



IBSA FUND

ANNUAL REPORT 2022

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



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DECADE OF **ACTION**

CREDITS

This publication was produced under the overall guidance of the IBSA Fund Board of Directors. A special thank you is extended to H.E. Mr. Ronaldo Costa Filho, Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations; H.E. Ms. Ruchira Kamboj, Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations; H.E. Ms. Mathu Joyini, Permanent Representative of the Republic of South Africa to the United Nations; H.E. Mr. João Genésio de Almeida Filho, Deputy Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations; H.E. Mr. Ravindra Raguttahalli, Deputy Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations; H.E. Mr. Xolisa Mfundiso Mabhongo, Deputy Permanent Representative of the Republic of South Africa to the United Nations; and Ms. Dima Al-Khatib, UNOSSC Director.

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Cover page photos: Drip irrigation and rainwater harvesting equipment enhancing backyard agriculture at Mayiwane, Eswatini. Photo by UNDP. Bottom right: Construction of the cooking oil processing plant for enhanced soya bean value chain in Mpika District, Zambia. Photo by IFAD/MADECO.

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About this report

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

This report presents the accomplishments of the IBSA Fund in 2022 and summarizes achievements in earlier years. For more information on the Fund and an electronic copy of the present report, please visit www.ibsa2022.unsouthsouth.org.

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

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



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



H.E. Mrs. Ruchira Kamboj,
Permanent Representative of India
to the United Nations



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

Multiple crises, including three years of the COVID-19 pandemic and its marked socio-economic aftermath, a global spike in the cost of living felt most in food affordability, and accelerating climate breakdown are posing serious challenges to the global community's efforts to achieve the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). But while all countries are struggling, the challenges for countries of the Global South are particularly daunting, with least developed countries and small island developing States bearing the brunt of the impact.

The India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) Dialogue Forum, a dynamic interregional grouping of three major developing countries, has firmly established itself as a powerful player in advancing South-South cooperation. Within the Forum, the IBSA Fund for Poverty and Hunger Alleviation (IBSA Fund) is a concrete, development-focused initiative born out of shared experiences and history to address common development challenges jointly with partnering countries.

Established in 2004 by the Prime Minister of India, the President of Brazil and the President of South Africa, the trilateral partnership became fully operational in 2006. During its 17 years of operation, this pioneering expression of solidarity for cooperation among countries of the Global South has become a frequent voice in the international arena, advocating for equal opportunities for development with sustainable and inclusive growth for all countries, notably those furthest behind.

Through the IBSA Fund, replicable and scalable good practices in the fight against poverty and hunger are identified by partnering countries and translated into concrete projects on a demand-driven basis to empower those countries in

their quest to achieve their national priorities and the SDGs. This non-prescriptive approach enables partnering countries to steer their own development and lead the design and implementation processes of IBSA projects.

Since the inception of the Fund, 42 development projects have been supported in 36 countries through allocations totalling \$46.5 million. As of 2022, six projects were ongoing, 29 projects had been completed and seven were under preparation for implementation in 2023. Projects ranged from enhancing food security, to developing livelihoods through entrepreneurship, to expanding access to sanitation. They exemplify, in particular, the commitment of the IBSA Forum to addressing communities' resilience to climate change and empowering women in vulnerable communities to achieve their potential.

Projects approved by the IBSA Fund embody the Forum's pledge to contribute to people-centric South-South cooperation, bringing direct relief and benefit to the communities and individuals that are the most vulnerable. In this spirit, India, Brazil and South Africa – three highly diverse democracies of the Global South – stress their commitment to social and environmental justice and to global governance that seeks to reduce inequalities and improve access to basic services for all.

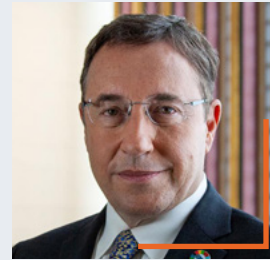
While compound crises have reversed progress gained on many fronts towards achieving the SDGs, IBSA Fund projects seek to contribute to halting and reversing that trend and to providing hope to vulnerable communities and countries. With support from the national systems and international partners, the results achieved can be sustained and catalytic for broader sustainable development.

High-level messages



Mr. António Guterres,
United Nations Secretary-General

“The global community has seven years remaining to realize the goals of the 2030 Agenda. Global and regional solidarity, exemplified by such endeavours as the IBSA Fund, offer great promise for us to achieve these goals. Through the work of the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, and the technical and financial means made possible by the IBSA Fund, the nations of the Global South can pursue their unique sustainable development pathways and shared goals which are essential in creating a more just and sustainable world for all.”



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

“As our global community contends with crises on multiple fronts, South-South and triangular cooperation are vital cogs to drive momentum across the Sustainable Development Goals. The IBSA Fund, an innovative partnership between India, Brazil, and South Africa, has supported a wide variety of impactful projects: everything from allowing 350,000 people to benefit from better solid-waste management infrastructure in Guyana, to providing 20,000 people with access to solar energy in Guinea-Bissau, to boosting the skills of 1,000 rural health-care workers in Viet Nam. UNDP is proud to host UNOSSC as a fulcrum for South-South and triangular cooperation, with initiatives such as the IBSA Fund scaling up practical solutions that are improving the daily lives of communities across the globe.”



H.E. Mr. Peter Mohan Maithri Pieris,
Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka
to the United Nations
President of the twenty-first session of the
High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation



Ms. Dima Al-Khatib,
Director, United Nations Office for
South-South Cooperation

“In our increasingly interdependent world, alliances between countries experiencing similar development opportunities and challenges have proven critical to the realization of both national development priorities and the global development agenda. Indeed, we in Sri Lanka have reaped the benefits of such alliances. We are, therefore, honoured to take on the Presidency of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation, and we commend the work of the IBSA Fund in its focused efforts towards alleviating poverty and hunger to ensure development parity and sustainable growth throughout the Global South.”

“For decades, South-South cooperation initiatives have delivered tangible development impact for nations throughout the Global South, results that are making a measurable difference in the lives of families and communities. India, Brazil, and South Africa through the IBSA Fund are leading the way by triggering transformative change in alleviating poverty and hunger across the Global South. The Fund is supporting country-level, people-centric initiatives that capitalize on affordable, sustainable, and scalable technologies and methodologies. Their leadership and spirit of solidarity are an inspiration for the South-South cooperation agenda. I wish to commend the IBSA Fund for its long-standing and far-sighted commitment, and I look forward to continuing working with them in expanding and deepening the impact of our joint work.”

INDIA, BRAZIL AND SOUTH AFRICA FACILITY FOR POVERTY AND HUNGER ALLEVIATION (IBSA FUND)

The IBSA Fund is a remarkable example of cooperation among three developing countries, which pioneered the implementation of South-South cooperation initiatives in partnership with the United Nations system for the benefit of other Southern countries. Its purpose is to identify replicable and scalable projects that can be disseminated to interested developing countries as examples of good practices in the fight against poverty and hunger. The IBSA Fund, which was established in 2004 and became operational in 2006, supports projects on a demand-driven basis through partnerships with local governments, national institutions and implementing partners. The projects supported by the IBSA Fund are concrete expressions of solidarity for the benefit of the most vulnerable and marginalized people, with the objectives of promoting food security, addressing HIV and AIDS, extending access to safe drinking water, and promoting quality education and gender equality, all with the aim of contributing to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). A total of 42 development projects have been supported through the IBSA Fund in 36 countries, with \$46.5 million allocated. As of 2022, a total of 6 projects were ongoing, 29 had been completed and 7 were under preparation for implementation.

IBSA FUND BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The IBSA Fund Board of Directors comprises the Deputy Permanent Representatives of India, Brazil and South Africa to the United Nations in New York. The Board approves proposals and detailed project documents, and continuously provides strategic direction to IBSA projects to ensure their successful implementation through strong South-South partnerships. The Board of Directors is assisted by technical experts, who closely monitor project progress and the Fund portfolio. The United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation serves as the Fund Manager and secretariat of the Board of Directors.



H.E. Mr João Genésio de Almeida Filho,
Deputy Permanent Representative of Brazil
to the United Nations



H.E. Mr Ravindra Ragutthalli,
Deputy Permanent Representative of India to
the United Nations



H.E. Mr Xolisa Mfundiso Mabhongo,
Deputy Permanent Representative of the
Republic of South Africa to the United Nations

FUND MANAGER: UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

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

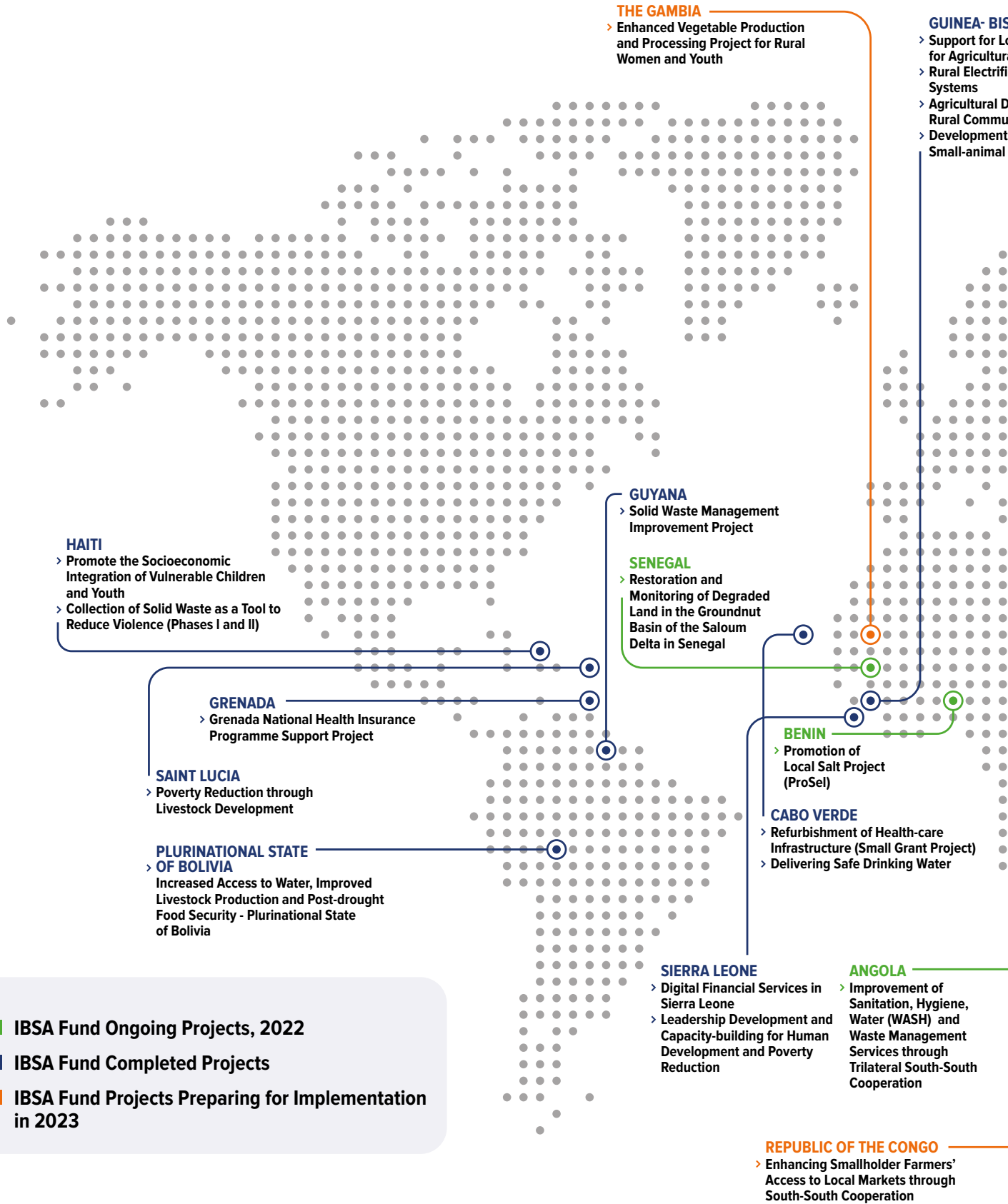
UNOSSC provides policy, advisory, and consulting services to Member States and United Nations entities on South-South and triangular cooperation, to enable developing countries to effectively face their most important development challenges and harness global opportunities to address them. In its role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

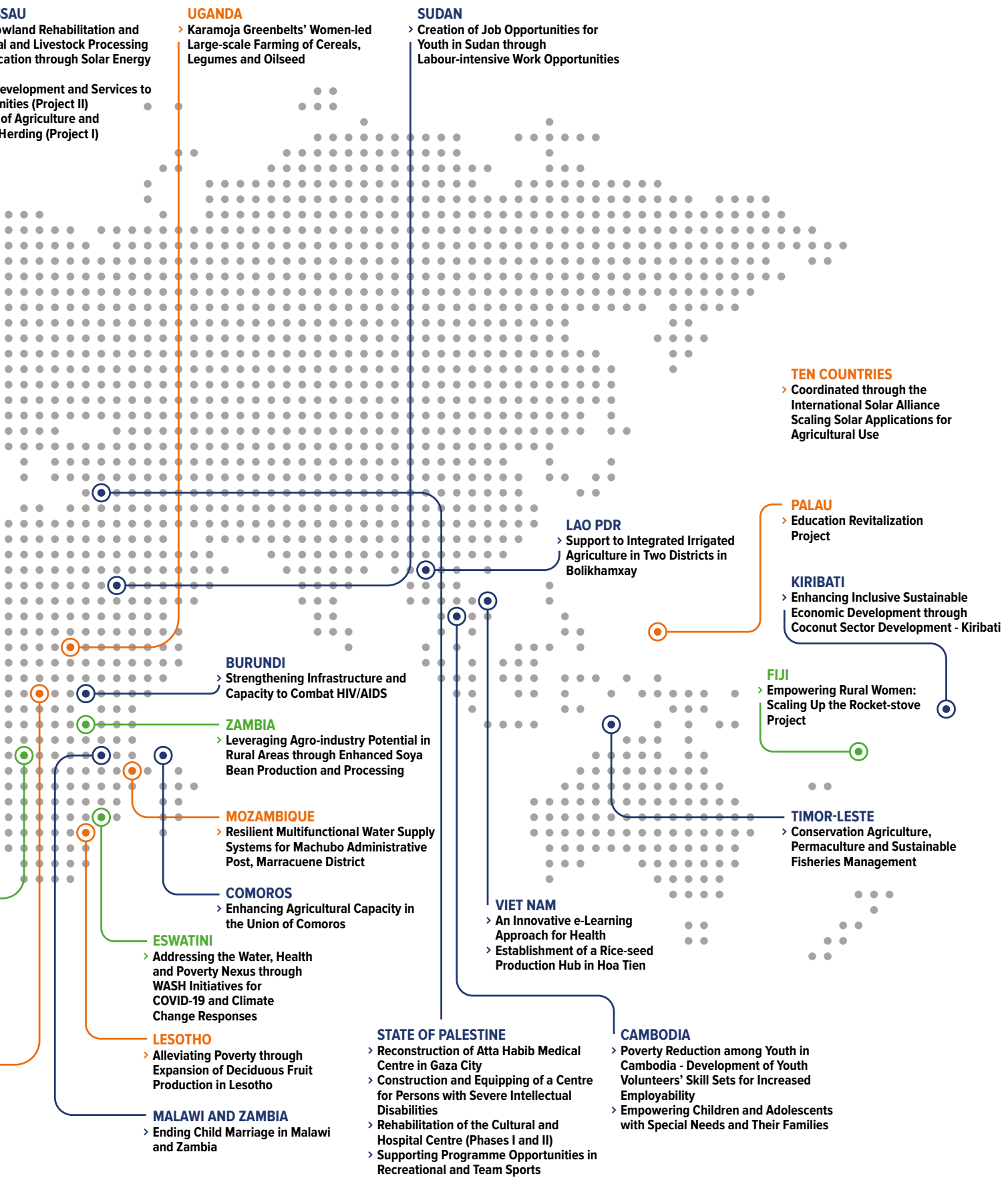
The engagement of UNOSSC with Member States globally and regionally, as well as within the United Nations system, facilitates practical expressions of Southern solidarity towards the achievement of internationally agreed development goals. UNOSSC ensures that its Southern constituencies have timely access to high-quality analytical planning, mapping, programming and reporting on data, trends, and opportunities that will advance South-South and triangular cooperation in ways that lead to successful outcomes. It works with a wide range of partners, including global centres of excellence, to intensively explore how building endogenous capacity can be encouraged, how broadening and sharing technological advances within the Global South can be undertaken systematically, and how emerging innovative financing mechanisms can be harnessed through South-South and triangular cooperation.

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

UNOSSC also serves as the Fund Manager and secretariat of Boards of Directors or committees of experts of other South-South and triangular cooperation trust funds implemented jointly with the United Nations system, namely, the Pérez-Guerrero Trust Fund (PGTF), the India-UN Development Partnership Fund (India-UN Fund), and the United Nations Fund for South-South Cooperation (UNFSSC), including two global projects and one sub-regional project within this facility.

IBSA Fund Projects





Financial Overview of the IBSA Fund Portfolio



42

Number of projects



36

Number of countries

TOTAL REVENUE AND DELIVERY 2004-2022



\$46,914,803

Revenue



\$46,516,055

Allocations

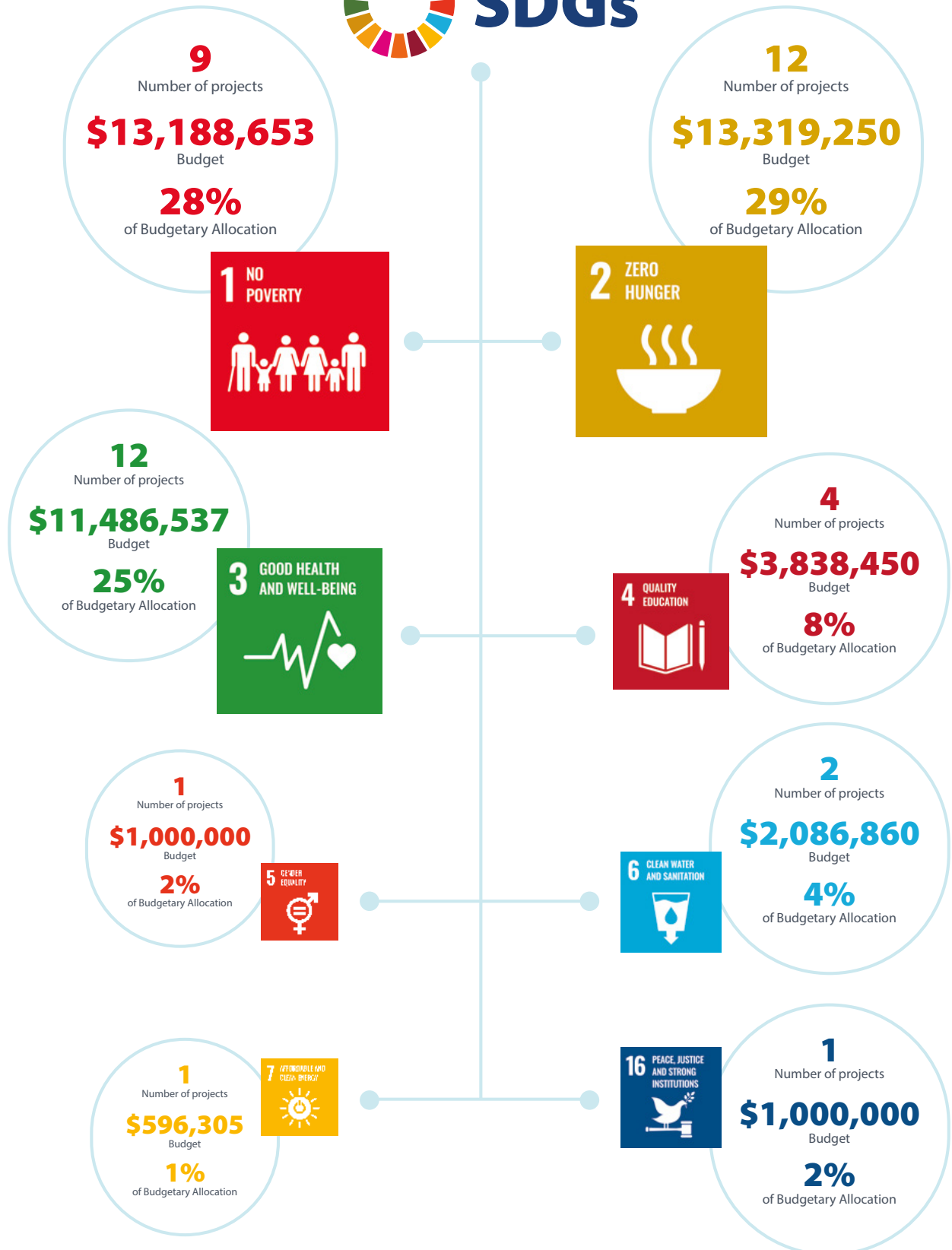


\$35,092,218

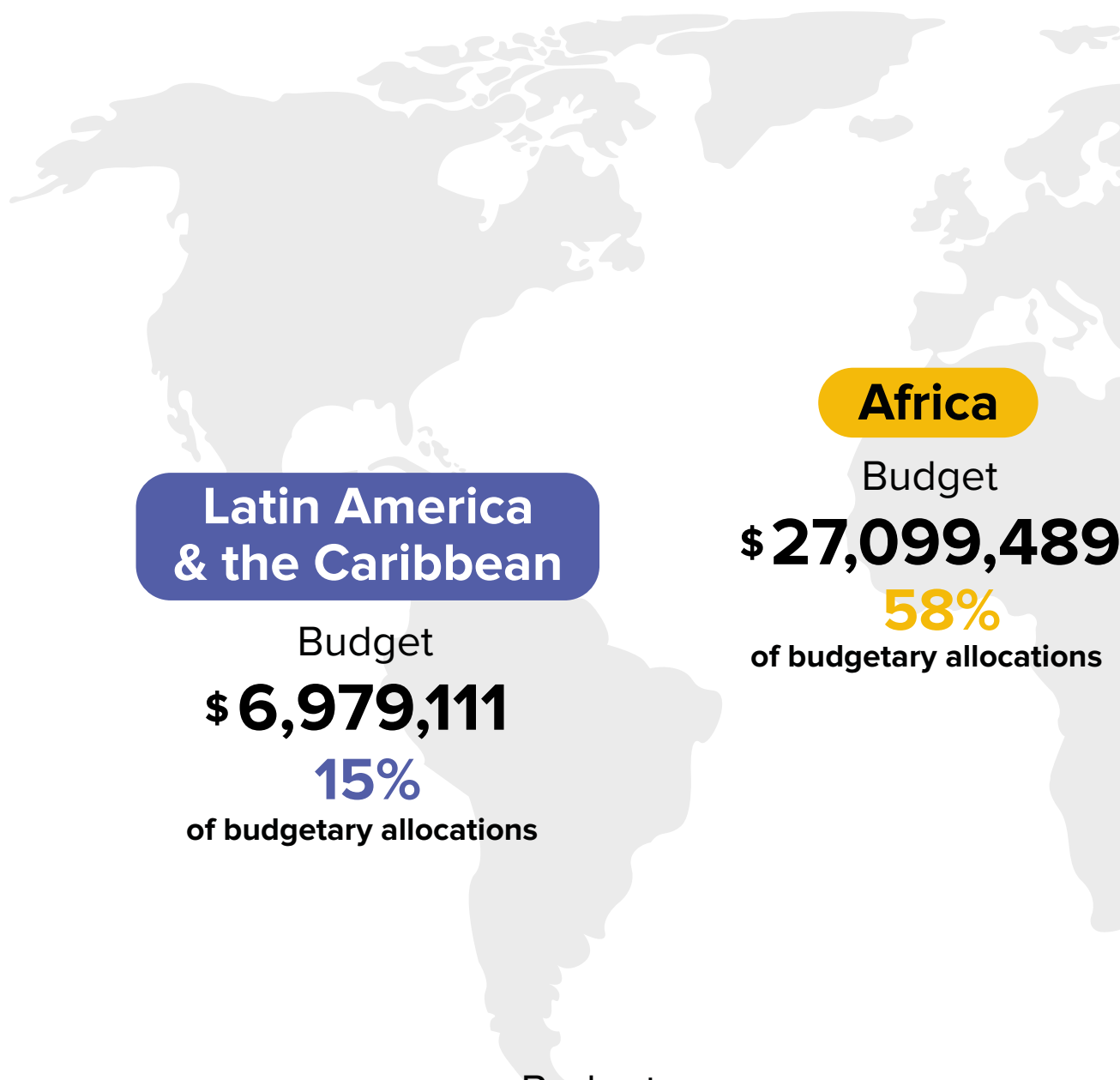
Delivery



SDGs



Budgetary Allocations by Region, 2004-2022



**Latin America
& the Caribbean**

Budget
\$ 6,979,111
15%
of budgetary allocations

Africa

Budget
\$ 27,099,489
58%
of budgetary allocations

**Least Developed
Countries (LDCs)**

Budget
\$ 32,800,422
71%
of budgetary allocations



Arab States

Budget

\$ 4,959,700

11%

of budgetary allocations

Asia & the Pacific

Budget

\$ 7,477,755

16%

of budgetary allocations

Other Developing Countries

Budget

\$ 13,715,633

29%

of budgetary allocations

Global Development Impact of IBSA Fund, 2006-2022



PLURINATIONAL STATE OF BOLIVIA \$500,000

11,416 people

increased their access to water for human and agricultural use



BURUNDI \$1,145,630

3-storey health centre

for reproductive health consultations built



CABO VERDE

\$1,712,000 AND \$37,065

12,000 people

gained expanded access to safe drinking water



CAMBODIA

\$1,069,721 AND \$961,200

new hospital pavilion to provide services to

2,000 special needs children

Over 8,100 young people

(58 per cent female) from 25 provinces increased their skills in community-based entrepreneurship development



COMOROS \$1,800,000

More than 1,000 farmers

trained in improved farming practices



GRENADA \$742,925

National health insurance programme

developed for universal health coverage



GUYANA \$1,093,260

350,000 people

with better solid-waste management infrastructure and practices



HAITI

\$2,843,429 AND \$1,601,657

400 livelihoods

supported through better waste management



GUINEA-BISSAU

\$1,328,750, \$1,550,000

AND \$598,305

6,000 animals and poultry

vaccinated and treated

20,000 people

acquired access to solar energy



LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC \$1,323,000

630 hectares

of agricultural land enhanced through irrigation structures

440 youths

trained in vocational activities secured jobs



SAINT LUCIA \$1,291,100
150 sheep and goat farmers
 improved their livelihoods



SIERRA LEONE \$1,000,000
Capacity for public service
 of civil servants of seven pilot ministries and Presidential Cabinet improved



SIERRA LEONE \$1,000,000
75,209 new clients
 for digital financial products



STATE OF PALESTINE
 \$1,065,000, \$1,250,000,
 \$1,644,700 AND \$1,000,000
6,600 youths
 benefited from sports facilities



SUDAN \$1,300,000
3,000 underprivileged youths
 trained to secure employment



TIMOR LESTE \$1,428,772
1,600 smallholder farmers
 equipped with improved agricultural techniques

2 hospitals and a medical centre
 built/refurbished

Expanded access to a service centre for
10,000 individuals
 with disabilities



VIET NAM
 \$529,537 AND \$990,000
12 per cent
 increase in rice productivity and reduction in production costs



MALAWI AND ZAMBIA
 \$1,000,000
2,000 child-marriage survivors
 provided with scholarships to re-enrol in schools

Health-care services for
30,000 patients
 from the Gaza Strip re-established

Close to 1,000 health-care staff

in remote medical settings benefited from e-learning platform used to train COVID-19 frontline workers



KIRIBATI \$500,000
More than 60 smallholder farmers
 engaged in coconut oil production

Impact of IBSA Fund Ongoing Projects, 2022

ANGOLA

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



KEY FEATURES

BENEFICIARIES:
20,000 people

PARTNERS:
Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Environment (MCTA); UNICEF

BUDGET:
\$974,700

DURATION:
24 months

Overview

The project is intended to contribute to improving the quality of community life in low-income peri-urban settlements through training in and implementation of a simplified system for sanitary sewage and waste management, and through the promotion of actions to improve public health and hygiene in the community of the municipality of Viana.

During its launch phase the project identified, verified, and revised existing technical materials on public health, hygiene, and environmental education, waste management and valorization, and engineering condominium sanitation, adapting each discipline to suit the local context. A review of the supporting legislation related to these areas – both Angolan and Brazilian – was conducted to ensure that the training could be legally anchored. The material verification process also provided an opportunity for technical coordination and thematic alignment among different entities.

Lessons learned

The importance of political leadership, particularly at local level; the need for a well-established institutional, financial, and organizational programme with adequate human capital; the need for well-defined and agreed-to inter-institutional and inter-federative coordination mechanisms; and the importance of developing and updating legal norms to establish guidelines, responsibilities, and competencies.

Looking ahead

Planned activities will focus on the development of suitable study materials for each technical area and will comprise the design of courses, including content and supporting materials. Subsequently the project will focus on implementing the capacity development plan in a hybrid model, including a technical mission to Angola.

Results highlights

- » UNICEF conducted five focus group discussions to select appropriate technical training materials and begin preparations for a comprehensive capacity building plan.
- » Technical visits as well as live and virtual meetings with Government of Brazil representatives contributed to the development of the plan.
- » Interest in the project has extended beyond Angola to Eastern and Southern Africa. Lessons from the project can serve to inform the regional capacity-building plans on urban sanitation



Officials from nine African countries and the Government of Brazil participating in South-South learning activities.

BENIN

Promotion of Local Salt Project (ProSel)



Overview

The project is intended to strengthen the ability of salt-producing communities to access sustainable energy sources and to create micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises for the production and marketing of local iodized salt. It is consolidating technical, organizational, and institutional links relating to salt production and marketing through actions aimed at the integrated development of the localities concerned and the protection of the mangroves of the commune of Ouidah and other communes in the coastal zone.

Launched in March 2022, the project is collecting and processing data in the municipalities of Ouidah, Kpomassè, Comé and Grand-Popo while raising awareness, establishing relationships, and ensuring the involvement of local stakeholders in the communities and municipalities. In addition it is ensuring the technical involvement of national stakeholders at governmental institutions, such as the Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises and Employment Opportunity, the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Environment. The project team was selected and presented to the communities through a series of town hall meetings to begin the field activities. The laboratory of the University of Abomey Calavi, which ensures the quality assurance of the equipment, has also been appointed, and is monitoring the work.

Lessons learned

The organization of the sensitization sessions encouraged more than thirty actors to have Personal Identification Cards (PICs) issued, which will enable them to enjoy the rights associated with it for two years; local elected officials of Ouidah commune, informed and sensitized local populations about the actions and advantages of the project so that implementation is supported by all.

Looking ahead

Delimitation of three large salt marshes; identification of community stakeholders in four communes; a review of performance indicators; and the establishment of a monitoring and evaluation mechanism are all under way.

KEY FEATURES

BENEFICIARIES:
2,100 people

PARTNERS:
Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises; UNDP

BUDGET:
\$1,000,000

DURATION:
24 months

Results highlights

- » Organization of an information and sensitization workshop for local elected officials and two meetings of the Technical Management team with stakeholders and ministry representatives of the different ministries and institutions.
- » Design of various project-related machinery.
- » Experimentation in workshop and on site by the salt growers of the machines and equipment being designed.
- » Signature of a contract with the lab overseeing quality control.
- » Ongoing delimitation of three large salt marshes in the commune of Ouidah.



ESWATINI

Addressing the Water, Health and Poverty Nexus through WASH Initiatives for COVID-19 and Climate Change Responses in Eswatini



KEY FEATURES

- BENEFICIARIES:** 600 households
- PARTNERS:** National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA); UNDP
- BUDGET:** \$999,350
- DURATION:** 24 months



The highlight ... was the visit to the fish farm in Kerala where we learned about cage fish farming from “Maltsyafed”, a cooperative for fisheries development. We can adopt the technologies and initiatives from India in Eswatini and improve the socio-economic conditions of our farmers”. Victor Mahlalela, Director of NDMA

Overview

The project aims to enhance access to water to improve sanitation and hygiene, originally as a response to the COVID-19 pandemic and now as a long-term response to climate change. Efforts include the construction of solar-powered borehole and rainwater-harvesting water supply systems; access to handwashing facilities with the households practising good hygiene; and strengthened South-South knowledge exchange and learning on climate change adaptation measures and disaster risk reduction from Brazil, India and South Africa. The project is also intended to enhance food security through supporting smallholder farmers in climate-smart agriculture.

The project increased the proportion of the population with access to adequate, equitable, and sustainable water and basic sanitation and hygiene services in targeted households in both urban and rural areas. These efforts were supported by training in soap making, behaviour change campaigns in target communities, and training of members of stakeholder communities in the construction of handwashing facilities and home toilets. To improve food security, rainwater harvesting and drip irrigation systems for backyard gardens were established, and complementary training as well as seedlings were provided to farm households. An Information Management System currently in development will include a horticulture, livestock, and grains component where farmers will be able to advertise their goods, and connect with the market to sell their produce directly to buyers without need for intermediaries.

Lessons learned

The storage tank size for rainwater harvesting to irrigate backyard gardens was considered inadequate to last throughout the dry season; the rainwater harvesting systems were designed for irrigation use only. Larger storage capacity would have enabled beneficiaries to use the harvested water for both domestic and irrigation purposes; some of the beneficiaries would have preferred rainwater harvesting systems for domestic use.

Looking ahead

Follow-up workshops to the study visit advanced in India, and study visits to South Africa and Brazil, are planned for 2023.



A community solar-powered borehole water pump.

Results highlights

- » 3 solar-powered borehole pump water supply schemes completed, benefiting 1,903 people.
- » 50 women trained in soap making.
- » Hygiene behaviour change campaigns completed in all three project areas benefiting 665 women, men, and children.
- » 456 farm households trained on use of efficient irrigation methods and climate-smart agriculture.
- » 60 lead farmers harvesting water for irrigation through rainwater harvesting and having installed drip irrigation.
- » 352 lead and secondary farmers trained on climate smart agriculture, and having received and planted vegetable seedlings.
- » Study visit to India conducted for 6 officials from 4 institutions in Eswatini to learn about rainwater harvesting and fish farming technologies.
- » Water committees established in 3 communities to manage the water system to ensure sustainability.

FIJI

Empowering Rural Women: Scaling Up the Rocket-stove Project



KEY FEATURES

BENEFICIARIES:
1,530 women and girls of Fiji

PARTNERS:
Ministry of Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation; Adventist Development and Relief Agency Community Centred Conservation; Gender Climate Change Alliance Fiji Ltd.; Grace Trifam Ministry; Makoi Women's Vocational Training Centre; Global Environment Facility (GEF) Small Grants Programme (SGP); UNOPS

BUDGET:
\$275,525

DURATION:
63 months

Overview

The project is contributing to improving the livelihoods and the health of women in rural areas of Fiji through the transition to rocket stoves: small, energy-efficient stoves that are built from locally available resources, use little wood, produce clean flames with no smoke, and reduce the deleterious health impact of traditional open-fire cooking. The project is designed to train women and girls in fabricating and using rocket stoves as well as improving climate change awareness.

In partnership with local civil society organizations, the project identified 1,500 working women from 56 rural communities for the fabrication of rocket stoves. Through the training provided, the women increased their understanding of climate change and context-appropriate adaptation measures, the need to replant woodlots, and, in general, broadened their knowledge of methods for sustainable natural resources

Lessons learned

The design phase must be clearly communicated among partners; it is necessary to identify the right personnel and ensure that funds are available for their recruitment, working strategically to ensure that the project can be implemented on time. In case of unforeseen events, communications is key, which is what assisted the rolling out of the project despite the delay. There is a need to be realistic with timeline and budgets, as well as a need for detailed agreement among the implementing partners.

Looking ahead

With the project's close, the Ministry of Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation plans to add the rocket stove storage facility to one of its bigger facilities. The Clean Cooking Stove network is growing, in recognition of the urgent need to transition to healthier and greener cooking practices. The women trained in rocket stove construction are sharing their knowledge with their families and the Clean Cooking Stove network and helping to replace their rocket stoves. The Fiji Small Grants Programme has expressed interest in aiding communities that rely on firewood to replant green spaces.



Results highlights

- » 56 communities identified in at least 10 provinces.
- » 1,530 women trained in the fabrication of rocket stoves and 483 men engaged during implementation.
- » Training video on rocket-stove production completed and widely shared (link: www.youtube.com/watch?v=j7fGuGlj9xw)
- » Storage and workshop facility under construction and to be completed by Makoi Women's Vocational Training Centre, which secured funding for necessary materials.

SENEGAL

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



✓ KEY FEATURES

BENEFICIARIES:
At least 2,600 people

PARTNERS:
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, UNESCO

BUDGET:
\$1,000,000

DURATION:
24 months

Overview

The project is intended to contribute to reducing the impact of climate change on land degradation, and improving community resilience and land reclamation practices in the Saloum Delta. Project initiatives include the use of drones to monitor and analyse the level of land; strengthening the system for monitoring adaptation measures; promoting use of solar energy for land desalination; and supporting the reduction of people’s vulnerability by introducing innovative technologies and strengthening community involvement in restoration and productivity techniques.

The project began implementation during the third quarter of 2022 with a launch ceremony attended by the Secretary General of the Ministry of the Environment, Sustainable Development and Ecological Transition of Senegal. The Steering and Technical Committee organized its first meetings in Foundiougne, Fatick Region. Two international bids to purchase drones and information technology equipment were published; however, due to the fluctuation of the dollar and the increased prices, contracts were reissued for updated quotations to ensure best value for money. Revised bids were accepted, and the equipment has been purchased.

Lessons learned

Launching the project and holding the steering committee at the local level in the project area allowed for better participation and ownership by the population. Providing a margin line for contingencies due to currency and market fluctuations. Conducting information sessions and capacity-building on the procedures of the financial partner/donor for the project’s stakeholders enabled more efficient implementation. Including a communication strategy in the project and its outputs is important.

Looking ahead

Next activities include providing training on the environmental applications of photogrammetry images; organizing a sensitization workshop on use of drones for environmental monitoring (50 participants); identifying sites with severe degradation in the semi-arid groundnut basin; organizing exchange visits on good practices; establishing a system for information and monitoring of land development using drones and geo-spatial techniques.



Project inauguration ceremony.

Results highlights

- » Project stakeholders coordinated and developed a common vision for the project’s activities.
- » Project management team established.
- » Drones and information technology equipment procured.
- » Project communications materials produced and communications consultant engaged.

ZAMBIA

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



Growing soya beans is currently profitable, compared to other crops such as maize which most farmers continue to cling to. It's easy to learn and practise as long as one follows the production recommendations advised by the project. The other advantage I have observed in the last three farming seasons is that it's one of the crops that one harvests by the end of May, and can sell by mid-June and cash in while other crops are still in the fields. This helps to settle various bills." Bright Hankwebe, Zambian farmer.

Overview

The project is contributing to poverty reduction and food security in rural Zambia. It is helping rural farmers to increase their productivity, capacity and income through diversification of the existing cropping system with soya bean cultivation and improvement of the value-chain system.

The project was designed to establish self-sustaining, improved soya bean production practices and an improved soya bean value-chain system by supporting farmers to produce soya beans and establishing a soya bean processing plant.

Lessons learned

Using lead farmers helped to successfully motivate others to cultivate soya beans. Engaging the support of traditional authorities in farmer selection helped increase farmer engagement. Close monitoring throughout the process by the project team, extension officers and lead farmers supported farmers to utilize both the training and the provision of extension services, and helped to identify and deal with pests and fungus attacks in a timely manner, thereby increasing soya bean production.

Looking ahead

Once fully operational, the soya bean processing plant will provide a ready market for soya bean producers, including those not in programme. The project partner, Muchinga Agricultural Development Company (MADECO), will collaborate with the Government and potential partners to continue providing support to the farmers to motivate and facilitate soya bean production. The MADECO farm will contribute to soya bean feedstock for the processing plant and also act as a centre of excellence for learning purposes for both farmers and students at the local agricultural training college. Income from the MADECO farm and soya bean processing plant will help to continue the farmer support programme.



Construction of the soya bean processing plant.

KEY FEATURES



BENEFICIARIES:

Rural farmers



PARTNERS:

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



BUDGET:

\$1,714,680



DURATION:

56 months

Results highlights

- » 1,850 farmers shifted to profitable, market-oriented agriculture processes. 86.4 per cent increased their incomes from the sale of excess produce during the 2020/2021 farming season and successfully serviced their loans.
- » 34 lead farmers and 9 camp extension officers rolled out training to improve soya bean production and productivity practices.
- » 71 hectares of the 100 hectares of land earlier cleared and cultivated were used for crop production. Maize and sunflowers were introduced for crop rotation, which is a recommended practice in agriculture.
- » The construction and equipping of a soy bean processing plant is nearly finalized, and will serve as instrumental infrastructure to ensure local value addition to crops produced by farmers in the region.

IBSA Fund Projects Preparing for Implementation, 2023

TEN COUNTRIES THROUGH THE INTERNATIONAL SOLAR ALLIANCE

Scaling Solar Applications for Agricultural Use



✓ KEY FEATURES

BENEFICIARIES:
1,500 people

PARTNERS:
Governments of target countries; International Solar Alliance; UNDP

BUDGET:
\$2,000,000

DURATION:
24 months

Clean, affordable, and reliable solar water pumps can help scale agricultural production sustainably, while simultaneously contributing to climate change mitigation and community resilience. This project is designed to increase the use of solar energy in a safe, convenient, affordable, equitable, and sustainable manner in 10 countries: Benin, Republic of the Congo, Fiji, Mali, Niger, Senegal, South Sudan, Sudan, Togo, and Uganda. It will fund pilot installations of solar water pumps and demonstrate innovative deployment models in the countries for scaling up.

The key proposed interventions of the project include: (a) feasibility and capacity assessments in the 10 pilot countries to assess local potential and capacity to effectively deploy solar water pumps; (b) their installation using sustainable and innovative deployment models in each of the pilot countries, reaching a minimum of 150 beneficiaries in each target country; (c) a conducive local ecosystem enabled and strengthened for deployment of solar water pumps and other solar energy applications; and (d) best practice in deployment and project implementation, and documentation, collation, and dissemination of important lessons learned.



Project document signing, attended by Achim Steiner, UNDP Administrator.

THE IBSA FUND BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS APPROVED THE FOLLOWING SEVEN PROJECT PROPOSALS TO RECEIVE SUPPORT FROM THE FUND.

THE GAMBIA

Enhanced Vegetable Production and Processing Project for Rural Women and Youth in the Gambia



✓ KEY FEATURES

**BENEFICIARIES:**

Smallholder farmers, especially 500 women and youth

**PARTNERS:**

Ministry of Gender, Women and Children; Ministry of Youth & Sports; FAO; and UNCDF

BUDGET:

\$1,967,126

**DURATION:**

24 months

The Gambia is challenged by a high degree of food insecurity coupled with high malnutrition rates. The project is intended to address the constraints affecting women and youth in the horticulture subsector with the aim of increasing productivity, profitability, and sustainability using a value chain approach. It will support the improvement of the water irrigation technology used by women, through measures including the construction of boreholes and installation of drip irrigation in at least 25 gardens. It will also equip women and youth with farm tools, seeds and fencing materials, as well as facilitate marketing opportunities and training opportunities to increase production, processing and packaging that will lead to the establishment of at least six functional agricultural cooperatives. These interventions are expected to contribute towards the attainment of food self-sufficiency, increasing the earning capacity of women and youths and helping to address migration among youth.



LESOTHO

Alleviating Poverty through Expansion of Deciduous Fruit Production in Lesotho



KEY FEATURES

- BENEFICIARIES:**
2,265 farming household members and farmer association board members

- PARTNERS:**
Ministry of Trade, Industry, Business Development and Tourism; UNDP

- BUDGET:**
\$950,000

- DURATION:**
24 months

With approximately 50 hectares of commercial trees, Lesotho’s commercial deciduous fruit industry is quite small compared to both potential and need. The country’s climate and soil are conducive to the development of a strong fruit industry, which also offers enormous potential for job creation. The Government has prioritized the industry’s development for both export and as a substitute for produce imported from South Africa. However, a parallel process of significant technical assistance, skills development, training, and financial support will be needed to bring the effort to fruition.

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



MOZAMBIQUE

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



KEY FEATURES

BENEFICIARIES:
5,000 people

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

BUDGET:
\$993,600

DURATION:
12 months

Mozambique is one of the countries most vulnerable to the effects of climate change. It is prone to floods, droughts, and cyclones, which affect water availability and undermine food security across the country. The project's objective is to contribute to the improvement of health and livelihoods through the provision of safe water supply services, while at the same time promoting quality education and gender equality for the most vulnerable and marginalized people.

The main intervention is the construction of a resilient, multifunctional solar water supply system with the capacity to supply water to approximately 5,000 people through home and standpipe system distribution; a community irrigation scheme; and the rehabilitation of school toilets including water supply and waste reuse. The expected results include easier access to water, more time for other economic activities (especially for women), and better access to water to enable improved hygiene measures to minimize the transmission of waterborne infectious diseases.



PALAU

Education Revitalization Project



KEY FEATURES

-  **BENEFICIARIES:**
Schoolchildren, teachers

-  **PARTNERS:**
Ministry of Education; Bureau of Public Works; IOM

-  **BUDGET:**
\$668,035

-  **DURATION:**
12 months

Climate-related hazards, aging infrastructure, and low maintenance budgets have rendered Palau’s school infrastructure suboptimal for learning and, in some cases, unfit for purpose. In 2021, the new government confirmed its commitment to improving education infrastructure and, in particular, to this initiative refurbishing the Teacher Training Building, located on the same site as Palau’s sole high-school complex. As a result, in partnership with IOM, a project document was produced, updated, contextualized, and re-costed to current prices and to the building requirements for infrastructure refurbishment. The project is designed to rehabilitate this teacher training centre with better engineering to support teacher preparation, induction, retention, and instruction, and thus lead to improved student outcomes.



REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

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



KEY FEATURES

BENEFICIARIES:
1,100 people

PARTNERS:
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries; WFP

BUDGET:
\$996,450

DURATION:
24 months

Despite being a resource-rich, middle-income country, domestic food production in the Republic of the Congo covers only 30 per cent of the need. This project aims to contribute to improving the food security and nutrition of smallholder farmers, particularly women and school children, by (a) strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries to support smallholders' access to local markets, including through the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme, and (b) building the technical capacity of farmer associations in target districts through the delivery of equipment, tailored training, and in-field demonstrations.

The goal is to enhance the food security and nutritional status of 100 smallholder farmers and their households, and 1,000 school children affected in targeted districts through increased availability of affordable, locally produced and nutritious food products and enhanced national frameworks and local capacity to run school feeding programmes.





UGANDA


Karamoja Greenbelts' Women-led Large-scale Farming of Cereals, Legumes and Oilseed




✓ KEY FEATURES

-  **BENEFICIARIES:**
At least 550 agro-producers, women and youth farmers

-  **PARTNERS:**
Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries; Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development; Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development; UNDP

-  **BUDGET:**
\$1,000,000

-  **DURATION:**
18 months

Over the years, the Karamoja district in north-eastern Uganda has experienced multiple shocks and stresses – especially cycles of water, food insecurity, and malnutrition – that have resulted in loss of lives and livelihoods. This project will support the Government of Uganda to sustainably address the chronic food insecurity in the region by empowering women and youth through agro-industry. In particular, the project will promote women-led large-scale commercial farming of staple cereals, oilseed, legumes, poultry, piggery, and other viable livestock enterprises in order to boost nutrition, production, and incomes in the region.

Project staff will work with select communities to strengthen food production systems and value chains. The project will contribute to a) the transformation of agricultural production, b) diversification of economic opportunities for improved livelihoods, and c) enhanced resilience. The project is intended to leverage South-South cooperation to experiment with best practices for large-scale commercial farming as an integrated and self-sustaining strategy for food security, value-chain development, women’s economic empowerment, poverty reduction, resilience, and peace-building.



IBSA FUND

ANNUAL REPORT 2022

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

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