Good Practices in **South-South** and **Triangular Cooperation** for **Sustainable Development** – Volume 4

United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation

Copyright: UNOSSC/UNDP, 2022
All rights reserved

United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation
304 East 45th Street, FF 11th Floor
New York, NY, 10017, USA

September 2022

Disclaimer

The views expressed in this publication are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent those of the United Nations, including UNDP, or the UN Member States. The designations employed and the presentation of materials on maps do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Executive summary

Unprecedented challenges have arisen in the first years of the Decade of Action for the delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030: the Covid-19 pandemic, climate crises and war in the Ukraine are among other hardships threatening progress. In these crucial times, South-South and triangular cooperation can be fundamental for ensuring we continue to move ahead in recovering losses and furthering the global commitment of leaving no one behind.

At the core of South-South and triangular cooperation is the understanding that exchanging knowledge, skills, experiences and lessons learned between and among countries of the global South serves as a powerful catalyst for development. These exchanges complement and may even improve traditional North-South cooperation and are a fundamental tool for inclusive global partnerships towards sustainable development.

Fulfilling its mandate and the commitments expressed in the BAPA+40 Outcome Document, the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation works to record, systematize and facilitate access to development knowledge from and for the global South. The *Good Practices in South-South and Triangular Cooperation for Sustainable Developmen*t publication series is the culmination of that mission and documents the incredible work that is currently happening in the global South.

Building on the successes of previous installments, the 4th volume of the Good Practices series further expands the body of knowledge on how development actors are utilizing South-South and triangular cooperation to accelerate progress towards the attainment of all 17 SDGs. This volume documents evidence-based good practices, showcasing over 130 development solutions that have demonstrated cross-boundary cooperation and knowledge transfer between countries of the global South and which are highly adaptable to local economic and social conditions. These cases come from over 50 partners, including Member States, intergovernmental organizations, United Nations entities and other development stakeholders.

The good practices herein highlight the spirit of multilateralism and camaraderie that characterizes South-South and triangular cooperation. An amazing array of sectors and countries are represented in this volume. From a training centre in Indonesia partnering with a food authority in the United Kingdom to share food packaging and labelling skills with technicians in 15 African, Caribbean, Central American and South American countries; to a United Nations-sponsored project for Chinese private investment in Africa that transformed into a permanent South-South chamber of commerce; to the training of medical physicists in regional centres in Asia and the Pacific who in turn trained their peers in neighbouring countries, the projects are impressive, creative and necessary.

While COVID-19, and other recent crises, have challenged our ambitious global agenda, it has also shown the importance of global solidarity. South-South and triangular cooperation can help us stay in the right track towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. We hope the sharing of this actionable knowledge will encourage development stakeholders to connect with the providers of the Good Practices in this volume to support their own efforts in adopting and scaling up innovative solutions and making strong collaborations that will advance the achievement of the SDGs.

Acknowledgements

This publication was made possible through the collaborative efforts of the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) and partners from Member States, UN entities, intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) and other development partners. It contains 132 good practices in South-South and triangular cooperation, grouped according to the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

We owe a major debt of gratitude to colleagues from the following partners, for their hard work and dedication. In particular, from Member States, we wish to thank: Julieta Aizcorbe from General Directorate for International Cooperation of Argentina; Gunel Hajiyeva and Etibar K. Kerimov from the Azerbaijan International Development Agency (AIDA); Shanjida Khan Shorna from Aspire to Innovate (a2i), an initiative from the Government of Bangladesh; Talita Vieira Antônio from the Municipal Secretariat of International Affairs of São Paulo, Brazil; Gloria Yáñez Figueroa from the Chilean Agency for International Development Cooperation (AGCID); Yang Liu from the China International Center for Economic and Technical Exchanges (CICETE); Sharon Ahcar Cabarcas from the Colombian Presidential Agency of International Cooperation (APC-Colombia); Hassan El-Nashar from the Egyptian Agency of Partnership for Development (EAPD); Cintantya Rastha from the Ministry of State Secretariat of Indonesia; Emil Ben Naftaly, from the Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations; Sujin Kim and Seolri Park from the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA); Khaled Faisal Alkhaled, from the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development; Helge Espe from the Norwegian Agency for Exchange Cooperation (Norec); Afonso Lages from the Permanent Mission of Portugal to the United Nations; and Güneş Aykut Ergüler from the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TİKA).

From intergovernmental organizations, we wish to thank: Ahmad Nisar from the Commission on Science and Technology for Sustainable Development in the South (COMSATS); Niels Strazdins from the Commonwealth Secretariat; Hicham Boughdadi from the European Commission; Geovana Zoccal from the Global Partnership Initiative on Effective Triangular Co-operation (GPI); Viliame Kasanawaqa from the Pacific Islands Development Forum (PIDF); and Tahrima Khan from Partners in Population Development (PPD).

From UN entities, we wish to thank: Polina Tarshis from the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE); Ingrid Dispert from the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP); Karim Khalil from the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA); Michela Baratelli, Francesca Biasetton and Paulo Eduardo Palma Beraldo from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); Laura Vai from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); Steve Codjo from the International Fund For Agricultural Development (IFAD); Anita Amorim and Duncan Chando from the International Labour Organization (ILO); Maria Urbina Ferretjans from the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO/WHO); Shriya Sundaram from the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF); Juliana Gargiulo, Jiangting (Tina) Hao and Goran Simunovic from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); Griet Ingrid Dierckxsens and Guoqin Wang from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); Pradeep Paulose, Rana Pratap Singh and Sebastian Schrottenbach from the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO); Zanofer Ismalebe from UNOSSC; Chun-Kit Steven Li, Gabriela Dutra, Gregory Rosa and Siyuan Chen from the World Food Programme (WFP); and Komal Allagh from the World Health Organization (WHO).

From non-state actors we wish to thank: Sreerupa Sengupta from the Goa Institute of Management; and Sumit Kumar Maji from the University of Burdwan.

The dedication and hard work of the core team were critical. The organization, of this document was supervised by Xiaojun Grace Wang, UNOSSC. Special thanks are extended to Shams Banihani, UNOSSC, for her overall coordination, research and technical review of the document; and Raphael Avelar, UNOSSC, the technical review on the original manuscripts and the coordination of the editing and design of the publication. Thanks also to Julia Stewart and the team at Prime Productions for their editorial support, and to Paolo Ciampagna for the design and layout of the final publication.

Finally, we express our thanks and gratitude to Achim Steiner, Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, which hosts and supports the work of UNOSSC. Without his leadership this report would not have been possible.

Table of contents

Executive summary 3
Acknowledgements 4

Makueni Agricultural Entrepreneurship Community Centre 10
Technical Extension and Application of Sustainable Aquaculture in Mozambique and Namibia 12
Family Farming Project in Guinea-Bissau 14
Public Education Infrastructure Development Project 16
Organic Farming for Improved Livelihoods 18
Enhanced Policy Environment for Inclusive Business in Southeast Asia 20
COVID-19 Stimulus Tracker: Global Observatory on Social Protection and Economic Policy Responses 22
Comprehensive Social Protection Reform Support Programme 24

Promoting Rural Development in Africa 26
Training of Trainers on Climate Field Schools 28
Online Training on Food Packaging and Labelling for African, Latin American and Caribbean Countries 30
Online Training on Principles and Applications of Integrated Pest and Disease Management for African, Latin American and Caribbean Countries 32
Triangular Cooperation Project for Promoting Agricultural Capacity Development in Paraguay 34
Small Farming – A Viable Business 36
Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture and Marketing through Youth Involvement 38
Micro-gardening and Greenhouse Construction 40
Drone-based Multispectral Imaging for Agricultural Development 42
Technical Knowledge Exchange in the Agri-food Sector Between Chad and Niger 44
Generation of Laws on Food Labeling in Latin America and the Caribbean 46
Cooperative Network of Wholesale Food Markets to Promote Efficient, Inclusive and Sustainable Food Systems 48
+Cotton Project 50
Consolidation of School Feeding Programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean 52
Sustainable Cage Aquaculture in West Africa 54
Knowledge Internship Programme in Semi-arid Regions of Latin America 56
CropWatch 58
Nurture the Future Project 60
South-South Cooperation Cloud School 62
Mainstreaming Nutrition-Hydroponics in School Feeding 64
China-Africa Rice Value Chain Development Initiative 66
WFP-FAO Joint Resilience Programme in Tanganyika, Democratic Republic of the Congo 68
Strengthening Resilience for Women Farmers and their Communities 70
CERFAM's Knowledge Exchange Platform (KEPT) 72
Improving Regional Capacities in Food Safety Monitoring in Latin America and the Caribbean 74
Improvement of Livelihoods and Nutritional Health in Mauritania 76

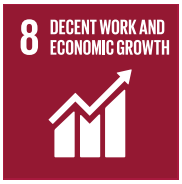
Capacity Building for the Prevention and Care of People with Kidney Disease 78
Strengthening National and Regional Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) Detection and Surveillance in CARICOM Member States ... 80
Fighting COVID-19 82
Alliance to Fight Avoidable Blindness 84
Surokkha COVID-19 Vaccine Management System 86
Long-term Care for the Elderly, with Emphasis on Long-term Care Facilities, Day Centres and Home Care 88
Promoting the Development of a Green Crop Protection Industry in South Africa 90
Egypt's Health Diplomacy 92
Promoting Sexual and Reproductive Health Education through Exchange of Expertise 94
Bringing additional technology to healthcare: Health Service Robots 96
Vaccination in Border Territories with an Intercultural Approach 98
Empowered Communities Against Antimicrobial Resistance 100
Cooperation Strategy for Chronic Kidney Disease of Non-Traditional Origin in Central America and the Dominican Republic 102
Virtual Health Library Network 104
Strategies for Prevention and Control of Arboviral Diseases 106
Safer and Cleaner Used Vehicles for Africa 108
Family Planning Accelerator project 110
Training of Radiation Medicine Professionals 112
Strengthening Medical Physics Education and Training 114
Siyakwazi Youth Network 116

E-learning for Healthcare Professionals in a Crisis 118
Chile Schools Programme in Latin America and the Caribbean 120
Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation Moves Online 122

Women's Leadership and Economic Empowerment in Africa 124
Houses of Empowered Women Initiative 126

Solar-powered Electric and Water Supplies 128
Management of Shared Water Resources in the Sahel Region 130
Addressing Water Pollution and Supporting Water Management in Arab Countries 132

Small Hydropower in Nepal 134
Hydropower Development Planning for South Asian Countries 136
South-South and Triangular Cooperation in Renewable Energy 138
Production of Eco Charcoal Briquettes 140
Barefoot College Sierra Leone 142
Global Network of Regional Sustainable Energy Centres for Small Island Developing States 144



The Dukkan Freelance Platform for IT Workers 146
Shaqo Abuur 148
China-Africa Business Council 150
Tourism for Women's Development in Uzbekistan 152
Training Plan for Popularizing Automobile Maintenance Technology 154
Capacity Building in Cultural Statistics for the Visibility of Uruguay's Cultural and Creative Industries 156
Strengthening the Capacities of Aviation Professionals in Paraguay 158
BRICS Knowledge Series on Transition to the Formal Economy 160
South-South and Triangular Skills Fair 162
Strengthening the Humanitarian-Development Nexus through Promotion of Decent Work in Refugee and Mixed Migration Contexts 164
Fellowship Training Programme on Decent Work 166
Commonwealth Connectivity Agenda for Trade and Investment 168

Electronic Phytosanitary Certificates 170
100% Online Electronic Apostille and Legalization 172
Transport and Trade Connectivity in the Age of Pandemics: Contactless, Seamless and Collaborative United Nations Solutions 174
ESCWA Transport GIS Platform 176
Technological and Enterprise Upgrading Programme in Cuba 178
SDG 9 Accelerator 180
Establishing UNIDO Guiding Framework for Industrial Parks 182

The Agency for Sustainable and Operative Social Provision (DOST) Model by Azerbaijan 184
Reduction of inequalities with a focus on mainstreaming the perspectives of territory, gender and race/ethnicity 186
Protecting and Empowering Persons with Disabilities in the Context of the COVID-19 Pandemic 188
+Cotton Project 190

Implementation of Regional Development Instruments and Territorial Planning in the Dominican Republic 192
Promoting local government capacities to transition towards people-centred, smart and sustainable cities 194
Enhancing Early Warning Systems in the Caribbean 196

Sustainable Coffee Production in Gorongosa National Park 198
Sustainable Textile Investment and Operations in Ethiopia 200
Sustainable Resource Management 202
Make the Case 204

Establishment of China-Argentina Biogas Development and Cooperation Centre 206
Value-Added Bamboo Processing Development in Vanuatu 208
Egypt's Environmental Protection and Climate Change Mitigation Projects in Africa 210
South-South Cooperation for Scaling Up Climate Resilient Value Chain Initiatives 212
Strengthening Disaster Risk Management Institutional Frameworks and Capacities 214
Climate Disaster Risk Financing Framework and Parametric Insurance 216
Green Economy in PICs –Bamboo Development Initiative 218

Poverty Alleviation through Tilapia Industry Value Chain Development in Tanzania 220
Closing the Loop: Scaling up Innovation to Tackle Marine Plastic Pollution in Southeast Asian Cities 222
South-South Collaboration to Strengthen Statistics for Ocean-related SDGs 224

Challenges and Opportunities to Scale Up Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) 226
Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management in the Caucasus and Central Asia 228
Trees in Cities Initiative 230
United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD) 232
Desertification Control and Key Factor Regulation in Central and Western Asia 234
Piloting Desertification Control in Countries of the Great Green Wall in Africa 236

Strengthening Capacities for the Identification of Victims of the Viet Nam War 238
Excellence in Public Service Delivery in Azerbaijan – the case of ASAN Service 240
myGov One-Stop Solution Portal 242
Triangular Cooperation for e-Government Capacity Building Between Cameroon, Nigeria and the Republic of Korea 244
Access to Justice through e-Services and Dematerialized Case Management 246
DatAction 248
Bwalo Lathu Platform to Support the Parliament of Malawi 250
The Western Balkans Small Arms and Light Weapons Control Road Map 252
Enhancing Peace, Security and Stability in Africa 254

International Cooperation Project Management (PCM) 256
Reverse Linkage Project for Strengthening Artificial Insemination in Livestock 258
The Aswan Forum for Sustainable Peace and Development 260
UNDP Crowdfunding Academy 262
Innovative Solutions in Response to the COVID-19 Crisis in Albania and North Macedonia 264
Adaptation of 3PA to Urban and Displacement Settings 266
COMSATS Joint Centre for Industrial Biotechnology 268
ADELANTE 2 270
Global Partnership Initiative on Effective Triangular Cooperation 272

Annex
List of SDGs and targets 274

Strengthening agricultural and entrepreneurial knowledge for women in Kenya

CHALLENGE

COVID-19 has signi cantly impacted populations around the world, a ect ing jobs, food security and in some areas contributing to an unprecedented rise in the levels of extreme poverty. In Kenya, COVID-19 interrupted social and economic services that accentuating the vulnerability of families, trans ferring to them greater responsibilities regarding the quality of life of their members. A concrete example is that during school closures, breakfasts provided to schoolchildren were suspended, aggravating already precarious household economies and putting more pressure on families. This context has a greater impact on women, due to their gender disadvantages and large share of responsibilities for households and children, which only increased with the pandemic.

In Makueni County, Kenya, the main economic activity is agriculture. Most are family farms practicing subsistence agriculture. Farmers have seen their sales spaces diminish due to market closures and supply chain disruptions. There is a need to strengthen agriculture at the family level, with a focus on youth and women, so that they can obtain resources and generate economic activities.

TOWARDS A SOLUTION

The Makueni Agricultural Entrepreneurship Community Centre project arose in response to a 2021 call from the Chile Fund Against Hunger and Poverty to address the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic in the area. The Chile Fund Against Hunger and Poverty is an organization that seeks to contribute to the advancement of developing countries based on economic recovery and strengthening the social fabric, issues prioritized by Chile.

PROJECT NAME

Makueni Agricultural Entrepreneurship Community Centre

NOMINATED BY

Chilean Agency for International Development Cooperation (AGCID)

COUNTRIES/REGIONS/TERRITORIES

Chile, Kenya

7 9 7 8 % - 2 % & 0) ( ) :) 0 3 4 1) 2 8 + 3 % 0 7 8 % 6 +) 8 ç 7 è

1.4, 5.5

SUPPORTED BY

Chile Fund Against Hunger and Poverty

IMPLEMENTING ENTITIES

Ministry of Foreign A airs (MINREL) of Chile, AGCID, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Chile

PROJECT STATUS

Ongoing

PROJECT PERIOD

September 2021 – September 2022

LINK

www.fondochile.cl

The programme strategy for 2021 and 2022 is to strengthen family-agr culture in Makueni County, targeting women and youth, to improve family livelihoods and the general economy of the area. By adopting a gender-focused approach, the project seeks to reduce inequalitie between men and women.

The project was designed in a South-South cooperation, participatory manner by Chile's Patagonia Compassion Foundation together with Global Light Ministry, the Kenyan partner. Global Light Ministry facili tated links with the community and helped with implementation, from de nition of the problem to the intervention strategy.

The Community Centre project is underway, with 122 women trained so far using 12 support videos made by one of the partners, Institut Profesional (AIEP). The videos contain 36 hours of theoretical a practical training on agriculture entrepreneurship. The material was prepared in English and the contents were explained in the communi ty's language for better understanding.

A soil study was done to determine the most appropriate type of crops and their required fertilizers. Likewise, clearing and demarcation o the land was carried out. Of the bene ciary women, 12 were selecte to form an Administration Committee for the community centre. This team holds the important role of organizing the community once the project is nished.

The Community Centre project adopts an innovative management model, in the sense that it opens a space for collaborative cultivation in a formal way among members of the community and bets on a new social institution in the community through the establishment of the Administration Committee, a direct contribution to strengthening intra-community links.

The role of the Community Centre as a space for gathering and sharing learned practices among women in the community, as well as that of the Administration Committee with its board, has gained special value when it comes to sustainability of the project. They will be crucial for the purposes of organizing future work, making alliances and forging agreements to promote sales of what is produced. It is considered a crit ical milestone to make a rst sale before the end of the project, allowing the women to appreciate the results of their work and motivate them to continue with it. If the women can harvest products for household consumption and for sale before the end of the project, it will create a positive experience, encouraging participants to continue working the land and engaging in commercialization of the products harvested. The rst trained group has already increased their harvests, encourag ing 80 new people to register for the second training group.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Carla Romo Labisch
Programme Coordinator/Chile Fund Executive Secretary, AGCID
cromo@agci.gob.cl

Contributing to the sustainable development of local aquaculture through technical consultations and capacity-building for smallholders and technicians

CHALLENGE

Aquaculture plays an important role in providing employment, increasing income and ending poverty in some African countries. Mozambique and Namibia are rich with inland shery resources and aquaculture. Aquaculture has been identi ed by the governments of both countries as a key industry for nutrition intake, food security and social progress. However, even though these countries have a large number of rivers, lakes, reservoirs, dams and streams and conducive climate conditions, the aquaculture industry has developed at a slow pace, with low production, limited quantities and high mortality of aquatic species. Some major constraints are lack of high-quality seed and feed, insu cient quali ed and skilled human resources, poor aqua culture techniques, poor farm infrastructure and management, and lack of funding for aquaculture and related projects.

TOWARDS A SOLUTION

The Technical Extension and Application of Sustainable Aquaculture in Mozambique and Namibia project was implemented by the Freshwater Fisheries Research Center of the Chinese Academy of Fishery Sciences (FFRC) and the Department of Aquaculture of the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR) and the National Institute of Aquaculture Development (INAQUA) of Namibia and the Ministry of Fisheries of Mozambique. The project focused on making a valuable contribution to capacity building and sustainable industry development of the aquaculture sector in the two countries.

The project's ve objectives were:

- increase understanding of the real needs of the two countries in aquacul ture development;
- improve knowledge of local sh farmers and technicians on scienti c sh farming through on-site technical consultations and well-targeted and needs-based training and sharing of scienti c methods and techniques

PROJECT NAME

Technical Extension and Application of Sustainable Aquaculture in Mozambique and Namibia

NOMINATED BY

China International Center for Economic and Technical Exchanges (CICETE)

COUNTRIES/REGIONS/TERRITORIES

China, Mozambique, Namibia

7 9 7 8 % - 2 % & 0) ( ) :) 0 3 4 1) 2 8 + 3 % 0 7 8 % 6 +) 8 ç 7 è

1.2, 1.5, 2.1, 2.A, 8.5, 8.A, 14.2, 14.7, 17.6, 17.7, 17.9, 17.16

SUPPORTED BY

Perez-Guerrero Trust Fund

IMPLEMENTING ENTITIES

Freshwater Fisheries Research Center of the Chinese Academy of Fishery Sciences (FFRC); National Institute of Aquaculture Development (INAQUA) and Ministry of Fisheries (MOF) of Mozambique; Department of Aquaculture (DOA) of the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR) of Namibia

PROJECT STATUS

Completed

PROJECT PERIOD

June 2013 – May 2014

LINK

www. rc.cn/info/1066/5603.htm (in Chinese)
www. rc.cn/info/1066/5617.htm (in Chinese)

with the farmers and other bene ciaries (who learned key technolo gies in scienti c feeding, seed nursing, grow-out culture, hatchery and sh farm management, sh disease diagnosis and prevention, etc.);
increase the con dence of managerial authorities to strengthen support for aquaculture (China provided successful experiences an practices in aquaculture which could be largely referred to and ever borrowed by the two countries);
facilitate Chinese shery institutions and enterprises to cooperate with shery institutions in the two countries to improve shery facil ities and develop feed, thus strengthening mutual cooperation and friendship; and
share with participants more funding channels for developing the shery industry.

Focusing on the above objectives, FFRC, one of the partner institutions of the Global South-South Development Center Project, in partnership with the Department of Aquaculture of the MFMR of Namibia, INAQUA and the Ministry of Fisheries of Mozambique, carried out on-site techni cal extension, capacity-building training and consultations in the aqua culture sector in Mozambique and Namibia.

Five experts from FFRC China were appointed to conduct two-week technical missions in Mozambique and Namibia to assist local small holders with aquaculture development through improved practices and management. The experts demonstrated how to apply aquaculture practices, e.g., water test kits, sh nets, dissolved oxygen (DO) meters, etc. They gave professional suggestions and guidance to farmers and managerial personnel based on the di culties encountered, keeping in mind feasibility. Basic theory and practical techniques of sustainable aquaculture development were discussed via lectures together with lab works, demonstrations and eld practice, following by a "training of the trainers" session.

A total of 46 trainees from Mozambique and 42 trainees from Namibia took part, including local shery technicians, extension o cials and sh farmers. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed between FFRC and INAQUA and another between FFRC and MFMR, covering training of sh farming communities, collaborative research and technical assistance. These priorities displayed how all parties recog nized the need and possibilities for sustainable long-term cooperation. Additionally, upon request of local parties, the expert mission group helped make connections with some notable shery enterprises in China, especially in sh feed, shery machines and feed machines, and negotiations between interested parties in the two countries and those enterprises have been ongoing.

The project activities increased local smallholder incomes and supplies of animal protein, promote shery industry development and create job opportunities in Mozambique and Namibia. These outcomes are in line with SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger) and SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth). The project also reduced marine-sh ery resources capture, contributing to the achievement of SDG 14 (life below water). The active participation and joint e orts of various shery institutions, authorities and local smallholders contributed to achiev ing SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals).

After the successful implementation of the project, FFRC followed up with the bene ciaries to track the outcomes and impacts of the project. Positive results included sh farmers in Northwest Namibia who learned how to ferment raw manure to fertilize ponds saw their pond water qual ity improve and farmers and technicians applied feeding techniques and started to feed sh at a xed time, xed location and xed quantity, which is e ective for feed-saving and disease prevention.

This project taught farmers and technicians how to scienti cally sh farm and solved some local challenges. Most of the key methods were mastered by the bene ciaries, gradually promoting local aquaculture industries via self-reliance and ensuring sustainability of the project. The project ultimately increased the knowledge and techniques of local smallholders and technicians, promoted the development of inland sh farming and improved livelihood levels.

Undoubtedly this successful initiative in South-South cooperation is a positive example for other developing countries, especially in Africa. It ultimately stimulated the shery and aquaculture industries in Mozambique and Namibia, boosting food security in the countries, and thus helped with poverty alleviation in Africa. Through the success ful demonstration and extension work, a cooperation bridge was built between these developing countries allowing deeper communications.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Dr. Jing Xiaojun
Director, International Cooperation Division, Freshwater Fisheries Research Center, Chinese Academy of Fishery Sciences
jingxiaojun@ rc.cn

Promoting poverty reduction and better food production for nutritional security

CHALLENGE

The recent civil war has negatively a ected the farming sector in Guinea-Bissau. It damaged large areas of arable land and displaced thousands of farmers from their areas of work. Frequent drought and ooding in low-ly ing areas have had a disastrous e ect on the country's agricultural sector and other environmental issues have negatively impacted food production. These di cult conditions facing the agricultural sector in Guinea-Bissau threaten the livelihoods and food security of smallholder family farmers.

TOWARDS A SOLUTION

Supported by the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the Family Farming Project introduces an integrated approach to family farming in rural areas in North and East Guinea-Bissau through strengthening agricul ture, providing integrated markets and food and addressing climate change. These actions are in accordance with the priorities set by the government in its 2019-2024 Strategic Plan, which emphasizes increasing the income and dietary diversity of rural families in a sustainable manner. The project contrib utes to six of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): 1, 2, 5, 8, 13 and 17.

The project involves forming water and natural resource user associations and supporting and rehabilitating infrastructure in agricultural areas, includ ing 175 kilometres of road and rehabilitating irrigation and drainage facil ities for about 17,500 hectares of agricultural land. The project will also increase market opportunities (by a proposed thirty percent) by moderniz ing three semi-wholesale markets, ve weekly markets and two crop collec tion centres. Moreover, 1,200 rural small enterprises, mainly cooperatives, will be supported to raise the nutritional value of crops and improve incomes, including of women, youth, people with special needs, returning migrants and smallholders. A project management unit will be created and will prepare designs and supervise project implementation.

PROJECT NAME

Family Farming Project in Guinea-Bissau

NOMINATED BY

Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development

COUNTRIES/REGIONS/TERRITORIES

Guinea-Bissau, Kuwait

7 9 7 8 % - 2 % & 0) ( ) :) 0 3 4 1) 2 8 + 3 % 0 7 8 % 6 +) 8 ç 7 è

1.5, 2.1

SUPPORTED BY

Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Government of Guinea-Bissau

IMPLEMENTING ENTITIES

Government of Guinea-Bissau, IFAD

PROJECT STATUS

Ongoing

PROJECT PERIOD

2022 – 2025

The project is expected to increase the income of 80 percent of the targeted producers by developing cultivation on 14,000 hectares of highlands and 3,500 hectares of lowlands, diversifying production and increasing average productivity by up to 30 percent. In addition, 50 percent of targeted households are expected to see improvements in their food security.

IFAD's role is project implementation, jointly with the government of Guinea-Bissau, and follow up. This includes collecting information and preparing studies in cooperation with water users and farmers associa tions and analysing natural resources for the purpose of selecting roads and markets to be rehabilitated. The studies and data will form the basis for preparing the required designs, supervision and implementation services. IFAD will also provide education and training services to-farm ers in the areas of agriculture, irrigation, marketing and other services covered by the project.

A substantial challenge faced by this new project was evaluating the project virtually during the covid-19 pandemic shutdown period. The Kuwait Fund held numerous virtual meetings to acquire the needed information and work with IFAD, which helped to access many details related to the project and exchange information.

Low-income developing countries can adopt this project under certain conditions. It requires a clear project strategy, a feasibility study and clear goals of what are the bene ts of nancing the project and what are the social and economic returns expected from the project.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Khaled F. Alkhlaed
Regional Manager for International Organizations, KFAED
Alkhaled@kuwait-fund.org

Providing a good environment for students at all levels of education

CHALLENGE

According to UNICEF (2020), overcrowding in classrooms in Jordan, espe cially in urban areas, is a major barrier to children's schooling. While there is an ambitious goal to universalize KG2 (pre-primary education), this has not been accompanied by realistic planning or adequate budget allocations to ensure the supply of KG2 services across the country. Su cient classroom space is not available to accommodate all the KG2-age children (age ve) in Jordan. As such, the educational infrastructure is under mounting pressure due to the large increase in numbers of students, making further investments in both physical and human resources necessary.

TOWARDS A SOLUTION

Education is one of the main drivers for development for every country. The success of development plans depends signi cantly on the educational system's ability to create human resources capable of operating and manag ing the elements of development and achieving social security and politi cal and economic stability.

This project, Public Education Infrastructure Development Project (First Stage), supported by the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED), falls within one of the main priorities for the Government of Jordan. The goal is to create the appropriate educational environment for students in the project areas by alleviating classroom overcrowding and reducing the number of rented school buildings. The project is part of the strategic plan of the Ministry of Education in Jordan (2018-2022), which aims to improve the safety and quality of school infrastructure and reduce overcrowding in schools to improve the educational environment through building modern and accessible school buildings.

PROJECT NAME

Public Education Infrastructure Development Project

NOMINATED BY

Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED)

COUNTRIES/REGIONS/TERRITORIES

Jordan, Kuwait

7 9 7 8 % - 2 % & 0) ( ) :) 0 3 4 1) 2 8 + 3 % 0 7 8 % 6 +) 8 ç 7 è

1.2, 4.1, 5.1, 17.4

SUPPORTED BY

Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development; Ministry of Public Works and Housing, Jordan

IMPLEMENTING ENTITIES

Government of Jordan

PROJECT STATUS

Completed

PROJECT PERIOD

2020 – 2022

The project contributes to the achievement of SDG 1 (ending poverty) SDG 4 (quality education), 5 (gender equality) and 17 (partnership fo the goals).

The project consists of establishing nine schools, each containing 12 18 classrooms, in selected project areas. The area of each school ran from 2,420 to 4,625 square metres, each building consisting of three o four oors. The project includes civil, electrical and sanitary works neces sary for the construction of administration buildings, classrooms and science labs, and the provision of necessary health services and fa ities for schools. The project also provides consulting services for th design and supervision of implementation. The rst stage of the Public Education Infrastructure Development Project has been completed. KFAED o ers co-funding towards construction of the buildings together with the required infrastructure (designs, electrical, water, sanitation, etc.). The Government of Jordan is providing modern curricula, train ing teachers and covering sta costs.

Developing countries with comparable contexts could implement similar projects. It is important that such projects start with a distinct project strategy, a feasibility study and an understanding of the long-term development bene ts of nancing such a project. The bene ts are the social and economic returns of educating children from an early age, which is shown to help overcome development challenges in a coun try, such as poverty, poor education attainment and high illiteracy rates.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Mr. Khaled F. Alkhlaed
Regional Manager for International Organizations, KFAED
Alkhaled@kuwait-fund.org

Establishing an organic seaweed fertilizer production plant and donation of equipment for a cleaner coastline

CHALLENGE

In 2021, Kenya su ered from a sharp increase in fertilizer costs, making agricultural production more di cult and increasing food prices across the country. The major problem was an inadequate supply of fertilizer from producer countries. Although the Kenyan government attempted to resolve this problem through fertilizer subsidies, there is still room for sustainable solutions by contributing to the production sector. In-country production of seaweed fertilizer is particularly useful as, in addition to the fertilizer shortage, other problems include youth unemployment and sea pollution.

TOWARDS A SOLUTION

To address the challenges above, the T KA Nairobi Program Coordination O ce built an organic liquid seaweed fertilizer plant in Mombasa, Kenya, in partnership with a community-based organization, the Pwani Marine Conversionists. The project objective was to reduce farmer production costs (thus increasing their incomes), create job opportunities in Kenya, reduce marine pollution and create sustainable and environmentally friendly recycling methods. These goals are in line with SDG 1 (end poverty), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production) and SDG 14 (life below water).

The support provided by T KA covered the entire production process of liquid seaweed fertilizer. T KA donated a motorboat for the collection of seaweed, tools and equipment for processing the seaweed and producing fertilizers and a tuk-tuk (a three-wheeled transport vehicle) to transport the product from the beach to the Pwani Marine Conservationists production centre, which is sta ed mostly by young employees. The group initially carried out their operations, without any equipment, using a small space in a group member's house; with TIKA's support, the operations were moved to a new location with adequate space (four acres) to accommodate equipment for

PROJECT NAME

Organic Farming for Improved Livelihoods

NOMINATED BY

Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (T KA)

COUNTRIES/REGIONS/TERRITORIES

Kenya, Türkiye

7 9 7 8 % - 2 % & 0) ( ) :) 0 3 4 1) 2 8 + 3 % 0 7 8 % 6 +) 8 ç 7 è

8.1, 8.2, 10.1, 10.2, 12.2, 12.5, 14.1, 14.2, 14.7

SUPPORTED BY

T KA

IMPLEMENTING ENTITIES

T KA Nairobi Program Coordination O ce and Pwani Marine Conservationists

PROJECT STATUS

Completed

PROJECT PERIOD

September – December 2021

LINK

https://bit.ly/3zZwNwe

the di erent stages of the production process. The project methodol ogy was very simple. The motorboat collected seaweed, the tuk-tu transported the seaweed to the production plant and at the plant the seaweed was processed with the machines and equipment donate by T KA. After the production process was complete, the Pwani Marir Conservationists sold the nal product to farmers at a ordable prices. The project included the construction of a demonstration farm, where the organic seaweed fertilizers were tested and displayed for sale.

This project achieved the overarching goal of introducing organic seaweed fertilizer to the Kenyan market. Through the project, the capac ity of the Pwani Marine Conversionists was strengthened and the stand ardization documents (KEBS certi cation) required to sell in the Kenyan market were obtained. The product became the rst 'Made in Kenya' organic seaweed fertilizer. Furthermore, the organization acquired Control Union Certi cation enabling them to market and sell their prod uct to the European Union. As an important bonus, bene ciary commu nities can enjoy clean coastal shores, improving the environment fo their shing and other sea activities, and new job opportunities.

The project partner, Pwani Marine Conservationists, is a CBO based Mombasa, has experience in marine life and organic agricultural produc tion. Due to the success of the project during the initial phase, it wa handed over to this local organization, which continues running the organic liquid seaweed fertilizer plant and has expressed satisfactio with the fertilizer's quality. Marine Conversionists market the organic seaweed under the brand name Morganics Liquid Seaweed Fertilize and continue creating job opportunities. New members have joined the group, working at di erent stages along the production line—from collection of seaweed, steering the boat (a coxswain and his crew), driving the tuk-tuk and assisting in marketing and distribution of the nal product.

The project reached outside of the mainstream approach to fertilize supply in Kenya. Not only were supply chain and cost issues address but the new project is innovative and 100% natural. The liquid seawee fertilizer is produced through a fermentation process that does not require any additional chemicals and does not generate any hazard ous waste, making it eco-friendly. The project is sustainable as the use of seaweed as the base of the fertilizer ensures there are no raw mate rial input problems, allowing continuous income and even the oppor tunity to expand the market, taking advantage of Kenya's 640-kilo metre coastline.

Producing organic seaweed fertilizer may be a useful and cost-e ec tive solution for other countries with coastlines that require inexpensive and continuous access to fertilizer to improve agricultural production.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Strategy Development Department, T KA
sgdb@tika.gov.tr

Supporting government action to promote inclusive business models

CHALLENGE

To meet the ambitions of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the private sector will need to play a greater role in supporting development objectives. Inclusive businesses o er the opportunity to address development challenges and leave no one behind. Inclusive businesses are companies that provide goods, services and livelihoods on a commercially viable basis, either at scale or scalable, to people living at the base of the economic pyramid making them part of the value chain of companies' core business as suppliers, distributors, retailers and customers.

Inclusive business models provide great opportunities to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. However, businesses may not necessarily build these models due to lack of awareness, constraints in terms of access to nance and knowledge, inadequate business conditions and lack of incentives to make more risky or long-term investments. Hence, it is important to increase awareness, opportunities and conditions for these business models to emerge and develop.

Governments can play a key role in building enabling environments that incentivize and enable rms to develop inclusive business models. However, this is a relatively new and niche concept and governments are not aware of why and how to promote inclusive business.

TOWARDS A SOLUTION

To address the challenge above, the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Paci c (ESCAP) and the Inclusive Business Action Network (iBAN), with nancial support from GIZ, jointly implemented the Enhanced Policy Environment for Inclusive Business in Southeast Asia programme to support ASEAN governments to establish environments that incentivize and enable the private sector to develop inclusive business

PROJECT NAME

Enhanced Policy Environment for Inclusive Business in Southeast Asia

NOMINATED BY

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Paci c (ESCAP)

COUNTRIES/REGIONS/TERRITORIES

Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Viet Nam and ASEAN as a whole

7 9 7 8 % - 2 % & 0) ( ) :) 0 3 4 1) 2 8 + 3 % 0 7 8 % 6 +) 8 ç 7 è

1.4, 8.3

SUPPORTED BY

DA11, German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ)

IMPLEMENTING ENTITIES

ESCAP and the Inclusive Business Action Network (iBAN)

PROJECT STATUS

Completed

PROJECT PERIOD

February 2019 – December 2021

LINK

https://bit.ly/3C7TUY4

models. These models aim to provide market opportunities to enterprises, livelihood opportunities to populations and access to affordable essential goods and services for low-income and marginalized groups. Achieving these goals will help governments lift people out of poverty at scale.

Since this is a relatively new area, few countries have policies or programmes to support inclusive business. A key objective of the programme was to generate awareness among government officials and business officials of the opportunities that inclusive business models offer and to convince them that this is an area in which it is worth investing. This required providing not only evidence but also examples of what other governments have done, as policymakers are interested in emulating, or at least exploring, what other countries have done.

The programme worked with five governments in Southeast Asia (Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Viet Nam) as well as with the ASEAN community as a whole.

The programme was carried out in partnership with the Inclusive Business Action Network (iBAN) and ESCAP, as well as with the ASEAN Secretariat for work at the ASEAN level, and with national government counterparts at the national level. Each agency complemented each other, iBAN provided its knowledge on inclusive business promotion, ASEAN supported the policy discussions and building an ASEAN agenda around inclusive business in ASEAN, ESCAP was the implementing partner and brought its expertise in supporting policy change in the region and intergovernmental discussions.

Policy work at the ASEAN level was led by the ASEAN Secretariat, within the ASEAN Coordinating Committee on Small- and Medium-sized Enterprise Development, with iBAN and ESCAP providing substantive expertise and supporting the work. Opportunities were seized regarding the rotating annual chairmanship of ASEAN. Partners worked closely with the government counterpart holding the ASEAN chairmanship (Thailand in 2019, Viet Nam in 2020, Brunei-Darussalam in 2021) to bring the promotion of inclusive business to the ASEAN agenda and to host the annual ASEAN Inclusive Business Summit. The annual ASEAN Inclusive Business Summits helped build a common understanding among ASEAN stakeholders. The promotion of inclusive business in the ASEAN agenda resulted in a progressive recognition of inclusive business and the endorsement by ASEAN economic ministers of the Guidelines for the Promotion of Inclusive Business in ASEAN

The programme identified Member States that were already promoting inclusive business, such as the Philippines, and supported sharing their experiences and concepts at the sub-regional level. The inclusive businesses discussions at the ASEAN level encouraged other governments to explore the potential of promoting inclusive business (e.g., conduct national landscape studies) in their own countries. The learnings from these landscape studies as well as an ASEAN study was fed back into regional discussions and generated support for the endorsement of the regional Guidelines for the Promotion of Inclusive Business in ASEAN. These guidelines provided a strong policy reference for government officials seeking to promote inclusive business in their countries.

The programme saw impressive results in terms of policy change, even within a limited time frame of three years. While at the start of the programme only the Philippines had a programme to support inclusive business, now Cambodia has a strategy to promote inclusive business and the Prime Minister of Viet Nam has adopted the 2022-2025 Programme on Support for Private Enterprises in Sustainable Business. In 2022, Malaysia is implementing a number of activities to promote inclusive business and is seeking to expand activities further in 2023.

That governments have adopted policies and programmes is a critical means to support the sustainability of the programme. In addition, work was done to generate awareness among other institutions and engage them in the process, particularly the private sector, including the ASEAN Business Advisory Council, but also civil society organizations and academia.

To support the systemic, cross-country transfer of good practices and knowledge and further encourage sustainability, the programme was complemented with a training programme, led by iBAN, on inclusive business promotion for government officials and business representatives from each of the 10 ASEAN countries

Knowledge products were produced during the programme (three national landscape studies (Cambodia, Malaysia and Viet Nam), two shorter studies (Indonesia and Philippines), a regional study and the report *Frontiers of Inclusive Innovation: Formulating technology and innovation policies that leave no one behind*. These knowledge products provide valuable information that allows for cross-country learning and insightful reflections on how to promote inclusive business.

Overall, this is an excellent practice that can be translated to other contexts where there is a well-established sub-regional group, creating opportunities to discuss inclusive business policies and practices within the agenda of the sub-regional group and build strong partnerships among members

CONTACT INFORMATION

Marta Pérez Cusó
Economic Affairs Officer, Trade, Investment and Innovation Division, ESCAP
Marta.perezcuso@un.org

Framework to support immediate socioeconomic responses to the COVID-19 pandemic and future shocks

CHALLENGE

During the COVID-19 pandemic, countries responded with various social protection packages to mitigate the impact of lockdowns, closed educational establishments and public institutions and fully or partially suspended non-essential business activities. However, little information on such measures was shared among countries to encourage peer learning, strengthen policymaking capacities and improve government readiness to formulate similar effective responses to future shocks, including social protection for informal sector workers and the most vulnerable populations in the world.

TOWARDS A SOLUTION

To address this challenge, the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA) developed the COVID-19 Stimulus Tracker: Global Observatory on Social Protection and Economic Policy Responses based on the United Nations framework for an immediate socioeconomic response to exogenous shocks. This was made possible through the Strengthening Social Protection for Pandemic Response project supported by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) and implemented by the United Nations five regional commissions and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). The aim of the Tracker is to help the global community better understand and compare social protection and economic policy support measures across regions and countries, assess equity and adequacy of policy responses and strengthen capabilities and readiness of governments to inform policy against shocks in the future.

The Tracker collects and presents COVID-19-related social protection and economic policy responses of governments of 193 countries and economies. It includes the measures taken by other entities (e.g., international financial institutions and United Nations entities) in the case of conflict-affected

PROJECT NAME

COVID-19 Stimulus Tracker: Global Observatory on Social Protection and Economic Policy Responses

NOMINATED BY

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)

COUNTRIES/REGIONS/TERRITORIES

All United Nations Member States

7 9 7 8 % - 2 % & 0) ( ) :) 0 3 4 1) 2 8 + 3 % 0 7 8 % 6 +) 8 ç 7 è

1.3, 10.4

SUPPORTED BY

ESCWA, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

IMPLEMENTING ENTITIES

ESCWA with member countries, ECA

PROJECT STATUS

Completed

PROJECT PERIOD

June 2020 – June 2022

LINK

https://tracker.unescwa.org/

countries. It includes quantitative and qualitative data on 44 policy measures clustered around seven categories: social assistance; social insurance; loans and tax bene ts; labour market; health-related support; nancial policy support; and other general policy support. The concept makes it possible to understand both social protection and economic policy support measures and analyze how these impact the well-being of societies. It highlights gender responsive measures and those that directly bene t from the care economy.

Most importantly, the Tracker's real-time "harvesting" of policy announcements enables its visitors to access up-to-date information on country-level policy interventions in response to the crisis and thereby serves as inspiration to learn from other countries with similar contexts through South-South learning. The Tracker's dynamic visualization enhances peer learning through a user-friendly platform. Its creation builds on engagement with other regional commissions and adopts regional and sub-regional classi cation to facilitate access. The Tracker gathered information until December 2021 with mapping of about 6,600 COVID-19 stimulus policy responses. Based on the ndings of the Tracker, a global policy briefwas developed to inform about the high lights of COVID-19 policy responses across countries and regions, which was discussed by a global panel at a high-level political forum in 2021.

To ensure the sustainability of the tool, the Tracker is now part of several tools that ESCWA makes available to member countries to allow them to learn from each other, especially useful for those countries with similar socioeconomic conditions, so that they might formulate well-informed national policies. The Tracker is considered an adaptable tool that can allow better and more e cient responses to future shocks.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Niranjan Sarangi
Senior Economic A airs O cer and Project Coordinator of the COVID-19 Stimulus Tracker, ESCWA
sarangi@un.org

Mona Fattah
Social A airs O cer, ESCWA
fattahm@un.org

Using experiences and best practices from Latin America for social protection reform implementation in the Arab Region

CHALLENGE

The countries of the Arab region – while being mostly heterogenous in their socio-economic and demographic contexts and conditions – continuously aim to reform their social protection systems and programmes in line with the SDGs. These reforms, in large part, either re ect changing macro-economic conditions that necessitate greater e ciency of social protection spend ing (e.g., in oil-producing countries) and/or an enhanced understanding of vulnerabilities, for example those related to life-cycle risks, like ill-health and old age of informal workers, etc. Such changes and realizations require addi tional e orts by governments to enhance the e ectiveness of their social protection programmes.

The challenges these countries face in identifying reforms needed in social protection programme design, delivery mechanisms and organizational set-up, and related reform pathways, are not unique. Establishing compre hensive, standardized country pro les of social protection systems and reforms taking place in Arab region countries enables cross-country and cross-regional learning to inspire identi cation of reform options and helps identify ways to address speci c social protection implementation bottlenecks.

In addition, the process of developing such a comprehensive, high-resolu tion picture of a country's current social protection system along the lines of a template shaped by best practices from the global south has the poten tial to trigger broader systemic reforms and can shift the perception of social assistance being a "lost" social expenditure to being a productive investment in a country's human capital.

Peer-to-peer exchange between social policymakers and programme managers from di erent countries and regions has the potential to signif icantly catalyse progress towards reforming social protection systems,

PROJECT NAME

Comprehensive Social Protection Reform Support Programme

NOMINATED BY

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)

COUNTRIES/REGIONS/TERRITORIES

Algeria, Bahrain, Chile, Egypt, Indonesia Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Mauritania, Oman, State of Palestine, the Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen

7 9 7 8 % - 2 % & 0) ( ) :) 0 3 4 1) 2 8 + 3 % 0 7 8 % 6 +) 8 ç 7 è

1.3, 10.4

SUPPORTED BY

ESCWA, International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth (IPC-IG)

IMPLEMENTING ENTITIES

ESCWA, Member State representatives, IPC-IG

PROJECT STATUS

Ongoing

PROJECT PERIOD

October 2021 – October 2026

LINK

www.unescwa.org/reforming-social-protection-systems

changing them from merely cushioning the socio-economic fall-out of internal and external shocks to becoming key building blocks of an integrated economic and social policy, that intentionally tries to reduce income inequalities and promote economic growth.

TOWARDS A SOLUTION

The Comprehensive Social Protection Reform Support Programme, implemented by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), engages the Arab region in South-South cooperation with Latin American countries and institutions, among others, to identify best practices, experiences and expertise available in these regions and use these conceptionally and practically to provide technical support to ESCWA's 20 member states. This programme hopes to catalyse greater social protection inclusiveness at the systems level (for example by extending social protection coverage beyond the poorest of the poor) and stronger integration of social protection at the programme level by exploring efficiency gains during implementation phases. This approach ultimately will support country efforts to accelerate achievement of SDG 1.3 (implement social protection systems) and SDG 10.4 (equal access to ownership, basic services, technology and economic resources).

For its implementation, the programme collaborates with the International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth (IPC-IG), which is jointly established and financed by UNDP Brazil and the Brazilian Government via its Ministry of Foreign Affairs. ESCWA and IPC-IG have been collaborating since late 2021 on two workstreams, as described below.

A standardized template is being created for collecting detailed and comparable social protection system and reform information from ESCWA member states. The template – which will ultimately produce country profiles – will not just offer a detailed picture of the status quo of a country's social protection system and its components across design, delivery mechanism and organizational set-up, it will also guide authors, who are government officials in collaboration with local experts, to identify and propose recommendations for reform needs and related options. The county profiles will benefit from IPC-IG's rich experience in developing social protection country profiles and from wider Latin American experiences in planning and implementing social protection reforms.

The programme is collaborating with UNICEF to make existing online micro-courses developed by IPC-IG on social protection (on the basics of social protection, adaptive social protection, integrated information systems, social protection programming and social protection for rural communities) available for the Arabic-speaking world. UNICEF arranges for translation of the English versions into Arabic via a commercial provider and ESCWA conducts a technical review of the translations to ensure the accurate and consistent use of the appropriate technical terminology in Arabic.

In regard to South-South cooperation, the programme draws directly from Latin America's practical experiences and best practices in social protection programming developed in Latin American countries. Countries of the Latin America region have been pioneers in developing innovative solutions to effectively and efficiently extend social protection to vulnerable groups and are sharing this knowledge with ESCWA member States.

For example, to support Egypt's Ministry of Social Solidarity to enhance the effectiveness of its national conditional cash transfer programme, the programme is establishing peer-to-peer learning events, among others, with Chile's Ministry of Social Development and Family. Chile's national conditional cash transfer programme, Ingreso Ético Familiar (Family Ethical Income), is considered to be the global best practice for effective referral arrangements and case management of beneficiaries. This approach is of relevance to Egypt's flagship programme to reduce inequality, for instance in terms of access to education and health services.

Peer-to-peer exchanges are also planned with Indonesia's Ministry of Social Affairs, which implements the national conditional cash transfer programme in that country. The conditional cash transfer programme features a comprehensive implementation manual, which contributes greatly to standardized implementation of the programme across the archipelago. The approach therefore could also be of relevance for large (geographically and in terms of number of beneficiaries and implementation status) programmes, like Takaful and Karama.

Peer-to-peer experiences, arranged by ESCWA, between Jordan's National Aid Fund and experts from Kuwait's Ministry of Social Affairs on effective and efficient beneficiary identification and registration and on effective social assistance grievance redress mechanisms have been successfully implemented (see pictures below). Targeted peer-to-peer exchanges to address specific implementation and reform bottlenecks have been agreed upon with Egypt's Ministry of Social Solidarity (addressing effectiveness of the cash transfer programme's conditionality implementation) and Jordan's Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (addressing extension of social health insurance to informal and unemployed workers).

In terms of sustainability, the act of undertaking this programme in itself has the potential to trigger initial stimuli for change and reform, which can be followed up independently by the participating countries. For example, following a first successful visit of experts from Kuwait's Ministry of Social Affairs to Jordan's National Aid Fund, the two parties agreed to arrange for future exchanges.

The template for gathering data on social protection systems and reforms is universal and can be replicated and adapted for other regions, and it can be used, for example, for capacity development purposes.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Marco Schaefer
Chief of Social Protection Section, ESCWA
marco.schaefer@un.org

Sharing Egypt's experiences in agricultural development, irrigation, food security and women's empowerment to improve rural livelihoods in Africa

CHALLENGE

Considering that 60 percent of the African population resides in rural areas, Egypt has always considered improving the livelihoods of rural communities to be a priority for development of the continent. Among the development challenges facing these rural communities are poor sanitation, limited supplies of clean water, limited access to quality healthcare, the need for assistance to explore their resources and the need for access to expertise in agriculture and modern irrigation techniques.

Rural development not only impacts villages and surrounding areas, but it also affects urban areas. If rural communities offer better living conditions and the potential for sustainable futures for youth, it can decrease urban migration, which brings its own host of problems. Moreover, improving the value chain of agriculture products makes local products more accessible and positively affects the prices in markets all over the country.

TOWARDS A SOLUTION

To address the above challenges, Egypt formulated a portfolio to contribute to rural development in Africa that involves three mechanisms: 1) agriculture support (model farms, irrigation and skills training); 2) sharing of good practices (in agriculture, irrigation, food security and water management); and 3) improvement of rural water sources. These mechanisms help communities adopt the latest techniques in irrigation and more efficiently utilize their water resources.

The first mechanism includes three programmes. The first it the Joint Model Farms Programme which is an agreement between the Government of Egypt and eight countries (Algeria, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Niger, Sudan, Togo, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia) to

PROJECT NAME

Promoting Rural Development in Africa

NOMINATED BY

Egyptian Agency of Partnership for Development (EAPD)/Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

COUNTRIES/REGIONS/TERRITORIES

All countries in Africa

7 9 7 8 % - 2 % & 0) ( ) :) 0 3 4 1) 2 8 + 3 % 0 7 8 % 6 +) 8 ç 7 è

2.5, 6.1, 8.3, 17.9

SUPPORTED BY

Egyptian Embassies in Africa in collaboration with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs in their respective countries and other relevant Egyptian national institutions, such as the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture, Egyptian Ministry of Irrigation, and Egyptian Ministry of Health

IMPLEMENTING ENTITIES

EAPD

PROJECT STATUS

Ongoing

PROJECT PERIOD

2014 – Ongoing

LINK

www.facebook.com/eapd.gov.eg

provide technical expertise for creating and managing model farms. The model farms serve as business incubators, aiming to improve seed strains to ensure food security and to improve local agricultural value chains. The model farms also increase work opportunities for communities and hope to contribute to stemming internal migration and illegal immigration from Africa to Europe.

The second programme improves irrigation systems on existing farms, reducing water waste and improving agricultural output in terms of both quality and quantity. EAPD, the Egyptian Ministry of Irrigation and an Egyptian company (Arab Contractors), with the collaboration of South Sudanese authorities, are cultivating a farm in West Gazal State, South Sudan, using new irrigation and water management techniques. The new techniques are hoped to have a positive impact for the society and the environment.

The third programme improves the skills and techniques of smallholder farmers in Africa. The project was implemented in Sudan and Kenya and had positive results on the bene ciary communities.

The second mechanism focuses on sharing Egypt's experiences through triangular cooperation initiatives with the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) and other countries in Africa. This involves the creation of an electronic platform where Egyptian institutions share their good practices in the elds of agriculture, irrigation, food security and water management. The platform will be an interactive space where agriculture experts in Egypt and the rest of Africa will meet, exchange expertise and analyse challenges and solutions through cooperation with the goal of leaving no one behind.

The third mechanism improves water sources for rural communities. EAPD, the Egypt Ministry of Irrigation and Egyptian companies have implemented four projects in Nile Basin countries to contribute to preserving water, adding new water resources, simplifying access to clean water and improving water quality. The four projects are:

- drilling underground wells (South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda)
- building rain water reservoirs (South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda);
- ood risk prevention (Uganda); and
- weed control in the Nile River (Sudan, Uganda)

The projects completed to date have brought a number of positive results on the ground. First, and importantly, the projects have helped the sustainability of villages by improving their capacities to respond and mitigate natural challenges and climate change. They have also had an in uence in societies. For instance, when a village has a nearby source of water, like an underground well, that can a ect the education rate of children, especially girls, as families often send girls in the morning to fetch water. When the water sources are nearby, children, and especially girls, have more time for studies. In addition, the projects can be seen as a baseline for other infrastructure projects. For example, the control of weeds in the Nile improves the quality of water, thereby enhancing the ability of communities to implement agricultural projects in the area.

This project is replicable but does require strong coordination among the partners involved to ensure its success. Coordination should not be only among the di erent ministries, but also needs to be between the public and private sectors.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Ambassador Mohamed Khalil
Secretary General, EAPD
info@eapd.gov.eg

,IPTMRK JEVQIVW MR XLI %WME 4EGMuG region adapt to climate change

CHALLENGE

Climate change has made climate conditions around the world more extreme and highly unpredictable. For farmers, especially those in the global South who are heavily impacted by climate change, the inability to predict weather conditions can lead to crop loss and poor productivity. Farmers need to know how to adapt to climate variability so they can sustain their crops and livelihoods.

The challenge is how to translate technical climate terms and adaptability models into accessible language and training that farmers can understand and implement. Strong partnerships are needed among countries with simi lar issues to support farmers in this shifting situation in order to support the achievement of sustainable development.

TOWARDS A SOLUTION

Indonesia and the Colombo Plan have established strong partnerships to address development challenges faced by Colombo Plan member countries through South-South and Triangular cooperation (SSTC). The partners work together to resolve issues related to climate change and address women's empowerment and family planning.

In the eld of climate change, Indonesia has been conducting a Training of Trainers on Climate Field School programme. The programme is managed by Indonesia's Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysical Agency (BMKG) in close collaboration with extension workers of the Ministry of Agriculture and farmers. The programme strives to bridge the gap between the tech nical nature of climatology and farmers' ability to use climate informa tion to improve and protect crop production. Through Training of Trainers,

PROJECT NAME

Training of Trainers on Climate Field Schools

NOMINATED BY

Ministry of State Secretariat, Indonesia

COUNTRIES/REGIONS/TERRITORIES

Bangladesh, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka, Philippines, Viet Nam

7978%-2%&0) ():)0341)28 +3%07 8%6+)8ç7è

2.4, 17.9, 17.16

SUPPORTED BY

Colombo Plan

IMPLEMENTING ENTITIES

Ministry of State Secretariat, Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysical Agency of Indonesia (BMKG)

PROJECT STATUS

Ongoing

PROJECT PERIOD

2019 – Ongoing

LINK

https://colombo-plan.org/capacity-building-programme/

agricultural sector professionals from countries around the region gain the skills needed to help farmers in their home countries interpre climate information and apply the information in everyday use.

To date, 58 participants from nine countries (Bangladesh, Indonesia, L PDR, Myanmar, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka, Philippines and Nam) have taken the course. The training has been conducted twic in 2019 and 2021, and more training is planned for the future. Throug this collaboration, Indonesia supports the achievement of SDG 2 (ze hunger) and SDG 17 (partnership for development goals).

The training involves in-class sessions, during which resource perso deliver lectures on various topics related to climate and agriculture. Participants also have the opportunity to observe and use the tools to measure climate and weather and learn how to use that information for crop production. At the end of the programme, participants create an action plan for addressing climate and agriculture issues in their countries. Through implementation of the action plans, the knowledge learned is transferred to farmers in countries across the region, ensuring the sustainability of the programme.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and with tight restrictions on international travel to Indonesia, the 2021 course was conducted online. Despite the suspension of the hands-on training portion of the course, participants were still enthusiastic. The hands-on experience was replaced with active learning for participants. Nevertheless, implementing the programme o ine is more e ective as participants are more engaged and able to practice what they learn during their training in Indonesia.

To assess the e ectiveness of the programme, participants provide feedback and suggestions for improvements in the future. Communications are maintained with programme alumni to follow up on the progress of their action plan implementation and to measure the impact of the programme in bene ciary countries. The programme has been successful in improving the capacity of farmers, particularly on three indicators, namely: (i) the ability to disseminate to other farmers; (ii) the ability to access weather information; and (iii) the ability to apply their knowledge in managing rice elds. Under each indicator, farmers have become able to conduct various activities, such as disseminating their knowledge through personal or group discussions, accessing weather information via android smartphones and applying newly learned farming techniques for better crop production.

This programme highlights the importance of upgrading the skills and knowledge of agricultural trainers and extension workers so that they can disseminate valuable climate information and agricultural techniques to farmers, helping the latter adapt to climate change.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Mrs. Noviyanti
Head of Bureau for Foreign Technical Cooperation
Ministry of State Secretariat, Indonesia
ktsst@setneg.go.id

Strengthening South-South and triangular cooperation in the agricultural sector

CHALLENGE

The food needs of growing global populations mean that there is a higher demand for food production. Agricultural packaging is needed for farmers and agricultural producers to deliver food to consumers. Packaging protects food products from microbial contamination and water and air in ltration. Labelling also plays an important role as it informs the consumer about the product's ingredients and nutrition.

The use of appropriate packaging technology is an important factor for horti cultural products that are categorized as perishable goods. They are gener ally easily contaminated by bacteria, sunlight and odors. For this reason, it is necessary to ensure physical protection, barriers, nutritional and sensory characteristics and composition or grouping in the packaging to maintain quality while providing added value. Packaging and labelling of products must be carefully managed. It should be harmonized with international standards, which aim to protect consumer health. Some developing coun tries experience di culties in accessing information and training needed for agricultural product packaging and labelling.

TOWARDS A SOLUTION

To address the above challenge, the Non-Aligned Movement Centre for South-South Technical Cooperation (NAM CSSTC) collaborated with the Government of Indonesia to organize training related to food labelling and food packaging. This is part of a series of training sessions supported by Indonesia to develop agricultural sectors in other developing countries using a South-South cooperation modality.

PROJECT NAME

Online Training on Food Packaging and Labelling for African, Latin American and Caribbean Countries

NOMINATED BY

Ministry of Foreign A airs, Indonesia

COUNTRIES/REGIONS/TERRITORIES

Belize, Burundi, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Honduras, Indonesia, Kenya, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Panama, Rwanda, Suriname, United Republic of Tanzania

7 9 7 8 % - 2 % & 0) ( ) :) 0 3 4 1) 2 8 + 3 % 0 7 8 % 6 +) 8 ç 7 è

2.3, 17.16

SUPPORTED BY

Non-Aligned Movement Centre for South-South Technical Cooperation (NAM CSSTC)

IMPLEMENTING ENTITIES

Ministry of Agriculture, Indonesia

PROJECT STATUS

Completed

PROJECT PERIOD

October 2021 – November 2021

LINK

https://youtu.be/9tRmHXvBoig
https://youtu.be/Gj6W4gBC04Y

Experts from the Ministry of Agriculture of Indonesia teamed up with the Halal Food Authority of the United Kingdom to deliver virtual training sessions to 27 beneficiaries in 15 countries around the world (Belize, Burundi, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gambia, Honduras, Kenya, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Panama, Rwanda, Suriname, the United Republic of Tanzania). Participants included government officials, farmers, business owners and education institutions. Using e-learning techniques, training materials were provided and discussions held, with Q&A sessions.

Through the training, the participants received guidance on: (i) increasing competitiveness through packaging and labelling; (ii) basic knowledge of packaging types and designs for small- and medium-sized enterprises; (iii) halal food packaging and labelling; (iv) requirements regarding food labelling; and (v) design using an open-source application.

Packaging should consider brand selection to facilitate identification from other similar products, as a means of promotion, and increase consumer confidence. Attractive packaging design is very important in marketing efforts, considering the characteristics (for vegetables and fruits), packaging classification (disposable, multistrip, and semi-disposable) and levels (primary, secondary and tertiary).

The training introduced international regulations regarding food labelling and gave participants new perspectives on how goods produced by small- and medium-sized businesses can be export oriented. The training provided examples of graphic design through software applications, focusing on form and content of packaging, product information, legal aspects including copyright issues and selection of packaging materials to serve the purpose of marketing the products. The 'smart' intelligence packaging' method was introduced which is economical but environmentally friendly. This method will help with competitiveness during marketing and is a sustainable practice.

One module covered halal certification of products. The module discussed how to increase consumer confidence by specifying the composition of the ingredients, including appropriate packaging, and which ingredients fall under the halal category as determined by the Halal Authority. The halal certification module was deemed useful as halal products are not yet a popular topic in Africa or South America and the Caribbean.

Through this training, participants gained the packaging and labelling knowledge for the purpose of marketing agriculture products which can be implemented in their own countries. In the end, to the training should boost the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers and provide opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment, as targeted by SDG 2.3. Furthermore, the partnership between the Indonesia and NAM CSSTC is in line with the concept of global partnerships for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries, as targeted by SDG 17.16.

As the training took place during the Covid-19 pandemic, this training was conducted online using e-learning and video materials and participants interacted online with the trainers. Although the virtual nature of the training was out of necessity, it was realized that online training is in fact environmentally friendly and cost effective, allowing even greater geographical reach for participation, and thus may be a long-term solution for training and sharing across nations and regions.

The training is considered relatively easily replicable and could be extended widely through online, hybrid or full offline settings.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Ms. Maria Renata Hutagalung
Director of International Development Cooperation
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Indonesia
dit.kspi@kemlu.go.id

Improving agricultural productivity and rural livelihoods through South-South Cooperation

CHALLENGE

The food needs of growing global populations mean that farmers are expected to grow more crops on their existing agricultural area to meet the demand. To achieve this, agricultural technology needs to constantly be improved to minimize crop losses and at the same time to safeguard the environment. One method to address these issues is Integrated Pest Management.

Integrated Pest Management involves considering all existing strategies of pest control and other measures to discourage the growth of pests, while minimizing the harm to human health. E orts have been made to handle plant pests by developing farming methods, the use of resistant crops, the use of pesticides and the use of biocontrol agents such as antagonists, parasi toids and predators but more e ort is needed. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is a control strategy that takes ecological control into account, so that control is not unnecessarily perturbed and causes no great loss to achieve maximum returns in crops growing.

TOWARDS A SOLUTION

In response to the above challenge, the Ministry of Foreign A airs and Ministry of Agriculture of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia collab orated with the Non-Aligned Movement Centre for South-South Technical Cooperation (NAM CSSTC) to organize an online training course on "Principles and Applications of Integrated Pest and Disease Management." Experts from the Ministry of Agriculture shared their expertise in a virtual training session.

Through the Integrated Pest Management training, participants carefully analysed available approaches for pest control and how to integrate suita ble measures to hinder the growth of pest populations. Participants learned

PROJECT NAME

Online Training on Principles and Applications of Integrated Pest and Disease Management for African, Latin American and Caribbean Countries

NOMINATED BY

Ministry of Foreign A airs, Indonesia

COUNTRIES/REGIONS/TERRITORIES

Barbados, Belize, Burundi, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Panama, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Suriname, United Republic of Tanzania

7 9 7 8 % - 2 % & 0) ( ) :) 0 3 4 1) 2 8 + 3 % 0 7 8 % 6 +) 8 ç 7 è

2.3, 17.16

SUPPORTED BY

Non-Aligned Movement Centre for South-South Technical Cooperation (NAM CSSTC)

IMPLEMENTING ENTITIES

Ministry of Agriculture, Indonesia

PROJECT STATUS

Completed

PROJECT PERIOD

August 2021 – September 2021

LINK

https://youtu.be/lDPxgf2JpEU
https://youtu.be/FdvzlLWPgp0

how the Integrated Pest Management concept stresses the growth of healthy crops that disrupt agroecosystems as little as possible and promotes natural pest management. This method helps prevent crop loss while safeguarding the environment.

The speci c objectives of the training course on pest and disease management were to:

- review recent developments in integrated pest and disease management;
- share experiences in the application of integrated pest and disease management; and
- identify issues, impediments and opportunities in the application of integrated pest and disease management.

This training was attended by 53 participants from 17 countries (Barbados, Belize, Burundi, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Panama, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Suriname, the United Republic of Tanzania), who were mostly government o cials and farmers.

During the training, participants were introduced to topics such as the importance of agroecosystem ecology as the basic element of integrated pest management and tactics and methods of control using integrated pest management. Participants learned techniques and tactics to manage agriculture for populations with low economic levels and how to prevent negative e ects on the environment, humans and wildlife. Pest and disease control strategies were introduced, including cultural, physical, biological and chemical methods. Organic plant pesticides were promoted as an alternative to chemical pesticides as botanical pesticides o er little danger to the environment and human and animal health. Participants also learned to produce and process various environmentally safe fertilizers.

The goal of the training was to enable participants to learn how to prevent crop loss and boost agricultural productivity and thus improve the incomes of small-scale food producersin SDG 2.3. The partnership between Indonesia and NAM CSSTC for organization of this training enhanced global partnerships for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and nancial resources, as targeted by SDG 17.16.

As this took place during the Covid-19 pandemic, the training was conducted online using e-learning and video materials and participants interacted online with the trainers. Although the virtual nature of the training was out of necessity, it was realized that online training is in fact environmentally friendly and cost e ective, allowing even greater geographical reach for participation, and thus may be a long-term solution for training and sharing across nations and regions.

The training is considered relatively easily replicable and could be extended widely through online, hybrid or full o ine settings.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Ms. Maria Renata Hutagalung
Director of International Development Cooperation
Ministry of Foreign A airs, Indonesia
dit.kspi@kemlu.go.id