solutions and financing within a secure environment.



FROM THE DIRECTOR OF UNOSSC:

UNOSSC is proud to partner with IBSA countries in the successful development of the IBSA Fund and its rich portfolio of South-South projects. The IBSA Fund is an innovative mechanism, spearheaded by three democratic developing countries with multi-ethnic societies in different regions of the world.

A pioneer initiative worthy of emulation, the IBSA Fund has proven that demand-driven development activities, that are led and fully owned by partner countries and are advanced through close collaboration and results-oriented approaches can have the most catalytic impact combatting poverty and advancing human development.

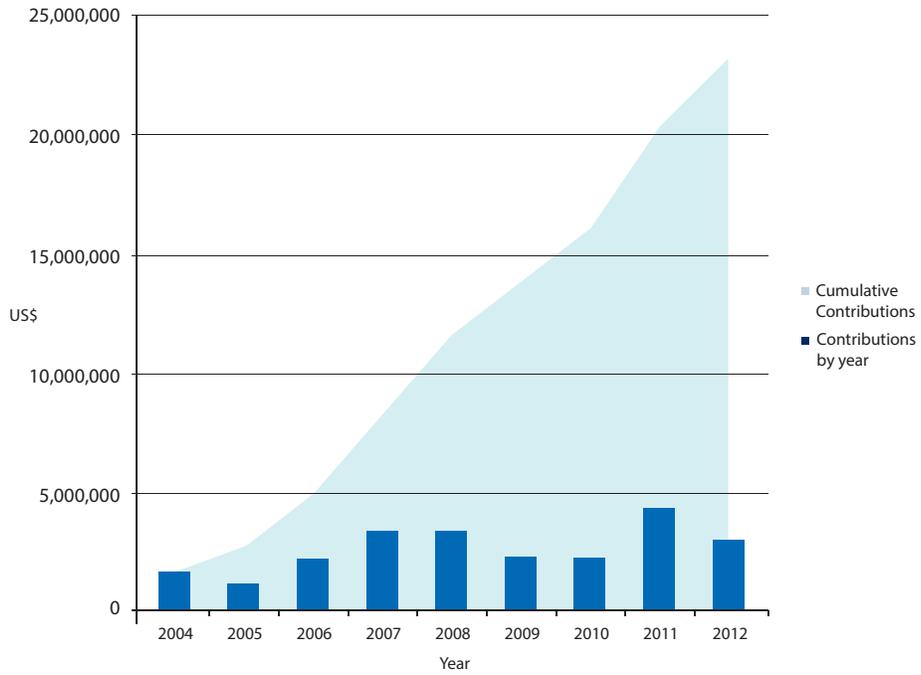
As Fund Managers we are pleased to provide this consolidated report presenting a detailed account of the Fund's numerous achievements to date. For updates please visit: <http://tcdc2.undp.org/ibsa>.



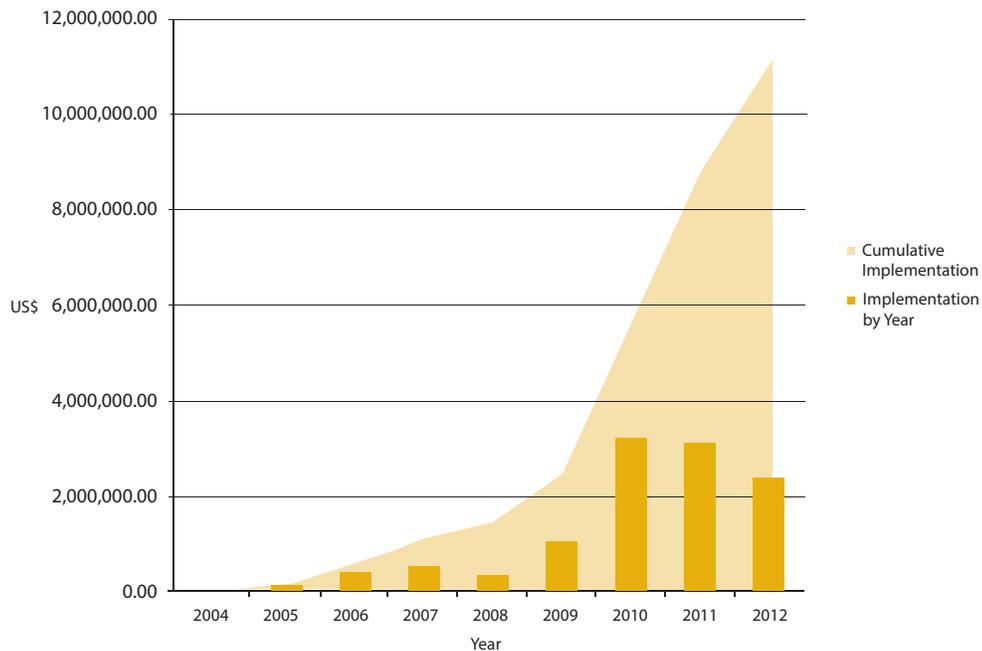
IBSA FUND

Project Portfolio Overview

Financial Contributions to the IBSA Fund (USD)



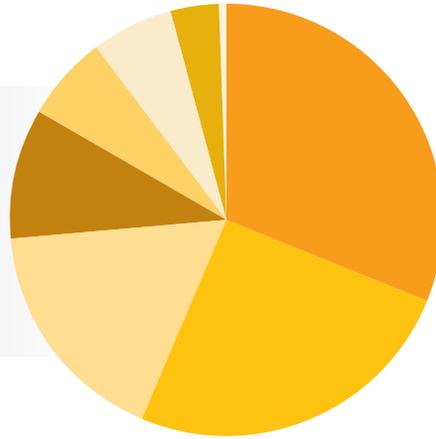
Financial Implementation of IBSA Fund Projects (USD)





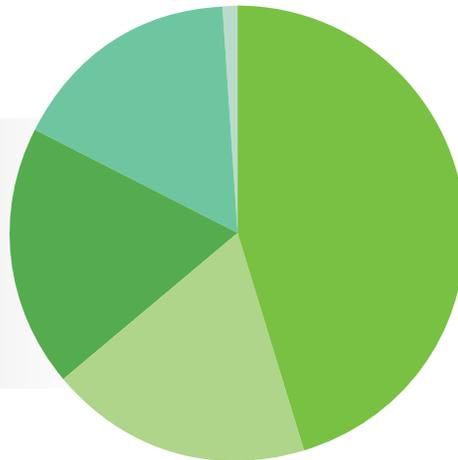
IBSA FUND

Budget Approvals by Thematic Area:



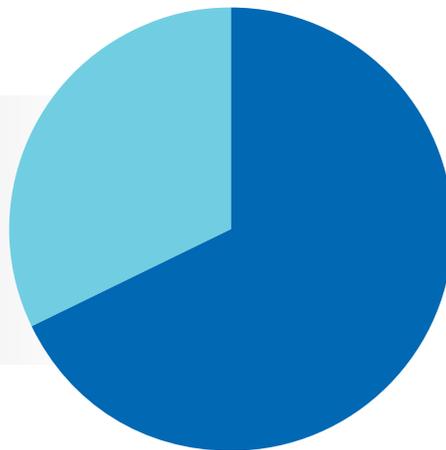
- Agriculture 31.1%
- Health Care 25.5%
- Livelihoods/Waste Management 17.1%
- Water 9.8%
- Youth and Sports 6.3%
- Governance and Security 6%

Budget Approvals by Geographic Region:



- Africa 45.3%
- Asia 18.8%
- Arab States 18.4%
- Latin America 16.9%
- Global 0.5%

Budget Approvals: Least Developed Countries and Other Developing Countries:



- Least developed countries 67.8%
- Other developing countries 32.2%

1. Cambodia

Empowering Children and Adolescents with Special Needs and Their Families

Overview

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

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

Results (Intended Outcomes)

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



Standards of care



Hospital pavilion

PARTNERS

Ministry of Health of Cambodia
Chey Chumneas Hospital,
Caritas Cambodia

APPROVED BUDGET

USD 1,069,721

Duration: January 2010 to May 2014



Down-syndrome Awareness Day activities

Summary of Accomplishments

- **Infrastructure development:** The hospital pavilion was built, equipped and inaugurated. It is hosting services for early stimulation, special education, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, speech therapy, multiple handicaps, epilepsy, and art and drama therapy.
- **Capacity development:** Six physicians and 11 paramedical professionals were recruited and are receiving on-the-job coaching to build their skills, initially domestically; some will receive further specialized training abroad. Twenty villages and thousands of community and family members were trained in inclusive practices, supporting and caring for children with special needs.
- **Awareness campaigns:** Informational materials were produced, published and distributed. Workshops were hosted on learning development and on various disabilities and techniques for care. Awareness days were held on Down syndrome and on autism.
- **Prevention:** Iodized salt was distributed. Destigmatization campaigns were carried out.
- **Establishing minimum standards:** Thousands of consultations for neuro-psychiatric, developmental, psychological, physical and intellectual disabilities were supported, as well as check-ups for children and adolescents.

Challenges Encountered

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



2. Cape Verde

Delivering Safe Drinking Water

Overview

This project will provide safe drinking water to the population of the island of Sao Nicolau, where water meeting World Health Organization standards for human consumption is scarce and its availability is unreliable. This constant supply of safe drinking water will help to reduce or eliminate the health risks associated with intake of poor-quality water, thereby improving the overall health and quality of life of these communities. This project constitutes a climate-change adaptation measure since global warming is making the water supply in Cape Verde increasingly scarce.

Results (Intended Outcomes)

- Enable over 12,000 individuals to benefit from clean drinking water, rendering this basic public service more inclusive and enhancing the quality of its delivery.
- Increase vulnerable groups' sustainable access to, and use of, safe water; resulting in health, nutrition and sanitation benefits.
- Produce safe drinking water through desalination methods; releasing existing scarce water sources, which are used for sanitation and enhanced agricultural activities.

Summary of Accomplishments

- **Knowledge products:** Feasibility and technical studies were conducted and informed the project's engineering works and layout. A study on non-billed water was conducted with funds mobilized from other partners so as to support the project's sustainability strategy.



Building the reservoir

PARTNERS

Municipality of Ribeira Brava
UNDP Cape Verde

APPROVED BUDGET

USD 1,600,000

Duration:

March 2009 to November 2013



High-pressure pipes

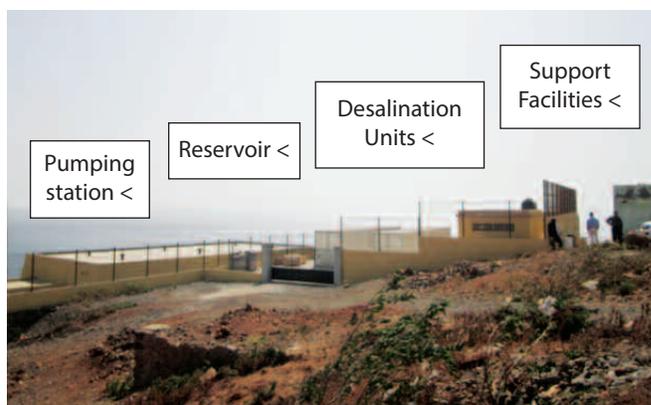
- **Infrastructure development:** Civil construction works were completed. These include:
 - A 1,000 m3 reservoir for water storage;
 - The main platform for the 2 containerized reverse osmosis desalination units and filters;
 - Office and support facilities for operation and maintenance; and
 - The power transformer unit.

The two containerized reverse-osmosis desalination units, filters and spare parts were purchased, delivered and installed. High-pressure pipes for connecting the production plant with the main distribution reservoir were purchased and delivered.

- **Ownership and partnership:** The project was launched with the presence of Cape Verde's Prime Minister, Jose Maria Neves. Additional resources were mobilized for this project by the Government of Cape Verde (USD 80,000) and by UNDP Cape Verde (USD 60,000).

Challenges Encountered

- Difficulties relating to the lack of consultation with Southern providers during the procurement of the desalination plant were settled.
- Additional resources to connect water to the delivery infrastructure were required. A total of USD 140,000 were mobilized locally and used to purchase high-pressure connection pipes.
- Commercial difficulties with the supplier of the desalination plant and related accessories concerning contractual terms caused some delays but were overcome.



Desalination plant and components



3. Guinea-Bissau

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

Overview

This project reduces poverty and enhances food security by rehabilitating low-lying coastal lands for rice cultivation and supporting food processing, which permits its conservation and facilitates its marketing.

This initiative is advancing hydraulic infrastructure works that improve lowlands, such as small dams, canals, drainage and plot levelling. Among other benefits, these will reduce and compensate for increases in the salt content of the soil, thereby enabling the continuous use of these lands for rice production. These anti-erosion measures also constitute an effort at climate-change mitigation.

In addition, this project provides equipment and training in simple food processing and conservation techniques. It further supports commercialization of agro-products by facilitating transportation to markets beyond the village of production.

Results (Intended Outcomes)

- Significant improvement for 13,000 rural inhabitants in food security, quality of their diet and poverty reduction.
- Broadened and improved livelihood opportunities available in 24 villages through sustainable natural resource management, enhanced farming and processing of agro-products.
- Rehabilitation of 700 hectares of lowland, which continue to be used for farming activities.
- Increased self-reliance of rural populations and reduced vulnerability to weather conditions.



Agro-products

PARTNERS

24 villages

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Guinea-Bissau

UNDP Guinea-Bissau

APPROVED BUDGET

USD 1,550,000

Duration: July 2011 to July 2014



Traditional agricultural methods

Summary of Accomplishments

- **Technical expertise:** Partner communities, working closely with the project's technical assistants, improved their knowledge of agricultural techniques, thereby enhancing their production methods and diets.
- **Equipment:** Tools for food preservation, transformation and transportation were supplied to partner villages, including 24 rice peeling machines, 24 mills, 24 fruit driers and 80 donkey carts. Three motorcycles and one 4x4 vehicle were purchased in support of project activities.
- **Rehabilitation of agricultural fields:** Limited-productivity lowlands were improved through PVC tube-based, small-scale hydraulic enhancements that assist the management of water and saline content.
- **Knowledge products:** A water management plan was developed for partner villages' rice fields, based on an assessment of local soil, climate and water conditions.
- In addition, through a survey, data were collected in the 24 partner villages on current agricultural practices, yields of cultivation, and village needs, priorities and challenges. These data serve to better target IBSA cooperation and benchmark the project's progress.

Challenges Encountered

- Delays in obtaining government participation for the signing of this project were overcome.
- This project has an ambitious scope of activities ranging from water management to agro-processing. Technical shortcomings of project staff across this array of expertise had to be partly compensated for through short capacity-building activities in specific areas and with support from technicians.



4. Guinea-Bissau

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

Overview

This initiative brought solar energy to 20 villages. It expanded the solar energy component of a finalized IBSA project in Guinea-Bissau, incorporating lessons from the pilot 5 villages that received and have since been using solar equipment.

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

Results (Intended Outcomes)

- Broadened access to energy for 10,000 individuals in a vulnerable-group category: rural populations, with a particular emphasis on women and children.
- Improved environment for education, sanitation, safety and an enhanced quality of life.
- Increased community engagement in more inclusive governance practices, particularly in the management of its solar power and micro-utilities.
- Advanced environmental sustainability through development practices based on clean energy.



Solar panels

PARTNERS

20 villages

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Guinea-Bissau

UNDP Guinea-Bissau

Central Electronics Limited

APPROVED BUDGET

USD 596,305

Duration:

July 2011 to December 2013



Equipment installation



Street lighting

Summary of Accomplishments

- **Sharing of solar technology:** 10,000 villagers benefitted from solar equipment including street lights, indoor lights for schools and community centres, chargers of cell phones and other light battery operated equipment and solar water pumps.
- **Capacity-building:** 120 beneficiaries (representing 5 per villages and 62 per cent female) participated in workshops on village mobilization and pro-activism with a focus on the management of solar energy systems. “Solar grandmothers” trained by the Barefoot College in India shared experiences on micro-utility operations and maintenance and on female participation in these activities.

Solar Energy Committees formed in all partner villages are discussing with the IBSA coordination team the provision of their inputs to the projects (construction materials, etc.).

- **Infrastructure development:** Civil works necessary for the installation of the solar equipment were advanced by partner villages as their contribution to this project. These included construction of fountains to be linked to solar water pumps, repairs to school and community-centre walls or ceilings in order to host equipment, and fencing for protection against theft.

Challenges Encountered

- This project benefits from the lessons learned during the first IBSA projects in Guinea-Bissau, particularly the pilot initiative providing solar energy equipment. It incorporated concerns about community organization for the management of micro-utilities, as well as the safety and security of solar energy systems.
- Heavy rains have caused important damage to solar panels in one of the partner villages.



5. Sierra Leone

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

Overview

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

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

Results (Intended Outcomes)

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



Technical-exchange mission on public administration to Ghana

PARTNERS

Office of the President of Sierra Leone

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sierra Leone

UNDP Sierra Leone

APPROVED BUDGET

USD 1,000,000

Duration: June 2011 to May 2013



Presidential cabinet-level technical exchange mission to Accra

Summary of Accomplishments

- **Capacity development:** Designed and rolled out learning, knowledge, networking and retooling initiatives:
 - Mounting of a reform initiative for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with a specific focus on revamping its Policy, Planning and Research Unit;
 - Establishment of institutional “surge” capacity support to the Cabinet secretariat;
 - Design and roll-out of competency and skills development on results-based management for technical staff of ministries, departments and agencies;
 - Design and roll-out of training in performance contracting in the public sector starting in seven pilot ministries.
- **Technical exchanges:** A joint commission of cooperation between the Government of Sierra Leone and the Government of Kenya was established. Its work was complemented by South-South exchanges among senior government officials of these two countries.
- Sierra Leone Presidential Cabinet officials undertook technical missions, meeting their counterparts in the Governments of Ghana and India. These study tours enabled learning from partner countries and enhanced capacity to deliver public services.
- Experience-sharing exercises took place among Sierra Leone ambassadors and between them and the Nigerian Foreign Service Academy.
- **Knowledge products:** A roster of experts was built through the WIDE platform for effective sourcing and management of technical expertise.
- **Equipment:** Information-technology equipment was provided to the Government of Sierra Leone Ministry of Foreign Affairs and to the Policy, Planning and Research Unit.

Challenges Encountered

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



6. Lao People's Democratic Republic

Support to Integrated Irrigated Agriculture in Two Districts in Bolikhamxay

Overview

This project aims at improving the overall livelihoods and food security of local communities in the two poorest districts of Bolikhamxay Province by supporting the development of irrigated agriculture and the community-based management of watershed resources such as forests and fisheries. It also seeks to promote more sustainable management of watershed resources by partner communities.

The project will rehabilitate and improve small-scale irrigation systems. It will also support agricultural extensions as well as fisheries development and co-management activities. In addition, the initiative will enhance the managerial capacity of provincial and district-level government staff.

Results (Intended Outcomes)

- Increased and diversified incomes of rural households in two of the poorest districts through enhanced irrigated agriculture and fisheries activities.
- Development and implementation of a watershed management plan for two districts.
- Co-management of irrigation projects by government authorities and the water users' association, with women's participation.
- Ensured water-supply availability in both seasons for irrigation of the command area under cultivation.



Village committee discussions

PARTNERS

Department of Planning and Investment of Bolikhamxay Province
Department of Irrigation of Lao PDR
UNDP Lao PDR

APPROVED BUDGET

USD 1,323,000

Duration:

January 2012 to December 2014



Project site after severe floods



Training session

Summary of Accomplishments

- **Capacity development:** This project was approved for implementation through the use of national systems by provincial authorities. For UNDP, this is the first pilot in the use of Lao People’s Democratic Republic project management systems; and a much welcomed one since it follows South-South principles privileging national ownership and leadership and the use of local capacities.
- Most of the project team was recruited, including specialists in agriculture and natural resource management, a fisheries co-management expert and a land use planning specialist.
- **Infrastructure development:** The design work was finalized, and after its revision it was presented to partner communities. Procurement for the revised small infrastructure works in three irrigation schemes is advancing.
- **Knowledge products:** An environmental impact assessment was undertaken, feeding valuable information into the design works for the irrigation structure.

Challenges Encountered

- Limited availability of local capacity in the highly specialized areas required to complete the irrigation works made recruitment of project staff challenging.
- Damage from floods caused some delays in project negotiation, design and implementation.

7. Palestine

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

Overview

This project will build and equip a centre to serve individuals with intellectual disabilities in Nablus in the West Bank. The centre will be about 1,000 square metres and will include consultation, physical therapy, multipurpose and staff rooms as well as general services and reception facilities. Once operational, this centre will run a protection and rehabilitation programme for adults with disabilities in order to provide care, technical aids, vocational training for various types of disabilities, rehabilitation services and, in some cases, temporary accommodation. As part of its comprehensive approach, the centre will also operate a referral system for services from other providers.

Results (Intended Outcomes)

- Increase access for the population of Nablus to health-care services for people with severe intellectual disabilities.
- Design and built a centre that caters to adults with intellectual disabilities.
- Support and advance the rights of people with disabilities.

Summary of Accomplishments

- The design for the centre was concluded.
- Procurement for construction work is advancing.



Cornerstone-laying ceremony

PARTNERS

Palestinian National Authority
 Ministry of Social Affairs
 UNDP/PAPP

APPROVED BUDGET

USD 1,000,000

Duration: May 2012 to May 2014



8. Palestine

Rehabilitation of the Cultural and Hospital Centre

Overview

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



Hospital building after the work

Results (Intended Outcomes)

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

PARTNERS

Palestinian National Authority
Palestinian Red Crescent Society
UNDP/PAPP

APPROVED BUDGET

USD 1,000,000

Duration:

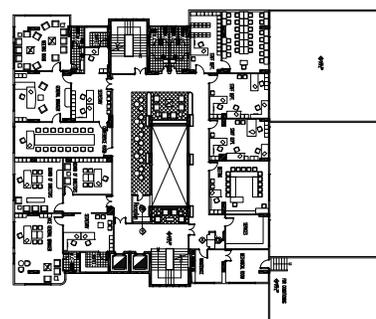
January 2012 to March 2013

Summary of Accomplishments

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



Before the rehabilitation



Rehabilitation plans/design work

9. Viet Nam

Establishment of a Rice Seed Production Hub in Hoa Tien

Overview

This project is establishing a hub for the production of rice seeds that are improved and appropriate for the local conditions in Hoa Tien commune, Hoa Vang District of Da Nang City. This hub will enhance agricultural yield, thereby developing rural livelihoods and reducing poverty and hunger among communities in the area.

This initiative strengthens rice cultivation by improving farmers' knowledge and production capacity in the fields and by enhancing the post-harvest processing methods and activities of the community. These heightened farming and agro-processing techniques result in higher-quality rice and value-added products for both consumption and sales. In addition, the project is establishing a seed quality-control and certification system for the city and is reinforcing farmers' marketing tools and sales channels.

Results (Intended Outcomes)

- 4,000 households directly benefit from enhanced livelihoods.
- Strengthen rice seed production, storage and quality conservation in Hoa Tien.
- Establish a rice seed quality-control and certification system.
- Marketing of a "Seed of Hoa Tien".
- Enhance farmers' livelihoods through capacity-building in farming, processing and trade.



Demonstration site

PARTNERS

Da Nang People's Committee
 Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
 FAO

APPROVED BUDGET

USD 529,537

Duration:

January 2012 to December 2013



Project site visit



Mid-term workshop

Summary of Accomplishments

- **Increased agricultural productivity:** The rice productivity at the project site increased to 6.63 tons per hectare, representing an increase of 0.78 ton per hectare. In addition, the cost of production materials was reduced by USD 73-100 per hectare.
- **Knowledge products:** 12 new rice-seed varieties were tested and two successful varieties were identified. Good practices in fertilization and plant protection for rice production for 6 hectare plots were documented and demonstrated. Demonstration sites were prepared for cost-savings, fertilization, plant protection and water-saving techniques.
- **Training:** 25 Hoa Tien cooperative farmers learned cutting-edge seed production techniques during a study tour. Partner-community were farmers trained in irrigation, fertilization, integrated pest management, impurity elimination and monitoring.
- **Infrastructure and equipment:** A seed-testing laboratory was designed.

Challenges Encountered

- Internal FAO project appraisal and improvement processes both in Viet Nam and at headquarters lasted for several months, causing delays in the commencement of the project's activities. However, this challenge was overcome and implementation is progressing at a good pace.
- Unfavourable climatic condition, including a particularly dry winter in 2012/2013 did not hinder the results of the project.

10. Burundi

Strengthening Infrastructure and Capacity to Combat HIV/AIDS

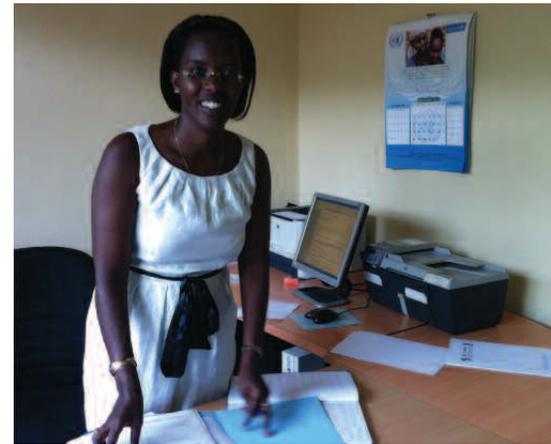
Overview

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

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

Results (Intended Outcomes)

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



SWAA staff at work

PARTNERS

Ministry of Health of Burundi
 SWAA Burundi
 UNDP Burundi
 UNFPA Burundi

APPROVED BUDGET

USD 1,145,630

Duration:

January 2010 to December 2012



Health centre



Technical exchange in New Delhi

Summary of Accomplishments

- **Infrastructure development:** A three-storey health centre was built and inaugurated in Bujumbura. It is currently hosting prevention and treatment services for HIV, AIDS and other reproductive health matters.
- **Capacity development:** Training sessions were conducted for government and civil society actors on several HIV and AIDS topics, including the more severe impact of the AIDS epidemic on women, combating stigma and discrimination, and community-based approaches for prevention and care. Four technical exchanges have taken place: in Bujumbura, Brasilia, Dakar and New Delhi.
- **Enhancing local capacity to monitor, programme and deliver:** Three monitoring and support missions with a feedback workshop were conducted in the regions of Gitega, Ngozi and Bururi. The project also supported the world journey against AIDS and HIV in Kirundo. A Steering Committee was established and approved the terms of reference for a national internal and external communication study on HIV and AIDS.
- **Equipment:** Vehicles were purchased for the Government and the partner NGO. Information technology and medical equipment have been purchased and will be delivered when the building is ready to accommodate it.

Challenges Encountered

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



Guinea-Bissau

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

Overview

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

In addition, these projects conducted training in water management and in the processing and conservation of agro-products. Furthermore, they provided solar energy equipment to 5 villages, trained over 600 adults to become functionally literate, and introduced short-cycle animals for reproduction. These activities enhanced household diets and livelihoods.

Results (Intended Outcomes)

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



Women confirm increases in rice yield

PARTNERS

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

APPROVED BUDGET

USD 1,328,750

Project I: 498,750

Project II: 830,000

Duration:

Project I

March 2005 to
September 2007

Project II

August 2009 to
September 2011



Adult literacy



Electrified village welcomes IBSA

Summary of Accomplishments

- **Agricultural development:** Farmers in partner villages were trained in agricultural techniques that enhance yield. They were also supported to plant a greater number of crops and use enhanced seeds, thereby diversifying and improving agricultural production. Farmers were also trained in water management and in simple agro-processing techniques (project I).

In addition, 24 villages received continuous and progressively advanced training in agricultural and agro-processing methods (project II).

- **Literacy:** 966 adults, mostly female, in partner villages learned to read and write to a functional level and learned simple mathematics. Twenty-four teachers were trained to conduct literacy courses.
- **Enhanced animal herding:** Short-cycle animals were provided as well as sanitary products and vaccinations to improve animal health.
- **Solar electrification:** Five villages installed and are using solar energy equipment, including public lighting and indoor lighting in schools, community centres, health centres and public administration buildings, as well as water-pumping solar systems. Five Guinea-Bissau electrical engineers were trained in India in solar system installation and maintenance.
- Partner villages organized themselves to receive training and to manage solar energy equipment.

Challenges Encountered

Some solar panels were stolen or temporarily out of use due to insufficient facilities' qualities or lack of security infrastructure. Remediation measures included enhanced security requirements for the solar panels and support to communities to have the necessary infrastructure for their installation. Difficulties in identifying technical capacity regarding local bio-fuels were overcome.

13. Haiti

Collection of Solid Waste as a Tool to Reduce Violence

Overview

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

Results (Intended Outcomes)

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

Summary of Accomplishments

- **Pacification and reduction of urban violence:** Thanks to pacification initiatives, including this project, Carrefour Feuilles was reclassified in 2009 from a security red zone to a yellow zone.
- **Livelihoods:** The project offered decent employment to 400 heads of household.



Briquette manufacturing

PARTNERS

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

APPROVED BUDGET

USD 2,843,429

Duration:

Phase I
 February 2006 to April 2007

Phase II
 May 2007 to December 2011



Sorting waste into bins for paper, metal, glass and organic matter

- **Sanitation:** 70% of the neighbourhood’s waste was regularly collected and removed, thereby reducing the incidence of diseases transmitted by waste, insects and rodents.
- **Environmental impact reduction:** 30% of the community’s waste was recycled. Cooking briquettes made out of recycled paper products provided an alternative to charcoal as a source of energy.
- **Building local capacity and enhancing democratic governance:** The project organized the community and furthered collaborative work through waste-management activities, thereby building capacity and improving its governance.
- **Sanitary awareness and education:** Workshops were held in schools, churches and associations.
- **Improvement of urban infrastructure:** 50 waste-collection points were established as well as collection routes for waste removal.
- **Gender empowerment:** 57% of project workers were female. Two females were on the project’s community board.
- **Resilience:** This project withstood the 7.0 magnitude earthquake that struck Haiti in 2010.

Results (Intended Outcomes)

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

14. Palestine

Supporting Programme Opportunities in Recreational and Team Sports

Overview

This project built and equipped a 1,000-square metre multi-purpose sports complex in Ramallah. The complex opened its doors to offer indoor soccer, fencing, snooker, gymnastics, table tennis, volleyball and badminton facilities, a fitness room, a clinic and spectator stands. The project also organized and set up youth sports leagues.

Results (Intended Outcomes)

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

Summary of Accomplishments

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

Challenges Encountered

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



Sports facility



Launching of Palestinian youth sports leagues

PARTNERS

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

APPROVED BUDGET

USD 1,065,000

Duration:

October 2008 to September 2011



Timor-Leste officials visit waste-management project sites in India

15. Global

IBSA Quality Assurance

Overview

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

Results (Intended Outcomes)

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

PARTNERS

UNOSSC, IBSA project teams

APPROVED BUDGET

Guinea-Bissau	298,540
Lao PDR	200,241
Palestine	32,100
Timor-Leste	33,057
Global	88,858

Summary of Accomplishments

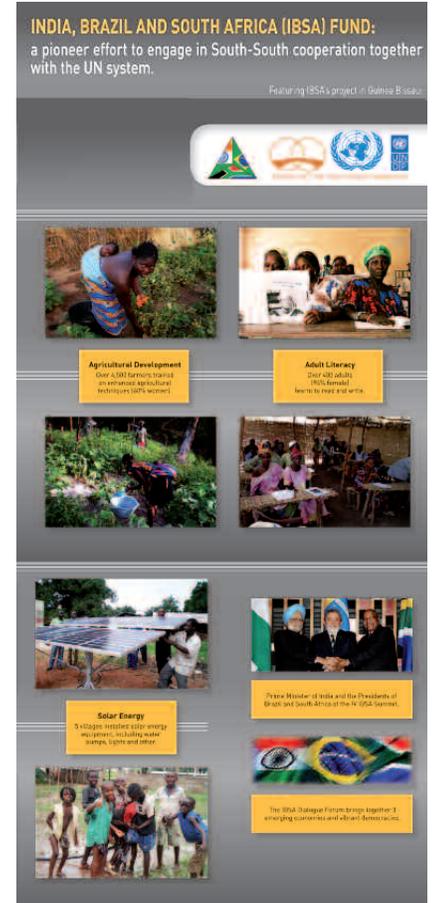
- **Project formulation:**
 - Design of IBSA's project in Lao Peoples' Democratic Republic "Support to Integrated Agriculture in Two Districts in Bolikhamxay" including undertaking of a comprehensive feasibility study, comprising geotechnical, topographic, hydraulic and technical feasibility assessments as well as economic viability and environmental impact studies.



IBSA FUND

C. QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT

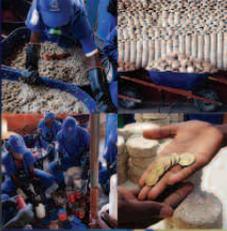
- Formulation of two IBSA projects in Guinea-Bissau: "Support for Lowland Rehabilitation and Agricultural and Livestock Processing" and "Rural Electrification through Solar Energy Systems."
- Formulation of IBSA's project in Palestine, "Rehabilitation of the Cultural and Hospital Centre", including preparation of the detailed design work and bill of quantities.
- **Monitoring and oversight:** Assignment of a United Nations Volunteer to support IBSA's activities in Guinea-Bissau, in particular implementation of agricultural-development, literacy and solar-energy initiatives.
- **Knowledge-sharing:** Three Timor-Leste officials participated in a technical exchange mission with Indian NGOs active in waste management issues to learn about their practices and methods.
- **Awareness-building:** Advancement of the IBSA Fund's vision for poverty and hunger alleviation worldwide by communicating the accomplishments of its project portfolio through exhibitions in global forums, publications and panel discussions or events promoting the IBSA Fund, its values and activities.



Samples of exhibits at global events

Cooperation Makes Life Better

合作,让生活更美好



Haiti:
Through labour-intensive techniques, shredded paper and sawdust are pressed into briquettes, a clean-energy alternative to charcoal commonly used by Haitians for cooking.

海地: 剪纸和锯末经劳动密集型技术被压制成“炭球”。这种清洁能源替代木炭作为海地居民日常使用。

IBSA's project has shown remarkable resilience to the 7.0 magnitude earthquake that in January 2010 caused enormous destruction in Port-au-Prince. In a display of courage and eagerness to recover, project workers resumed operations 2 days later.

印度、巴西和南非三國集團 (IBSA) 宗旨在於 2010 年 1 月 1 日 7.0 級大地震後都顯出不同尋常的韌性來應對巨大挑戰。項目人員克服他們的勇氣和決心在地震後兩天便恢復了項目運作。



Exchanging Good Experiences

交流宝贵经验

The India, Brazil and South Africa (IBSA) Fund is a pioneer effort to engage in South-South Cooperation together with the UN system. Managed by the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation in UNDP, the IBSA Trust Fund implements its projects in various developing countries.

印度、巴西和南非 (IBSA) 信任基金是南南合作體系下推動南南合作的一個典範行動。在聯合國開發計劃署南南合作特設股長的管理下，IBSA 信任基金在多個發展中國家開展項目。



Red Cross building after repairs

16. Cape Verde

Refurbishment of Health Infrastructure

Overview

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

Results (Intended Outcomes)

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

Summary of Accomplishments

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

PARTNERS

Municipality of Ribeira Brava

UNDP Cape Verde

APPROVED BUDGET

USD 37,065

Duration:

October to December 2008



Dilapidated health-care centre before refurbishment



United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation

