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

The India, Brazil and South Africa (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 UN 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 projects beneficiaries, built-in project sustainability and knowledge-sharing among Southern experts and institutions.

The IBSA Fund was the recipient of the UN South-South Partnership Award in 2006 and received an MDG Award in 2010.
The IBSA Fund Board of Directors

The IBSA Fund Board of Directors comprises the Ambassadors, Permanent Representatives and Deputy Permanent Representatives, 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.
The Special Unit for South-South Cooperation

Among several functions, the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) serves as Fund Manager and Secretariat of the Board of Directors of the IBSA Fund. The Special Unit was established by the United Nations General Assembly within 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, the Special Unit has designed a 3-in-1 service support architecture through which it operationalizes its policy directives and supports the development community. Therefore, besides its key functions supporting intergovernmental policy processes, as secretariat to the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation of the UN General Assembly, the Special Unit 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 UN system-wide event that serves to showcase selected successful development solutions, bringing together development practitioners and representatives of the UN 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.
Overview of Project Portfolio

Budget Approvals by Thematic Area:
- Agriculture: 29.6%
- Livelihoods/Waste Management: 22.5%
- Water: 9.8%
- Health Care: 20.0%
- Renewable Energy: 5.3%
- Youth & Sports: 6.5%
- Governance & Security: 6.1%
- Renewable Energy: 5.3%

Budget Approvals by Geographic Region:
- Africa: 45.4%
- Latin America: 22.3%
- Arab States: 12.8%
- Asia: 19.2%
- Other: 26.3%

Budget Approvals: Least Developed Countries versus Other:
- Least Developed Countries: 73.7%
- Burundi, Cambodia, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Lao PDR, Sierra Leone, Timor-Leste
- Other: 26.3%
Financial Contributions to the IBSA Fund (US$):

Accumulated Contributions
Contributions by IBSA Countries

Accumulated Contributions
Implementation by Year

IBSA Portfolio Brochure 2.4 Layout 1  9/19/12  3:34 PM  Page 6
1. Burundi

Strengthening Infrastructure and Capacity to Combat HIV/AIDS

Overview

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

Moreover, this project is strengthening 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)

• Enable approximately 39,000 consultations per year at the health centre
  – Provide adequate infrastructure to prevent and care for HIV-positive individuals
  – Provide greater and more inclusive access to quality health-care for vulnerable populations, particularly groups at risk of HIV infection
• Strengthen Government capacity to plan, communicate and implement HIV and AIDS prevention and care strategies
• Increase capacity to prevent and treat HIV and AIDS through training and increasing access to care for HIV-positive individuals

PARTNERS

Ministry of Health Burundi
Society of Women Against AIDS in Africa Burundi Chapter (NGO)
UNDP Burundi
UNFPA Burundi

APPROVED BUDGET

USD 1,145,630
Duration: 3 Years
January 2010 to December 2012
IBSA FUND A. ONGOING PROJECTS

Summary of Accomplishments

- **Infrastructure development:** The construction of the health centre is very advanced, with foundations, pillars, walls, roofing and window frames already in place. Painting and work on interior has begun (see picture).

- **Capacity development:** Training sessions have been conducted for government and civil society actors on several HIV and AIDS topics, including the AIDS epidemic more severe impact 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 UN agencies also caused some challenges.

- The geotechnical study revealed conditions that resulted in minor re-orientation 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.

Next Steps

- The health-care centre will be inaugurated in July 2012, with the presence of the Minister of Health.
2. 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)

- Provide 2,000 children and adolescents with special needs and their families with comprehensive services towards maximum independence and inclusive development.

- Establish capacity to provide medical care for children with disabilities by training through residency programmes six doctors and 11 paramedics.

- Provide adequate infrastructure to care for children with special needs was by the construction of a dedicated hospital pavilion.

- Popularize 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.

PARTNERS

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

APPROVED BUDGET

USD 1,069,721
Duration: 4 Years
January 2010 to December 2013
Summary of Accomplishments

- **Infrastructure development**: The hospital pavilion was built and equipped. It is already hosting many services.

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

- **Project oversight**: This project has undergone an independent evaluation and an independent audit by the implementing partner, both yielding positive results.

Challenges Encountered

- Delays in obtaining a building permit were resolved.

- A knowledge-sharing visit to Egypt was postponed owing to unrest.

- Delays in purchasing electroencephalogram machine.

Next Steps

- The Hospital Pavilion inauguration date is due to be set for summer 2012, in order to secure the participation of the Prime Minister of Cambodia. This occasion will support awareness-building on the needs and rights of children.
3. 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)

- Enabled over 12,000 individuals to benefit from clean drinking water, rendering this basic public service more inclusive and enhancing the quality of its delivery.
  - Increased vulnerable groups sustainable access to, and use of, safe water; resulting in health, nutrition and sanitation benefits.
  - Increase production of safe drinking water through desalination methods releases 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.

- **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 plant and filters;
- Office and support facilities for operation and maintenance;
- The power transformer unit.

The two containerized reverse-osmosis desalination plant, filters and spare parts were purchased and delivered.

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: Transitional Funds (USD 60,000).

### Challenges Encountered

- Difficulties related to the process of procuring the desalination plant were settled.
- Additional resources to connect water to the delivery infrastructure were required. USD 140,000 were mobilized locally and used to purchase high-pressure connection pipes.
- The desalination plant supplier is yet to provide 2 submersible pumps and related accessories to connect the plant with the boreholes. Due to the regulation prohibiting inaugurations 60 days prior to June municipal elections, the Mayor set the inauguration date for the third quarter of 2012 and is discussing with the supplier in an effort to ensure that the remaining parts are delivered on time. The Mayor’s office still claims a deficit of USD 150,000.
4. Guinea-Bissau
Support for Lowland Rehabilitation and for Agricultural and Livestock Processing

Overview
This project reduces poverty and enhances food security by: (a) rehabilitating low-lying coastal lands for rice cultivation, and (b) 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 leveling. 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)
• Improve food security, quality of diet and reduced poverty for 13,000 rural inhabitants.
• Broaden and improve livelihood opportunities available in 24 villages through sustainable natural resource management, and enhanced farming and processing of agro-products.
• Rehabilitate 700 hectares of lowland which continue to be used for farming activities.
• Increase the self-reliance of rural populations and reduced their vulnerability to weather conditions.
Summary of Accomplishments

- **Technical expertise**: 3 technical assistants were recruited (1 for each of IBSA’s partner regions: Oio, Biombo and Bafatá).

- **Equipment**: Food preservation and transformation equipment needed by each village was identified through multi-stakeholder consultations, by which initial priorities were discussed and conveyed to the IBSA regional technical assistants. 3 motorcycles (1 per regional technical assistant) and one 4x4 vehicle were purchased.

- **Knowledge products**: Measurement and assessment of the specific water-management or saline-content challenge of various rice-fields begun. Conducting this diagnosis of the specific need of each plot of agricultural lowland in partner villages is the first step to effective rehabilitation.

- In addition, through a survey, data were collected in all 24 partner villages on current agricultural practices, yields of cultivation, village needs, priorities and challenges. These data serve to better target IBSA cooperation as well as to 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. Any technical shortcomings or knowledge gaps by the project’s regional assistants will be compensated with short capacity-building in specific areas and with support from technicians.
5. Guinea-Bissau

Rural Electrification through Solar Energy Systems

Overview

This project expands the solar energy component of a finalized IBSA project in Guinea-Bissau, incorporating lessons from the pilot 5 villages that received and are already using solar equipment. This initiative benefits 20 additional villages.

By providing access to energy, this project enormously enhances village life. For example, indoor lighting in schools permits studies by adults and other village activities during the evening. Solar water pipes reduce the hardships of obtaining water from wells, making it accessible at fountains or as running water. Refrigerators in health centres can keep cold chains for vaccinations. 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)

• Broaden access to energy for 10,000 individuals in 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.

PARTNERS

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

APPROVED BUDGET

USD 596,305
Duration: 1.5 years
July 2011 to December 2012
Summary of Accomplishments

- **Ownership and capacity-building:** 120 beneficiaries (representing 5 per village and 62 percent female) participated in workshops on village mobilization and pro-activism with a focus on 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.).

- **Sharing of solar technology:** The contract for the manufacturing of solar energy equipment was signed with Central Electronics Limited in India. The equipment is now being produced to specifications.

- **Infrastructure development:** Civil works necessary for installation of the equipment have begun in all 20 villages (e.g. construction of fountains to be linked to solar water pumps, repairs to school/community centre walls or ceilings to host equipment, fencing for protection against theft).

Challenges Encountered

This project benefits from the lessons learned during the first IBSA projects in Guinea-Bissau, including the pilot providing solar energy equipment to five villages. It is therefore incorporating concerns relating to community organization around the management of micro-utilities, as well as the safety and security of solar energy systems.
6. Sierra Leone

Leadership Development and Capacity Building for Human Development and Poverty Reduction

Overview

This project seeks to strengthen the capacity of key State institutions in Sierra Leone to implement macroeconomic reforms and good governance practices for poverty eradication. This includes supporting 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 will be 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 ITC platform.
- Enhance the current results-based management platform.
- Enhance the Cabinet Secretariat’s technical and advisory functions.

IBSA Fund

A. ONGOING PROJECTS

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: 2 years
June 2011–May 2013
B. NEW PROJECTS

Summary of Accomplishments

- **Capacity development**: Design and roll-out of 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, and South-South exchanges among senior government officials of these two countries took place.
  - A mission of senior government officials from the Government of Sierra Leone travelled to share experiences with the Government of Ghana.
  - Experience sharing took place among Sierra Leone ambassadors, and with the Nigerian Foreign Service Academy.

- **Knowledge products**: The building of a roster of experts through the WIDE platform begun.

- **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 entails political sensitivities. Adequate IBSA representation at the local Steering Committee of the project is requested, even if IBSA has limited representation in Freetown.
7. Lao PDR

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. 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)

- Increase and diversify incomes of rural households in two of the poorest districts through enhanced irrigated agriculture and fisheries activities.
- Ensure water supply is available in both seasons for irrigation of the command area under cultivation.
  - Develop and implement of a watershed management plans for two districts.
  - Support co-management of irrigation projects by government authorities and the water users’ association with women’s participation.

Summary of Accomplishments and Challenges

The provincial authorities requested UNDP to use national systems to implement this project (i.e. not National Implementation following UNDP processes, but use of national structures). Following South-South principles privileging national ownership and leadership and the use of local capacities, UNDP is favourable to this request and began planning an assessment of the national systems to verify their compatibility with UNDP implementation procedures and rules (March 2012). This would be the first time that UNDP Lao uses this implementation modality, and hence an important and possibly influential pilot exercise. The project document will be discussed by the Local Project Appraisal Committee in early March and the establishment of the Project Management Unit and inception workshop are expected to take place shortly thereafter.

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: 2 years
8. Occupied Palestinian Territory (Gaza)

Rehabilitation of the Cultural and Hospital Centre

PARTNERS
Palestinian National Authority
Palestinian Red Crescent Society
UNDP/PAPP

APPROVED BUDGET
USD 1,000,000
Duration: 1 year

Overview
This project seeks to rebuild and refurbish the Cultural and Hospital Centre in Gaza, which is no longer operational owing to its highly deteriorated state, having suffered damage after armed confrontations. The goal of this initiative is to support the provision of health-care services to the community in Gaza and to provide a concrete expression of IBSA solidarity to the Palestinian people. The rehabilitated hospital will include an open heart surgery unit, patient recovery rooms, administrative offices, a cafeteria and rooms for psychosocial support activities.

Results (Intended Outcomes)
• Improve access for the population of Gaza to healthcare services, including urgent care, surgery and psychosocial treatments.
  – Rehabilitate nine floors of an existing hospital

Summary of Accomplishments and Challenges
The design works, bill of quantities and negotiations with the government of Israel for entry of construction materials into Gaza were completed under an IBSA Quality Assurance project activity. The project document was signed and budget authorized.
9. Occupied Palestinian Territory (Nablus)

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

Overview

This proposal seeks to build and equip a centre to serve individuals with intellectual disabilities in Nablus in the West Bank. Once operational, this centre will run a protection and rehabilitation programme for persons with disabilities in order to provide care, technical aids, vocational training fit for various types of disabilities, rehabilitation services and, in some cases, accommodation. As part of its comprehensive approach, the centre will also operate a referral system for services from other providers.

The Project Document was formulated and has been presented to the IBSA Board for its appraisal and approval.

Results (Intended Outcomes)

• Increase access for the population of Neblus to healthcare services for people with severe intellectual disabilities
  – Design and build a centre that caters to adults with intellectual disabilities
• Support and advance the rights of people with disabilities
10. Viet Nam
Establishment of a Rice Seed Production Hub in Hoa Tien

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

APPROVED BUDGET
USD 529,537
Duration: 2 years
January 2012–December 2013

Overview
This project aims at establishing a hub for the production of rice seeds that are improved and appropriate for the local conditions in the Hoa Tien commune, Hoa Vang district of Da Nang city. This hub will enhance agricultural yield, therefore directly reducing poverty and hunger among agricultural communities in the area. This initiative will:

(a) Strengthen rice cultivation by improving farmer's production capacity in the fields as well as enhancing the post-harvest processing capacity of the commune. This will result in higher-quality rice and value-added products.

(b) Establish a seed quality control and certification system for the city, thereby enhancing the city's ability to provide agricultural support services to the farmers.

(c) Enhance farmers' trading capacity with regards to the "Seed of Hoa Tien."

Results (Intended Outcomes)
- Enhance the livelihoods of 4,000 households
  - Strengthen rice seed production, storage and quality maintenance in Hao Tien
  - Establishment of a rice seed quality control and centralisation system
  - Capacity-building for farmers in trade and marketing

Summary of Accomplishments and Challenges
FAO Headquarters needs to undertake a meeting for project appraisal. This step provides an opportunity for the project formulation team (in Viet Nam) to present the project and for technical experts from FAO (in various other parts of the institution) to provide comments that strengthen the project. This meeting is an FAO corporate requirement before commencement of a project. Upon clearance of all necessary approvals, disbursements can begin.
11. Cape Verde

Refurbishment of Health Care 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)

- Improved access for 230 inhabitants in a remote area to health care.
  - Rehabilitated two health centres and enhanced infrastructure, which directly benefited 221 additional individuals, mainly elderly, to attend to their health.

Summary of Accomplishments and Challenges

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
Guinea-Bissau

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

Overview

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

In addition, this project conducted training in water management and in the processing and conservation of agro-products. Furthermore, it provided solar energy equipment to 5 villages, it trained over 600 adults to become functionally literate, and it 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 rearing of small animals.
• Increased rice yield by 12 per cent, improving local diets and enhancing villagers’ food security.
• 966 adults (85% women) attained useable literacy, numeracy and other basic competencies.
• Provided 3,000 individuals access to solar energy, which was installed and shared in 5 villages.
C. COMPLETED PROJECTS

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 (phase I).

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

- **Literacy:** 966 adults, mostly female, in partner villages learned to read and write to a functional level, as well as 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. These include public lighting and indoor lighting in schools, community centres, health centres, public administration buildings and water pumping solar systems. Five Guinea-Bissau electrical engineers were trained in India in solar system installation and maintenance.

- **Ownership:** Extremely unusual for this least developed country, the government of Guinea-Bissau contributed US$10,000 to the project.

- 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 lacking 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 resolved.
14. Haiti

Collection of Solid Waste as a Tool to Reduce Violence

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

APPROVED BUDGET
USD 3,655,784 breakdown
Phase I: 550,000
Phase II: 615,300
2008: 367,116
2009: 437,934
2010: 385,434
Earthquake: 1,300,000

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

Overview
This project organized and mobilized a community with a history of violence and gang clashes around the labor intensive process of its waste collection and recycling. It developed a culture of waste disposal and collection, therefore 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 work conditions in Carrefour Feuilles through the establishment of a waste management system.
  – Improved livelihoods through the creation of sustainable income-generation opportunities for 400 heads of households
  – Enhanced sanitation, sanitary awareness and infrastructure
• Contributed to the pacification of a security red zone area and the reduction of its gang violence.
• Reduced and mitigated environmental impact through the recycling of the 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.
IBSA FUND C. COMPLETED PROJECTS

- **Sanitation**: 70% of the neighborhood’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 in the project’s community Board.

- **Resilience**: this project withstood the 7.0 magnitude earthquake that struck Haiti in 2010.

**Challenges Encountered**

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

**Next Steps**

- The implementing partner closed the project by the end of 2011. IBSA is considering next steps.
C. COMPLETED PROJECTS

15. Occupied Palestinian Territory (Ramallah)
Supporting Program 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 setup youth sports leagues.

Results (Intended Outcomes):
- Increase access for youth in Palestine to sporting activities that encourage team-building, positive role models and the development of leadership skills.
- Establish youth sports leagues, with the participation of over 1,000 boys and girls in various sports.

Summary of Accomplishments
- **Infrastructure development:** The sports facility was completed and inaugurated.
- **Leadership development:** Youth sports leagues (ages 5 to 17) were launched and are playing soccer, basketball, volleyball; swimming; and participated 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. Payment of the last installment for building construction is pending completion of small repairs by the contractor.
16. IBSA Quality Assurance

Lao People’s Democratic Republic Project Formulation

Overview

This activity facilitated the formulation of IBSA’s project “Support to Integrated Agriculture in Two Districts in Bolikhamxay”. It funded the undertaking of a comprehensive feasibility study, which included geotechnical, topographic, hydraulic and technical feasibility assessments as well as economic viability and environmental impact studies. The objective was to assess the viability of the initiative, as well as to support the project design. This activity also engaged two United Nations Volunteers and a local consultant, who advanced consultations with project stakeholders and collected primary and secondary data.

Results (Intended Outcomes)

• Formulated an IBSA project for the reduction of poverty and hunger in Lao PDR.

Summary Accomplishments

A detailed project was formulated, with a significant shift from the initially intended size and strategy of the irrigation scheme. The formulation team was recruited, engaged local stakeholders and collected data. The feasibility study was undertaken and revealed that the project was technically feasible and socially and environmentally acceptable. It also provided detailed parameters and cost calculations for the larger irrigation infrastructure scheme; which can still be undertaken if other resources are mobilized for that purpose.

Challenges Encountered

Initial difficulties ensuring government leadership as well as engagement of the various local stakeholders were resolved. An extensive feasibility study proved to be required by law and was undertaken. The initially planned irrigation scheme was estimated to cost around USD 15 million, resulting in enormous budget shortfalls. Hence the project refocused on small-to-medium size irrigation projects in the two poorest districts.

PARTNERS
UNDP Lao PDR
TEAM Consulting

APPROVED BUDGET
USD 200,241
Team: 92,983
Feasibility Study: 107,258
Duration:
Team: February–August 2010
Feasibility Study: September 2010–September 2011
17. IBSA Quality Assurance

Guinea-Bissau UNV Volunteer

Overview

This activity supports implementation of ongoing IBSA projects in Guinea-Bissau, including formulation, programming, monitoring, management, procurement, operations and communication efforts. It also supported a completed IBSA project in Guinea-Bissau.

Results (Intended Outcomes)

• Formulated IBSA projects in Guinea-Bissau, which were managed and supported in a timely and effective manner. IBSA visibility is ensured.

Summary of Accomplishments

Management support through this activity was instrumental to the formulation of the Lowland Rehabilitation and Agro-processing project, as well as the roll-out of the Solar Electrification pilot project (both mentioned earlier). This activity was also key to advancing timely implementation of agricultural development and solar energy components of the completed IBSA project and representation of the project at the Global South-South Development Expo in Geneva in 2010. Given the successes of this activity, the Board authorized an 18-month extension with additional funding.

PARTNERS

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

APPROVED BUDGET

USD 189,599

Duration:
January 2010 to January 2013
18. IBSA Quality Assurance

Gaza Project Formulation and Design Works

Overview

This activity supported the formulation of the IBSA project “Rehabilitation of the Cultural and Hospital Centre” in the Gaza Strip of the Occupied Palestinian Territory. It facilitated production of the design works that will guide the building’s refurbishment and that supported the bill of quantities that was presented for approval to the Government of Israel for entry of construction materials into Gaza.

Results (Intended Outcomes)

• Formulated an IBSA project to alleviate poverty and hunger in Palestine and permission for entry of construction materials into the Gaza Strip was obtained from the Government of Israel.

Summary of Accomplishments

• The design works were completed, and the project document was formulated and approved. The project has been tendered based on already-approved construction materials being allowed to enter the Gaza Strip.

Challenges Encountered

• Obtaining a sound design and plans to complete the refurbishment of the hospital within the IBSA-approved budget of USD one million proved challenging since initial proposals were substantially higher but a compromise was reached.
19. IBSA Quality Assurance

Timor-Leste Technical Exchange

Overview
This activity supported a technical exchange mission by three Timor-Leste officials/community leaders to participate in knowledge-sharing activities with Indian NGOs active in waste management issues and currently managing sustainable operations in this field. Besides reinforcing the institutional and human capacities of Timor-Leste in this thematic area, this technical exchange facilitated the formulation of a project proposal for an IBSA initiative in Timor-Leste focused on livelihood development through waste management and valorization.

Results (Intended Outcomes)
• Three Timor-Leste officials gained knowledge and experience in waste management practices.
• Formulated an IBSA project proposal to alleviate poverty and hunger in Timor-Leste.

Summary of Accomplishments
• A technical cooperation exchange with a project in Goa, India, took place in April 2011 in partnership with the Goa Foundation and the Indian NGO the Center for Environment Education. It resulted in significant knowledge-sharing as well as a draft project proposal for a Timor-Leste initiative.

Challenges Encountered
• An initially planned mission by three Timor-Leste officials/community leaders to Haiti to learn about IBSA’s waste management project in that country was cancelled owing to the earthquake and cholera epidemic. This exchange was replaced by the Goa mission described above.
20. IBSA Quality Assurance

Communications

**Overview**

This activity seeks to increase IBSA Fund visibility so as to showcase its initiatives across the world as best practices that can be replicated in the fight against poverty and hunger. It supports the printing of graphic material and publications as well as the organization of panel discussions and events that promote the IBSA Fund, its values and activities.

**Results (Intended Outcomes)**

- IBSA obtained important visibility, branding and recognition worldwide and at international forums.
- An exhibition on the IBSA Fund featuring its project in Haiti was displayed at the United Nations Secretariat in New York from December 2009 to January 2010. An exhibition featuring the IBSA Guinea-Bissau project was held at the GSDD Expo in Geneva in November 2010. Both were launched with panels by IBSA Permanent Representatives to the United Nations and project beneficiaries.

**PARTNERS**

SU/SSC

Various high-level events

**APPROVED BUDGET**

USD 43,903

Exhibitions

NY 18,279

Geneva 25,624

**Duration:**

On-going and ad hoc activities
D. GLOBAL MANAGEMENT PROJECT ACTIVITIES

- Independently of IBSA Fund support, an exhibition was also held during the first month of operations of the United Nations Pavilion at the Shanghai World Expo 2010. In addition, there were exhibitions at the High-Level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation in Nairobi, the GSSD Expo 2009 in Washington DC, the Fourth IBSA Summit in Brasilia, the Fourth United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries in Istanbul, the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific Session in Bangkok, and the Society for International Development 2011 World Congress in Washington, D.C.

- Produced several graphic materials on the Fund.
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20. IBSA Quality Assurance: Communications
The India, Brazil and South Africa (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 UN 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 projects beneficiaries, built-in project sustainability and knowledge-sharing among Southern experts and institutions.

The IBSA Fund was the recipient of the UN South-South Partnership Award in 2006 and received an MDG Award in 2010.
The IBSA Fund Board of Directors comprises the Ambassadors, Permanent Representatives and Deputy Permanent Representatives, 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.
The Special Unit for South-South Cooperation

Among several functions, the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) serves as Fund Manager and Secretariat of the Board of Directors of the IBSA Fund.

The Special Unit was established by the United Nations General Assembly within 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, the Special Unit has designed a 3-in-1 service support architecture through which it operationalizes its policy directives and supports the development community. Therefore, besides its key functions supporting intergovernmental policy processes, as secretariat to the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation of the UN General Assembly, the Special Unit 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 UN system-wide event that serves to showcase selected successful development solutions, bringing together development practitioners and representatives of the UN 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.
Overview of Project Portfolio

Budget Approvals by Thematic Area:

- Agriculture: 29.6%
- Livelihoods/Waste Management: 22.5%
- Renewable Energy: 5.3%
- Water: 9.8%
- Health Care: 20.0%
- Governance & Security: 6.1%
- Youth & Sports: 6.5%

Budget Approvals by Geographic Region:

- Africa: 45.4%
- Latin America: 22.3%
- Arab States: 12.8%
- Asia: 19.2%
- Other

Budget Approvals: Least Developed Countries versus Other:

- Least Developed Countries: 73.7%
- Other: 26.3%

- Least Developed Countries: Burundi, Cambodia, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Lao PDR, Sierra Leone, Timor-Leste
Financial Contributions to the IBSA Fund (US$):

![Graph showing financial contributions to the IBSA Fund over years]

Financial Implementation of IBSA Fund Projects:

![Graph showing financial implementation by year]
1. Burundi

Strengthening Infrastructure and Capacity to Combat HIV/AIDS

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

Moreover, this project is strengthening 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)
• Enable approximately 39,000 consultations per year at the health centre
  – Provide adequate infrastructure to prevent and care for HIV-positive individuals
  – Provide greater and more inclusive access to quality health-care for vulnerable populations, particularly groups at risk of HIV infection
• Strengthen Government capacity to plan, communicate and implement HIV and AIDS prevention and care strategies
• Increase capacity to prevent and treat HIV and AIDS through training and increasing access to care for HIV-positive individuals

PARTNERS
Ministry of Health Burundi
Society of Women Against Aids in Africa Burundi Chapter (NGO)
UNDP Burundi
UNFPA Burundi

APPROVED BUDGET
USD 1,145,630
Duration: 3 Years
January 2010 to December 2012
A. ONGOING PROJECTS

Summary of Accomplishments

- **Infrastructure development:** The construction of the health centre is very advanced, with foundations, pillars, walls, roofing and window frames already in place. Painting and work on interior has begun (see picture).

- **Capacity development:** Training sessions have been conducted for government and civil society actors on several HIV and AIDS topics, including the AIDS epidemic more severe impact 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 UN agencies also caused some challenges.

- The geotechnical study revealed conditions that resulted in minor re-orientation 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.

Next Steps

- The health-care centre will be inaugurated in July 2012, with the presence of the Minister of Health.
2. 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)

- Provide 2,000 children and adolescents with special needs and their families with comprehensive services towards maximum independence and inclusive development.
  - Establish capacity to provide medical care for children with disabilities by training through residency programmes six doctors and 11 paramedics.
  - Provide adequate infrastructure to care for children with special needs was by the construction of a dedicated hospital pavilion.

- Popularize 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.

PARTNERS
Ministry of Health of Cambodia, Chey Chumneas Hospital, Caritas Cambodia

APPROVED BUDGET
USD 1,069,721
Duration: 4 Years
January 2010 to December 2013
A. ONGOING PROJECTS

Summary of Accomplishments

• **Infrastructure development**: The hospital pavilion was built and equipped. It is already hosting many services.

• **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 minimums standards**: Thousands of consultations for neuropsychiatric, developmental, psychological, physical and intellectual disabilities were supported, as well as check-ups for children and adolescents.

• **Project oversight**: This project has undergone an independent evaluation and an independent audit by the implementing partner, both yielding positive results.

Challenges Encountered

• Delays in obtaining a building permit were resolved.

• A knowledge-sharing visit to Egypt was postponed owing to unrest.

• Delays in purchasing electroencephalogram machine.

Next Steps

• The Hospital Pavilion inauguration date is due to be set for summer 2012, in order to secure the participation of the Prime Minister of Cambodia. This occasion will support awareness-building on the needs and rights of children.
3. 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)
• Enabled over 12,000 individuals to benefit from clean drinking water, rendering this basic public service more inclusive and enhancing the quality of its delivery.
  – Increased vulnerable groups sustainable access to, and use of, safe water; resulting in health, nutrition and sanitation benefits.
  – Increase production of safe drinking water through desalination methods releases 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.
• 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 plant and filters;

PARTNERS
Municipality of Ribeira Brava
UNDP Cape Verde

APPROVED BUDGET
USD 1,600,000
Duration: Initial estimate 1 year.
Current: March 2009–2012
A. ONGOING PROJECTS

- Office and support facilities for operation and maintenance;
- The power transformer unit.

The two containerized reverse-osmosis desalination plant, filters and spare parts were purchased and delivered.

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: Transitional Funds (USD 60,000).

**Challenges Encountered**

- Difficulties related to the process of procuring the desalination plant were settled.

- Additional resources to connect water to the delivery infrastructure were required. USD 140,000 were mobilized locally and used to purchase high-pressure connection pipes.

- The desalination plant supplier is yet to provide 2 submersible pumps and related accessories to connect the plant with the boreholes. Due to the regulation prohibiting inaugurations 60 days prior to June municipal elections, the Mayor set the inauguration date for the third quarter of 2012 and is discussing with the supplier in an effort to ensure that the remaining parts are delivered on time. The Mayor’s office still claims a deficit of USD 150,000.
4. Guinea-Bissau

Support for Lowland Rehabilitation and for Agricultural and Livestock Processing

Overview

This project reduces poverty and enhances food security by: (a) rehabilitating low-lying coastal lands for rice cultivation, and (b) 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 leveling. 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)

• Improve food security, quality of diet and reduced poverty for 13,000 rural inhabitants.

• Broaden and improve livelihood opportunities available in 24 villages through sustainable natural resource management, and enhanced farming and processing of agro-products.

• Rehabilitate 700 hectares of lowland which continue to be used for farming activities.

• Increase the self-reliance of rural populations and reduced their vulnerability to weather conditions.

PARTNERS

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

APPROVED BUDGET

USD 1,550,000
Duration: 3 years
July 2011 to July 2014
Summary of Accomplishments

- **Technical expertise:** 3 technical assistants were recruited (1 for each of IBSA’s partner regions: Oio, Biombo and Bafatá).

- **Equipment:** Food preservation and transformation equipment needed by each village was identified through multi-stakeholder consultations, by which initial priorities were discussed and conveyed to the IBSA regional technical assistants. 3 motorcycles (1 per regional technical assistant) and one 4×4 vehicle were purchased.

- **Knowledge products:** Measurement and assessment of the specific water-management or saline-content challenge of various rice-fields begun. Conducting this diagnosis of the specific need of each plot of agricultural lowland in partner villages is the first step to effective rehabilitation.

- In addition, through a survey, data were collected in all 24 partner villages on current agricultural practices, yields of cultivation, village needs, priorities and challenges. These data serve to better target IBSA cooperation as well as to 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. Any technical shortcomings or knowledge gaps by the project’s regional assistants will be compensated with short capacity-building in specific areas and with support from technicians.
5. Guinea-Bissau

Rural Electrification through Solar Energy Systems

Overview

This project expands the solar energy component of a finalized IBSA project in Guinea-Bissau, incorporating lessons from the pilot 5 villages that received and are already using solar equipment. This initiative benefits 20 additional villages.

By providing access to energy, this project enormously enhances village life. For example, indoor lighting in schools permits studies by adults and other village activities during the evening. Solar water pipes reduce the hardships of obtaining water from wells, making it accessible at fountains or as running water. Refrigerators in health centres can keep cold chains for vaccinations. 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)

- Broaden access to energy for 10,000 individuals in 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.

PARTNERS

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

APPROVED BUDGET

USD 596,305

Duration: 1.5 years

July 2011 to December 2012
A. ONGOING PROJECTS

Summary of Accomplishments

- **Ownership and capacity-building:** 120 beneficiaries (representing 5 per village and 62 percent female) participated in workshops on village mobilization and pro-activism with a focus on 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.).

- **Sharing of solar technology:** The contract for the manufacturing of solar energy equipment was signed with Central Electronics Limited in India. The equipment is now being produced to specifications.

- **Infrastructure development:** Civil works necessary for installation of the equipment have begun in all 20 villages (e.g. construction of fountains to be linked to solar water pumps, repairs to school/community centre walls or ceilings to host equipment, fencing for protection against theft).

Challenges Encountered

This project benefits from the lessons learned during the first IBSA projects in Guinea-Bissau, including the pilot providing solar energy equipment to five villages. It is therefore incorporating concerns relating to community organization around the management of micro-utilities, as well as the safety and security of solar energy systems.
6. Sierra Leone

Leadership Development and Capacity Building for Human Development and Poverty Reduction

Overview
This project seeks to strengthen the capacity of key State institutions in Sierra Leone to implement macroeconomic reforms and good governance practices for poverty eradication. This includes supporting 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 will be 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 ITC platform.
- Enhance the current results-based management platform.
- Enhance the Cabinet Secretariat’s technical and advisory functions.

IBSA FUND A. ONGOING PROJECTS

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: 2 years
June 2011–May 2013
Summary of Accomplishments

- **Capacity development:** Design and roll-out of 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, and South-South exchanges among senior government officials of these two countries took place.
  - A mission of senior government officials from the Government of Sierra Leone travelled to share experiences with the Government of Ghana.
  - Experience sharing took place among Sierra Leone ambassadors, and with the Nigerian Foreign Service Academy.

- **Knowledge products:** The building of a roster of experts through the WIDE platform begun.

- **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 entails political sensitivities. Adequate IBSA representation at the local Steering Committee of the project is requested, even if IBSA has limited representation in Freetown.
7. Lao PDR

Support to Integrated Irrigated Agriculture in Two Districts in Bolikhampxay

**Overview**

This project aims at improving the overall livelihoods and food security of local communities in the two poorest districts of Bolikhampxay Province, by supporting the development of irrigated agriculture and the community-based management of watershed resources such as forests and fisheries. 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)**

- Increase and diversify incomes of rural households in two of the poorest districts through enhanced irrigated agriculture and fisheries activities.
- Ensure water supply is available in both seasons for irrigation of the command area under cultivation.
  - Develop and implement of a watershed management plans for two districts.
  - Support co-management of irrigation projects by government authorities and the water users’ association with women’s participation.

**Summary of Accomplishments and Challenges**

The provincial authorities requested UNDP to use national systems to implement this project (i.e. not National Implementation following UNDP processes, but use of national structures). Following South-South principles privileging national ownership and leadership and the use of local capacities, UNDP is favourable to this request and began planning an assessment of the national systems to verify their compatibility with UNDP implementation procedures and rules (March 2012). This would be the first time that UNDP Lao uses this implementation modality, and hence an important and possibly influential pilot exercise. The project document will be discussed by the Local Project Appraisal Committee in early March and the establishment of the Project Management Unit and inception workshop are expected to take place shortly thereafter.
8. Occupied Palestinian Territory (Gaza)

Rehabilitation of the Cultural and Hospital Centre

PARTNERS
Palestinian National Authority
Palestinian Red Crescent Society
UNDP/PAPP

APPROVED BUDGET
USD 1,000,000
Duration: 1 year

Overview
This project seeks to rebuild and refurbish the Cultural and Hospital Centre in Gaza, which is no longer operational owing to its highly deteriorated state, having suffered damage after armed confrontations. The goal of this initiative is to support the provision of health-care services to the community in Gaza and to provide a concrete expression of IBSA solidarity to the Palestinian people. The rehabilitated hospital will include an open heart surgery unit, patient recovery rooms, administrative offices, a cafeteria and rooms for psychosocial support activities.

Results (Intended Outcomes)

• Improve access for the population of Gaza to healthcare services, including urgent care, surgery and psychosocial treatments.
  – Rehabilitate nine floors of an existing hospital

Summary of Accomplishments and Challenges
The design works, bill of quantities and negotiations with the government of Israel for entry of construction materials into Gaza were completed under an IBSA Quality Assurance project activity. The project document was signed and budget authorized.
9. Occupied Palestinian Territory (Nablus)

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

Overview

This proposal seeks to build and equip a centre to serve individuals with intellectual disabilities in Nablus in the West Bank. Once operational, this centre will run a protection and rehabilitation programme for persons with disabilities in order to provide care, technical aids, vocational training fit for various types of disabilities, rehabilitation services and, in some cases, accommodation. As part of its comprehensive approach, the centre will also operate a referral system for services from other providers.

The Project Document was formulated and has been presented to the IBSA Board for its appraisal and approval.

Results (Intended Outcomes)

- Increase access for the population of Neblus to healthcare services for people with severe intellectual disabilities
- Design and build a centre that caters to adults with intellectual disabilities
- Support and advance the rights of people with disabilities

PARTNERS
Palestinian National Authority
Ministry of Social Affairs
UNDP/PAPP

APPROVED BUDGET
USD 1,000,000
Duration: 2 years
May 2012–May 2014
10. Viet Nam

Establishment of a Rice Seed Production Hub in Hoa Tien

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

APPROVED BUDGET
USD 529,537
Duration: 2 years
January 2012–December 2013

Overview
This project aims at establishing a hub for the production of rice seeds that are improved and appropriate for the local conditions in the Hoa Tien commune, Hoa Vang district of Da Nang city. This hub will enhance agricultural yield, therefore directly reducing poverty and hunger among agricultural communities in the area. This initiative will:

(a) Strengthen rice cultivation by improving farmer’s production capacity in the fields as well as enhancing the post-harvest processing capacity of the commune. This will result in higher-quality rice and value-added products.

(b) Establish a seed quality control and certification system for the city, thereby enhancing the city’s ability to provide agricultural support services to the farmers.

(c) Enhance farmers’ trading capacity with regards to the “Seed of Hoa Tien”.

Results (Intended Outcomes)

• Enhance the livelihoods of 4,000 households
  – Strengthen rice seed production, storage and quality maintenance in Hao Tien
  – Establishment of a rice seed quality control and centralisation system
  – Capacity-building for farmers in trade and marketing

Summary of Accomplishments and Challenges
FAO Headquarters needs to undertake a meeting for project appraisal. This step provides an opportunity for the project formulation team (in Viet Nam) to present the project and for technical experts from FAO (in various other parts of the institution) to provide comments that strengthen the project. This meeting is an FAO corporate requirement before commencement of a project. Upon clearance of all necessary approvals, disbursements can begin.
11. Cape Verde

Refurbishment of Health Care 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)
- Improved access for 230 inhabitants in a remote area to health care.
  - Rehabilitated two health centres and enhanced infrastructure, which directly benefited 221 additional individuals, mainly elderly, to attend to their health.

Summary of Accomplishments and Challenges
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
Guinea-Bissau

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

Overview

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

In addition, this project conducted training in water management and in the processing and conservation of agro-products. Furthermore, it provided solar energy equipment to 5 villages, it trained over 600 adults to become functionally literate, and it 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 rearing of small animals.

• Increased rice yield by 12 per cent, improving local diets and enhancing villagers’ food security.

• 966 adults (85% women) attained useable literacy, numeracy and other basic competencies.

• Provided 3,000 individuals access to solar energy, which was installed and shared in 5 villages.

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

APPROVED BUDGET:
USD 1,328,750
Phase I: 498,750
Phase II: 830,000

Duration:
Phase I
March 2005 to September 2007

Phase II
August 2009 to September 2011
C. COMPLETED PROJECTS

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 (phase I).

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

• **Literacy:** 966 adults, mostly female, in partner villages learned to read and write to a functional level, as well as 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. These include public lighting and indoor lighting in schools, community centres, health centres, public administration buildings and water pumping solar systems. Five Guinea-Bissau electrical engineers were trained in India in solar system installation and maintenance.

• **Ownership:** Extremely unusual for this least developed country, the government of Guinea-Bissau contributed US$10,000 to the project.

• 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 lacking 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 resolved.
14. Haiti
Collection of Solid Waste as a Tool to Reduce Violence

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

APPROVED BUDGET
USD 3,655,784 breakdown
Phase I: 550,000
Phase II: 615,300
2008: 367,116
2009: 437,934
2010: 385,434
Earthquake: 1,300,000

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

Overview
This project organized and mobilized a community with a history of violence and gang clashes around the labor intensive process of its waste collection and recycling. It developed a culture of waste disposal and collection, therefore 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 work conditions in Carrefour Feuilles through the establishment of a waste management system.
  – Improved livelihoods through the creation of sustainable income-generation opportunities for 400 heads of households
  – Enhanced sanitation, sanitary awareness and infrastructure
• Contributed to the pacification of a security red zone area and the reduction of its gang violence.
• Reduced and mitigated environmental impact through the recycling of the 30% of the community’s waste.

Summary of Accomplishments
• Pacification and reduction of urban violence: Thanks to pacification initiatives, including this project, Carrefour Feuilles was reclassified in 2009 from a security red zone to a yellow zone.
• Livelihoods: The project offered decent employment to 400 heads of household.
• **Sanitation**: 70% of the neighborhood’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 in the project’s community Board.

• **Resilience**: this project withstood the 7.0 magnitude earthquake that struck Haiti in 2010.

**Challenges Encountered**

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

**Next Steps**

• The implementing partner closed the project by the end of 2011. IBSA is considering next steps.
15. Occupied Palestinian Territory (Ramallah)

Supporting Program 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 setup youth sports leagues.

**Results (Intended Outcomes):**

- Increase access for youth in Palestine to sporting activities that encourage team-building, positive role models and the development of leadership skills.
- Establish youth sports leagues, with the participation of over 1,000 boys and girls in various sports.

**Summary of Accomplishments**

- **Infrastructure development:** The sports facility was completed and inaugurated.
- **Leadership development:** Youth sports leagues (ages 5 to 17) were launched and are playing soccer, basketball, volleyball; swimming; and participated 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. Payment of the last installment for building construction is pending completion of small repairs by the contractor.
16. IBSA Quality Assurance

Lao People’s Democratic Republic Project Formulation

Overview
This activity facilitated the formulation of IBSA’s project “Support to Integrated Agriculture in Two Districts in Bolikhamxay.” It funded the undertaking of a comprehensive feasibility study, which included geotechnical, topographic, hydraulic and technical feasibility assessments as well as economic viability and environmental impact studies. The objective was to assess the viability of the initiative, as well as to support the project design. This activity also engaged two United Nations Volunteers and a local consultant, who advanced consultations with project stakeholders and collected primary and secondary data.

Results (Intended Outcomes)
• Formulated an IBSA project for the reduction of poverty and hunger in Lao PDR.

Summary Accomplishments
A detailed project was formulated, with a significant shift from the initially intended size and strategy of the irrigation scheme. The formulation team was recruited, engaged local stakeholders and collected data. The feasibility study was undertaken and revealed that the project was technically feasible and socially and environmentally acceptable. It also provided detailed parameters and cost calculations for the larger irrigation infrastructure scheme; which can still be undertaken if other resources are mobilized for that purpose.

Challenges Encountered
Initial difficulties ensuring government leadership as well as engagement of the various local stakeholders were resolved. An extensive feasibility study proved to be required by law and was undertaken. The initially planned irrigation scheme was estimated to cost around USD 15 million, resulting in enormous budget shortfalls. Hence the project refocused on small-to-medium size irrigation projects in the two poorest districts.

PARTNERS
UNDP Lao PDR
TEAM Consulting

APPROVED BUDGET
USD 200,241
Team: 92,983
Feasibility Study: 107,258

Duration:
Team: February–August 2010
Feasibility Study: September 2010–September 2011
17. IBSA Quality Assurance

Guinea-Bissau UNV Volunteer

Overview

This activity supports implementation of ongoing IBSA projects in Guinea-Bissau, including formulation, programming, monitoring, management, procurement, operations and communication efforts. It also supported a completed IBSA project in Guinea-Bissau.

Results (Intended Outcomes)

• Formulated IBSA projects in Guinea-Bissau, which were managed and supported in a timely and effective manner. IBSA visibility is ensured.

Summary of Accomplishments

Management support through this activity was instrumental to the formulation of the Lowland Rehabilitation and Agro-processing project, as well as the roll-out of the Solar Electrification pilot project (both mentioned earlier). This activity was also key to advancing timely implementation of agricultural development and solar energy components of the completed IBSA project and representation of the project at the Global South-South Development Expo in Geneva in 2010. Given the successes of this activity, the Board authorized an 18-month extension with additional funding.
18. IBSA Quality Assurance

Gaza Project Formulation and Design Works

Overview

This activity supported the formulation of the IBSA project “Rehabilitation of the Cultural and Hospital Centre” in the Gaza Strip of the Occupied Palestinian Territory. It facilitated production of the design works that will guide the building’s refurbishment and that supported the bill of quantities that was presented for approval to the Government of Israel for entry of construction materials into Gaza.

Results (Intended Outcomes)

• Formulated an IBSA project to alleviate poverty and hunger in Palestine and permission for entry of construction materials into the Gaza Strip was obtained from the Government of Israel.

Summary of Accomplishments

• The design works were completed, and the project document was formulated and approved. The project has been tendered based on already-approved construction materials being allowed to enter the Gaza Strip.

Challenges Encountered

• Obtaining a sound design and plans to complete the refurbishment of the hospital within the IBSA-approved budget of USD one million proved challenging since initial proposals were substantially higher but a compromise was reached.

PARTNERS
UNDP/PAPP

APPROVED BUDGET
USD 32,100

Duration:
January–September 2011
19. IBSA Quality Assurance

Timor-Leste Technical Exchange

Overview

This activity supported a technical exchange mission by three Timor-Leste officials/community leaders to participate in knowledge-sharing activities with Indian NGOs active in waste management issues and currently managing sustainable operations in this field. Besides reinforcing the institutional and human capacities of Timor-Leste in this thematic area, this technical exchange facilitated the formulation of a project proposal for an IBSA initiative in Timor-Leste focused on livelihood development through waste management and valorization.

Results (Intended Outcomes)

• Three Timor-Leste officials gained knowledge and experience in waste management practices.
• Formulated an IBSA project proposal to alleviate poverty and hunger in Timor-Leste.

Summary of Accomplishments

• A technical cooperation exchange with a project in Goa, India, took place in April 2011 in partnership with the Goa Foundation and the Indian NGO the Center for Environment Education. It resulted in significant knowledge-sharing as well as a draft project proposal for a Timor-Leste initiative.

Challenges Encountered

• An initially planned mission by three Timor-Leste officials/community leaders to Haiti to learn about IBSA’s waste management project in that country was cancelled owing to the earthquake and cholera epidemic. This exchange was replaced by the Goa mission described above.
20. IBSA Quality Assurance

Communications

Overview

This activity seeks to increase IBSA Fund visibility so as to showcase its initiatives across the world as best practices that can be replicated in the fight against poverty and hunger. It supports the printing of graphic material and publications as well as the organization of panel discussions and events that promote the IBSA Fund, its values and activities.

Results (Intended Outcomes)

- IBSA obtained important visibility, branding and recognition worldwide and at international forums.
- An exhibition on the IBSA Fund featuring its project in Haiti was displayed at the United Nations Secretariat in New York from December 2009 to January 2010. An exhibition featuring the IBSA Guinea-Bissau project was held at the GSSD Expo in Geneva in November 2010. Both were launched with panels by IBSA Permanent Representatives to the United Nations and project beneficiaries.
Independently of IBSA Fund support, an exhibition was also held during the first month of operations of the United Nations Pavilion at the Shanghai World Expo 2010. In addition, there were exhibitions at the High-Level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation in Nairobi, the GSSD Expo 2009 in Washington DC, the Fourth IBSA Summit in Brasilia, the Fourth United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries in Istanbul, the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific Session in Bangkok, and the Society for International Development 2011 World Congress of in Washington, D.C.

Produced several graphic materials on the Fund.
Special Unit for South-South Cooperation