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The GSSD Expo is a concrete response to the strong commitment made by the United Nations Secretary-General, UNDP Administrator and Chair of the United Nations Development Group (UNDG), and Chair of the Executive Committee of Economic and Social Affairs (ECESA) to help the Global South realize its shared aspirations for achieving sustainable and equitable development through the sharing and transfer of Southern-grown development solutions. The GSSD Expo is designed to showcase successful evidence-based interventions created by developing countries to address development challenges. The GSSD Expo enables developing countries and their development partners - including donor agencies, agencies of the United Nations system, and private sector and civil society organizations - to collaborate and showcase solutions that are rooted in the historical, political, economic, social and geographic conditions specific to the originating countries. It provides a powerful platform for Southern development actors to celebrate successes, share knowledge and lessons learned, explore new avenues for collaboration and initiate new collaborative efforts towards achieving the objectives set forth in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other internationally agreed development goals. In addition, the GSSD Expo facilitates the forging of innovative and inclusive partnerships for South-South cooperation, including triangular and public-private partnerships.

Since its inception in 2008, the GSSD Expo has featured contributions from hundreds of partner countries, United Nations agencies, private sector enterprises and civil society organizations - and over 100 Southern development solutions relevant to achieving the MDGs have been showcased.
Secretary-General's Message to the Global South-South Development Expo 2010

I am pleased to send greetings to the 2010 Global South-South Development Expo.

You gather at a critical time, when progress toward the Millennium Development Goals is threatened by multiple challenges, from climate change to the financial crisis to persistent food insecurity. Despite these difficulties, a number of developing countries have achieved important gains, including rapid economic growth, reduced poverty and greater access to health and education. Still, there remain some 1.75 billion people in more than 100 countries who are unable to meet their basic needs, according to the Multidimensional Poverty Index, a new poverty measure launched earlier this year by the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative of Oxford University and the Human Development Report Office of the United Nations Development Programme.

The challenges are clear, but they can be overcome. Cooperation is essential. The more developing countries can share lessons about what works, from micro-finance to cash transfer programmes, the more we can advance. Countries across the global south have created jobs and freed millions of people from poverty through homegrown solutions or by drawing on the innovations of others. The South is a font of ideas and actions that are helping to tackle the major challenges of our day.

This Global South-South Development Expo is a valuable opportunity to share information, generate new initiatives, showcase breakthrough technologies and explore what can be done to usher in a greener, more prosperous future. The United Nations stands with you in this effort, including through the presence of many of our agencies at this Expo. Please accept my best wishes for a successful event.
“United Nations agencies, funds and programmes must better coordinate their activities, particularly in the area of South-South cooperation, to address development challenges that are beyond the capacity of any one country to tackle alone. I am committed to strengthening and streamlining United Nations support for South-South cooperation.”

Ban Ki-moon
Secretary-General, United Nations

Reflecting the need to strengthen South-South cooperation, Secretary General Ban Ki-moon, in his 23 August 2007 report on the state of South-South cooperation (A/62/295), recommended that the General Assembly encourage Member States and their development partners, including the United Nations system, to:

a) Optimize the use of South-South approaches in achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;
b) Intensify multilateral support for South-South initiatives to address common development challenges;
c) Foster inclusive partnerships for South-South cooperation, including triangular and public-private partnerships;
d) Enhance the coherence of United Nations system support for South-South cooperation through closer inter-agency collaboration, joint programming and documentation of lessons and good practices; and
e) Continue to develop innovative mechanisms to mobilize resources for South-South and triangular initiatives, including through contributions to the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for South-South Cooperation.

“The rise of the emerging economies and their growing geopolitical importance is putting real weight behind South-South cooperation. More and more of the expertise and financing developing countries need is likely to come from across the South in the future. UNDP and the UN development system overall are well positioned to facilitate that transfer of knowledge and relevant experience.”

Helen Clark
UNDP Administrator and Chair of UNDG

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is the UN’s global development network, an organization advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. It is on the ground in 166 countries, working with them on their own solutions to global and national development challenges. As they develop local capacity, they draw on the people of UNDP and its wide range of partners.
Photo courtesy of Fit For School, a Global Health Solution Provider showcased at the GSSD Expo. Fit for School supports the implementation of The Essential Health Care Package (EHCP) for Filipino Children, which focuses on three interventions - Daily hand washing with soap, daily tooth brushing with fluoride toothpaste, and biannual de-worming. The program has already been put into practice in 27 provinces across the Philippines and, at the end of the 2009 school year, included more than 900,000 children.
On behalf the United Nations General Assembly High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation and its Secretariat, the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation hosted by UNDP, I would like to extend my special thanks to the many individuals and organizations who helped in the planning and execution of the successful Global South-South Development Expo 2010, which was held from 22–26 November 2010.

We are especially grateful to the Secretary General, Ban Ki-moon for his continued support of South-South cooperation and his powerful call on the international community to champion the South as “a font of ideas and actions that are helping to tackle the major challenges of our day.”

We are particularly indebted to UNDP Administrator Helen Clark for her continued support of the GSSD Expo and her remarkable commitment to South-South cooperation.

The GSSD Expo 2010 would not have been possible without the partnership of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), which hosted the event in Geneva, Switzerland and helped facilitate all aspects of the event. The Opening Segment of the GSSD Expo featured an inspiring dialogue on the theme “South-South Cooperation for Development: The Human Development and Social Protection Dimension”. For their invaluable participation, we would like to thank Ambassador Josephine Ojiambo, President, UN General Assembly High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation; Michele Bachelet, UN Women Executive Director; Juan Somavia, ILO Director-General; Celso Amorim, Minister of External Relations of Brazil; and Marius Llewellyn Fransman, Deputy Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Republic of South Africa.


South-South cooperation is an integral part of the United Nations Development Programme’s (UNDP) programmatic work, particularly in its role in facilitating the exchange of development experience through its global network of country offices and through its support to the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation. The importance of South-South cooperation, both for UNDP and the wider UN system, has only increased in recent years given the economic and geopolitical changes that have led countries in the South to emerge as leaders of world economic growth. We are grateful for UNDP’s unwavering support, without which the event would not have been possible. For her particular efforts in regards to organizing and carrying out the presentation of the HDR 2010 during the GSSD Expo 2010, we would like to recognize Jeni Klugman, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Report (HDR) Office Director.

The High-Level Development Cooperation Directors-General Meeting of the GSSD Expo 2010, now a regular event of the Expo as called for by DGs in previous years, focused on the theme, “Working Together Towards Global Development Solutions”. The event featured over 170 participants, including high-level representatives from governments, donors/international organizations, non-governmental organizations, United Nations agencies and observer organizations. This meeting was a resounding success and for that, we would like to thank its co-organizers: The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation/UNDP.

In large part due to its own experience with development cooperation, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has supported South-South cooperation since 1975. JICA has been a strong supporter of South-South cooperation as a way of tackling global issues, including the Millennium Development Goals and capacity development in the developing world.

JICA’s support has had a tremendous impact on the growth of South-South cooperation over the past three decades. JICAs enhanced partnerships with pivotal countries has provided a wonderful example of efficient and effective triangular cooperation and their support of the formulation of intra/inter-regional cooperation frameworks has been invaluable. We are greatly appreciative of all the work JICA has done, and for his particular work in regards to the GSSD Expo 2010, we would like to thank Akio Hosono, Senior Research Fellow, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Japan.

We would also like to thank those individuals who participated in the panel discussions at the Director-Generals’ Meeting: Ambassador Josephine Ojiambo, President, UN General Assembly High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation; Ambassador Kenichi Suganuma, Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations.
The World Food Programme (WFP), as the United Nations frontline agency in the fight against hunger, continually responds to emergencies. But, WFP also works to help prevent hunger in the future through related to this increasingly dynamic challenge. We would like to extend our sincere thanks to the lead co-organizers of the Forum - the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the World Food Programme (WFP) - for their remarkable work making this Solution Forum a success.

The opening Solution Forum of the 2010 GSSD Expo, focusing on the pressing and timely issues of Social Protection and Decent Work, provided for a fruitful exchange of experiences with regard to successful Southern development mechanisms.

The Solution Forum was made possible through the hard work of the host of GSSD Expo 2010, the International Labour Organization (ILO). The ILO is devoted to advancing opportunities for women and men to obtain decent and productive work in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity. Its main aims are to promote rights at work, encourage decent employment opportunities, enhance social protection and strengthen dialogue in handling work-related issues.

For their contributions to the Social Protection and Decent Work Forum we would like to give particular thanks to: Ambassador Maria Nazareth Farani Azevêdo, Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva; Assane Diop, Executive Director, Social Protection Sector, International Labour Organization; Nguyen Trong Dam, Vice-Minister, Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA), Vietnam; Nguyen Thi Lan Huong, General Director, Institute of Labor Science and Social Affairs (ILSSA), Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA), Vietnam; Marco Farani, Director, Brazilian Agency for Cooperation; Lucia Modesto, State Secretary, The Bolsa Familia Programme; Selwyn Jehoma, Deputy Director General, Minister of Social Development; Amita Sharma, Joint Secretary, National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India; Lyvia Mauricio Rodrigues, Technical Advisor for the Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour; The International Trade Union Confederation of the Americas (TUCA/CSA); Liz Torres, Minister, National Secretariat for Child and Adolescent Affairs, Paraguay; Frederico Lamego de Teixeira Soares, Executive Manager for International Relations, Brazil's National Service for Industrial Apprenticeship (SENAI); Frank Hoffer, Global Labour Universities International Coordinator, Workers' Activities (ACTRAV), International Labour Organization; and Otto Noack Sierra, Executive Director, La Comisión Centroamericana de Transporte Marítimo (COCATRAM).

The second Solution Forum of the GSSD Expo 2010, on the issue of Food Security, addressed a range of issues related to this increasingly dynamic challenge. We would like to extend our sincere thanks to the lead co-organizers of the Forum - the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the World Food Programme (WFP) - for their remarkable work in making this Solution Forum a success.

The World Food Programme (WFP), as the United Nations frontline agency in the fight against hunger, continually responds to emergencies. But, WFP also works to help prevent hunger in the future through programmes that use food as a means to build assets, spread knowledge and nurture stronger, more dynamic communities. Their programmes, particularly those in the South and in Least Developed Countries (LDCs), help...
communities become more food secure. Their contributions to South-South and triangular cooperation have been innumerable, and we commend them for their strong commitment.

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has been another historically strong champion of South-South cooperation. The FAO deserves much praise for their ongoing efforts and we are honored to extend our appreciation for their invaluable support.

South-South Cooperation has been an important part of the International Fund for Agricultural Development’s (IFAD) strategy to help developing countries meet the Millennium Development Goals. For more than thirty years, IFAD has worked to improve the lives of the rural poor in the South through the establishment of research networks favoring South-South relations, the transfer of technology models for South-South information exchange, and its many other South-South initiatives.

The Solution Forum on Food Security featured a productive discussion of a wide variety of forward-thinking and innovative solutions. We would like to thank all those who participated in this powerful discussion: Maria Luisa Escorel De Moraes, Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva; Sonali Wickrema, Head of Program Unit, WFP Country Office, Ethiopia World Food Programme; Kevin Gallagher, FAO Representative, Food and Agriculture Organization; Inoussa Akintayo, Africa Rice Initiative Coordinator and Head of Training, Information Management and Extension Linkages, Africa Rice Center; and Kwesi Atta Krah, Deputy Director General, Bioversity International.

The Solution Forum on Climate Change and Environment, co-organized by the United Nations Environment programme (UNEP) and Fundecooparación para el Desarrollo Sostenible, stressed how the impact of climate change cuts across all sectors of human activity, affecting the most vulnerable more than others.

The South has shown amazing innovation in using Southern-generated development solutions to address climate change. This Solution Exchange Forum showcased innovative solutions and mechanisms for climate change, such as clean technologies, renewable energy and effective conservation techniques.

We congratulate United Nations Environment programme (UNEP) and Fundecooparación para el Desarrollo Sostenible for their successful efforts, and would like to give particular thanks to those whose participation made the success of the Climate Change and Environment Forum possible: Ralph J. Connery, South-South Cooperation Programme, Global Facility for Disaster Reduction; Mr. Lawrence Agbemabiese, Program Officer, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); Ibrahim Togola, Chairman, Mali-Folkcenter (MFC); Abung’ana Khahuu Khasiani, Director, Greening the Tea Industry in East Africa Project, East Africa Tea Trade Association Ltd.; Kees van der Ree, Green Jobs Programme Coordinator, Job Creation and Enterprise Department, International Labour Organization; and Marianella Feoli Peña, General Manager, Fundecooparación para el Desarrollo Sostenible.

The Solution Forum on HIV/AIDS, highlighted that South-South and triangular cooperation play a critical role in the HIV response by enabling countries to mobilize and facilitate capacity-building and provide technical support using relevant and proven approaches. This Solution Forum showcased innovative and successful collaboration, mechanisms and networks in HIV response through partnerships that go beyond the borders of nations and the boundaries of culture and religion. The success of this Solution Forum can be attributed to the dedicated efforts of its lead organizer, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS).

For their contributions to the Solution Forum on HIV/AIDS we would like to give particular thanks to: Prudence Mabele, Executive Director, Positive Women’s Network; Khadija T. Moalla, Programme Coordinator for Arab States, HIV/AIDS Regional Programme in the Arab States (HARPAS), UNDP; Ehab El Kharrat, MB BCh, MSc, PhD, Founder and President, Freedom from Drugs and HIV Programme; Thembi Gama, Team Lead, Response Planning and Monitoring, National Emergency Response Council on HIV and AIDS (NERCHA); Jeff Tshabalala, Director, Technical Support, UNAIDS Technical Support Facility; Diack Demba, Programme d’Appui aux organisations de la Société Civile (PASCI); Jean François Koungno Some, Programme d’Appui aux organisations de la Société Civile (PASCI), Christine Kafando, Programme d’Appui au Monde Associatif Communautaire de Lutte Contre le VIH/SIDA (PAMAC); and Somyot Kittimunkong, Chief, AIDS Cluster, Ministry of Public Health, Thailand.

The Solution Forum on Global Health, which featured successful public health initiatives originating in countries of the South, accomplished a great deal in advancing the Southern-generated Development Solutions to such pressing issues as HIV/AIDS, hygiene-related and parasitic diseases, and other such borderless threats. The success of this Solution Forum can be attributed to the dedicated efforts of its lead organizer, the World Health Organization (WHO).

The WHO’s support of South-South cooperation in public health endeavors, particularly their innovative efforts in capacity building, have provided critical tools in the South’s quest to achieve the MDGs. Their
accomplishments in furthering South-South cooperation are admirable, and we are honored to recognize their achievements. We would like to acknowledge the contributions of the following individuals who participated in the Solution Forum on Global Health: Namita Pradhan, Assistant Director-General, World Health Organization (WHO); Martelise Eersel, Chief Medical Officer, Ministry of Health, Suriname; Nathalie Charpak, Director, Fundacion Canguro; Yan Guo, Vice President and Professor of Public Health, Peking University; María Consuelo Elías Olano, Regional Project Coordinator, Proyecto Angeles, Ministry of Health, El Salvador; and Sylvester A. Mensah, Chief Executive, National Health Insurance Authority, Ghana.

The final Solution Forum of the 2010 GSSD Expo, focused on the need to provide broad access to education as a critical challenge for development efforts - as it affects virtually all the areas addressed by the Millennium Development Goals.

The Solution Forum on Education was made possible by the hard work of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). We would like to thank all those who participated in this powerful session: Svein Osttveit, Director a.i. Executive Office, Education Sector, UNESCO; Hartfried Schmid, Information Officer, UNESCO Office in Bangkok and Regional Bureau for Education; Max Ehlers, Head of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), UNESCO-UNEVOC; Hegazi Idris, Regional Program Specialist in Basic Education, UNESCO Regional Office in Arab States; and Moritz Bilagher, Chief of Evaluation and Analysis of Trends, OREALC/UNESCO.

For their participation in the Legal Empowerment of the South Session and the Launch of the Global Legal Empowerment of the Poor Network we would like to thank: Arun Kashyap, Senior Policy Advisor, UNDP Bureau for Development Policy; Nina Berg, Justice Advisor, UNDP Bureau for Development Policy; Timothy Dolan, Policy Analyst, UNDP Bureau for Development Policy; Berdi Berdilyev, Policy Specialist, UNDP Bureau for Development Policy; Mascha Johanna Matthews, Programme Specialist, UNDP Bureau for Development Policy; Asmara Lua Achcar, Programme Specialist, UNDP Bureau for Development Policy; Tiernan Mennen, Legal Empowerment of the Poor Specialist, Open Society Justice Initiative; Zaza Namoradze, Director of Budapest Office, Open Society Justice Initiative; and Zsanett Borsos, Program Assistant, Open Society Justice Initiative.

For a successful Mini-Forum discussion on how Southern and developing country-oriented think tanks can work together to better highlight and support South-South and triangular cooperation, including the work of South-South cooperation mechanisms and institutions, on development issues and policy discussions we would like to congratulate: Magued Osman, Chairman of the Egyptian Cabinet Information and Decision Support Center; Roberto Bissio, Director of Social Watch (Uruguay); Meena Raman, Adviser for Third World Network (Malaysia); Richard Kozul-Wright, Officer in Charge of the Unit for Economic Cooperation and Integration among Developing Countries (UNCTAD); and Vicente Paolo Yu, Programme Coordinator at the South Centre.

A Mini-Forum on Media and Communications for Development held during the GSSD Expo 2010 has already begun to take concrete steps forward. The forum focused on how Southern and emerging countries interested in coordinating efforts could strengthen their capacities in international communication, as well as build and strengthen networks amongst themselves. The countries present at the GSSD Expo have already planned follow-up sessions to promote a more balanced and inclusive global communication scenario. For the success of the Mini-Forum we would like to commend the hard work and perseverance of: Carlos Roberto Tiburcio de Oliveira, Special Adviser to the President of the Republic of Brazil; Ambassador Maria Nazareth Farani Azevêdo, Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations in Geneva; and Mario Lubetkin, Director-General of Inter Press Service (IPS).

The final Mini-Forum focused on the technical services provided by the South-South Global Assets and Technology Exchange (SS-GATE), an innovative platform that enables global technology transfer among southern countries and addresses the critical challenges in advancing the MGDs for development. In its two years of operation, the platform has listed over 1,450 projects globally. For the success of this session we would like to recognize: Michael Lennard, Chief of International Tax Cooperation and Trade, UNDESA; Erika Dayle Siu, Legal and Policy Researcher, UNDESA; Oscar Sanchez Chavez, Program Director, FONAFIFO; Xianbing Liu, Senior Policy Researcher, IGES; Richard Gray, Chief Development Officer, Rtpay; Friedrich Barth, Senior Advisor Environment, Climate and Energy Environment and Energy Group, UNDP; Zhang Xiaohua, Program Officer Adaptation, Technology and Science Programme, UNFCCC; Lin Jian, CEO, SS-GATE; and Laura Ramirez Cartin, Chief, Technology Transfer Department, Agricultural Ministry of Costa Rica.

The India, Brazil and South Africa (IBSA) Panel at the GSSD Expo highlighted the successes and overall objectives of the IBSA Facility for Poverty and Hunger Alleviation (IBSA Fund). Participants focused specifically on IBSA's project in Guinea Bissau: Agricultural Development and Services to Rural Communities. The direct
beneficiaries of IBSA’s project in Guinea Bissau who attended the Expo discussed the development challenges addressed by this project, and explained how becoming functionally literate, learning about better agricultural production techniques and having solar energy have impacted their lifestyles. For making this unique exchange of experiences possible we would like to thank: Ambassador Jerry M Matjila, Permanent Representative of South Africa to the UN in Geneva; Ambassador A. Gopinathan, Permanent Representative of the India to the UN in Geneva; Ambassador Maria Nazareth Farani Azevêdo, Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations in Geneva; Agostinho Lopes, President of Wluty Association; Sabado Djata, Functional Literacy Instructor; Joao Anibal Pereira, Rural Planning Director, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development; Ricardo Rodrigues, UNV Volunteer; and Guy Ryder, Executive Director, Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, ILO.

Our special tribute, for personally honoring this historic event with visionary thought-provoking interventions during the Closing Session, goes to H.E. Joseph Deiss, President of the 65th Session of the UN General Assembly; Cécile Molinier, Director, UNDP Geneva; Dr. Margaret Chan, WHO Director-General; Dr. Supachai Panitchpakdi, UNCTAD Secretary-General; and Eckhard Deutscher, Chair, OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC).

We would especially like to acknowledge the many partner organizations that also collaborated to make the GSSD Expo 2010 a success, including the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), the Organization of American States (OAS), and the Groupe Ecole Supérieure de Commerce de PAU (ESC PAU) International Business School. Mirta Roses Periago, Director of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and Director of the World Health Organization (WHO) Regional Office for the Americas.

Planning and execution of the GSSD Expo 2010 was a complex process that required the dedication and perseverance of large team assembled from across the United Nations family. At the forefront of these efforts was the Director of the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation, Yiping Zhou, without whose vision GSSD Expo 2010 would not have been possible. Thanks must also go to Senior Deputy Director, John O. Kakonge; Chief of Staff, Rogel Nuguid; Chief of Knowledge Management, Francisco Simplicio; Chief of Resources and Partnerships, Mami Yamada; Chief of Policy and Advocacy, Cosmas Gitta, and all other members of the Special Unit’s staff. The support of Adam Rogers, Senior Adviser of Strategic Communication, UNDP, was invaluable in the GSSD Expo’s successful outreach efforts. Finally, without the hard work and logistical support of our ILO colleagues GSSD Expo 2010 could not have been such a resounding success. In particular we would like to recognize: Anita Amorim, Senior External Relations Specialist: United Nations and South-South Cooperation, External Relations and Partnerships Branch, Department of Partnerships and Development Cooperation; Vinicius Pinheiro, ILO Cabinet; Simone Rosa, ILO Department of Partnerships and Development Cooperation; Liu Peng, ILO Department of Partnerships and Development Cooperation; Amber Barth, ILO New York Liaison Office; Jane Stewart, Special Representative to the UN and Director, ILO New York Liaison Office; Kiran Mehra-Kerpelman, Chief, Web, Information Production and Distribution Section, ILO Department of Communication and Public Information; and Terry Powell of the ILO Protocol Office.

We must also congratulate Master of Ceremonies Ben Dotsei Malor, Chief Executive Producer of UN Radio, for his tireless support which was pivotal in ensuring a smooth flow throughout all the Forums and sessions of the multi-day event.

A special thanks goes to the interns from Groupe Superieure de Commerce de PAU (ESC PAU) International Business School who worked beyond the call of their duties to ensure the success of the event.

With all the people of the South in the forefront of our minds, we look forward to the continued success of the GSSD Expo.

Permanent Representative of Kenya
President of the High-Level Committee on South-South Cooperation
Fit for School supports the implementation of The Essential Health Care Package (EHCP) for Filipino Children, which focuses on three interventions - Daily hand washing with soap, daily tooth brushing with fluoride toothpaste, and biannual de-worming. The program has already been put into practice in 27 provinces across the Philippines and, at the end of the 2009 school year, included more than 900,000 children.
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Photo courtesy of The Greenbelt Movement (Kenya), a grassroots women’s social movement that promotes a bottom-up, holistic approach to environmental conservation and development, a process that addresses basic needs and problems that communities identify as their priorities.
Monday, 22 November

Opening Ceremony & High-level Segment

The Third Annual Global South-South Development Expo (GSSD Expo) opened Monday 22 November in Geneva with more than 600 delegates from over 100 countries gathered to showcase innovative solutions to poverty challenges in developing countries. The Opening Ceremony and High-level Segment featured a host of distinguished and powerful champions of South-South cooperation, including Michele Bachelet, UN Women Executive Director; Juan Somavia, ILO Director-General; Celso Amorim, Minister of External Relations of Brazil; and Marius Llewellyn Fransman, Deputy Minister of International Relations and Cooperation of the Republic of South Africa.

UNEP, UNESCO, UNAIDS and the OIC also participated in the opening segment of this vibrant platform for the South and the international development community to celebrate successes, share solutions and forge innovative and inclusive South-South and triangular partnerships.

The message of the UN Secretary-General, Mr. Ban Ki-moon, delivered on his behalf by ILO Director-General Mr. Juan Somavia, stressed that “the South is a font of ideas and actions that are helping to tackle the major challenges of our day”. “The more developing countries can share lessons about what works, from micro-finance to cash transfer programs, the more we can advance,” said Ban, adding that “countries across the global south have created jobs and freed millions of people from poverty through home-grown solutions or by drawing on the innovations of others.”

Ms. Michelle Bachelet, Under-Secretary-General for UN Women and former President of Chile, noted that developing countries did not need to depend on industrialized countries to solve their problems. "Innovative development solutions are coming from the South", because “the solutions are where the challenges are”, said Bachelet.

Mr. Celso Amorim, Minister of External Relations of Brazil, highlighted a long history of successful Southern institutions and solutions and noted that the biggest challenges that continue to surround South-South cooperation are the “mental barriers and prejudices” linked to these interchanges.

Mr. Marius Llewellyn Fransmann, Deputy Minister of International Relations and Cooperation of South Africa, stressed the importance of bringing together the wealth of South-South solutions, with special focus on initiatives linked to the MDGs. In a statement delivered on his behalf by Mr. Gaetano Leone, Mr. Achim Steiner, UN Under-Secretary General and Executive Director of UNEP noted that “case studies from many countries of the South... offer defining new directions towards delivering sustainable development and fast-tracking achievement of the MDGs and beyond.”

Noting that SSC is a strategic objective for his organization, the Deputy Director-General of UNESCO, Mr. Getachew Engida, pointed out that the budget of every UNESCO department included a line for SSC. He stressed, however, that SSC was a complement to, and not a replacement for North-South Cooperation. Mr. Paul de Lay, Deputy Executive Director of UNAIDS, said his organization continues to support developing countries’ efforts to find and share their own solutions.

On 21 December 2009, the UN General Assembly adopted the Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation. As General Assembly Resolution 64/222 of 21 December 2009 states: “In order to realize the potential of South-South cooperation in accordance with its principles and to attain the objectives of supporting national and regional development efforts, strengthening institutional and technical capacities, improving the exchange of experience and know-how among developing countries, responding to their specific development challenges and increasing the impact of international cooperation, we...Encourage such institutions and [South-South] centres of excellence, as well as regional and subregional economic groupings, to establish closer links among themselves, with the support of the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation, including through its Global South-South Development Academy, Global South-South Development Expo and South-South Global Assets and Technology Exchange".
Opening Segment

“The Expo this week is yet another reflection of the world community’s commitment to use every available means to pursue development in all its various aspects as presenters from across the developing world present solutions that are home-grown, sustainable and scalable.”

H.E. Josephine Ojiambo
President of the UN General Assembly High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation

“Innovative development solutions are coming from the South... The solutions are where the problems are.”

Michele Bachelet
UN Women Executive Director

“No region of the world has a monopoly of wisdom or appropriate solutions.”

Juan Somavia
ILO Director-General

“[S]olutions, solutions, solutions cannot be sought, [o]nly be seen at the micro level, they have to be seen at the broad level... I think we should not be donors and recipients, we should be partners; we are partners fighting for the improvement of the world.”

H.E. Celso Amorim
Minister of External Relations of Brazil

“South-South Cooperation is of vital importance to all developing countries as a vehicle for developing and strengthening interdependence among developing countries through investment, trade, technology transfer and exchanging technical, financial and institutional knowledge in support of finding solutions to our common and our individual development challenges.”

H.E. Marius Llewellyn Fransman
Deputy Minister of International Relations and Cooperation
Republic of South Africa

Ms. Jeni Klugman, UNDP Human Development Report (HDR) Office Director, presented the global Human Development Report 2010, 20th Anniversary Edition. The presentation focused on the potential of developing countries to learn from one another’s human development achievements. In addition to methodological innovations and the calculation of 60-year Human Development Index trends, the 20th edition introduces the new Multidimensional Poverty Index, which provides a comprehensively broad portrait of people living in poverty, using assessments of many different factors from basic household goods and daily living expenses to education, health care and employment. Following the presentation of the HDR 2010, a panel discussion highlighted insights found in the Report on issues such as human development, political freedoms and empowerment, sustainability and human security, and ideas for a broader agenda for research and policies to respond to these challenges. Mr. José Manuel Salazar-Xirinachs, Executive Director of the ILO Employment Sector, described the notion of human development as one of the ideas ‘that changed the world’. Mr. Salazar expressed his intention to work with UNDP on the development of possible indicators to measure decent work in the HDR context.
Legal Empowerment of the South and Launch of the Global Legal Empowerment of the Poor Network

Approximately four billion people are excluded from the rule of law. Legal empowerment is fundamental to a rights-based approach to sustainable human development and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). By addressing the structural causes of poverty and exclusion, legal empowerment of the poor can enhance social justice and contribute to equitable growth. South-South and triangular cooperation are key mechanisms for Southern development and are critical for disseminating knowledge, experiences and best practices for legal empowerment. This Special Session featured a host of successful solutions in legal empowerment, presented by practitioners from all over the world. Solutions included arbitration counsels in Indonesia, paralegal training in Sierra Leone and litigation practices in Colombia. Also featured was the introduction of the ‘Global LEP Network’, a joint collaborative effort of OSJI, UNDP and the World Bank - intended to bring diverse stakeholders and actors together to share best practices. The session concluded with a high-level panel discussion including representatives from UNDP, OSJI, the World Bank, ILO, and former Commissioners of the Commission on Legal Empowerment of the Poor 2006-2008, hosted by UNDP. The session on Legal Empowerment of the South and the Launch of the Global Legal Empowerment of the Poor Network were co-organized by the Open Society Institute and the UNDP Bureau for Development Policy.

Approximately 4 billion people are voiceless in the face of unfair laws and regulations, and marginalized by inaccessible legal systems. Their livelihoods are guided by informal systems that do not allow them to utilize legal frameworks to protect their assets, homes, land or businesses... By addressing the structural causes of poverty and exclusion, the Legal Empowerment of the Poor (LEP) approach can contribute to enhancing social justice and equitable growth.

Stephen Golub  
University of California  
Berkeley
High-level Meeting on South-South and Triangular Cooperation

Following the Directors-General Workshop in 2008 and High-Level Meeting on South-South and Triangular Cooperation in 2009, this year’s Directors-General Meeting brought together more than 170 people from 26 developing countries, 7 donor countries, 2 funds, 2 NGOs, 1 Think-tank, 1 academic institution, and 16 United Nations Agencies. The Directors-General and practitioners of development cooperation who work on South-South and triangular cooperation on a daily basis, exchanged their experiences and challenges actively in 4 topics; 1) Global Development Solutions and South-South and Triangular Cooperation, 2) Implementation Structure of South-South and Triangular Cooperation and Promotion of Regional Cooperation, 3) Capacity Development for Better Management of South-South and Triangular Cooperation, and 4) The way forward. In the last session, several UN agencies showcased how they can support developing countries to further promote South-South and triangular cooperation.

The Directors-General highlighted their belief that this meeting is a very unique space for mutual learning among practitioners of South-South and triangular cooperation. They encouraged the Secretariat of Expo to organize a High-level Meeting as a “regular event” of annual Expo, so that they could have a physical space for mutual learning on a regular basis. Also, the Directors-General participating in the meeting welcomed the creation of a dedicated virtual ‘DG’s Space’ - hosted by the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation - to share information, exchange ideas, forge partnerships and launch joint or collective development initiatives among themselves. Participants also welcomed the launching of two projects: Capacity Development for Managing South-South and Triangular Cooperation; and a South-South facility for accelerating the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

The High-level Meeting on South-South and Triangular Cooperation was co-organized by the Japan International Cooperation Agency and the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation/UNDP.
This high-level meeting serves as a follow-up activity to Nairobi on many fronts, and aims to bring together Director-Generals and colleagues of Southern national cooperation agencies, both those who are already providing technical cooperation to other developing countries and those ready to start such cooperation in the near future.

H.E. Josephine Ojiambo
President, UN General Assembly High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation

South-South and triangular cooperation will surely play an important role in shaping an inclusive partnership under the evolving global architecture so that we will better achieve dynamic development results.

H.E. Kenichi Suganuma
Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations (Geneva)

South-South cooperation is not only a Southern countries concern, but also a fundamental matter for Northern countries... The ILO is ready to collaborate on South-South Cooperation by building partnerships in the areas of employment, social protection, social dialogue and fundamental rights at work.

Maria Angélica Ducci
Executive Director
Office of the Director General of the ILO

A major challenge for countries in the South is flat development assistance from the North (ODA) or a potential drop by 30 percent in the next 2-3 years.

Daniel Runde
Co-organizer
2009 High Level Meeting on South-South and Triangular Cooperation

Egypt is a key actor in the context of SSC in Africa, Latin America, and Asia offering technical assistance programs including training and education grants as well as dispatching experts to improve the performance of local government bodies and to enhance their capacities. Priority cooperation programs with partners of the South are developed by Egyptian ministries and government organ, and the technical cooperation programs are based on the principles of mutual respect and partnership.

H.E. Fatma Galal
Secretary General, Egyptian Fund for Technical Cooperation with Africa, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Egypt
Session 1: Global Development Solutions and South-South and Triangular Cooperation

Moderator:
Dato’ Noriyah Ahmad
Director General
Economic Planning Unit (EPU)
Prime Minister’s Department
Malaysia

There has been progress in the area of capacity building and collaborative research with African states, and MoUs have also been signed with South Africa and Brazil... Regional integration is a recipe for the transfer of home-grown solutions.

Sabina Wakio Maghanga
Director, Macro Planning Directorate
Office of the Prime Minister
Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030, Kenya

Partner countries can benefit from the exchange of ideas and experiences developed in Brazil because Brazil itself is a developing country and its solutions can be better adapted and applied to other developing countries.

Marco Farani
Director
Brazilian Agency for Cooperation (ABC), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Brazil

With the major constraints and challenges of living in a densely populated city, Singapore is keen to share its experience, ideas and solutions on many aspects of urban development with other countries through the Singapore Cooperation Programme (SCP).

Koh Tin Fook
Director
Technical Cooperation Directorate, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Singapore

[CICETE] has set up a SSC network in China, which facilitates exchanges between developing countries, with particular focus on facilitating SMEs’ access to participate in SSC. The network has become a complementary modality to government-led efforts.

Yao Shenhong
Director General, China International Centre for Economic and Technical Exchanges (CICETE), Ministry of Commerce, China
To support African countries in mobilizing and taking advantage of development solutions and technical expertise available in the South, the AfDB is setting up a SSC Trust Fund for Africa.

Sylvie Anne Conde
Lead Specialist, Partnership and Cooperation Unit, Africa Development Bank

South-South Cooperation is the key for future food security... The food crisis in 2006 caused by soaring prices sparked riots in several African cities. After the crisis, several member countries of AfricaRice adopted key policy measures recommended by AfricaRice to support the rice sector. This contributed to an 18 percent increase in rice production in 2008 as compared to 2007. The most notable fact is a 241 percent increase in Burkina Faso’s rice production. The FAO attributes this success to government support for farmers that ensured access to high quality certified rice seed, including NERICA rice varieties.

Inussa Akintayo
African Rice Initiative Coordinator, Africa Rice Center

The issue of SSC is not just a matter for developing countries to deal with. It is an international issue that requires enhanced cooperation by countries, international and regional organizations as well as international financial institutions, in order to provide needed financial and technical capacities...

H.E. Mohamed Elorabi
Ambassador
Assistant Foreign Minister for Economic Affairs and International Cooperation
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Egypt
**Session 3: Capacity Development for Better Management of South-South and Triangular Cooperation**

The World Bank’s South-South Experience Trust Fund (SEETF) is effective in sharing practical knowledge, fosters teamwork, consensus building and candid discussion because it is peer to peer.

Hnin Hnin Pyne
Regional Coordinator for Latin America and the Caribbean, World Bank Institute

Triangular cooperation has facilitated the dissemination of past North-South Cooperation, enhanced quality and volume of SSC, generated synergy of South-South and North-South Cooperation and accelerated regional and inter-regional cooperation.

Akio Hosono
Senior Research Fellow, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Japan

The Salvadoran team has capitalized on the knowledge, skills and attitudes of the Japanese experts, with a vision of sustainability.

Maria Consuelo Olano de Elías
Regional Project Coordinator – Project Angeles, El Salvador

It is important to foster mutual learning among the practitioners in the South and to bring together demands which are made by specific countries.

Jorge Enrique Prieto Cardozo
Deputy Director, Direction of International Cooperation, Acción Social, Colombia

Colombia has been exchanging experiences and disseminating best practices with countries in the Caribbean that have similar development levels.

Juan Gabriel Viana Garces
International Cooperation Advisor
High Presidential Counselor for Reintegration (ACR), Colombia

In addition to appointing experts and training professionals, Tunisia provides assistance to developing countries in carrying out feasibility studies, implementation, follow-up and evaluation of economic, institutional, social and cultural projects.

Amor Tounakti
Government Commissioner, Tunisian Court of Accounts, Tunisia
Directors-General Meeting

Session 4: The Way Forward

The process of bringing Directors-General from developing countries in their own space to discuss their experiences and any issues is important... UN agencies must ensure that their resources are used as a lever to support the SSC and should strongly incorporate SSC into their programmes. The UN should also help developing countries find expertise and can provide a platform so that developing countries can discuss their concerns and lessons learnt.

Nikhil Seth
Director, Office for ECOSOC Support and Coordination
Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), United Nations

There is a need to summarize South-South Cooperation experiences, building capacities of local practitioners to be able to access this knowledge, and some way of determining what works and what does not especially with respect to example projects from one country for other contexts or countries... Within SSC itself, there is a wealth of experience that can be used to advance gender equality and women’s empowerment.

Unni Ramboll
External Relations Adviser, UNIFEM (part of UN Women)

UN agencies should be encouraged to be proactive and support national expert assessment and facilitate access to appropriate and flexible support.

Kevin Gallagher
Representative in Sierra Leone, FAO

Internally and internationally the UN and its specialized agencies are ready to use the South-South dialogue and cooperation as a modality for achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), improving United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks, working together as one UN and promoting other Internationally Agreed Development Goals (IADGs).

Alette Van Leur
Director, Department of Partnerships and Development Cooperation, ILO

We will create a new facility called the South-South Facility for MDG’s Acceleration, Replication and Transfer (SMART). Its objective is to raise productive capacities in LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS, especially those in Africa, through targeting, matching, transferring and adapting evidence-based sustainable human development and technological solutions and technologies on a South-South basis, with the support of other development partners.

Mami Yamada
Chief, Partnership and Resource Mobilization Division, SU/SSC, UNDP
Mini Forum 1: Role of Southern Think tanks in South-South and Triangular Cooperation in Multilateral Arenas

Think tanks can play an important role in development through research, analysis and advocacy in areas such as social policy, political strategy, economics, and science and technology. Critical thinking in these areas is of particular importance to the South since the challenges that it faces can be overcome only through innovative and forward-thinking ideas, solutions and policies.

In this forum, representatives from Southern think tanks discussed the complex policy roles played by think tanks and how such institutions can be strengthened in their efforts to provide research and advocacy in support of Southern development. The discussion also explored the challenges and opportunities that Southern think tanks have in terms of shaping the policy discourse relating to development issues which developing countries seek to address in the context of global responses to these issues.

The Mini Forum on the Role of Southern Think tanks in South-South and Triangular Cooperation was co-organized by the South Centre and the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation of UNDP.

WIDE Roster Manager Workshop

The Web of Information for Development (WIDE) Roster Platform seeks to broaden the access to Southern expertise through the maintenance of rosters of experts. This web-based platform, offered by the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation in UNDP, is currently used by many UN and UNDP units to create, manage and make use of their own experts rosters. These include, among others, UNDP country offices, regional centres and bureaux; UNCDF; UNIFEM; and departments at the UN Secretariat.

WIDE is available in three languages, and has over 10,630 experts recorded. This workshop brought together roster managers to discuss new directions and functionalities for WIDE.
Mini Forum 2: Southern and Emerging Countries: Media and Communication for Development

International communications give relatively little visibility to Southern and emerging countries despite their growing economic and political presence in the international arena. Moreover, news in the mainstream global media on topics of interest to these countries, particularly issues relating to development, tends to have an approach that is limited.

In this forum, Southern and emerging countries interested in coordinating efforts discussed how to strengthen their capacities in international communication as well as build and strengthen networks amongst themselves. This Forum is part of the Southern and Emerging Countries initiative on Media and Communication for Development organized by the Federative Republic of Brazil.

IBSA Panel

The India, Brazil and South Africa (IBSA) panel discussed the mission and accomplishments to date of this South-South cooperation fund, which is currently implementing projects in seven developing countries across Africa, the Arab States, Asia and Latin America. Representatives from India, Brazil and South Africa commented on IBSA’s objectives and provided an overview of the fund and its activities.

The discussions featured IBSA’s project in Guinea-Bissau. Stakeholders from participating villages provided personal accounts of how this project has impacted their lives.

The IBSA panel was held one day after the signature of an IBSA Declaration of Intent with the ILO, for the Promotion of Decent Work through South-South Cooperation. The IBSA Declaration also aims at the creation of a South-South cooperation programme in the ILO.

Mini Forum 3: Furthering Development Goals through SS-GATE Services and Promoting South-South Knowledge-sharing on Effective Tax Tools for Climate Change

SS-GATE is an innovative platform that enables global technology transfer among Southern countries and addresses the critical challenges in advancing the MDGs for development. This South-South transaction platform facilitates market-driven and transparent exchanges of technology, assets, services and financial resources among the private sector, the public sector and civil society. In its two years of operation, the platform has listed over 1,450 projects globally. In this forum, participants discussed successes achieved through SS-GATE and how this platform works in the development of small and medium-sized enterprises, creative economies, environmentally sustainable growth and global health promotion.

Then, to specifically address Southern solutions for environmentally sustainable development, UNDESA and the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation co-hosted a discussion on successful tax strategies that mitigate climate change based on the experiences of the project, “South-South Sharing of Successful Tax Practice (S4TP)”.

On the podium during Mini Forum 3 (L to R) Zhang Xiaohua, Programme Officer, UNFCCC; Laura Ramirez Cartín, Chief of Technology Transfer Department, Agricultural Ministry of Costa Rica; Yiping Zhou, Director, Special Unit for South-South Cooperation/UNDP; Lin Jian, CEO, SS-GATE; Teresa Liu, Senior Programme Officer, Special Unit for South-South Cooperation/UNDP.

On the podium during the Media Forum (L to R) H.E. Maria Nazareth Farani Azevêdo, Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations; Carlos Roberto Tiburcio de Oliveira, Special Adviser to the President of the Republic of Brazil; and Mario Lubetkin, Inter Press Service (IPS) Director General.

On the podium during the IBSA Panel (L to R) H.E. A. Gopinathan, Permanent Representative of India; H.E. Maria Nazareth Farani Azevêdo, Permanent Representative of Brazil; and H. E. J. M. Matjila, Permanent Representative of South Africa.
Solution Exchange Forum 1: Social Protection and Decent Work

The current economic climate is expected to have a dramatic effect on employment, health and working conditions in the South unless action is taken to prevent vulnerable populations from falling further into poverty and misery. The goal of achieving decent work for all involves a host of complex challenges, including alarmingly high rates of global unemployment and underemployment, child labour, gender inequality, poor-quality and unproductive jobs, unsafe working conditions, insecure income, worker exploitation, and accidents and diseases in the workplace. The pervasive lack of decent work is a significant obstacle to the South's efforts to achieve poverty reduction and is exacerbated by a lack of social protection for vulnerable populations. Four out of five people worldwide lack access to social guarantees needed to prevent them from falling prey to poverty, prompting many in the development community to call for a social protection floor to protect people through the recognition of basic social rights, services and facilities. The emerging approach calls for integrated social policies that at the same time protect people from becoming trapped in poverty and empower workers to seize labour market opportunities. From this perspective, adequate skills development and employment policies should be combined with income security and access to social services. The Social Protection and Decent Work solution forum provided for a fruitful exchange of experiences with regard to successful Southern development mechanisms. The discussions demonstrated that developing countries could be considered a very rich source of practices and inspiration in social protection and decent work, especially in times of crisis. The forum revealed the success of partnerships that combined good practices with good principles. The Solution Exchange Forum on Social Protection and Decent Work was organized by the International Labour Organization (ILO).
Solution Exchange Forum 2: Food Security

Overall progress in reducing hunger has not been sufficient to reduce the number of undernourished people. Recent figures show that, worldwide, almost one billion people are chronically hungry due to extreme poverty. The solution forum showcased four successful cooperation programs in Africa related to food security. There was general agreement that South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation, with the support of the North and the involvement of UN agencies, have an important role to play in the efforts to eliminate poverty and hunger and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

Partnerships, international cooperation, capacity-building, transfer of technology, trade, additional financial resources, and further sharing of findings of agricultural research were some of the elements identified by the forum panelists and participants as relevant in the efforts to enhance food security.

Dr. Inoussa Akintayo, African Rice Initiative (ARI) Coordinator and Head of Training, Information Management and Extension linkages (RiceTIME), Africa Rice Center, presented the solution: “The NERICA Solution: Symbol of South-South Cooperation”.

Under this project, a team led by African scientists developed the new rice for Africa (NERICA), which has been tested in 31 countries and is now grown on more than 70,000 ha. According to FAO, NERICA has contributed to a 6 percent increase in the continent’s output. The Solution Exchange Forum on Food Security was co-organized by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the World Food Programme (WFP).

Solution Exchange Forum 3: Climate Change and the Environment

The solution forum on Climate Change and environment organized by UNEP and the UNDP Special Unit for South-South Cooperation stressed how the impact of climate change cuts across all sectors of human activity, affecting the most vulnerable more than others. To address the impact of climate change, there have to be modifications in the way we consume energy, manage waste, do business, and create jobs. The response to climate change is the responsibility of everyone on the planet - South and North can avoid mistakes made in the past in combating climate change through strong partnership.

The main lessons shared during the forum are well summarized in the slogan of the Benin, Bhutan and Costa Rica Project - “Thinking Globally, Acting Locally”. There is a need to overcome the North-South divide of cause and effect, and persuade a move toward action by sharing the gains of the green economy. The participants stressed that three principles should guide any South-South cooperation process: equality, reciprocity and participation of all stakeholders. Capacities differ, but working together benefits all parties, regardless of their individual strengths. A number of Southern countries have taken a lead in various aspects of climate change mitigation and adaptation. To support this, there is a need to exchange more effectively traditional adaptation knowledge. In this regard, the 2011 UNDP Asia Pacific Human Development Report will explore Climate Change Adaptation and the Most Vulnerable Groups. UNEP, as the environmental voice of the UN system, will continue promoting the shift to a green economy system through South-South cooperation processes.

The Solution Exchange Forum on Climate Change and Environment is co-organized by Fundecooperación para el Desarrollo Sostenible and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).
Solution Exchange Forum 4: HIV/AIDS

The HIV epidemic has inflicted immense suffering on countries and communities throughout the world and poses one of the most formidable challenges to the development, progress and stability of the world at large. In many parts of the world, the spread of HIV is a cause and consequence of poverty, social inequalities and human rights abuses. Effective country responses to the HIV epidemic are essential to achieving internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals.

South-South and triangular cooperation play a critical role in the HIV response by enabling countries to mobilize and facilitate capacity-building, exchange knowledge and provide technical support using relevant and proven approaches. Powerful examples of innovative South-South collaboration across countries, regions and religions were shared during this solution forum. For example, Burkina Faso’s capacity building in management, advocacy, voluntary counsel and testing, home-based care and the adherence to anti-retroviral therapy has proven to unite people living with HIV and other marginalized groups. Burkina Faso has now shared its successes with several West African countries - a similar network is now up and running in Togo. This represents a mind set change, essential for successful South-South collaboration, that allows people to believe in their capacity for development and sharing.

South-South Development is a long-term process and more intensified support is needed for replication across countries and regions to attain Universal Access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support. Long-term investments are needed to strengthen systems and institutions in the South for effective and sustainable HIV responses.

UN agencies can play a facilitation role in South-South cooperation and extend the leadership role of Middle Income Countries. The UNAIDS family has an advocacy and supportive role to advance new possibilities in the HIV response. Continued investments are needed from the Global North that embrace Southern country ownership and leadership.

The Solution Exchange Forum on HIV/AIDS is organized by the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS).

Solution Exchange Forum 5: Global Health

As many as 2 billion people around the world face health threats every day. People in more than 45 countries are experiencing health emergencies as a result of natural disasters, economic crises or conflict. The multiple, concurrent crises of economic recession, climate change, persistent poverty, food insecurity and the like only serve to heighten concerns regarding global health. South-South cooperation, which includes the sharing of knowledge, experience, resources and even technologies, is a vital tool in efforts to protect global health – whether in preventing the spread of disease, facilitating access to health information or combining resources to fight the neglected diseases. Speakers from five different countries (China, Columbia, El Salvador, Ghana, and Suriname) presented their innovative projects designed to propel broad-based partnerships with other countries and stakeholders (civil society and multilateral agencies). The forum highlighted health challenges that women and children face in the global South. It featured innovative policy and institutional responses, effective and practical solutions, and outreach and delivery mechanisms for dealing with health pandemics, neglected diseases and access to health information.

The Solution Exchange Forum on Global Health is organized by the World Health Organization (WHO).
Solution Exchange Forum 6: Education

Education cuts across all of the MDGs, and without education many of the MDGs will not be achieved. At the last G20 in Seoul, world leaders stressed the importance of addressing the concerns of the most vulnerable and to closing the development gap through balanced and sustainable growth. It notably states that "sharing development experiences, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, contributes to the adoption and adaptation of the most relevant and effective development solutions."

Despite significant progress since 2000, the international community is still not on track to deliver on the promise of quality basic education for all by 2015, with current trends projecting that an estimated 56 million children will still lack access to schooling by that date. Education is crucial for accelerating the South's progress across all agreed international targets. Quality basic education can equip both boys and girls in the South with the knowledge and skills necessary to adopt healthy lifestyles, protect themselves from HIV/AIDS and other diseases, and take an active role in society, the economy and political decision-making.

This Solution Exchange Forum featured four successful and innovative Southern approaches and best practices in education. The solutions focused on ICT and teacher training, knowledge exchange on technical and vocational education and training, multi-purpose community learning, and networks on assessment of quality education.

The Solution Exchange Forum on Education is organized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).
Friday, 26 November

There is no doubt about the enormous impact of South-South Cooperation and the scope for even greater impact in the future.

Eckhard Deutscher
Chair
OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC)

"South-South collaboration allows ingenious, indigenous solutions to flourish and spread."

Dr. Margaret Chan
WHO Director-General

Closer economic integration has been accompanied by increased South-South cooperation.

Dr. Supachai Panitchpakdi
UNCTAD Secretary-General

"South-South Cooperation is increasingly recognized to be an effective approach to human development."

Cécile Molinier
Director, UNDP Geneva

I greet very pragmatic orientation of this forum... If we are to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015, the promises must be translated into concrete actions on the ground."

H.E. Joseph Deiss
President of the 65th Session of the UN General Assembly

“South-South collaboration allows ingenious, indigenous solutions to flourish and spread.”

Dr. Margaret Chan
WHO Director-General

There is no doubt about the enormous impact of South-South Cooperation and the scope for even greater impact in the future.

Eckhard Deutscher
Chair
OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC)
South-South Cooperation Awards

The motto of the GSSD Expo is Solutions! Solutions! Solutions! To that end, the GSSD Expo seeks to showcase the strongest and most successful Southern development solutions to the complex challenges facing the South today. Focusing on the areas most critical to Southern development – Social Protection & Decent Work; Food Security; Climate Change & Environment; HIV/AIDS; Global Health; and Education – the task of identifying the best from an entire world of Southern development solutions is great.

This year, we received many strong and innovative solution nominations from all regions of the world. Those selected were an impressive grouping, each embodying all of the 8 key attributes of Southern development solutions: (1) Southern Priority/Demand Driven; (2) Southern Ownership; (3) Southern Leadership; (4) Broad-based Partnership; (5) Innovation; (6) Efficiency; (7) Sustainability; (8) Scalability. While all the solutions featured in this year’s Expo were applauded for their success at meeting these key attributes, there were three that stand out as global in scope, reach, and impact, and exemplary of the most important elements of South-South cooperation – Innovation; Partnership; and Leadership.

They are the embodiment of the principles at the core of South-South cooperation, as described in the Nairobi Outcome Document, “solidarity among peoples and countries of the South that contributes to their national well-being, their national and collective self-reliance and the attainment of internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals. South-South cooperation and its agenda have to be set by countries of the South and should continue to be guided by the principles of respect for national sovereignty, national ownership and independence, equality, non-conditionality, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual benefit.” These solutions, in addition to being amongst the best in their respective areas of focus, are deserving of special recognition for their contributions to South-South and triangular cooperation through the GSSD Expo South-South Cooperation Annual Awards.

Partnership Award

This year’s South-South Cooperation Award for Partnership was presented to the solution “South-South Cooperation: Benin, Bhutan and Costa Rica.”

Innovation Award

This year’s South-South Cooperation Award for Innovation was presented to the solution “Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes and Labour Inspections: Joint Action from Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador and Paraguay.”

Leadership Award

This year’s South-South Cooperation Award for Leadership was presented to the solution “Innovative South-South Partnerships to achieve Results in the HIV Response: Religious Leaders Addressing HIV-related Stigma in the Arab Region.”
Showcasing Solutions During GSSD Expo 2010

Both before and throughout the GSSD Expo 2010, the Exhibition Floor of ILO showcased development solutions considered among the best Southern-generated development solutions to date, providing shining examples of the current and potential strength of South-South cooperation. A number of South-South and triangular partnership solutions in the five thematic areas will be displayed using posters, audio-visual equipment, and tables for printed materials and publications relevant to South-South cooperation.

All of the showcased solutions embodied each of the following 8 key attributes: (1) Southern priority/demand driven; (2) Southern ownership; (3) Southern leadership; (4) broad-based partnership; (5) innovation; (6) efficiency; (7) sustainability; and (8) scalability. Also exhibited were innovative South-South, triangular and public-private partnership mechanisms championed in the South, by the South and for the South, including those supported by the donor community, the United Nations development system, multilateral financial institutions, the private sector and other development partner organizations.

Pascal Lamy, Director-General of the World Trade Organization, touring the GSSD Expo Solutions Exhibition Floor with H.E. Josephine Ojiambo, President of the UN General Assembly High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation.
A selection of featured booths includes:

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<th>Booth Description</th>
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<td>Platform and Network</td>
<td>Religious Leaders Addressing HIV-related Stigma in the Arab Region (HARPAS)</td>
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<td>India, Brazil and South Africa (IBSA) fund - a pioneer effort to engage in South-</td>
<td>South-South Global Assets and Technology Exchange (SS-GATE)</td>
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<td>South cooperation together with the UN system</td>
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At the IBSA booth on the GSSD Expo Solutions Exhibition Floor (L to R) Anita Amorim, Senior Policy Adviser UN Reform and Adviser for South-South Cooperation, ILO; Francisco Simplicio, Chief, Knowledge Management, Special Unit for South-South Cooperation/UNDP (SU/SSC); Yiping Zhou, Director, SU/SSC; Joao Anibal Pereira, Rural Planning Director, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Guinea Bissau; H.E. Maria Nazareth Farani Azevêdo, Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations in Geneva; Sabado Djata, Functional Literacy Instructor, village of Mandingara, 010 Region (Guinea Bissau); H.E. A. Gopinathan, Permanent Representative of India to the UN in Geneva; IBSA Fund Chair, H.E. J.M. Matjila, Permanent Representative of South Africa to the UN in Geneva; Agostinho Lopes, President of Wluty Association, village of Bissa, Biombo Region (Guinea Bissau); and Ines Tofalo, Programme Specialist, SU/SSC.
Biodiplomacy: Health, Food Security, Science & Technology Transfer, Environment, Agriculture

Location: International
Organization: KRA-CRO | Kyte Research Associates
Contact: Clkyte@gmail.com, www.kracro.com

Biodiplomacy Initiative: The Biodiplomacy Initiative identifies a number of challenging research topics which are at the cutting edge of international debates relating to the links between biological and genetic resources and human, sovereign and cultural rights.

General Information
International diplomacy has undergone profound changes characterized by an intensification and diversification of relevant constituents and a broadening of the diplomatic agenda to include areas with a strong connection to science and technology policy, standard setting, and rule making. Diplomacy, in its most fundamental state, is a system of communication between foreigner and allies. It is the formal means by which the self-identity of the sovereign state is constituted and articulated through external relations with other states. Diplomacy describes those activities taken by a given government of a given state to find accommodation in the state’s relations with other states. Diplomacy is, therefore, concerned with peaceful means of reaching accommodation with other states.

The foregoing definition of diplomacy is necessary in understanding the tangential field of biodiplomacy, which focuses on negotiations regarding the conservation and sustainable use of the world’s living resources. Biodiplomacy is a field that owes its origins to recent global concerns over the alarming rate at which living organisms are being lost due to human activity. This concern is emerging at a time when advances in science and technology are enhancing the economic potential that lies in the diversity of life on earth. Biodiplomacy deals with how the conservation of biological resources and their sustainable use impinge on international relations and vice versa. Biodiplomacy encompasses a complex set of negotiation processes that seek to regulate scientific innovation, biotechnology, and trade in natural products, while also recognizing the non-commercial values of biodiversity and the potential for innovative responses to global food and health needs based on traditional knowledge systems.

Thematically, biodiplomacy identifies a number of challenging research topics which are at the cutting edge of international debates on the links between biological and genetic resources and human, sovereign and cultural rights. The more pressing global challenges facing the international community today include the creation of safe and equitable mechanisms and institutions capable of providing effective guidance for the development and use of biotechnology. This involves the equitable sharing of the benefits derived for access to and use of genetic resources, as well as the transfer of technologies. As the field of biotechnology research is largely in its infancy, so too is the field of biotechnology governance, including governance of bioprospecting. A greater level of specialization among relevant actors is needed within this complicated environment regarding the types of scientific issues that now take up so much space on the international diplomatic agenda. In order to ensure that international policy makers are capable of making informed, equitable, sustainable, and representative decisions, it is crucial that key issues are fully understood.

Ongoing research and development in biotechnology and bioscience is pushing the boundaries of science and the implications of their results will have lasting global significance. Some of the core bioscience issues currently topping the international diplomatic agenda include: genetics and human cloning, biodiversity, biosafety, stem cell research, multilateralism and sustainable development. A biodiplomatic initiative carries out research and capacity development to address the needs of this emerging area of diplomacy.
Achievements
Beneficiaries include women, children, youth, poor, and victims of conflicts and natural disasters. The impact of the initiative will greatly enhance environmental, economic and social conditions of beneficiaries. Strategies include improvement in social, economic, environment, health, education, employment, security of tenure, crime reduction, and community involvement in decisions/governance.

Sustainability
The initiative will achieve lasting change by means of education (health/biomedical, science, engineering & architectural training), technology development and transfer, government negotiations including policy development and new legislation, capacity-building, and empowerment to ensure sustainability.

"Biodiplomacy is a field that owes its origins to recent global concerns over the alarming rate at which living organisms are being lost due to human activity. This concern is emerging at a time when advances in science and technology are enhancing the economic potential that lies in the diversity of life on earth. Biodiplomacy deals with how the conservation of biological resources and their sustainable use impinge on international relations and vice versa. Biodiplomacy encompasses a complex set of negotiation processes that seek to regulate scientific innovation, biotechnology, and trade in natural products, while also recognizing the non-commercial values of biodiversity and the potential for innovative responses to global food and health needs based on traditional knowledge systems."

Innovation
Health initiatives, science, engineering & architectural solutions

"Biodiplomacy identifies a number of challenging research topics which are at the cutting edge of international debates on the links between biological and genetic resources and human, sovereign and cultural rights. The more pressing global challenges facing the international community today include the creation of safe and equitable mechanisms and institutions capable of providing effective guidance for the development and use of biotechnology. This involves the equitable sharing of the benefits derived for access to and use of genetic resources, as well as the transfer of technologies. A greater level of specialization among relevant actors is needed within this complicated environment regarding the types of scientific issues that now take up so much space on the international diplomatic agenda. In order to ensure that international policy makers are capable of making informed, equitable, sustainable, and representative decisions, it is crucial that key issues are fully understood. Some of the core bioscience issues currently topping the international diplomatic agenda include: genetics and human cloning, biodiversity, biosafety, stem cell research, multilateralism and sustainable development. A biodiplomatic initiative carries out research and capacity development to address the needs of this emerging area of diplomacy."

Replicability
All projects, innovations, and strategies may be replicated and adapted to most international project areas (global scope). Scaling up will require additional trainees.

Contribution
Infrastructure development, Education, Environment, Health, Outreach, Job creation, Income-generation, Social inclusion, Networks.
Small-Scale Afforestation and Reforestation Project Activities in Nigeria

Location: Abuja, Nigeria
Focus: Environment, Climate Change, Energy, Resources
Organization: Nigeria Youth Climate Coalition (NYCC)
Contact: Oyelakintaiwo@gmail.com, (234) 706-2199

General Information

The issue of climate change has been one of the most critical challenges facing humanity today. Meanwhile, the major challenges of environmental degradation and economic inequality posed by climate change has been a major concern to both the policy makers and the youth in the developing countries. However, with the foreseeable effect of global warming and climate change with the developing countries being the most affected, the agenda for climate change adaptation and mitigation must urgently take into consideration a structured program that will not only involve the youth opinion in the developing countries but that will also put into consideration how the youth in the developing countries can well-participate in the war against global warming.

A well-structured, youth-led climate change program and research-oriented is very important in curbing global warming as well as encouraging youth engagement and involvement in climate change issues. As a country develop and grow, its population tend to grow as well which without youth engagement and involvement in climate change issues can result in a supply shortfall of creating awareness and dissemination of information on climate-change related issues. In Nigeria, analysis of long-term meteorological data (temperature, rainfall, dust haze and hail) shows discernable evidence of climate change (NIMET, 2008). Annual rainfall has declined over both time and space with reductions of between 100 – 313 millimeters depending on location and topography (IITA, 1992). The results also show fewer wet days and higher rainfall intensities as well as shortened crop growing periods (IITA, 1992; Owonubi et al., 1992; Audu et al., 2004). Between 1970 and 2000, many parts of the country are now affected by late onset and early cessation of rainfall relative to the period 1941 – 1970 (NIMET, 2008). Similarly, many parts of the country now experience warmer conditions compared to the period thirty years ago. Evidence of climate variability and climate change in Nigeria are indicated by increasing surface air temperature; increasing heat waves which enhances disease vectors, communicable diseases and epidemics; sea level rise and associated coastal erosion, flooding, saltwater intrusion and mangrove degradation; increased evaporation that lead to drying up of streams and rivers; loss of forest vegetation which promotes soil degradation and desertification, as well as changes in seasonal patterns of climatic variables leading to reduced agricultural productivity (NEST 2003).

Studies by NEST identified the following sectors as the most affected by climate change - agriculture/forestry, human settlement, energy, water resources and coastal resources.

This project is view to make a vital contribution towards biodiversity conservation, prevention of soil erosion, poverty alleviation and the fight against climate change. Hence, contributing to sustainable development.

Moreover, the proposed small-scale Nigeria project activity is a pilot project activity of its kind in the major states of Nigeria. Both the Project Developer (NYCC) and the local youth farmers (Project Participants) expect that the success of the proposed small-scale Nigeria project activity will promote Nigeria activities in lands of low agricultural productivity in the major state in Nigeria and beyond country.

Main Objectives
- Develop the advocacy skills of rural leaders so they have a stronger voice in how natural resources are managed
- To earn carbon credits from growing of the trees to be planted in the Nigeria project activity.
- To help in mitigation of global warming by planting trees for sequestration of atmospheric carbon dioxide.
- To improve the local environmental condition of soil through increasing the water holding capacity of the lands, increasing the humus in soil and also stabilizing the sand dunes, by converting the marginal and degraded croplands into forested lands.
- To increase income, provide employment opportunities, and as a result to alleviate poverty of local communities.

Main Partners
Though there was no financial commitment from any partner, but we were able to get commitment from hundreds of young people that took their time and energy in making it work. We also got support from the community that provided us with Hectares of land for free, which was as a result of high level advocacy that was paid to the Community gate keepers.

These involve how our world-view affects our day to day engagements with society. Is it our thoughts that are responsible for our limitations in the work place? How do we engage in work with an attitude of abundance and playfulness? How do we use our talents to the best of our ability without being limited to think ‘how much money can I get out of it?’ How do we ensure that we do what we love and love what we do - and ensure that we get valued appropriately for our contributions? How do we transform our value systems into something more sustainable for humanity and earth as a whole? How do we cultivate sustainable relationships and harness the strength of our critical connections – to sustain a healthy way of working with the planet, rather than search for critical mass to sustain profits

Achievements
The average age of most of the project beneficiaries are between 18-30 years. 100 Women participated, and 200 youth. The importance of engaging the next generation of decision makers those who will feel the brunt of the negative impacts of climate change has been widely agreed upon, yet youth participation within the process has been insubstantial and has not received continued support. The engagement of youth in the international climate change process has always been seen as the prerogative of the host country or civil society. Nevertheless, today's youth and future generations will inherit the climate system in whichever way governments decide to leave it. Women and young people have the skills and capacities to adapt to climate change, and they can also be powerful actors e.g. by planting trees, maintaining forests and developing ecological food production and sustainable household energy which are also creating new sustainable jobs. Likewise they can play central role in changing the consumption and production patterns to sustainable ones. Thus awareness raising, information and using traditional knowledge as well strengthening women’s’ networks is important. Women's local knowledge and experience of the environment should be tapped in designing climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies

Sustainability
As regards sustainability, Most of the project beneficiaries are farmers, though through the project they were able to respond the changes that affect their livestock and product.

Contribution
The project was able to employ 300 people, due to community participation that was sought at the inception of the project.
- To earn carbon credits from growing of the trees to be planted in the Nigeria project activity.
- To help in mitigation of global warming by planting trees for sequestration of atmospheric carbon dioxide.
- To improve the local environmental condition of soil through increasing the water holding capacity of the lands, increasing the humus in soil and also stabilizing the sand dunes, by converting the marginal and degraded croplands into forested lands.
- To increase income, provide employment opportunities, and as a result to alleviate poverty of local communities.
South-to-South Assistance in Home-Based HIV Counseling & Testing in Swaziland

Location: Swaziland, United States
Focus: Health, R&D, Economic and Social Conditions
Organization: AIDSTAR-One & USAID/Office of HIV/AIDS/DC
Contact: Maria_escobar@jsi.com

General Information
Under the U.S. President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), HIV testing and counseling (HTC) service delivery has been broadened to increase the number of people being tested for HIV and being referred into the continuum of care and treatment, particularly in countries with generalized epidemics. To increase uptake and coverage of HTC, new delivery models are emerging, including home-based testing and counseling (HBHTC)—an approach in which counselors visit families in their homes and communities to offer HTC services. This approach aims to expand the reach of HTC services. HBHTC may overcome barriers to accessing HTC services and increase the acceptance and likelihood of receiving an HIV test in countries with generalized epidemics and limited resources.

Swaziland has one of the highest HIV prevalence rates in Africa, with 26% of the adult population HIV positive. Life expectancy is projected to decline from 59.7 years in 2001 to 38.3 years in 2015. To date, HIV testing uptake remains low with the current methods, including a client-initiated approach, Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) and to a limited extent, Provider-Initiated Testing and Counseling (PITC). According to the most recent Social and Demographic Health Survey 2007, only 27% of the population had ever taken an HIV test and received results. Under Swaziland’s National Strategic Framework (2009), one of the goals is to increase the proportion of people knowing their HIV status from 22% to 50% for women and from 9% to 40% for men by 2014. As part of an effort to expand counseling and testing approaches and increase testing uptake, the Ministry of Health (MOH), the National Emergency Response Council for HIV and AIDS (NERCHA), and development partners piloted a national HBHTC campaign in 2009. The campaign demonstrated encouraging results of high acceptability of HBHTC and leadership by the local health management team.

The Swaziland HIV Counseling and Testing Core Group (HTC Core Group), which is a unique, collaborative team comprised of the Swaziland National AIDS Program (MOH), the World Health Organization (WHO), The Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), PEPFAR, USG partners, Population Services International (PSI), Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), Baylor and University Research Company (URC), carries out most of the in-country programming and policy-making regarding HTC. The HTC Core Group requested a TA visit from members of the PEPFAR HTC Technical Working Group (TWG) to support preparations for a six-month pilot project aiming to demonstrate the feasibility and acceptability of HBHTC. In January 2010, an inter-agency technical assistance visit by HTC TWG members, including United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), was conducted and a needs assessment was undertaken with recommendations for HBHTC implementation in Swaziland.

Overall Challenge
How to significantly increase sustainable uptake of and access to quality HTC services in Swaziland, while optimally transferring HTC skills suitable for HBHTC and building capacity locally.

Solution
Based upon HTC TWG recommendations, it was agreed that utilizing a south-to-south approach for training and capacity building would be cost effective. Specifically, utilizing indigenous contractors would be an ideal
strategy for transferring skills in HBHTC from an indigenous organization with significant expertise to a new cadre of HIV counselors in Swaziland.

With funding through PEPFAR, USAID assigned AIDSTAR-One, a global contract focusing on providing technical assistance (TA) services to the Office of HIV/AIDS and USG country teams’ HIV/AIDS programs, including HTC, to facilitate the provision of TA in support of Swaziland’s pilot of HBHTC. This south-to-south provision of TA is considered a pioneering model that shares indigenous expertise and experience from one country to another.

The trainers and The AIDS Support Organization (TASO)/Uganda program were both recommended by in-country USG HTC advisers and subsequently vetted by members of the PEPFAR TWG on a visit to Uganda. TASO is a large indigenous, non-governmental organization providing HIV/AIDS services, training and TA in Uganda and Africa. The organization is recognized for its comprehensive and effective response to an overwhelming HIV epidemic and has experience establishing HBHTC programs, with one of the initial programs implemented in 2007. Members of the TASO training and capacity development team were requested to provide the HBHTC TA to Swaziland. Due to timing and lengthy processes for organizational approval, members of the TASO team were independently contracted by AIDSTAR-One with full knowledge of the organization and allowed leave without pay to undertake the TA project.

As a result of the successful completion of the south-to-south TA, the HTC Core Group is currently implementing the pilot project utilizing the trained counselors, and revising tools and improving processes and procedures. Following an evaluation of the pilot, the HTC Core Group will consider a scaled-up national program to be supported with longer-term mentoring by the TASO team of experts under the current south-to-south support activity.

Resources
The Ugandan-Swazi south-to-south TA required human, material, and financial resources.

In terms of human resources, a technical HIV testing and counseling adviser from AIDSTAR-One, based in Washington DC, provided logistical, financial, technical and project management support and coordination between the Ugandan and Swazi teams. Three Ugandan HIV expert trainers and implementers, with specific HBHTC experience, traveled to Swaziland to conduct the TA training. Three Swazi lead contacts served as the point persons for communication and coordination with AIDSTAR-One and the Ugandan team prior to and throughout the TA. Additionally, mentoring support is being provided beyond the initial training by TASO consultants to trained counselors. USAID technical advisers provided technical input and monitoring throughout the process.

Material resources that were necessary for the HBHTC TA included adapted HBHTC training materials—based on resources previously developed in Uganda for HBHTC—and HBHTC counselor kits.

The south-to-south exchange of TA was funded by PEPFAR through USAID. Because TA can be a costly initiative, cost-sharing helps minimize costs for any one party and increases motivation and accountability on behalf of the TA recipient. The HTC Core Group participated in cost-sharing by covering the in-country HBHTC training costs. The south-to-south TA cost, including Ugandan training fees ($18,450 USD); salaries ($9,225 USD); travel, per diem, and transport ($37,328 USD); equipment, materials, and supplies ($2,000 USD) and additional expenses ($3,350 USD), was approximately $70,000 USD. For comparison, contrast with costs of $200,000 USD in other countries utilizing international TA providers and without cost sharing.

Time Frame
The PEPFAR HTC TWG visited the Ugandan programs in May 2010 and initiated the collaboration. Following this, the whole process occurred over a four-month period from initial agreement to use a south-to-south mechanism, through the three-week on-site training in Swaziland in July 2010. Conference calls between USAID, AIDSTAR-One, TASO independent contractors, and the HTC Core Group took place in the six weeks prior to the training. A scope of work was developed collaboratively by all stakeholders throughout June 2010. Ongoing e-mail communication between all training partners has continued since the TA visit to provide additional technical support and mentoring. The mentoring phase is underway and will take place for approximately three months. The mentoring includes monthly phone calls to discuss questions, help resolve issues, and/or assist with future planning.
Activities

A USAID-CDC technical assistance visit by PEPFAR HTC TWG members occurred in January 2010 at the request of the in-country PEPFAR team and the HCT Core Group. Their findings and recommendations were utilized to explore potential issues, opportunities and avenues of support for a proposed Swaziland HBHTC pilot program. One of the recommendations made was to solicit TA from other organizations experienced in HBHTC.

USAID had previously allocated some of AIDSTAR One’s funds to support south-to-south TA, and the mechanism was well-placed to address the need for assistance by capitalizing on its network and the expertise gained from recognizing the value added and additional impact possible if supported by experts. USAID and AIDSTAR One’s primary roles in the south-to-south TA were, among others, to support the conceptualization of the south-to-south process, provide funding, and support the independent contractors.

Swaziland partners were fully involved in the recommended support approach. AIDSTAR-One was able to identify and source relevant first-class TA providers. AIDSTAR-One also developed the scope of work; provided planning, logistical, technical and financial support; coordinated communication among TA providers and recipients; supervised and helped document the TA; and provided technical guidance and review of final deliverables. The Ugandan team of consultants conducted a comprehensive HBHTC training program. The training included facilitating pre-training meetings, supporting the adaptation of Ugandan HBHTC training tools, undertaking a seven day training and field practicum; providing recommendations for behavior change communication and training strategies; and implementing a trial run of HBHTC. The TASO consultants will also follow-up to provide ongoing support and mentoring to Swazi implementation partners, which will include a final lessons learned exchange at the completion of the six-month HBHTC pilot project.

Implementation Process

To implement the south-to-south TA, AIDSTAR-One served as the lead communication coordinator between the Swazi and Ugandan teams. USAID provided initial training oversight on behalf of the HTC Core Group. USAID HTC advisers also participated in ongoing technical review of documents and processes. Due to the large number of local partners and personnel involved in planning and executing the pilot, AIDSTAR-One aided project management by clarifying and identifying persons responsible for specific activities prior to the arrival of the TA team in Swaziland. In Swaziland, four lead contacts (including the MOH HTC adviser) from the HTC Core Group provided on-the-ground coordination and logistical support. The HTC Core Group had also identified various lead contacts from their group to take responsibility for specific tasks during the TA period (e.g., accommodations, transport, field activities, training activities, and photocopying of training materials). They also appointed lead contacts who would be responsible for collecting and integrating feedback from a variety of members and for presenting unified opinions and final decisions when needed. Having internal processes for rapid feedback and issue resolution allowed the TASO independent contractors to be effectively leveraged, and the Swazi processes and procedures were effectively modified even during the training.

Implementation Challenges

Challenges were experienced during the south-to-south exchange of TA in Swaziland.

1. The Swazi team urgently wanted to initiate HBHTC TA based on the time line for piloting the project established by the MOH and other partners. However, there was a delay in sending the Ugandan team to Swaziland because of insufficient lead time for both logistical coordination and planning and the work demands of the trainers prior to departure for Swaziland. When securing buy-in with the south-to-south recipient, it is important to emphasize that rarely will providers of TA be immediately available; however, amending time lines to ensure that best in-class staff can be secured will result in effective program implementation.

2. With TASO, the organizational structure for approvals for providing TA was lengthy. It was therefore necessary to hire the training team as independent contractors, rather than TASO providing the TA. This was done openly and transparently, and the employees were allowed unpaid leave to undertake the project. Yet, this served as a reminder to take into account that indigenous organizations may have bureaucratic and policy constraints similar to international organizations.

3. While not a specific challenge, south-to-south providers should be mindful of cultural differences, which may help avoid obstacles in the training process. Being flexible, adaptable and having cultural sensitivity are critical. Cultures may vary in expectations, e.g., time management, training methodology, and logistical coordination.

4. It is important to ensure enough time to discuss and propose solutions to emerging issues to help streamline
outcomes. Providing TA that allows for trial runs of an intervention helps uncover important issues that can be addressed prior to implementation. Finally, follow-up mentorship and support are important elements for success, especially for scale-up.

Social and Economic Impact

The south-to-south provision of TA aimed to help Swaziland address their overwhelming HIV epidemic through supporting a program focused on increased case-findings of HIV. This TA primarily impacts global health and HIV/AIDS issues. More specifically within HIV/AIDS, the initiative addressed social and economic issues. In terms of social impact, pilot testing of HBHTC will likely increase the number of people who know their HIV status and who can be linked to treatment, prevention and support services as needed. HTC scale-up is advocated as a way to mitigate stigmatization of obtaining an HIV test and normalizing behavior, which increases the number of persons seeking to know their HIV status. Identifying HIV-positive people allows for them to receive appropriate treatment, thus mitigating the spread of HIV which would lead to improving the quality of life of HIV-positive persons and ultimately contributing to the economic growth and stability of a country. Also, testing and linking more HIV-positive persons to treatment would allow them more time to nurture and raise their children, who otherwise may have been orphaned at a young age. Finally, allowing the government of Swaziland to understand the costs involved in this type of intervention will help them better understand how it fits into their broader toolkit of approaches to addressing the epidemic, as well as help them better plan for the costs required to successfully combat their local epidemic and turn the tide on the declining health of their population.

Main Partners

In November 2009, USAID, CDC and AIDSTAR-One convened a regional HBHTC implementers’ meeting in Kenya, during which AIDSTAR-One was introduced to TASO. In January 2010, Swaziland requested technical support to launch its HBHTC pilot project from USAID/CDC. Members of the PEPFAR HTC TWG on a TA visit worked with the HTC Core Group, the MOH and the in-country PEPFAR team. In its findings and recommendations, the HTC TWG team found that the program would benefit from specific TA in the area of HBHTC. USAID approached AIDSTAR-One, based upon their experience and network originating with the 2009 Kenya meeting, as well as the funding for south-to-south TA that had been allocated in their current work plan. The resulting south-to-south partnership consisted of the HTC Core team, USAID, AIDSTAR-One, and independently contracted trainers from TASO with expertise in HBHTC, training and capacity development.

Within the collaboration, each partner held specific roles and responsibilities agreed to before the formal support began.

USAID technical advisers identified (with in-country USG advisers) the candidates for TA provision and provided ongoing technical support and monitoring of the project. Funding was provided by PEPFAR-USAID through the AIDSTAR-One mechanism.

AIDSTAR-One’s responsibilities included providing organizing, logistical and technical support; developing and finalizing the scope of work; coordinating communication between the TA provider and the recipient; supervising the TA initiative; and providing technical guidance and review of project deliverables. AIDSTAR-One served as a leader in helping reach consensus among teams regarding expected outcomes, time lines, and processes.

The HTC Core Group’s worked with AIDSTAR-One to define the scope of work for the support. They specifically requested TA to launch a six-month pilot project focusing on the feasibility and acceptability of HBHTC in Swaziland. In return, the HTC Core Group provided coordination and logistics in Swaziland prior to and during the TA period. They also covered financial in-country costs for HBHTC training and led the following: scheduling TA activities, organizing meetings to address technical issues, obtaining buy-in from broader HTC members, and ensuring collaboration and approval from the MOH and other authorities.

In this south-to-south exchange partnership, AIDSTAR-One hired expert Uganda-based HBHTC consultants from TASO, an organization recognized for their effective response to an overwhelming HIV epidemic and experience establishing HBHTC, to provide the TA in Swaziland. However, to minimize contractual and procedural complexities, three TASO team members were hired as independent contractors. Together they provided technical expertise in HBHTC, adult HIV testing training, HBHTC program design and implementation, quality assurance, HIV rapid testing, and HIV counseling. Further, the TASO independent contractors served as leaders in raising issues and concerns that arose during the HBHTC field practicum
and trial run that would affect the success of the pilot project if not addressed appropriately. The TASO team offered practical recommendations to the HTC Core Group on the HBHTC pilot project and its successful implementation. The TASO team will also offer longer-term mentoring and support for three months following the intensive on-site training described above.

The south-to-south exchange of TA in HBHTC was successful because of the collaboration and other factors of the partnership. First, the Ugandan contractor’s proficiency in HBHTC training, implementation, and experience in providing TA to other African countries qualified them to proficiently provide the TA. Further, the scope of work was explicitly defined, with clear outcomes understood by all of the involved parties. Next, the HTC Core Group exhibited remarkable teamwork among its members, and the MOH established a chain of command and accountability. Prior to the south-to-south exchange, Swaziland had taken interest in TASO’s work, and many Swazi MOH officials had attended various TASO trainings in Uganda. Swaziland’s high regard for TASO contributed to the positive reception of and fruitful collaboration with the independent contractors from the organization. AIDSTAR-One had been seeking opportunities to provide assistance to countries beginning to implement HBHTC. Thus, the south-to-south exchange provided the ideal opportunity, with Swaziland in need of specific TA, AIDSTAR-One was able to identify an ideal partner, the TASO trainers, to provide the assistance, fully supported by USAID.

Achievements

The outcome of the south-to-south TA training is the six-month HBHTC pilot project currently under way, targeting two communities. The final number of beneficiaries has not been determined; however, with effective implementation the program has the potential of reaching 3,312 households, comprising 11,415 individuals. For this pilot, the 34 HIV counselors trained in HBHTC are participating. HBHTC is a relatively complex intervention, requiring experienced and trained HIV counselors with a broad skill set. Because of the training by experience HBHTC trainers and practitioners, project implementers anticipate that it will improve the delivery of overall quality of HTC implementation, including both the testing and counseling components of the intervention.

Furthermore, increasing access to and providing HIV testing in homes may help reduce the social and geographical barriers to HIV testing and increase uptake, as observed in other settings. The south-to-south provision of TA for HBHTC provides opportunities to reach other beneficiaries, including individuals unable to access the traditional health care system, rural populations, individuals at risk of contracting HIV, those who have never tested (i.e. of unknown HIV status), and family members of HIV-positive individuals. The total estimate of beneficiaries will depend on whether and/or the extent to which the HBHTC pilot project will be scaled-up in Swaziland.

The south-to-south provision of TA addresses Millennium Development Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases. Increasing uptake of HIV testing and counseling is the first step in linking HIV-positive individuals with life-extending treatment and support, and providing linkages to prevention interventions, such as male circumcision, prevention of mother-to-child transmission and additional counseling for sero-discordant couples. Initiating treatment can mitigate the toll of HIV morbidity and mortality. By bringing HIV testing to the home, couple’s testing and counseling with primary household partners can potentially be encouraged. Partners may learn each others’ status and take steps for treatment and prevention as appropriate. From a gender perspective, knowing their HIV status, women can take action to protect themselves and their families and obtain appropriate services. By offering HIV testing in homes, women may be empowered to accept HIV testing and not need to secure resources for traveling to a clinic for testing or seek permission from their partners.

The south-to-south TA impacts MDG 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development. This solution is an innovative model that permits two African countries - both with generalized epidemics and a shared understanding and experience of combating HIV with limited resources and technology – to exchange and adapt solutions to similar problems to country-specific contexts. Specifically, this exchange supports the productive partnership between indigenous NGOs, contractors and the HTC Core Group, where technical exchange and support are fostered. Additionally, while the TASO independent contractors offered recommendations based on Uganda’s experience, the HTC Core Group carefully considered the suggestions in light of the Swazi cultural, physical, and HIV contexts. Swaziland was eager to learn from Uganda’s experiences, yet was able to develop through sensitive technical assistance a Swazi approach to increasing uptake and access of HTC services, by supporting the implementation of HBHTC.
**Sustainability**

Through this south-to-south exchange of TA, Swaziland has been able to train a cadre of counselors and begin implementation of an HBHTC pilot project. A second proposed phase of this project would provide further training to these counselors as HBHTC trainers. This could lead to further implementation on a national scale utilizing Swaziland’s cadre of health care counselors and systems. Final results of the six-month pilot will be available through a post-intervention evaluation in February 2011.

At this point, interim results were identified. First, the HBHTC trainers acquired skills in effective home-based HTC that will serve the immediate pilot program. An enduring collaborative partnership was created among the involved parties, which not only helped Swaziland begin the pilot project but may also support other HIV interventions in the future, since the TASO contractors are capable of supporting a broad range of HIV technical areas. As a result of the direct interaction during the initiative, the HTC Core Group and TASO contractors will be able to continue TA with minimal support from AIDSTAR-One. AIDSTAR-One has also been identified through USAID as a mechanism that can initiate and support south-to-south exchanges.

Because the TA helped produce a cadre of trained HBHTC counselors, this initiative also established in-country capacity building. These counselors will be candidates for subsequent training-of-trainers programs. The TA also addressed laboratory quality assurance (QA) issues, which ignited a QA dialogue and process that can contribute to improving elements of Swaziland’s overall lab quality issues. This will likely occur in parallel as HBHTC is implemented to help strengthen and build a sustainable health system.

South-to-south exchanges may offer technical, professional, and personal enrichment to both the TA recipients and providers. As the HBHTC pilot project is implemented, the TASO contractors will continue to offer technical support and mentoring for the Swaziland team to help ensure counselors are adequately equipped to support future HBHTC programs.

Moreover, the Ugandan-Swazi TA provision supported the development of in-country leaders at the local and national levels, which will help ensure long-term sustainability. The initiative enhanced country ownership because the HTC Core Group directed the TA process.

The pilot and the south-to-south exchange of TA could help government decision-makers better understand how HBHTC fits into their broader strategy to address their national HIV epidemic. The HBHTC costs will vary versus other current methods, and success may vary in reaching different sectors of the Swazi population. Understanding how HBHTC fits into existing efforts (e.g., VCT and PITC) and complementary existing programs (e.g., tuberculosis (TB) tracing) can help the government of Swaziland create a longer-term national approach and understand the underlying costs needed to contact and succeed with otherwise hard-to-reach members of the Swazi population affected by HIV.

**Innovation**

The Uganda to Swaziland south-to-south TA allowed for Uganda recognized for its effective response to an overwhelming HIV epidemic, to share its experience and expertise with another African country, Swaziland, which is facing alarmingly high HIV prevalence. The intervention was a collaboration led and directed by Swaziland, with the TASO independent consultants providing the assistance to help Swaziland develop its own approach to addressing the epidemic. The TA was based on an emerging HTC model, HBHTC, which has been implemented nationally in Uganda since 2007. Thus, the recommendations made by the TASO team members were rooted in the personal, professional, and national experiences of Ugandans who fully understood what was required to confront such an epidemic amid constrained human and financial resources, logistical barriers, and personal costs related to the toll of HIV on health workers and communities.

**Replicability**

The south-to-south exchange of TA for HBHTC successfully met its objectives to provide TA/training, undertake two days of observed practice, and prepare the HTC Core Group for a six-month pilot HBHTC project, which is under way. The exchange could be replicable using indigenous expert groups, such as TASO, to provide HIV TA to countries seeking assistance in various technical areas. Necessary costs will include travel, consultants’ fees, and in-country expenses. TASO and its independent contractors are well-positioned to provide TA to other countries in Africa, given their expertise in HIV and initial experience providing TA to other countries. PEPFAR, in its second five-year strategy, fully supports increased sustainability and capacity building, and specifically south-to-south exchanges. The Ugandan experience offers one example that can be adapted to the local context of the country receiving assistance.
Strengthening the Basic and continuing Nursing Education in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua & Dominican Republic, Project “Angels”

Location: El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua & Dominican Republic
Focus: Health, Education, Economic and Social Conditions
Organization: Proyecto Angeles, Ministry of Health El Salvador, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
Contact: Proyecto.angeles.jica@gmail.com

General Information
The Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare (MSPAS) of El Salvador with the support of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), through the Nursing Unit, has developed projects to strengthen education in nursing: the first was developed in 1997 to 2002 for nurses who worked in the human resource training institutions for nursing and health facilities of the MSPAS of El Salvador. The second was “Training courses in third countries ”to develop courses to train nurses of service and teaching of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and the Dominican Republic for five years, from 2002 to 2006. The third project, known as Project Angels, arises to meet the needs of basic and continuing nursing education identified by leaders in teaching, service and union of the countries of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Dominican Republic.

Project Details
Target Group: Nurses, Nursing Faculty and Instructors of health services.

Outputs
• The education for nursing teachers and clinical instructors is improved
• The activities for standardizing nursing education are planned and implemented (Guatemala and Nicaragua)
• The cooperation between pre-service and in-service is strengthened
• Activities for sustainable development of nursing education are promoted

Achievements
The project used the cascade method of training with the training strategy implemented in forming Nursing Committees with the two previous projects. The formation and functioning of the Committees of nursing is considered a very valuable strategy, first, are a means to invigorate the nurses knowledge, skills and attitudes related to the essence of the practice itself, which is nursing care, then contribute effectively to maintain standards of quality of services provided to the population in the Health Service establishments in our countries. The products of the work of National Committees become the scientific and technical regulations related to nursing care, which made official in each country are converted into administrative tools to standardize the care provided by nursing staff at the national level, this stage is possible only with the intervention of the nurses comprising the Local Committees. Within this framework is to improve basic nursing education and training of teachers and what benefits students as a last group of the waterfall. In all four countries were trained in total, 15 national committees and 47 local committees with initiatives to strengthen the quality of care and nursing education from five thematic components (see figure). 1. Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH) 2.
Curriculum 3. Nursing Care Process (NCP) 4. Community Nursing (CN) 5. Pre-service In-service (IDS)

Sustainability
The training on the various thematic components were developed in El Salvador. Project Angels Headquarters Angeles, included 77 counterparts, who returned to their countries and trained facilitators’ National and Local Committees according to the thematic component. Each of the 47 Local Committees are responsible for training nurses in the health facility where their members work.

Innovation
In the functional organization of the Project establishes the formation of the Joint Coordinating Committee between the members are the Ministers of Health, Ambassador of Japan, with headquarters in El Salvador, JICA Resident Representative, Nursing Leadership in Teaching, Service and Union of 5 countries. This Committee meets annually to review progress of activities authorized annual work plan and strengthens the foundations for the sustainability of the actions and the functioning of the Committees Network for scientific and technical exchanges to assist in promoting, conservation and restoration of health of the population.

Replicability
It is important to stress the following points that would be essential to any scaling up of project Angeles:
• The participation of officers of Ministry of Health and JICA in progress presentations
• Monitoring the work of the groups by the Advisory Council
• Frequent communication through Skype, video conferencing, telephone, advisory and monitoring visits from 5 countries
• Evidence through the products, the level of progress of countries and the empowerment of the members of the committees
• The management of financial support to other agencies as FUDEN, OPS. B. Projections
• Develop integrated activities in a network of committees, within five countries
• Support the development of national training programs and exchange of experiences among the five countries
• Define and Guides together nursing care to contribute to the continuous improvement of health services
• Analyze the training of nursing professionals across five countries

Awareness
The spread on the progress of the Project were carried out in nursing conferences, technical and administrative meetings at the health facilities where facilitators and counterparts work, and nurses that make up the National and Local Committees. In each country the committees prepare printed material to promote and disseminate the project Angels activities.
Innovations in Public Employment Programs

Location: International
Focus: Economic and Social Conditions, Youth, R&D
Organization: International Labour Organization
Contact: Tessemi@ilo.org

General Information

As observed by the ILO, there was a jobs crisis before the financial crisis, a structural unemployment problem as a result of jobless growth in many areas of the world. Growth has also increased inequality. As such, there is a wider case for public employment programs as part of ongoing employment and social protection policies. This is an area of significant innovation at present, at times combining the multiple objectives of employment generation, income support, and asset creation which are part of an inclusive and productive growth policy - that is equitable and providing dignity through the right to work - and not just as a crisis response. Innovations exist in relation to the types of work – providing works in the social sector, environmental services, and community driven programs – targeted at different sectors and groups – urban / rural, women and youth. The recent food, fuel and financial crises have all called for a stronger role of the state. They have highlighted not only the benefits of providing a social protection floor for the poorest, but also the need for an employment floor, contributing not only to employment growth, but also productive growth. Public employment programs (PEP) are not only crisis responses; in many countries in the world, unemployment is an ongoing challenge, with markets unable to create employment at the scale required. Public employment programs are able to complement employment creation by the private sector, and offer an additional policy instrument with which to tackle the problem of un- and underemployment, as part of wider employment and social protection policies. When properly targeted, these programs help to reduce the vulnerability of the poor strata of the population, most affected by a crisis. In some countries, such as India, public employment has gone as far as guaranteeing 100 days of work through their National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, firmly based on the right to work. Some are still benefiting from short-term emergency public works programs in response to a crisis and others have expanded their traditional public works programs (PWP) by adding community-based work programs that act as an exit strategy to the PWPs, such as is the case for EPWP in South Africa. The main features of these large-scale public employment programs were established before the onset of the financial crisis. In addition, some more recent smaller programs include the Work for Youth Program (KKV) in Kenya, established in April 2009 to specifically respond to the different crises this country is facing, and the Karnali Employment Program (KEP), a regional social protection scheme in Nepal. The important and effective role that the state can play in generating productive employment has been extensively debated and in a way has become more widely accepted. In many international for the need for sharing and documenting these global experiences - what has worked and why - has been stressed. The ILO, as with other institutions, has been contributing to the assessments of various policy and fiscal space interventions following the recent financial crisis. The assessment of 54 countries confirmed that despite some weaknesses that are inherent to direct employment programs, they nonetheless complement the increase in investment through regular public investment channels and help countries to tackle the consequences of crises for the labor market. Regular investments and public employment programs are mutually supportive. The ILO has highlighted many of these innovative approaches in public employment programs through its policy paper and international south-south learning package, “Mitigating a Jobs Crisis - Innovations in Public Employment Programs (IPEP)”. IPEP highlights the range of options from emergency public works programs to employment guarantees, and provides policy insights and practical design tools to inform decision making at policy and program level.
Main Partners

The need for documenting the wide range of national experiences and best practices and taking these discussions to a more practical level had been discussed among various members of the international network of Economists for Full Employment over the last few years, even prior to the financial crisis. Following informal discussions between a few key members, ILO undertook to develop the Policy Paper and South-South Learning Package with the idea of allowing the solution developers (India, South Africa and Ethiopia) to showcase their public employment program for the benefit of other countries currently in the process of designing their own public employment program - contributing to south-south capacity development and focusing on the particularities of each country. The IPEP places full and productive employment and decent work at the centre of economic and social policies which are most adequate for each country, also pursuing to strengthen partnerships with relevant national experts / practitioners in this field and expanding dialogue with relevant international organizations and development banks to facilitate their implementation. Both the policy paper and learning modules were financed in fully by the ILO, with the support of practitioners of public employment programs from several countries and EFE. This learning package was developed out of the identified need for capturing these experiences in the form of a learning platform, built on the wealth of existing knowledge between EFE members, academia and the UN in being able to bring together south-south participants to learn from each other and to share experiences on the implementation of various forms of public employment programs - from emergency public works programs to employment guarantee schemes. A validation workshop was held 24-29 May 2010 where experts and practitioners from 11 countries came to validate the IPEP approach.

Achievements

- The continued debate on productive and full employment amongst key practitioners and the many ways to achieve this, especially after a crisis, but mainly with a long-term vision for creating the needed fiscal space.
- The capacity development of national practitioners and decision-makers involved in policy development in different ministries (rural development, public works, planning, local government, gender, youth, etc.)
- The creation of networks of key people involved in international policy development, including academics, country-level experts, UN research and policy developers, and International financing institutions.
- Contributing to the debate on MDG acceleration and joint collaboration between ILO and UNDP.
- Collaboration between the ILO and the WB in the design and launching of new PEPs in Kenya, Ghana and Togo.
- A comprehensive study on wage setting and labor supply for a new PEP in Cambodia.

Sustainability

The IPEP approach is one that is solidly grounded on a scalable and modular learning package that will continue to be hosted by the International Training Centre of the ILO in Turin. The learning package will be updated and modified based on each workshop and the learning experiences of each participant country and will be offered as a stand-alone International (self-paying) Open Course in Turin. The ILO is continuing to expand the resource team to work in a more integrated way by bringing in more colleagues from other multidisciplinary areas, cross cutting between the four sectors of the ILO – standards, employment, social protection and social dialogue.

There have been some initial discussions on the establishment of national institutions in a selected number of key countries that could collaborate further with the ILO to disseminate best practices and innovations in public employment programs.

Innovation

Public works programs (PWPs) and Employment Guarantee Schemes (EGS) were “strongly” associated with construction „works „, but this has changed, with increasing examples of work in the social sector, environmental services, and community driven programs. Additional innovations are evolving in the implementation of PEPs such as increased transparency and accountability by using modern payment systems, grievance systems and social audits to verify satisfaction of beneficiaries. The latest ICT solutions are applied to manage modern PEPs in a nutshell, their ability to impact on multiple objectives and to respond to specific circumstances is a key strength of these programs, and makes them highly desirable from a policy perspective.
Replicability
Based on experience gained in countries such as India, South Africa and Ethiopia, many countries have established or are in the process of establishing new PEPs. The demand of training in particular fields associated with innovations in PEPs is therefore vast.

Already, since the beginning of this project, we have seen the potential for replication of various aspects of public employment programs. Various countries are already proposing some aspects of an employment guarantee: Honduras, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines and South Africa to name a few. If we take the example of labor standards, which has been a key source of controversy over the years, the employment guarantee in India has actually helped shift this debate. If an employment guarantee offers work at the minimum conditions at which it would considered „acceptable “ to offer work – and displaces work below this level – then a social goal has been achieved – reducing vulnerability and overall poverty, providing regular and predictable work, and enhancing human dignity – all central to the mandate of the ILO.

Contribution
1. Job creation: How has the initiative had an impact on unemployment, etc.
Public employment programs since they are using public investments, if used properly can create significant impact on productive employment with multiplier effects. For example, in India, 52 million households have benefitted from NREGA in the FY 2009-10. Most of the investments are concentrated in land restoration and water sectors, expected to produce in addition to the direct employment generation second round benefits.

2. Income-generation: How has the initiative benefited disadvantaged groups (e.g., women’s groups, indigenous peoples, rural communities, etc.)?
Many public employment programs target specific groups of people. With a properly designed PEP, it is possible to have larger impact on specific target groups, especially women, youth and indigenous people.

For example, in NREGA women constituted 49.5% of all persons working in 2009-10 which is well above the original 30% target.

3. Infrastructure development: What contribution has the initiative made to affordable alternative energy sources, creation of new information systems, and provision of other infrastructure?
The largest public employment programs are those based on infrastructure, which often make up a large portion of public investment. If designed properly, PEPs can ensure that the needed services and assets are created to ensure access to basic needed services, in addition to providing quality assets.

4. Education: How has the initiative resulted in increased enrolment in rural schools, including improvements in quality of education, integration of science and technology with emphasis on girls, and improved physical infrastructure?
Development and maintenance of infrastructure which is being promoted through public employment programs helps provide access to basic services, including education and health services, especially in rural areas. Income support through cash for work help poor families send their children to school.

5. Social inclusion: How are the solutions geared towards uplifting disadvantaged groups, women, youth and poor communities? How has the initiative had an impact on small and medium-sized enterprises and community group projects?
During the design phase, poverty maps are often used to target poverty stricken areas. In addition, arrangements are made to facilitate the participation of women (flexible hours of work). In certain PEPs, special components are added to increase the employability of youth through training designed in collaboration with the private sector and work attachments.

Infrastructure projects are often implemented either by small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) or by community contracting. The capacity of SMEs and CBOs is enhanced by formal and on the job training.

6. Outreach: How have the solutions had an impact on changing peoples’ attitudes, lifestyles and understanding (e.g., regarding HIV/AIDS, agricultural innovations, changes of education curriculum, human rights, etc.)?
The largest employment guarantee scheme in India has brought a new definition to public employment programs highlighting the importance of a rights-based approach, very much in line with the ILO’s Standard Convention 22 on Full Employment. In addition these solutions have had an impact on changing the ways of working, by encouraging more inter-ministerial work needed to have a larger impact on employment and on the economy as a whole.
Studies in Kenya have shown that women and youth groups have been empowered by this type of projects.

7. Environment: How have solutions contributed to conservation, management of natural resources (e.g., sustainable forest management), pollution mitigation, minimization or combating of poaching of wildlife, etc.? Land restoration or conservation through various soil and water conservation techniques are getting a larger share in most PEPs. It is the biggest component in large scale programs such as NREGA in India, EPWP in South Africa and PNSP in Ethiopia. Management of natural resources and other activities such as waste collection lend themselves well to PEPs as they are highly employment-intensive.

8. Health: How have solutions contributed to improve health, access to health services and to prevent and control communicable and non communicable diseases?

Development and maintenance of infrastructure which is being promoted through public employment programs helps provide access to basic services, including education and health services, especially in rural areas.

Awareness

The Policy Paper was published and disseminated to participants of the IPEP workshop and at the World Bank’s Public Works Work forum in Arusha, Tanzania in May 2010. In addition, further copies were distributed during the ILO’s International Labour Conference in June 2010 and flyers of the workshop to be held in November 2010 were posted at around that time. UNDP’s International Poverty Centre has made links and highlighted both our Policy Paper and workshop in their Policy pieces and on their web site.
Global Development from the Ground Up: Local Solutions to Local Problems

Location: Senegal
Focus: Education, Health, R&D, Economic and Social Conditions
Organization: Prometra International
Contact: Prometra@Prometra.org

General Information

Poor health outcomes and their negative consequences continue to plague Africa. For too long we have underutilized the indigenous resources available to us and continue to rely upon imported answers as we seek to improve the health and well being of our continent. Prometra International recognizes the untapped, underutilized, unrecognized system of traditional knowledge and indigenous science that has served nations of the South since the beginning of time. The World Health Organization reports that 80-85% of the citizens of sub-Saharan Africa utilize practitioners of traditional medicine for their health care and health education needs. Prometra International was founded and remains dedicated to working with this health manpower resource to improve the health of Africa. In this Global South South Development Expo 2010 Solution Initiative we set out to build and sustain an organization with continent wide impact to utilize the local “resources”, knowledge, science and gifts of Africa to solve the health and development problems of Africa. Our focus is on health understanding the multiple development aspects that are required to obtain optimal health.

Challenges

- Fighting, challenging and refuting the stigmas that exist about Africa, African organizations and African traditional medicine and indigenous science in particular
- Encountering and overcoming the inherent racism and classism found throughout the global infrastructure of finance, politics and media
- Sustainability of a large, multi-national organization with a humanitarian purpose
- Recognizing the need for 1) a not for profit, 2) for profit and 3) philanthropic arms of our work to comprehensively address health and development issues of Africa

We “claim” Africa – its good and its bad. We recognize that it is our responsibility to address head on the many challenges that face our continent and that impede our development. We believe, and know, that many of the solutions to these African challenges are to be found in Africa – many within the ancient knowledge and science systems of the continent. Prometra International set out in 1979 to utilize a core component of the African indigenous system – traditional and base leaders – to become a recognized part of the solutions needed to move our continent and its people forward. This journey has been long and difficult and we have learned much along the way. It is this journey, those who we have met along the way and the mountains that we have climbed that serve as the base of our South South Triangular Solution presentation. We entitle this ongoing initiative, Sustainable Global Development from the Ground Up: Local Solutions to Local Problems.

Prometra International does not have the luxury of being a “one cause” program. One cannot “fix” HIV/AIDS, maternal mortality or food security without addressing the underlying causes which result in these negative outcomes and unhealthy communities. Our initiative is big and bold – we cannot continue to accept the old paradigms, standards or unqualified “truths”.

What we have learned

- Outstanding leadership is required at all levels
- Internal capacity must be built, reinforced and continually expanded
- Quality is mandatory – mediocrity is unacceptable
- Sustainability is very difficult but critical
- An organization must address the “bigger” picture – communities are multi-factorial, so must be solutions
- Partnerships are necessary – Bridges must go both ways
- Trust is essential
- The strength of a house is located in its foundation – our network of local base leaders is our strength
- There will be difficult times – remember and listen to your strength
- It takes time

Description of the Initiative
Prometra International’s goal in the development of its Global Development from the Ground Up: Local Solutions to Local Problems Initiative was to build a network of organizations that is capable to execute educational, research, advocacy, business and service programs that synergistically address the multiple issues of global health and development. In this initiative we have utilized the local resources, knowledge, science and gifts of Africa to solve the health and development problems of Africa.

What the ‘From the Ground Up’ Initiative includes
- Educational programs – training of traditional healers through a scientifically based, culturally appropriate, participatory curriculum entitled FAPEG. FAPEG curricula cover the topics of HIV/AIDS, nutrition, natural family planning, oral rehydration of infants, maternal & child health and public health sanitation.
  
  FAPEG Success Measurement- 9,000 trained traditional healers (1999-2009)
- Scientific research in the areas of HIV/AIDS, Diabetes Mellitus and Dermatosis – Conducting clinical observational studies with African patient populations, Prometra International has proved the safety and efficacy of multiple herbal plant products. Working in partnership with major academic universities a continued team of researchers and scientists are trained in the area of traditional medicine and indigenous science.
  
  Scientific Research Success Measurement – Protection of African intellectual property and the issuance of eighteen (18) IP patents (WIPO & OAPI) that are sources of future sustainability for the organization and its network
- Policy & Advocacy – multiple advocacy programs that address the involvement of traditional medicine in national health care systems, legalization of traditional medicine and immunization policies
  
  Advocacy Success Measurements – UNDP and Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation funding for advocacy projects; development of model legislation for national traditional medicine programs; certification and regulation; partner with WHO/AFRO to establish and maintain the annual African Traditional Medicine Day
- Service Provision - Partner with networks of qualified traditional healers and practitioners of traditional medicine who provide health services and health education to hundreds of thousands of African citizens.
  
  Service Success Measurements – Multiple MOU/MOA with various officially recognized traditional medicine organizations throughout Africa and the globe. Our research and service center, Center for Experimental Traditional Medicine in Fatick, Senegal serves over 3,000 patients annually.
- Sustainability – Prometra International recognized early that we could not survive and meet our mission by remaining as a “continual receptant” of donor funds and grants. We must become self sufficient and develop businesses that would generate income and simultaneously serve our target populations. To that end we established for profit arm entitled METAF GIE – Medicines and Traditions of Africa. Our major efforts in this sustainability sphere involve:
  
  SS GATE – South South Global Assets and Technology Exchange – Prometra International was selected as one of 20 workstations to develop business relationships between South South and triangular partners emphasizing small to medium enterprises in Africa.
  
  NutriStar – Working in partnership with the Clinton Global Initiative, P&G and other NGO partners, Prometra is working to build a manufacturing plant in Senegal that will produce a micronutrient, vitamin fortified powder drink to fight the epidemic of micronutrient throughout Africa. This project will also create jobs, spin off small business and provide a process for women’s groups to develop micro-enterprise businesses.
Continuous drug discovery – Working with our research partners we have developed a continuous drug discovery process that is based upon our research producing herbal products that are patentable and able to be produced in and distributed throughout Africa.

Income generation – Each of our national chapters is supported to develop small income generation projects - solar ovens, agriculture and animal husbandry projects, taxis, cultural tourism are but a few...

Main Partners

Partnerships are a cornerstone of this initiative and its success. The problems facing Africa are too large to address individually – many organizations, with their various gifts and expertise, are required to be a part of the solution. Prometra International has built a large network of partners and supporters who in various ways have contributed to the success of our Global Development from the Ground Up initiative.

- Prometra International Network - The core of our South South cooperation lies in the Prometra International network itself. We understand this to be our “spider” work – connecting chapters, while building and continually reinforcing their capacity, transparency and effectiveness. The continent of Africa is a huge place – most people do not realize that the continent of Europe, USA and China will fit inside the boundaries of Africa with remaining space! We have grown from a single chapter (Senegal) to 26 national chapters – 18 in Africa of which 11 are designated as least developed countries.

Each of these national chapters has its individual required unique network – government ministries, academic institutions, NGOs and specifically organizations of community base leaders (traditional healers, faith leaders, women's groups). These chapters meet frequently sharing best practices, learnings, mistakes and jointly execute projects.

- Foundation Partners – provision of funding and capacity development, research and training support

  Ford Foundation – provision of core support, organizational capacity development, training, inclusion in network of grantees --"Ford Foundation saw the potential and importance of our work and invested in building the organization". Investment in training, workshop and conference support has assisted Prometra International in training over 9,000 traditional healers throughout Africa in scientifically based health curricula. Additional support for scientific research which resulted in PCT patents on herbal products that serve as major component of our sustainability efforts. (MDGs #4 Reduce Child Mortality, #5 Improve maternal health and #6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases)

  Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation – financial support for our advocacy work in the area of immunization (MDG #4 Reduce Child Mortality)

  Clinton Foundation – Clinton Global Initiative – endorsed one of our major sustainability projects, Fighting Hidden Hunger: Saving the Lives of Africa’s Children and Families - a project to fight micronutrient malnutrition throughout Africa through business development (MDG # 1 Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger)

  Andrew Young Foundation – financial support and global networking/introduction efforts. Supports our continuous drug discovery process that brings scientifically tested, safe and efficacious traditional medicine products to market

  Trust Africa – financial support for work in HIV/AIDS education and training (MDG # 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases)

- United Nations Partners

  UNDP Special Unit for South South Cooperation (SU-SSC) - financial support for advocacy work in the legalization of traditional medicine and incorporation of traditional medicine into national health care systems based on WHO recommendations (MDG # 8 Develop a Global Partnership for Development)

  SS-GATE – South South Global Assets and Technology Exchange – Selection of Prometra International as SS-GATE Work Station for Republic of Senegal (MDG # 3 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger)

  UNESCO – Prometra International is a designated Advisory NGO to UNESCO and serves as a expert member in the area of intellectual property, culture and folklore preservation. UNSECO has provided co- sponsorship support for the cultural component of this From the Ground Up Initiative through its involvement in our annual Way of Remembering Study Tours for members of the African diaspora to return to our African cultural sites in the Republic of Benin.

  WHO/AFRO – Office of Traditional Medicine – financial support to develop Tools for Continuing Education of Traditional Health Practitioners in Primary Health; training workshops, conferences; advocacy for annual
African Traditional Medicine Day (MDGs #4 Reduce Child Mortality, #5 Improve maternal health and #6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases)

ANDI – African Network of Drugs and Diagnostics Innovation – Prometra International is a candidate for the ANDI Centers of Excellence in Health Innovation in Africa designation. This biotechnology partnership will facilitate the sustainability of Prometra International through identifying, testing and producing safe and effective herbal products that will improve the health of African citizens (MDGs # 4 Reduce Child Mortality, #5 Improve maternal health and #6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases)

- **Research Partners** – shared scientific research projects, exchanges of students, faculty and practitioners, training opportunities (workshops, conferences)
  - University of Cheikh Anta Diop, Senegal
  - Morehouse School of Medicine, USA
  - Emory University, USA
  - Bastyr University, USA
  - Institute of Medical Anthropology, Austria
  - University of Venda, South Africa

- **Sustainability Partners** – working with the for profit arm of Prometra International, METRAF – Medicines and Traditions of Africa.
  - Procter & Gamble – P&G has provided the license to the NutriStar (micronutrient) product to Prometra International /METRAF GIE in addition to the artwork, earlier research and claims data and manufacturing, marketing and quality assurance technical assistance.

- **Individuals** – “Circle of Friends” – thousands of people throughout the world have dedicated their time, energy and gifts to the work of Prometra International. Individual financial donors have supported our work throughout the decades.

**Sustainability**

The only way for Africa to continue to positively develop and meet the MDGs is to break out of the usual donor-receipient mode and build credible, transparent, sustainable organizations that tackle the many problems of our continent head on. Prometra International was established in 1979 and is one of the longest continually surviving NGOs on the continent. This feat in and of itself speaks to the sustainability of our organization. It has not been an easy accomplishment, and we must work every day to assure that our organization remains viable. We know that children do not grow up in three year grant cycles – women and communities are not empowered because our NGO receives a grant – health includes tackling the issues of health care, access, poverty, infrastructure; not merely the administration of vaccines or bednets. What has been our sustainability success? A foundation of dedicate leaders and volunteers who sacrifice for the organization; building and utilizing fund development expertise to obtain funds from the private and governmental sectors; expanding our work into the for profit sector while utilizing a shared benefit profit sharing mechanism to maintain credibility and financial transparency through distribution of profits; never giving up on our dreams and the populations that we have pledged to serve.

**Innovation**

Our Global Development from the Ground Up: Local Solutions to Local Problems derives its philosophy and work execution from the belief that solutions exist within our traditional and indigenous knowledge systems. That through developing our expertise, skills and validating our knowledge we can articulate these solutions and execute impactful programs. We believe that we need partnerships with individuals and organizations who understand our quest, respect our science and are willing to help us fill the gaps and provide support in workable circumstances. We believe that traditional knowledge system and their practitioners are currently under-utilized, under -researched, under- funded and markedly misunderstood. The work of Prometra International and the From the Ground Up Initiative is to utilize these local solutions to solve our local problems of health and development. We bring traditional healers together with modern health practitioners, to sit at the same table, equal and respectful, to commonly discuss the issues that affect us all. We slowly and patiently walk all through the difference is the two health care systems, ending with the sameness of the outcome – healthy and vibrant communities. The global conversation must include indigenous people -- their voices, their knowledge,
their input and their decisions. Without it, the global conversation is incomplete.

Replicability

Prometra International began as all organizations with a vision and a small group of committed individuals. From that humble beginning of one chapter in Senegal, it now spans 26 nations. We did it—others can also. The journey is long and difficult, and we have not yet arrived at our ultimate goal. The learning and the success is found along path. Our success is dependent upon organizational development skills that were learned and continually executed. Partners helped tremendously in this capacity development process—and continue to play an important role. We have experienced decades of broken promises, failed initiatives and poor health statistics that nominally change—we know what doesn't work. Building a strong, fiscally solvent, transparent, impactful organization is difficult, but doable. For the survival of our continent, more such organizations such as Prometra International must be developed and maintained. The future of Africa resides in the hands and visions of Africans and those partners who agree to work for the betterment of the continent and the people who call it home.

Contribution

1. Job creation: The majority of the people touched by this initiative work in the informal economy, yet through the outcomes of this initiative, women have become small entrepreneurs, traditional healers are reimbursed through working in our traditional medicine clinics and animal and farming cooperatives have sprung up in Prometra supported locations.

2. Income-generation: Prometra International recognized the vital importance of generating income to sustain its ongoing mission. We have worked through this initiative to assure that jobs are created through training of individuals; offering of business opportunities to women’s and disabled groups. Many of our work efforts are located in the rural parts of the continent as we work with traditional healers who are also farmers and herdsmen. Prometra International is an indigenous people’s organization.

3. Infrastructure development: In our NurtiStar, Fighting Hidden Hunger project we will be erecting a 2-6 line manufacturing factory in Dakar within the next 12 months. Our international headquarters has erected a 4 story building and national chapters have various buildings, land and equipment that help sustain this initiative.

4. Social inclusion: The very core of Prometra International’s work is with the grass roots communities. We work, worship, play, learn and live at the village level. Our organizational strength and credibility comes from the populations that we have pledged to serve—the citizens of Africa. The sustainability component of this From the Ground Up Initiative works with SS GATE to develop, train and fund SMEs and NGOs throughout Africa.

5. Outreach: Prometra International has found through this initiative that the influence of traditional leaders and elders is tremendous and has a very important impact upon individual, family and community behavior. Our HIV/AIDS FAPEG training has a pre and post test component which documents the increased knowledge of participants; focus groups have demonstrated better understanding of immunization issues and local governance structures. A key component of this From the Ground Up Initiative has been the communication system developed and utilized by Prometra International to share these learnings and best practices—website, newsletters, list serves, magazine, talk circles, radio and television venues.

6. Networks: The success of Prometra International is it’s network of national chapters that work and learn together. This huge footprint allows the exchange of information, knowledge, skills in a uniform fashion and system. Each chapter has its own network and partnerships with local community groups, NGOs, faith leaders and community leaders/elders which provide a unique working platform for project execution. We at Prometra International carefully listen to and respect the opinion of these networks. Additional networks in which we function—fundor networks, scientific research networks, learning circles, policy maker forums, etc—are a true part of the success of this From the Ground Up Initiative. We have used these networks for the dissemination of important information, for advocacy for specific policies and for cross training and joint learning.

7. Environment: No one is more aware of the negative impacts of lack of conservation of our “mother earth” than traditional healers, as they walk farther and farther to find specific therapeutic plants. Within this initiative, our national chapters have developed herbal gardens, build solar ovens to save forests, plant trees that can feed or heal people, and work to conserve the ecosystem in multiple ways.

8. Health: Prometra International has significantly impacted the health of Africa through its service, education and advocacy programs. Providing direct traditional medicine services to
thousands of individuals who are the patients of our traditional medicine partners. Our work in HIV/AIDS in the training of thousands of traditional healers is significant. The traditional healers are indeed the “right messengers” interacting and providing services to 80-85% of our population. It is the work of Prometra International to assure that our “right messengers” have the “right message” to share, as we fight against harmful practices and empower patients to take control of their lives and health. Ongoing research is demonstrating promising therapies for many of the chronic diseases (diabetes, hepatitis, dermatitis) affecting the continent.

Awareness

We have learned that communication and public relations must be a sustained component of the initiative. With African traditional medicine as our main topic, it was evident from the beginning that we had to eliminate major misconceptions about our work and area of expertise. To that end, we formed REJOMETRA – a net of media (radio, newspaper, magazines, internet and television) that provided factual, educational information on a continual basis to both community members and policy makers. We have received good exposure in the international arena (international AIDS conferences, UNAIDS virtual magazine, Bellagio publication, etc) while also each chapter works to remain visible on the national level. Our AIDS work has been featured in an international documentary, Monica Kaufman Close-ups viewed by over 2 million people in the US. Prometra International maintains a website, www.promtera.org which provides an avenue of information dissemination. Our organizational leadership (board of directors, officers, council of presidents and scientific advisory committee) frequently make formal presentations to national and international conferences. Prometra International’s continuous drug discovery work was selected for the 2010 World Oriental Medicine – BIO EXPO in Jecheon, Korea this year. See Awareness Annex.
Raising Issues in North Kordufan State

Location: Khartoum, Sudan
Focus: Health, Social and Economic Conditions, R&D
Organization: Zarga Organization for Rural Development
Contact: zordorg@yahoo.com

General Information
The project addresses the urgent need of prevention and awareness raising issues in regard to HIV/AIDS in North Kordufan State, enhancing the capacity of civil societies, community and duty bearers in prevention of the epidemic and advocacy in order to reduce and the diminish the spread and prevalence of the disease.

Main Partners
Ministry of health will contribute as a main partner, and they will afford materials and also technicians.

Achievements
- Reaching out for the state population in general and the marginalized communities in particular
- Training of 200 trainers
- Training of 500 teachers from different locations
- Conduct 20 different workshops at 20 different locations
- Advocacy with the duty bearers and local leaders
- End of baseline survey by the end of the project in the state
- Primary care for the infected population

Contribution
More than 30 people will be involving in the implementation of the project so it leads to employment and fighting of poverty.
The involvement of the people in the work will lead to generating income and also by creating small businesses.
Also the project addresses the infrastructure and creating new idea of energy.
By giving workshops on the importance of education among both genders it will raise the awareness among people.
The social impact of the project is clear by making small businesses and training in small projects.
The accustom and habit will change through long process so the sustaining of our project will help in changing people habit in sex and how can they fight HIV/AIDS.
Our network depends upon our system since our organization is leading different network who active in health care.
Our project is concentrates in workshops and training in protecting the environment and society from disease.

Awareness
We depend on publications and media, such as radio and T.V. and using local language and simple language for people to understand.
Sustainable Land Management

Location: Papua New Guinea
Focus: Agriculture, Education, Environment, Climate Change, Food Security, R&D
Organization: People’s Action For Rural Development Inc.
Contact: Pardevpr@online.net.pg

General Information
Our civil society organization called the “People’s Action for Rural Development Inc. (PARD),” is working directly with the indigenous people of the highlands of Papua New Guinea. Land degradation and deforestation problems are acute and have made the indigenous upland households become vulnerable to food insecurity and poverty. The majority (95%) of the targeted population are either subsistence farmers and/or semi-subsistence farmers, supporting their livelihoods through agriculture. The farmers lack of knowledge on land quality conservation farming systems and sustainable forest management techniques because of lack of access to agricultural education, training, and extension services. The farmers continue to clear existing virgin forest the mountain for new gardens without any plans for reforestation. The traditional system of soil conservation of shifting cultivation and fallowing of old gardens cannot be practiced anymore due to a trend of rapid uncontrolled population growth and agricultural land pressure. While encountering these problems, global warming and climate change are unavoidable. PARD has initiated a program called the Sustainable Community Land Use Program (SCLUP). The overall goal of the SCLUP is to educate and train farmers on new improved upland quality conservation farming systems and sustainable forest management. The SCLUP is promoting an alley cropping system, or agroforestry system called “Biological Terrace Garden (BGT)”. The BGT technology is an improved soil quality conservation farming system that integrates traditional farming practices and new improved scientific sustainable land management and sustainable forest management. The BGT is planned and established on a sloping land. Vegetative or biological barriers (fences) are planted on hedgerows. Double of selected leguminous and fruit shrubs and trees specie are planted. The selected species of trees must have the ability to coppice for continuous harvesting of poles for housing and fuelwood. Fodder from the hedgerows is used for green manuring and also as livestock. The hedgerows become a natural fence that prevent soil erosion and also improve soil fertility. PARD assists farmers to technically improve their cropping techniques on the terraces between the hedgerows.

While concurrently attempting to prevent land degradation to achieve food security for the upland farmers, deforestation and carbon sequestration is also achieved through the agroforestry system used.

Main Partners
The main partners to the SCLUP are: (1) the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research(ACIAR) (funding and technical support), AUSAID and the Government of Papua New Guinea through the Agricultural Research & Development Facility(ARDSF)(funding and project management support), the PNG Forest Research Institute (tree nursery technical advice), the International Tree Farming(tree nursery and reforestation management technical input), and the University of Adelaide (fuelwood research).The partnership had resulted in more BGT and fuelwood research trials with upland farmers involved in the program.

Achievements
PARD and its partners have raised up to 36,000 tree seedlings of selected native and exotic tree species. 10 BTGs trials were established and 14 woodlots planted with varying plot sizes depending land made available by the participants. A total of 200 households, average of seven members per households equal 1,400 people directly
and indirectly benefiting from the SCLUP. Gender equality is emphasized in all PARD programs activities, thus 50% of the total number of beneficiaries is women and girls. The BTG trial plots will be replicated to other communities who dwell on agriculturally stressed sloping land in the six highlands provinces. The program aims at strengthening the capacities of the upland farmers who are mostly illiterate and with low formal education to learn from research trial plots, education and training and community institutional development for facilitating community based sustainable land and forest management.

**Sustainability**

All upland farmers involved in the BTG technology adoption process have affiliated to the provincial land association established by the network of community land care farmers. This institution ensures continued information, education, training and extension support to the members. Cross-farm visits and other social activities are used to strengthen social integration, and thus accomplish a community of practice of the BTG, reforestation, and community natural forest management.

**Innovation**

The SCLUP’s land quality conservation farming system (BTG: agroforestry system), supervised reforestation and natural forest management techniques can be viewed as innovations to the target population in terms of their scientific aspects in relation to their limited traditional knowledge on the ecosystems, use of the available natural resources and their intellectual abilities to replenish the supply for the rapidly growing population. Sustainable use of land, forest, and water resources is not clearly understood. PARD uses farmers’ participative action research with its external partners so farmers learning by participating themselves. It has been recently that the Papua New Guinea government had not done enough to achieve the MDGs. PARD, like other civil society organizations, work directly with the community people, thus if the government strengthens the institutional capacities of these organizations, resource their programs with the resources needed, some tangible impacts can be achieved that contribute to the overall achievements for the MDGs.

**Replicability**

Replicability and scaling up can achieved with very aggressive awareness, education, training, mobilization and organization of individual farmers, households, and communities. PARD’s experience with introducing new innovations shows that farmers become interested and would like to get involved in the processes required to adopt the new technology. It must also be understood that farmers commit their resources fully livelihood activities that guarantee their survivability. It is better to establish a link in the community where the innovation can be promoted. The link can be one or two farmers who may become interested. Establish demonstration plots through the links and gradually draw attention of other farmers. After some time a community of practice is established.

**Contribution**

Environment, outreach, networks, and social inclusion are areas that the SCLUP has substantially addressed some of the barriers to rural and agricultural development in the country. Stagnant rural development is the trend and has limited the majority of the rural population enjoying better living standard. PARD uses the available national and international networks to introduce the BTG and sustainable forest management to the upland.

**Awareness**

PARD publishes simplified versions of information, training manuals, and papers related to the innovation and disseminates to the target group and other external stakeholders. Baseline studies on the problems have been conducted to establish baseline data for further research and development.

This innovation has the potential to accumulate knowledge for dissemination and application in other regions with similar upland environment and agricultural practices that needs environmental sustainability and reducing vulnerability to food insecurity.
General Information
Africa has the highest number of people living with HIV/AIDS. Prevention has been very much promoted on the continent with special emphasis on the use of condoms. The use of condoms usually depends on the man's will. CAPRISA has carried out a study on a microbicide than could be used mainly by female to prevent infection from a male partner. Attempts to develop such a microbicide have proved disappointing in the past. CAPRISA also needed financial resources to fund its research.

Achievements
It is estimated that in the next 10 years about 500,000 women in South Africa only, would be able to avoid contacting HIV thanks to the use of the Gel developed by CAPRISA. Extrapolation of the use of the gel on the entire African continent would help save millions of lives. The same can be said for other countries in the South and North. The ripple effects are many: healthy workforce, high productivity, low mortality rate, savings on health expenses (ARVs), less orphans and greater human capital.

Sustainability
This groundbreaking work will allow the international scientific community to improve the product that CAPRISA developed as the success rate stands at 39% (compare to 1% before). In addition a gel is easy to use and can be used by any woman.

Innovation
Two ways to look at the innovation: From the scientific viewpoint, the work opens doors to other uses of Tenofoir, which is used to fight HIV infection through tablet. From the individual and social viewpoint, the use of gel comes to empower women; they can now protect themselves from HIV infection without relying on the man's goodwill to use condoms. She just has to rub the gel in her vagina even more than 6 hours before having sex to get the necessary protection.

Replicability
The product of this work can and will be available to all once all the safety tests are completed. Already, tests are carried out in other African countries, and the gel will be available in pharmacies in South Africa in 2011.

Contribution
CAPRISA work will create jobs in the pharmaceutical industry where production would take place. More importantly it will equip the humanity with another tool to fight HIV/AIDS.

Awareness
The results of CAPRISA work were presented at the XVIII World Congress on HIV/AIDS that took place in Vienna in late 2010. In addition, there was a large coverage by the media and a number of articles are available on the net.

The Gel also protects women from being infected by the Herpes Simplex virus.
A Model of Entrepreneurship, Building Business On Values Integrity and Dignity (B-BOVID)

**Location:** Ghana  
**Focus:** Agriculture, Socio-Economic, Environment, R&D  
**Organization:** B-BOVID  
**Contact:** Issaoued@yahoo.com

**General Information**

A Model of Entrepreneurship B-BOVID whose is acronym of Building Business On Values Integrity and Dignity has been working since its establishment in 2004, to demonstrate a model of entrepreneurship that allies value to socio-economic, environmental and sustainable development and true poverty reduction initiative for which it has been recognized both at home and abroad.

The mission of B-Bovid is to produce and supply high quality biodiversity products such as palm oil, palm kernel oil, other vegetable oils and vegetables to the domestic and export markets. To provide the raw material base, the company demonstrates best practices in organic farming biodiversity & conservation on its own plantations, establish an out-grower scheme with the very poor rural farmers and provide members of the scheme and others with high quality planting material, and train them in modern farming techniques, intercropping, aquaculture, animal husbandry, full uses of oil palm produce and many other opportunities in farming. To set the best example of a very successful medium size company founded on a smooth blend of best practices in farming, agro-processing and entrepreneurship in Ghana and probably the whole World. “We believe that only a business based on values has real value”. B-BOVID is bringing the message of sustainable development and biodiversity to all the rural farming districts in the region. The change is century-long practices may not be easy but B-BOVID is giving the message the local flavor and talking to all the stakeholders of the region and even beyond the region through communities, districts and regional radios and newspapers. While we also strongly believe that growth in Agriculture is twice as effective in reducing poverty as growth in other sectors in Africa and has the potential to improve the rural economy the life of many people, and also in view of Climate Change crises, any effort to promote Agriculture in Africa should include a strategic plan that has economic benefit, social benefit and environmental benefit.

**Main Partners**

B-BOVID in diverse areas has collaborated with and is still working with a large range of stakeholders in its areas of interest. To mention a few:

- Ministry of food and Agriculture, Western Region of Ghana
- Ministry of Trade and Industry, Western Regiona
- The chiefs and local communities of Mpo hor/Wassa East District
- The chiefs and local communities of Ahanta West District
- The chiefs and local communities of Shama District

The future of our agricultural communities lies in the retention of young and able-bodied young men to move farming forward. B-BOVID is working with Partners like the metropolitan authorities and social welfare to provide viable means of income for the youth. Though an uphill task, it is not impossible. Currently our project and operations are being reviewed by the World Bank Agric team as a possible valuable interlocutor and source of inspiration on the ground as they put their new project together.

**Achievements**

B-BOVID, in its mission, objectives, acquired experiences and activities offers a well structured capital business
partner to support farming activities in the region. The farmer, the local community, the corporate community and the consumer stand to benefit from:
- A viable partner in agro-eco sustainable development
- A direct local community development partner
- National and international networking aimed at making relevant expertise available at all times i.e. top class professionals in service industry, agriculture, agricultural mechanization and information and communication technology (ICT)
- A training partner
- Impact measurement and learning
- Agriculture mechanization center
- ICT in Agriculture training centre
- A demonstration ground
- A platform for knowledge sharing
- A recognized partner for corporate social responsibility
- Availability of organic food products
- Potentials for future investments in more diverse areas Training youths in agriculture development
- Organizing campaigns for youth participation in farming
- Providing agriculture inputs for youths to undertake farming
- Information and Communication Technologies – ICT

ICT stands to provide African rural farming communities with needed opportunities to achieve all of the above objectives. It is therefore a key project within B-BOVID to make communities benefit from all possible benefits of ICT in their daily lives. Hands-on trainings on the use of ICT run continually within B-BOVID. B-BOVID wants to use ICT in Agriculture and modern farming technology as a platform to provide Information and learning that benefits pastoralist and smallholders. Reveal the potentials of ICT for delivery information to farmers in innovative ways. Bring technology to the doorsteps of those who need it most.

Sustainability
Farming is part of the heritage and culture for production of food. The economic hardship of farming by small farmers also discourages farmers from the best practices on farming occupation. Farming has not been taken as a serious occupation and with this it has resulted to mass migration of able bodied population to the urban centers. While urban migration takes place, most of the elderly population physically unable and a younger generation mentally unwilling to work on the farm.

Incidentally the western region happens to be where most of all of Ghana’s natural resources come from but experiences some of the worse incidence of poverty in the country. There hard to be a fundamental shift in the approach for spurring sustainable development and growth that is the reason for Transforming Rural Agricultural Communities through Organic Re-engineering

Monitoring and evaluation strategies have been developed in line with the listed objectives and results mentioned earlier.

We meet regularly to discuss and compare the activities on the target objectives that are line with mission and vision during any particular project. We do this as a kind monitoring and evaluation practices. We bring in experts from Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Social welfare to do field visit to the community based farmers that we are working with. We take comments and reports very seriously.

The Managing Director and the Project Manager all hold Masters in management and have also attended many leadership programs

Innovation
An innovative and key part of the program is the availability of the first ever ICT and agricultural mechanization centre offered by B-BOVID to give practical training and demonstration sessions on the use of ICT and modern agricultural equipment to the farmers. This is to allow the farmers make good use of their mobile phones and other technologies to learn and gather information that is very important to them. For example market prices, weather (climate change) issues, communicating effectively with peers ant etc. We are using ICT to help
integrate the poor farmers in the process of globalization by expanding their markets, knowledge, potentials and skills through e-commerce. We want also to use ICT to give voice to voiceless, eyes and ears to the political blind and deaf so that they know what is happening in and around them. We want to make sure the power of technology is put within reach of everyone, including the poorest among us, who we believe need it the most. Besides we that we can also in the process be able use to ICT strengthen democracy by providing platform for the poor rural farmers to understand issues around them.

Our target groups are mainly rural poor farmers, youth and women. This offers a unique platform to engage the locals in the transformation of their communities for their livelihood security and development needs, and also building a sustainable supply network and moving them away from survival farming to sustainable farming, thereby stopping urban migration of the youth and women. Making farming very attractive, fun and prosperous.

- Establishment of an agricultural mechanization centre, equipped with 6 tractors and farming implements, the first of its kind in the region, to bring modern agricultural equipment and techniques to the farmers doorstep;
- A pilot project within its farmers’ demonstration and training program to encourage organic aqua and vegetable farming, as a viable alternative farming venture;
- A 350 acre organic oil-palm plantation, with plans to expand to approximately 1000 acres within the next two years;
- Provision of improved variety of seeds to out-growers;
- Capacity enhancement through the establishment of a demonstration and training centre, to enable farmers avail themselves of practical training on the job, using ICT, also the first of its kind in the whole country. They will also benefit from theoretical and practical methods of farming to upgrade their skills; learn about basic project management and entrepreneurship.
- A processing and packaging unit to ensure that the perennial problem of food glut is brought to the barest minimum whilst the consumer, particularly the hotel and catering industry benefits from value added produce; in the process B-VOID would be serving as a nucleus farmer
- Equipment for gari-processing for the farmers to own it;
- Establishment of an organic palm kernel oil mill and a vegetable oil refinery, both of which should be operational by October this year. An implementation of a complete Valued Chained Initiative

Replicability

Our project and operations can easily be replicated and should be promoted so that other entrepreneurs can follow.

B-BOVID stands as an example in innovative sustainable development and worth emulation not only in Africa but in all countries where agriculture revolution, climate change mitigation, community capacity-building for enhanced livelihoods, organic biodiversity, human development and poverty alleviation is an order of the day. While we strongly believe that Agriculture is very important and has the potential to improve the rural economy and reduce poverty, and also in view of Climate Change crises, any effort to promote Agriculture in Africa should include a strategic plan that has economic benefit, social benefit and environmental benefit.

B-BOVID has been working, since its establishment, to demonstrate that model of entrepreneurship that allies values to socio-economic, environmental and sustainable development for which it has been recognized both at home and abroad.

Contribution

The Agriculture mechanization center which gives support to the farmers in diverse domains of their livelihood is a key area for modernized agriculture activities. Serving as a business partner to ensure a stable market for community farmers is proving to be a concrete step in poverty eradication and wealth creation among small scale farmers in the areas of operation.

Our integrated farming methods or activities on a medium to large scale in the country prove to be the very first of its kind in its fundamental principle of growing a viable agriculture business in an environmentally friendly manner. Our organic farming method needs more national and international exposure in order to be scaled up and hopefully, become an African model.
We not only introducing a profitable business but also at same time dealing the issues of Climate change, environment and social development and sustainable growth. 

We encouraging or introducing the very poor farmers into alternatives ways of increasing their income and improving their lives and thereby reducing poverty in a way that is very transparent, honest following the common sense logic of life approach. This an approach that gives hope to the youth, women and the very poor in the region, stops urban migration and offers them a perspective in life. Enough and good wholesome, healthier food and well again environment.

**Awareness**

**Advocacy -**

B-BOVID is bringing the message of sustainable and biodiversity to all the rural farming districts in the region. The change is century-long practices may not be easy but B-BOVID is giving the message the local flavor and talking to all the stakeholders of the region and even beyond the region.

**Education -**

Practical step-by-step education, hands-on trainings and demonstrations are needed to let the communities understand the shift from the traditional farming systems to modernized and better farming methods. B-BOVID is using the formal education methodology adapted to an informal and traditional communication method.

**Climate Change mitigation and adaptation -**

The world is already experiencing the effects of climate change. The global warming is creating severe environmental consequences such as drought, floods, and rise in the levels, coastal erosion, deforestation, land degradation, loss of biodiversity and many others. Aim is to facilitate the flow of Climate Change adaptation knowledge for sustainable livelihood to the communities who are vulnerable to climate variability and change. We seek to address these issues with the farmers using our modern ICT in Agriculture training center.

**Further Information**

Development assistance for agriculture has declined over the last two decades, leaving many poor countries more vulnerable to hunger and poverty. In sub-Saharan Africa especially, agriculture has been plagued by low productivity and under-investment, making it difficult for Africans to feed themselves and earn an income from farming. The spike in food prices in 2008 jeopardized even more people in poor countries as the price of imported foods such as rice, wheat, and corn peaked. This, coupled with the global financial crisis, resulted in a devastating economic impact on poor families, who often spend at least half of their income on food. It is estimated that between 2008 and 2009 the number of hungry people around the world raised by 100 million more hungry people around the world, bringing the total number to approximately 1.02 billion.

Investing in agriculture can be transformative, especially in sub-Saharan Africa, where the sector employs nearly two-thirds of the population and accounts for an average one-third of GDP. The World Bank estimates that growth in the agriculture sector is twice as effective at reducing poverty as growth in other sectors. This investment will help the world’s poorest people earn their way out of poverty. In addition to fueling economic growth, investment in agriculture will also enable the world’s poorest countries to better feed their people and withstand future shocks from changing global food prices, weather patterns, and financial crises.

Any effort to promote Agriculture in Africa should include a strategic plan that has economic benefit, social benefit and environmental benefit and B-BOVID has been working, since its establishment, to demonstrate just that model of entrepreneurship that allies values to socio-economic, environmental and sustainable development and therefore need support and encouragement.
Implementation of the Kangaroo Mother Care Method in All Health Facilities in Developing Countries

Location: Colombia
Focus: R&D, Health, Women, Infant Mortality
Organization: Fundacion Canguro (Kangaroo Foundation)
Contact: herchar5@colomsat.net.co

General Information

Among the population of developing countries, which carry 90% of the global burden of disease in the world, children and mothers are particularly vulnerable. Infant mortality rates in many developing countries can be 30 to 40 times and maternal mortality 20 times higher than in industrialized countries. Some 20 million children with low birth weight (LBWI) born each year, premature delivery or by alterations in prenatal growth or both, especially in less developed countries.

One third of the 4 million children in the world die each year, mainly because of the low birth weight and subsequent complications. Although overall neonatal mortality decreases, LBWI remains a leading cause of death. Most babies have initially severe complications requiring medical treatment. Later on, all infants surviving the initial adaptation to extra-uterine life do need special care while their organisms maturate progressively, as they approach the estimated date of delivery. This is a critical period and those who survived the initial adaptation to extrauterine life may become ill and die of secondary complications that could have been prevented with appropriate care, even with minimal and intensive neonatal care: hypothermia, hospital-acquired infections, of poor nutrition and generally overcrowded and unhygienic conditions.

Reducing low birth weight rates and their associated mortality and morbidity has been possible in affluent societies thanks to better standards of life, resulting in healthier pregnancies, and to advanced neonatal care technology. But this technology is expensive for purchase and maintenance, requires highly qualified staff, even when available not in quantities to ensure safe care.

Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) is an evidence-based technology created in Colombia in 1978 that has proved useful to mitigate the effects on low birth weight infant mortality and morbidity, nutrition and early development.

Major components of KMC

Kangaroo Position:
The skin to skin contact between mother and child, 24 hours a day, strict upright between the mother’s womb and under clothing. Mothers are used as incubators and as the main source of nutrition and stimulation. The baby’s temperature remains within the normal range due to body heat of the mother. A significant number of studies have been conducted to evaluate the behavior of physiological variables during the kangaroo position. They have shown that in the kangaroo position temperature, oxygenation, heart rate and other physiological parameters remained within normal values. During the SSC, the baby can be fed at any time. Anyone else can share the role of the mother as a provider of the kangaroo position. While sleeping, the provider must keep the kangaroo position in semi-seat. The kangaroo position is maintained until the child does not tolerate it more, which means that proper temperature control has been achieved. The kangaroo position should be initiated as soon as possible after birth if the baby is stable enough to tolerate it.

Kangaroo Feeding Policy:
Exclusive breastfeeding, whenever possible. At first, it follows a strict schedule for feeding. When the baby’s growth is showing signs that the supply is still adequate, the schedule is relaxed to accommodate the demands of the baby. The objective is to obtain a weight gain rate that approaches the intrauterine growth rate during the third trimester of pregnancy (15-20 g / kg / day to 40 weeks gestational age). If exclusive breastfeeding and after the mother has received support and intensive training during the adaptation kangaroo, the baby’s
growth is not satisfactory, breastfeeding is supplemented with preterm formula. An eyedropper or a spoon is used to manage add-ons, in order to minimize interference with breastfeeding. This is a safe and relatively inexpensive way of fortifying breast milk.

**Kangaroo discharge and follow-up policies:**

KMC can be offered to LBWI as soon as they overcome the problems associated with adapting to extra-uterine life, it is regulating the temperature in a neutral thermal environment (incubator) and are able to suck, swallow and breathe in a coordinated manner. The babies are discharged from hospital, regardless of weight or gestational age, having completed a successful adaptation in the KMC hospital. This adjustment process can last from one to several days. Once home, children are kept in the kangaroo position until they reject it for themselves (usually at 37 weeks gestational age). After discharge, the weight of babies is monitored during daily visits until they recover their birth weight and have a gain of 15 to 20 g / kg / day. Later, visits were conducted weekly until they reach term (40 weeks gestational age). This protocol and monitoring output is minimal neonatal ambulatory care (MNAC), in contrast to the traditional minimum of hospital care in neonatal units. The MNAC include prophylactic drugs, vitamins, iron, etc, according to the needs of each child. In cases where discharge to home is not feasible (because they live far from the hospital, low financial resources, etc) the mother and babies are discharged from hospital and taken to a shelter MMC, until the daily monitoring is no longer necessary.

The main objectives of KMC is to promote protective factors for health LBWI and control risk factors associated with premature infant survival, growth and development in its first year of life. The MMC offers additional advantages with respect to the empowerment of the mother and the family bonding LBWI also allows better utilization of available human and technological resources and reduces the overall costs to the hospital and family

**Main Partners**

Traditionally, cooperation in health is organized in the direction of North to South. They often meet resistance because of:

1) Inadequate performance of the project once the financial support ends, especially when long-term sustainability was not planned.
2) The difficulties in the maintenance of technological equipment.
3) Poor acceptance of new knowledge, because scientific evidence is too often produced in northern countries and not adapted to local circumstances.

In fact South-South cooperation is in a dynamic expansion and was subject to analysis of its past 30 years in a recent meeting of the United Nations. Middle-income countries are now developing expertise and centers of excellence in many advanced fields such as health and they are claiming more participation in the decisions of cooperation. The transfer of knowledge between countries of the South is generally more accepted and proper, because professionals in these countries have experience of the most depressed areas in their countries and have often experienced the same situation in previous years. This allows a more equitable transfer of knowledge, direct and adapted to local conditions, with greater chances of success.

North-South-South cooperation is now regarded by the developed countries as an opportunity and a better strategy to support developing countries to achieve the objective No 4 of the millennium development goals: reduce by two thirds the rate of child mortality by 2015.

“Fundacion Canguro” possesses some own resources, but it depends on irregular funds of other organizations for their operation; this is the main constraint to progress in research activities and diffusion of MMC in the pilot centers in other developing countries.

Several NGO’s, institutions and private companies gave their support through grants to the “Fundacion Canguro” during these 15 years of intensive work for KMC diffusion:

- World Laboratory, a Swiss non-governmental organization based in Lausanne, Switzerland, supported the first scientific assessment of the safety and efficacy of KMC. In a second stage supported the training of more than 20 teams from Africa and Asia, with regular grants of about USD 50,000 a year for 10 years: 1994 VENEZUELA; 1995 BRASIL; 1996 CHILE, MEXICO, ETIOPIA; 1997 ETIOPIA, SOUTH AFRICA; 1998 MOZAMBIQUE, SENEGAL, MAPUTO; 1999 TOGO, NIGERIA ,1999 MADAGASCAR, DAKAR, UKRANIA; 2000 NIGERIA, CAMEROUN; 2001 KIEV, UKRAINE, KAMPALA, UGANDA, NAIROBI, KENYA; 2002 DOUALA, CAMEROON, SOWETO, SOUTH AFRICA, ANTANANARIVO, MADAGASCAR.
- The Rockefeller Foundation supported the training in Bogota of a team from Ho Chi Minh - Vietnam with a grant of USD 5,000 in 1997.
- The European Union through the NGO EED (“Enfance et Development”) of France, supported the training of 11 teams for three years (1997-2000) with a grant of about USD 300,000: 1996 VIETNAM; 1997 CUBA; 1998 MEXICO, LA HABANA; GUADALAJARA, MERIDA; 1999 HONDURAS, INDIA, FILIPINAS, INDONESIA; 2000 BOLIVIA.
- With a grant of USD 20,000, BlancMesnil Foundation, a French NGO, supported the training of a team from Paraguay and another from Venezuela. 2000 MEXICO; 2001 Caracas, VENEZUELA
- The initiative Save New Born Lives of the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation gave us their support to spread the use of KMC in India, where 6 centers of excellence in MMC were created during the year 2002/2004: 2002 CHENNAI, 2003 JAIPUR, LUCKNOW, MUMBAI, 2004 NEW DEHLI, CHANDIGARH
- French cooperation supports the implementation of KMC in Mali (a pilot and four health facilities in second level) with a grant of USD 80,000 in 2008-2009
- USAID is supporting a training project in KMC for four Central American countries and Ecuador. This project is currently running for Nicaragua and El Salvador.
- The "Fundacion Canguro" initiated a training project KMC for each one of the largest hospitals in each county (32) in Colombia. The grants come from the local health authorities and eventually of private enterprise (Carrefour, Chocolate Luker, The Bank of the Republic, the Netherlands Embassy). They have covered 15 health centers and others are waiting for funds to be trained. The cost of training is USD 10,000 for each team. 2005-2010 HUILA, CAUCA, CHOCO, CORDOBA, ANTIOQUIA, BOYACA, CASANARE, AMAZONAS, TOLIMA, SANTANDER, CALDAS, BOGOTA D.E.
- The Ministry of Health of Colombia awarded a scholarship (USD 50,000) to the Kangaroo Foundation to draft technical guidelines on KMC in Colombia and design a tool for assessing the implementation of Kangaroo Mother Program and the criteria for a program quality KMC (2009-2010)
- For research in Colombia, we had a regular but modest financial support of scientific research agency of the government of Colombia, called Colciencias. The NGO World Laboratory and the Nestlé Foundation also offered its support for research on the efficacy and safety of KMC. In 2009 and for the first time as mentioned above, “Social Action” (The Presidential Agency for Social Action and International Cooperation, from Colombia), gave us a grant for a study in collaboration with India.

**Achievements**

The impact of the activities of the Kangaroo Foundation has been remarkable. For example, thanks to his perseverance, WHO decided to consider the KMC as a strategy to reduce neonatal mortality in infants of low birth weight in 2003 and published a set of guidelines KMC inspired and influenced by the work of the Foundation Kangaroo. Access and Save the Children NGOs, also released a handbook of KMC.

For collaborative research in MMC, the search for funds is much more difficult. It calls for more awareness of the need of good research in developing countries, designed to respond to local problems. The impact of the work of the Kangaroo Foundation since 1989 has excelled in its goal of research on the safety and efficacy of KMC in each of its components. The results have been published in major international journals (Pediatrics, Acta Paediatrica, BMJ ... Etc).

The KMC drafted technical guidelines for Colombia and the tool to evaluate the implementation of a mother kangaroo with the quality criteria will be published by the Ministry of Health (2010) and incorporated into the policies of national health care, mandatory in its implementation.

This KMC diffusion has been the Kangaroo Foundation response to the problem of making usable knowledge, in this case KMC, accessible where it is more needed (knowledge transfer). More than 15 Trained KMC centers from Colombia (big public hospitals) have been trained since 2003: HUILA, CAUCA, CHOCO, CORDOBA, ANTIOQUIA, BOYACA, CASANARE, AMAZONAS, TOLIMA, SANTANDER, CALDAS, BOGOTA D.E. 2000, Training of 5 Colombian teams from the Social Security hospitals around COLOMBIA (EU Scholarships) 2009, training of 8 teams from the big public hospitals in Bogota.

More than 50 teams from 25 countries have been trained in the KMC center in Colombia: In addition to those partners mentioned above, we can mention:

- 1994 FRANCIA (self funded)
- 1997 CANADA (Laval University, self funded).
- 1998 CANADA (Laval University, self funded).
1999 FRANCIA (Private Funds);
1999 ESCOCIA (self funded);
1999 FRANCE (self funded),
2000 FRANCE (self funded),
2001 Training for a team from San Luis, Brazil (BNDSB)
2004 KMC training for a team of a large public hospital in CARABOBO, VENEZUELA.
2004 KMC training for a team of a large public hospital in MISSIONES, ARGENTINA.
2006 KMC training of a psychologist from LISBOA, PORTUGAL;
2006 KMC training of a psychologist from BRUSSELS, BELGIUM
2008 KMC training for a team of a large public hospital in BAMAKO, MALI.
2008 KMC training for a team of a large public hospital in MURCIA, SPAIN
2009 training for a team of a large public hospital in SANTIAGO, CHILE.
2009 training for a team of a large public hospital in Santo Domingo, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.
2009 KMC training of a team from a large public hospital in LIMA, PERU.

Beneficiaries and Benefits
- KMC promotes a culture for the systematic use of scientifically sound interventions in the actual neonatal care in developing countries.
- Strengthening research and self evaluation capacity in developing countries is one of the most powerful, cost-effective and sustainable means of enhancing health and development.
- Professional teams who have been trained in a center of excellence and belonging to the network kangaroo
- Premature and low birth weight babies and all the world’s babies who are candidates for KMC (20 million a year) and their families, including all those already benefiting from KMC
- The previously trained hospitals as they will have access to the educational and clinical tools needed to increase their capability to replicate the KMC training with high quality standards
- These same hospitals will strengthen and increase their capacity to implement KMC in a holistic matter
- An international virtual KMC hospital network will be developed and strengthened which will have access to spaces for exchange of experiences and knowledge
- It will be possible to collect data and information that will allow evaluating the global impact on newborn mortality.

Sustainability
Knowledge transfer is performed during the training program for multidisciplinary teams. During training, professionals have the opportunity to meet, observe and practice the KMC. Upon returning to their country, they must implement the pilot center kangaroo mother care, teach others in your unit the new practices and ensuring the administrative operations with its own resources.
The role of teachers in the KMC will be large enough to spread the training method with other teams in other hospitals in your country.
It is necessary to remark that the 3 components of KMC: kangaroo position, early discharge with KMC follow up and breastfeeding have been adapted to local circumstances but early discharge and KMC ambulatory follow-up clinic are the most difficult aspects to implement, despite their significant impact on hospital associated costs and risks. Major difficulties faced by many newly established programs are insufficient access to the Kangaroo network and to scientific literature on KMC, insufficient local research and performance monitoring capability on one hand and cultural resistances on the other hand.

Innovation
Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) is an evidence-based technology that has been shown useful for ameliorating LBW effects on infant mortality and morbidity, nutrition and early development and the best available intervention to reach the number 4 of the Millennium Development Goals. This initiative was created in Colombia, and has been proved in many middle-income countries, as a useful
technology to mitigate the effects on low birth weight infant mortality and morbidity, nutrition and early development.

**Replicability**

To ensure the replicability, it is important to keep permanent contact with each one of the teams trained in the last 15 years, and to offer them the needed support for the implementation of their own KMC program, to solve their problems, and to become Centers of Excellence and training in their countries of origin. This support do not replace the initial practical and theoretical training realized in a KMC excellence centre certified as a training centre, but it complements and facilitates a broad dissemination at the regional, national, and global levels. Due to the method's complexity, and the short time for training it is not possible to treat all components that constitute the KMC method during the training.

Furthermore, permanent contact, documentation and adequate pedagogical tools are very important in order to guide the newly trained medical teams which returned to their countries to implement KMC programs adapted to their hospitals.

As an example two pilot centers in Vietnam were trained in Bogota in 1994 and 1996. They implemented their KMC program and with the support of a French NGO (APPEL) and from the Vietnamese health ministry, they begin a wide diffusion in Vietnam. 3 national workshops on KMC have been already organized and more than 15 second generation KMC centers were present. The “Fundación Canguro” collaborates with the workshop and with the implementation of a Vietnam database to evaluate the impact of KMC on the morbimortality of the LBWI in Vietnam. Scaling up KMC in a country is possible but need time, perseverance and funds.

Malawi and Mali are examples with the local help of the NGO Save the Children.

South Africa was trained in 1997 (Cap Town) and 2002 (Soweto, Johannesburg) and KMC was adopted as a public health intervention in Natal province and is a routine in the biggest sub Sahara Hospital in Africa (Chris Hani Baragwana Hospital)

Brazil was trained in 1994 and the health ministry decided a few years later to invest one million dollars through the BNDS for the training of all the maternities of Brazil to do KMC in the hospital. An official manual on KMC is available in Brazil.

**Contribution**

a. A kangaroo team (at least a doctor, a nurse and a psychologist) will be present, recognized and paid in the hospital.

b. The map of poverty in the world is superimposed on map of low birth weight.

KMC is a very well suited strategy to address neonatal and infant mortality and morbidity in low technical resources settings: KMC is an effective way to meet the baby’s needs for warmth, breastfeeding, protection from infection, stimulation, safety and love. It is a process of mothers and families empowerment facilitated by properly trained health care personnel. Mothers become the major source of care, temperature regulation, and nutrition. Mothers are restored to their role as the natural and main source of human caring contact, love and physical and emotional stimulation. It is a powerful, easy-to-use method to promote the health and wellbeing of small babies which relies on human resources that are at least theoretically always available: mothers, families and basic skilled health care providers. KMC is an efficacious and safe alternative to neonatal minimal care units rationalizing the use of limited human and technical resources in developing countries.

KMC also promotes a culture for the systematic use of scientifically sound interventions in the actual neonatal care in developing countries. Furthermore, health care providers may become familiar with standard methods for good quality data collection, as an integral part of providing KMC. Strengthening research and self evaluation capacity in developing countries is one of the most powerful, cost-effective and sustainable means of enhancing health and development.

Since 1994 the Kangaroo Foundation is trying to be a key contributor to improve lives of children all around the world, in developing countries especially in Asia and Africa through North-South-South cooperation projects as this one.

c. Reducing low birth weight rates and their associated mortality and morbidity has been possible in affluent societies thanks to better standards of life, resulting in healthier pregnancies, and to advanced neonatal care technology. But this technology is expensive for purchase and
maintenance, requires highly qualified staff, even when available not in quantities to ensure safe care. KMC offers additional advantages, regarding mother’s empowerment and family bonding to the LBWI. It allows a better use of the human and technological resources available decreasing the overall costs for the hospital and the family.

d. KMC means empowerment of the mother and family KMC also promotes a culture for the systematic use of scientifically sound interventions in the actual neonatal care in developing countries. Furthermore, health care providers may become familiar with standard methods for good quality data collection, as an integral part of providing KMC. Strengthening research and self evaluation capacity in developing countries is one of the most powerful, cost-effective and sustainable means of enhancing health and development.

e. not applicable

f. KMC is a very well suited strategy to address neonatal and infant mortality and morbidity in low technical resources settings: KMC is an effective way to meet the baby’s needs for warmth, breastfeeding, protection from infection, stimulation, safety and love. It is a process of mothers and families empowerment facilitated by properly trained health care personnel. Mothers become the major source of care, temperature regulation, and nutrition. Mothers are restored to their role as the natural and main source of human caring contact, love and physical and emotional stimulation. It is a powerful, easy-to-use method to promote the health and wellbeing of small babies which relies on human resources that are at least theoretically always available: mothers, families and basic skilled health care providers. KMC is an efficacious and safe alternative to neonatal minimal care units rationalizing the use of limited human and technical resources in developing countries.

g. The INK (International Network in KMC) was created in 1996. It is important to create means for access to state-of-the-art information on events and Pragmatic and scientific advancements of KMC, KMC Strengthening virtual community.

Each two year, an international workshop KMC is held in one continent and in 2012 it will be Held in Ahmedabad in India. The last one was Held in Quebec in June 2010 and 32 Countries Participate.

Kangaroo Foundation through its website helps to develop the International Virtual Red Kangaroo Hospital providing access to areas of theoretical and practical exchange, in order to strengthen KMC to achieve the overall reduction in neonatal morbidity and mortality.

h. not applicable.

i. One of the objectives promulgated by The United Nations Millennium Development Goals is the reduction, by two-thirds the mortality rate among children less than five years. Infant mortality is declining, but not fast enough to achieve this goal. We know that Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) method can be a powerful tool that contributes to this objective, but its widespread dissemination is slow and faces many challenges. One challenge is to overcome the discredit of the model, when practiced under the standards, by teams of health care without sufficient training. Another problem is the lack of rigorous monitoring of performance and quality standards of practice. There is also the misperception that the MMC is the alternative “to the poor.” Is time to change the wrong paradigm and consider the MMC as an adjunct to appropriate technology newborn care, improving quality of life of premature babies and their families. Furthermore, when the resources to provide newborn care are minimal or nonexistent, the MMC can be used as an emergency strategy that can greatly alleviate the plight of these fragile newborns, while the communities and countries develop and implement access to appropriate treatment technology.

Kangaroo Foundation is a nonprofit organization created in Bogota, Colombia in 1994 by a group of health professionals with a mission to improve care of the newborn, especially the most vulnerable: infants and low birth weight babies. The Foundation promotes the use, improvement and dissemination of KMC that originated in the “Mother and Child Institute” of Bogota.

Awareness

As a result of 15 years of practice and development of research, more than 50 scientific and methodological publications, books and videos have been edited to support the dissemination of MMK worldwide.
Food Safety Network Program (ReSA)

Location: Colombia
Focus: Poverty, Food Safety/Security, Health
Organization: Accion Social
Contact: rzuluaga@accionsocial.gov.co, www.accionsocial.gov.co

General Information
The Food Safety Network Program (FSNP) (ReSA for Spanish acronyms) of the Presidential Agency for Social Action (ACCION SOCIAL) and International Cooperation - Social Action, has operated since 2003. At the beginning, their projects were developed under two basic lines of intervention, FSNP Rural and FSNP Urban, however, and as a result of the various assessments that have been made to the program, two new CUNA lines were added - Native Culinary and Corn and Beans (NCCB). With the implementation of these lines, FSNP is committed to fulfilling its main objective, to improve access to food of families in vulnerable situations, especially those who are in poverty, by producing food for home consumption and thus contribute in the reduction of hunger and improving food safety consumption in the country. All of the above is possible if a change of attitude is generated by the participating families.

Between the presidential agency Social Action and the United Nations Organization for Food and Agriculture FAO, an agreement was established which gave rise to the strengthening Food and Nutritional Security Project (FNSP), (PROSEAN, acronyms in Spanish) whose main objective is to support the government in formulating food safety and nutritional plans on national, territorial and municipal levels and providing support to initiatives towards the improvement of food and nutritional situation of vulnerable populations.

That is why FNSP, since 2005 has articulately worked with national, territorial, regional and departmental institutions, entities from the private sector and agencies of the United Nations, in an integrated approach to Nutritional and Food Security (NFS), participating, supporting and monitoring vital issues such as construction, development and implementation of the Social Policy NFS (social Conpes 113-2008), territorial, departmental and municipal plans of nutritional and food security.

Also FNSP has developed outreach and advocacy strategies aimed to officers and staff of institutions responsible for the food safety issue, which allow them to address appropriate strategies to sensitize the general population. To do this, strategies of Communication and Training were developed, “Building a Civic Culture in NFS, in order to form groups of people who serve as knowledge multipliers in their organizations and communities from three components: training, production of material and meetings on physical and virtual mode, this strategy is known as a trainer of trainers, and the issues addressed here among others are supporting the implementation/ construction of NFS Plan for the department/ territory/municipality: detection, referral and prevention of children in state of acute malnutrition, NFS in the institutional educational project, urban and per urban agriculture, habits and healthy lifestyles, healthy eating, nutritional basic concepts, among other issues related to the essence of NFS, availability, access, consumption, biological exploitation, quality and harmlessness. FNSP currently has a 2.0 website, www.prosean-fao.org, Which is built into the social networking community for the exchange of knowledge, moreover, continued availability of the training process from Virtual courses and learning objects (VCLO), refers to the material developed by the project from the virtual library where you can read on screen, printed or sent the documents available, as we are aware that knowledge grows as it is used. On the other hand it has ongoing communication of events and actions to improve the nutritional status of the country and the region.
Main Partners

The Presidential Agency for Social Action and International Cooperation, "Social Action, pretends that the Food Safety Network Program (FSNP) (ReSA for Spanish acronyms)-achieve cooperation and co-financing partnerships with international, national, regional or local and municipal institutions, such as major offices, Regional Autonomous Corporations, environmental organizations, Governments, Unions, Business Foundations, NGOs, among others, in order to expand coverage and optimize resources.

The resources provided to participants are not refundable, which means that contributions do not have to be returned by families. Therefore the FSNP project operators will be recognized entities of expertise in the management and administration of resources, with technical, administrative and experience in implementing projects related to the activity to develop, so it is necessary to provide Co-financing resources as well as their own resources to cover the costs of legalization and improvement of the agreement.

In the case of FSNP, activities are coordinated with various entities, but it is important to mention that it is not seeking to establish financing mechanisms to each other, thus generating a technical cooperation to enrich and to improve the processes that are developed for this purpose in each institution.

Achievements

Since 2003 and until July 2010 FSNP program has implemented 418 projects, in which 865,461 families have participated.

Sustainability

The Food Security Network-FSN, is an strategic program of Social Action (Accion Social) for overcoming poverty in Colombia through the campaign against what it considers to be, among other causes (and consequences at the same time) of this scourge: hunger and food insecurity, a situation that is delimited amongst the international juncture as the latent problem of nations in the crucial step towards social and economic development.

Understanding that these problems stem from both a failure of production and inadequate consumption, either from the difficulty in accessing food, culture characteristics, unhealthy eating habits, poor nutritional education, among others, the program FSN becomes sustainable upon creating conditions that promote and provide the basic elements required to ensure a continuous food supply, timely and appropriate.

FSN projects will be sustainable in so far the use of local resources for subsistence production, the use of low environmental impact techniques is boosted, the recovery and application of the people’s knowledge is promoted in the areas of production and food preparation.

This sustainability is decisive to the extent that the participating families are empowered and that they take ownership of the intervention as a result of an adopted change in attitude. And it can be reinforced with active participation of local authorities knowledgeable of the problems of the area.

In addition, FSN is looking, through the change of attitude to provide participants with the constituent elements of the right to food, such as sufficient, adequate and sustainable food, were it will provide approaches to safety procedures, respect for cultures, economical and physical availability, and contribute to the creation of rooting, consolidation, food security sustainability, and the strengthening of the productive scoreboard.

FSNP in its process of training trainers and implementation of Web 2.0, is building the human and technological capital to leave installed within the Colombian population the capacity to make itself the creator of its actions in search of betterment for its collective and personal situations.

Innovation

Currently, (FSNP), through the (FSN) program, they lead the knowledge management system for Social Action (Acción Social) , which seeks to raise awareness about the best way of construction, transfer and preservation of knowledge; accumulated by their employees during the years of work within the instructions, because of this, it is important to understand that knowledge is housed in the people, groups and institutions and it is necessary to see them generating working memory and evolution of Social Action (Acción Social).

In this aspect, (FSNP), has led the process of Knowledge Management for Social Action (Acción Social), as discipline that promotes an integrated approach to the production, identification, capture, organization,
dissemination, access, evaluation, storage and retrieval of knowledge and tools of organizational management and learning supported by the intellectual capital and knowledge assets, creating a rational and organized flow of knowledge in different environments (including virtual) and from different physical spaces. For the capture, storage and visibility of information and the purpose for the construction of Knowledge Management System is conducted in a participatory and inclusive to all staff has developed the Knowledge Management System in the Web of (Acción Social) that can be accessible to all staff in the various regions of the country.

Repliability

Among governmental entities, (Acción Social), has been concerned with maintaining high standards in the various services provided to the population, which is why management has certifications for Quality and Environmental Management, this is a way to create the culture of quality and environmental protection among its staff which allows other entities to adopt the positive results of these initiatives and implement them within each.

Contribution

Income and Generation, Social Inclusion: In furtherance of its objectives, it has been translated into the support for the main economic activity of the family because it avoids that resources are spent for the purchase of food, allowing generating savings that will be used to satisfy other needs. Moreover, in implementing each of the projects is necessary to have sufficient human resources to care for participating families, implying that workspaces are generated by the time of project implementation.

On the other side the issue of Education and Networks: are the achievements of the training strategy and communication “Generation of Civic Culture in NFS”.

Regional Plans For NFS (819 people sensitized), 20 sensitive areas, 3 territories with plans, 3 stage of completion, 1 department implementing test actions, 1 Territory with an approach to climate changes, 1 Region Proposal (Hunger free-Eje Cafetero).

Nutritional Recovery (594 people sensitized), 51 CRN implemented, 8000 children attended, 11 departments, Strategy Together - 1382 participants, Extension FSN - 219 participants, Healthy Food - Proper food handling, early detection of malnutrition, Urban and Per urban Agriculture - 580 participants, Native Cooking - 86 participants, NFS in PEI - 51 educational agents, Habits Food - 38 leaders.

The knowledge management system for Social Action (Acción Social), which aims to raise awareness about the best educational technology building, transfer and preservation of knowledge is to begin accepting that knowledge is divided into many parts (individuals, groups and organizations) that are more or less complete and the importance of involving learners, since the beginning of their relationship, the social production process and to generate in these areas to build knowledge of use to all Social Action’s (Acción Social) staff members.

In this regard, FSNP, has led the process of knowledge management as a discipline that promotes an integrated approach to the production, identification, capture, organization, dissemination, access, evaluation, storage and retrieval of knowledge and organizational management tools supported learning and intellectual capital and knowledge assets, creating a rational and organized flow of knowledge in different environments (including virtual) and from different physical spaces.
HIV/AIDS Awareness Programme FATA Khyber Agency

Location: Peshawar, Pakistan
Focus: Health, Education, Religion, Culture
Organization: Youth Empowerment
Contact: jhoni_orak@yahoo.com

General Information
Federally Administered Tribal Areas of Pakistan (FATA) having low literacy rate, strong traditional belief, lack of knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS disease, attach a high level of stigma to the disease. FATA region particularly Khyber Agency having a strong Islamic and typical tribal Pakhtun cultural practices and has made the normative pattern operative based on its religious belief, cultural tradition and its practices. It is true that making an idea/thought introduced in the masses one needs to have an entry point and to change the attitude of the people. FATA being a conservative part of Pakistan low inclination towards change, having its cultural practices based on its Jirga system and religious value gives an importance to the influential/s institution of tribal setup in decision making. Religious leaders, Teachers, Maliks, Longi holders, Agency Councilors, and other people who influence the Jirga system in Khyber Agency, would play an important role in HIV/AIDS awareness.

Sustainability
Following will be qualitative and quantitative performance indicators for project activities in Khyber Agency:
- By the end of project 450 influential/leaders are sensitized about the HIV/AIDS issue.
- By the end of project 450 leaders/Influential trained on HIV/AIDS Control & Prevention campaigns.
- By the end of activity 80% community leaders aware about HIV/AIDS in Bara, Jamrud and Landi Kotal Tehsils of Khyber Agency.
- By the end of activity 8 meetings held in communities in each tehsil.
- Number of monitoring visits held in three tehsils.
- 5 media Print/Electronic covered the activity.

Innovation
To reduce in vulnerability and increase awareness to HIV/AIDS and Other communicable diseases among the target population residing in selected agencies of FATA through improved knowledge and practices.

Replicability
Sensitizing the population that precaution and awareness is the only way to get rid of this disease

Contribution
The project would be implemented through Youth Empowerment (YE) already having experience of working through participatory, gender balance and Human Rights Based Approaches with influential/s and access to the Agency Political Administration, Agency Health representatives & elected representatives. Advocacy would be done with Agency Political Administration and influential for creation of an enabling environment with a view to facilitate project implementation. Influential/leaders will be identified in collaboration with the Agency Health Officer and political authorities through standard rules of Rapid assessment. 150 each Male/ female Influential leaders from various tribes in three Tehsils of Khyber Agency will be motivated to spread the word.

The Target area comprising three Tehsils (Jamurd, Landi Kotal and Bara) of Khyber Agency will be divided into Three (3) Parts/Zones. Two focal person each (Male and Female) will be identified in each Part/Zone (6 Persons in all) for implementation, coordination and monitoring of interventions, who will also be responsible for submitting reports. One public relation officer will be appointed, responsible for the publication of mobilization material and media coverage of the activities.

HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases related information would be disseminated during the Friday’s prayers sermons as well and related supplementary material will be distributed in male/ female Madrassas.
Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD)

Location: Kenya
Focus: Economic and Social Conditions, Food Security, R&D
Organization: CARD Secretariat
Contact: hhiraoka@agra-alliance.org, www.riceforafrica.org

General Information

In the face of recent fluctuating food prices and resultant insecurity in the developing countries, particularly in Africa, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), in partnership with New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) launched an initiative called the Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD) on the occasion of the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) held in Yokohama, Japan in May 2008.

The overall goal of the Initiative is, through doubling the rice production in Sub-Sahara Africa in ten years from 2008 to 2018 in an environmentally sustainable manner, to contribute to the food security and economic growth at household, national and regional levels.

Under the above-mentioned goal, the purpose of the Initiative is to harmonize efforts of key stakeholders for the development of rice-sector in Sub-Sahara African countries, including those of south-south cooperation partners, based on the needs pronounced by the governments as their National Rice Development Strategies (NRDS). It is noted that this Initiative is fully in line with the sector-wide regional framework which is the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program (CAADP).

With regard to resources, this Initiative tries to coordinate existing human, material and financial resources, mainly consisting of government, development partners and CAADP, rather than creating a new modality of resource mobilization. The incremental resources for the implementation of this Initiative are the operation and activity costs of the CARD Secretariat which is funded by JICA, about US$ 700,000 per annum.

The implementation process started with assisting 23 SSA governments, out of which there are 12 First Group countries and 11 Second Group countries, to formulate their NRDS as a basis for dialogue among key development partners. Then the needs pronounced in each NRDS are being matched with the comparative advantages of different development partners, both public and private. This includes the consideration of the way in which the comparative advantages of south-south cooperation fit into the large picture and how the cooperation is facilitated in an effective manner.

Main Partners

The success of the Initiative principally owes to the combination of different assets of different partners in various aspects of the Initiative. This applies to the designing of the modality of south-south cooperation wherein, inter alia: IFAD funds the studies to design and promote the south-south cooperation, AfricaRice; FARA and IRRI undertake the regional needs resource matching based on their rich human / institutional networks; JICA catalyzes bilateral south-south cooperation through its technical assistance activities to Africa, and; FAO proposes institutional framework to efficiently facilitate exchanges of south-south human resources. Such a combination, revolving around the shared vision of the needs of the African countries, is a main engine for realizing efficient and systematic south-south cooperation.

Achievements

To date, the Initiative has set a practical target of generating 500 researchers, 1,000 technicians and 11,000 extension staff dealing with rice for the 12 First Group countries as the direct beneficiaries of the interventions which will be implemented by the CARD partners. These outputs are expected to provide sufficient technical
services to the rice producers to realize the targeted increase of the rice production in respective countries. Likewise, each NRDS has quantitative targets of area expansion of rice growing areas of different agro-ecosystems while some countries are more elaborated in numerical targets in various aspects of the rice value chain development. Similar practical targets of the Initiative are expected for other aspects of rice-sector development, e.g. competitiveness of local rice production, mechanization, irrigation, access to market, access to credit in terms of infrastructure and human resource capacity.

Achievement of the rice sector development through meeting the above-mentioned target will improve the livelihood of the rice growing households, processors, traders and retailers at the micro level mainly through increased income, and the improved food security and economic growth at national and regional level. One practical economic impact is the reduction of import bills of rice which is estimated at around US$ 2 billion in 2006. This clearly contributes to the Millennium Development Goal 1.

Additionally, the nature of the implementation of the Initiative is such that it contributes to the governance of the government sector. The Task Forces of NRDS in each CARD countries receive technical assistance in implementing the Strategies particularly in the analysis of the intervention in the rice sector, prioritizing rice sector in the sector-wide framework, linking with the investment process of both the government and the development partners including CAADP.

**Sustainability**

The basic principle of the Initiative is to achieve our goal without creating excessive new and complicated mechanisms which implies difficulties in their maintenance hence not in favor of the sustainability. This makes us to opt for developing institutional framework based on the existing organizational structures.

Having said this, achieving lasting changes consist of two aspects. On the side of the SSA countries, each government of the CARD countries officially appointed the NRDS Task Force with clear mandates of implementing the NRDS through coordinating key in-country stakeholders and rice sector development activities. To this end, NRDS Task Forces receive the technical assistance for capacity development in the analysis of the intervention in the rice sector, prioritizing rice sector in the sector-wide framework, linking with the investment process of both the government and the development partners including CAADP.

On the other front, developing partners are working together in order to coordinate their interventions. The General Meetings and Steering Committee meetings of the Initiative serve as the forum to promote synergies among different partners, including south-south cooperation partners. More importantly, bilateral partnerships are being established particularly among the Steering Committee members. For example, JICA, as one of the spearheading agencies of the Initiative along with AGRA, has concluded MoUs with AfDB, AGRA, IFAD and WFP with a view to promote the Initiative. Similar arrangements are envisaged which will further strengthen the south-south cooperation.

**Innovation**

If this Initiative has anything to offer in terms of innovation, two simple aspects emerge – creating common vision and harnessing strength of partners in order to realize the overall goal of the rice sector development.

A simple tool, or matrices, is employed to see the way in which each factor (policy, infrastructure, capacity development, support, research) of each sub-sector (inputs, water use, agronomic practices, mechanization, quality, access to market, access to credit) is addressed in each country. This one-page tool is proving itself to be an effective means to achieve common vision among large number of partners. Based on this vision, which is accessible on the internet, development partners examine how they fit into the large picture based on their comparative advantages. This exercise gives opportunity to identify the sub-sectors and factors of which they can share their experiences with the SSA countries.

A different way of harnessing the different strength of CARD partners helps the designing of the modality of south-south cooperation wherein, inter alia: IFAD funds the studies to design and promote the south-south cooperation, AfricaRice; FARA and IRRI undertake the regional needs resource matching based on their rich human / institutional networks; JICA catalyzes bilateral south-south cooperation through its technical assistance activities to Africa, and; FAO proposes institutional framework to efficiently facilitate exchanges of south-south human resources.
**Replicability**
This exercise is likely to be applicable to other communities’ efforts to reduce poverty or meeting MDGs - even the same format applicable to other agricultural communities through other crop development and by modifying format applicable to other-sector communities.

**Contribution**
The initiative has made significant contributions to the areas or sectors of Job creation, Social inclusion, Income-generation, Infrastructure development, Education, Networks, Environment and Health.

**Job creation and Social inclusion:**
By promoting rice development of additional 14 mission tons over the years, rice-related job market worth additional USD 4-6 billion or mission of employments will be added, not only for rice farmers but also for agro-dealers, processors and traders. In Nigeria, the public sector support the unemployed youth to be trained and empowered for rice cultivation through its project. In addition, in some of the countries, women are engaged in rice cultivation. There are niches for small and medium-sized enterprises for rice processing as well as trading. Through promotion of rice development, women rice farmers and small and medium-sized enterprises will be more empowered.

**Income-generation:**
By promoting rice development of additional 14 mission tons over the years additional USD 4-6 billion worth incomes will be generated and shared among stakeholders including women, rural communities.

**Infrastructure development:**
There would be many opportunities that the initiative contributes to promotion of affordable alternative energy sources not only for rice processing but also other daily activities through multi-functional platforms, to creation of new market information systems and to provision/ rehabilitation/ construction of feeder roads and other roads, warehouses, milling plants, and so forth.

**Education:**
One of the efforts of the initiative led by WFP is to promote purchase for progress (P4P) and to serve the purchased rice from farmers through school feeding programme resulted in increased enrolment in rural schools, including improvements in quality of education for nutrient students.

**Networks:**
The initiative provides a forum that link several partners to cooperate and deliver synergies in rice development and provides solutions that link various individual groups, organizations and government through networks across the rice value chain.

**Environment:**
The initiative contributes to sustainable rice farm management – soil management, water resources management (especially in the rain-fed lowland) and integrated pests management, etc.

**Health:**
The resent studies showed that through proper rice cultivation and water resources management in the irrigation schemes make significant impacts on the diversity and abundance of Anopheles larvae resulting in low population of adult mosquito and hence in the dynamics of malaria transmission.
Affordable Education As Tool for Poverty Reduction

Location: Ikeja, Nigeria
Focus: Education, Socio-Economic Issues, Youth
Organization: African Citizens Development Foundation

General Information
Citizens Schools was established in 1997 by the African Citizens Development Foundation (ACDF) an NGO in Special Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations as a component of its Youth Development Programme to offer tuition free (low fee) co-educational qualitative secondary education to African children irrespective of social class or cultural disparity.

Education in Africa has been reduced to an all time low level and graduates from colleges and universities are no longer strong enough to face the global development challenges of the new millennium. Hence, ACDF established the Citizens colleges to scale-up the efforts at digging into hidden qualities and abilities endowed in the youth so as to realize active citizenship in the continent of Africa.

Children of secondary school ages are registered as student members of the foundation send to the Citizens Colleges for their six year secondary education and are inducted as the foundation’s life-members and future development partners at graduation. We have over 500 of such members in the last nine years. The college is specifically made tuition free to offer low and affordable fees to African children to remove the injustice of inequality, given many children from poor parental backgrounds the opportunity to have access to quality secondary education.

Through great sacrifice with limited funding which came through the trustees alone, the foundation has invested about US$1.4 Million on this initiative in the last fourteen years to establish two schools in Nigeria, one in the Republic of Benin and an Outreach in Lome, the Republic of Togo.

The educational project of the ACDF is meant to be replicated across Africa and our goal is to be able to establish at least a new school in a new location within African in every five years. The onerous challenges is to be able receive funding assistance that will subsidize the tuition fee subsidy which is meant to provide learning facilities and aid, such as: classrooms, laboratories, libraries, special/multimedia rooms, teachers’ salaries and other learning aid to sustain the existing infrastructure.

Achievements
ACDF Africa registered new students every year and forwarded them to Citizens Colleges for six years secondary education, about 2,900 students have so far been registered in the last fourteen years with 54% girls and 46% boys all between ages 10 to 18. These young boys and girls have been adequately molded that they have the goal before them to become leaders at their respective chosen career. Citizens Colleges have graduated a total of 553 students in the last nine years and more than 90% of them are in the tertiary institution with about 22% already having their first degree.

At Citizens Colleges, no student is permitted to display parental affluence; cash is not allowed in the college as pocket-money; no groceries provided by the parents; students are treated equally to promote balanced development and the impact is noticeable by all stakeholders, including the government.

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) #2 and #3 have been addressed by the ACDF educational project.

Sustainability
ACDF membership is registered with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations, where the foundation was granted Special Consultative Status in 2009. The Commonwealth Foundation recently granted the ACDF Africa fund to host the first Life Members Forum by December 2010 and the forum will subsequently be an annual event to further promote the empowerment of these youth (Life Members), preparing them for greater challenges of leadership responsibilities.
Innovation
The tuition free initiative is an innovation which has created a balanced learning field for children of different backgrounds and cultures.
We have replicated this project in the Republic of Benin where Citizens College students now learn a second international language: French Language for students from Nigeria, an Anglophone country, and English Language for Benin Republic students, from a Francophone country.
Educated citizens will recognize their human responsibilities and prevent the chances of their rights being violated. They will be attracted to good jobs that open doors for quality earning. These students have been given the opportunity to be on the path of leadership, and will grow up to challenge and prevent all the root causes of poverty - MDGs #1 is addressed.

Replicability
Citizens College has been replicated in another location in Nigeria in 2007, in Porto Novo, in the Republic of Benin since 2006 and an Outreach in Lome, Republic of Togo in 2008. The goal is to replicate this project in African countries where the need is greatest and to scale up the existing schools to be able to offer quality learning to more African youth.
It is for this reason that ACDF UK was formed to help facilitate the scaling-up and replication of the project on an ongoing basis.
The ACDF UK also has the plan to offer similar opportunity to students of African origin living in the United Kingdom especially those from poor families. ACDF plans to continue to replicate the project to fulfill the South-South and South-North development collaboration.

Contribution
ACDF provides roads in the rural communities leading to the school and the ASSEFAD Millennium Village and we repair this 3.4 Km road annually. ACDF also was instrumental to the extension of mobile telephony service to the school community area in 2006. In 2003, ACDF championed the rural electrification scheme of the ASSEFAD Millennium Village and the neighboring communities.
Citizens Colleges promotes girl child education, and our students are prominent in science education. We regularly promote school infrastructure to give the students a beautiful learning environment. Our programs offers a level playing field for all children - irrespective of their social class or cultural disparity.
The ACDF educational program has become a household name, students are proud to be products of the college and Life Members of the African Citizens Development Foundation.
Because of its clean bill of health against examination malpractice, the college has been made the centre for examinations - including in the French Language - in the entire Lagos State. Our students promote the work of ACDF advocacy, on good governance and peace education, and offer community service once monthly.
Citizens College students, on a monthly basis, offer health check services to the aged in the host community.

Awareness
We have a dedicated website for the college at: www.citizenscollege.net and also the ACDF websites: www.acdf.org.ng and www.acdf.org.uk
There are brochures, fliers and regular adverts in prominent newspapers. ACDF has organized several symposia on language development in the last five years, and training of teachers and other administrative staffers on skills development.

The African Citizens Development Foundation intends to replicate its educational programs across the African continent and globally where Africans are domicile. It is our plan to promote development of African citizens through our various projects, to promote active citizenship that will respect the rule of law and then be able to create conducive environments for the emergence of quality leadership on the African continent.
Initiative of South-South Cooperation

Location: Switzerland
Focus: Child Labor, Education, Economic and Social Conditions
Organization: International Labour Organization
Contact: Oliveirap@ilo.org

General Information

As part of the Sixteenth American Regional Meeting of the ILO held in Brasilia in 2006, a Hemispheric Decent Work Agenda adopted goals including the eradication of IT [1] and the development of South-South cooperation as one of the strategies to be used to strengthen countries’ efforts to achieve these objectives. In this context, in 2007, a Memorandum of Understanding was agreed between the ILO and the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) in order to launch an initiative of South-South cooperation in South America in the fight against child labor. This initiative of South-South cooperation is supported by the finding that the progress in the region in the fight against IT, especially in Brazil, has led to a significant number of experiences and good practices to be shared, especially with countries where progress has been slower - Bolivia, Ecuador and Paraguay, can serve to strengthen the region’s progress towards this goal. What is important, considering that progress in this struggle has been declining in recent years, is endangering the fulfillment of the goals of the AHTD. According to the results of a recent planning workshop with the participation of tripartite delegations from Brazil, Bolivia, Ecuador and Paraguay, in Brasilia, in 2009, two additional initiatives to support the initiative of South-South cooperation, were put in place by the ILO / IPEC.

The first of them is the Program of South-South Cooperation in the Field of Combating Child Labour, with a contribution of USD 3 million from the Brazilian government. It began in 2009 and is scheduled to end in 2011. The program aims to bring the good practices and experience of Brazil in combating child labor in developing countries, especially in the field of child labor inspection, the conditional cash transfer (Bolsa Familia and PETI), employment programs for adolescents (16-18 years) and the role of occupational health and safety in the fight against child labor. Today it has 4 projects already approved by Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay and Timor Leste and another 4 in negotiation: MERCOSUR, Tanzania, and Haiti PALOPS. Complementing this initiative, the ILO and the Brazilian government opened negotiations for the establishment of another project later signed with the USDOL. This project, which includes 3 of the same countries (Brazil, Bolivia, Ecuador and Paraguay), in addition to the typical strategic components of IPEC (development of the knowledge base, capacity building, advocacy and direct action), add the development of a horizontal cooperation strategy between the countries, including activities of systematization and exchange of good practices - both those resulting from the project and other good practices already existing in the 4 countries involved, but also some from other countries in South and Central America. This project (ILO / USDOL) has a start date in 2009 and with end in 2013 and provides a resource of USD 6,750,000 funded by the USDOL, some of which are for horizontal cooperation activities in coordination with the ILO project / ABC South-South cooperation.

[i] The goals adopted feuron eradicate WFCL to 2015 and all of IT by 2020

Main Partners

The main partners of the initiative are the National Commissions for the Eradication of Child Labor of the 4 countries, institutions which coordinated the design of the initiative and now the implementation of all its activities. These fees, given its quadripartite, are the natural place for the development of social dialogue approach that supports the initiative. Taking into account the type of good practice that seeks to disseminate, other important partners of the initiative, both in transmission and reception of good practice, the Ministries of Labor, especially the inspection services, the Ministry of Social Development especially the areas in charge of transfer programs, the Ministries of Education, Health, the institutions responsible for children and families, and local municipalities. In the field of financing the main partners are the Brazilian government (through the Brazilian Cooperation Agency-ABC-) and the USDOL. Note that in the case of Brazil, the focus of South-South cooperation implies a role in this country that goes beyond the role of donor. Equally or more important than the funding provided, is its role as transmitting country of much of the good practices to be disseminated
and technical assistance from their institutions. Whereas horizontal cooperation activities also include the dissemination of good practices originating in countries other than the four directly involved in the initiative include as contributors to other projects of the ILO and IPEC Regional Project in Latin America financed by the Government of Spain.

**Sustainability**

The initiative seeks sustainable progress in the fight against child labor by promoting joint policies and programs and local intervention models and best practices disseminated, so that these are incorporated into the regular functions and budget of the institutions and organizations involved. In particular it seeks to strengthen the National Commissions and National Action Plans for Elimination of Child Labor, and their joint policies and programs of education, employment and social protection.

**Innovation**

A model of “visits” to exchange experiences and good practices is being developed by the initiative. To go beyond the theoretical information transmission, typical of seminars and workshops, the “visit” to the Bolsa Familia Program (PBF) in Brazil (the first of four visits to several good practices to be carried out) led officials intermediate and high level of similar programs in Bolivia, Ecuador and Paraguay to know the PBF from political and institutional design to practical operation, which was scheduled for a tour of three times and areas of exchange: the Federal, State and Municipal. In this way, the visitors gained a deep knowledge of the PBF, including political, legal, institutional and instrumental and understood better, for example, a key element of program success is more difficult to understand and believe through theoretical explanations: vertical and horizontal integration in the functioning of the program. I.e., joint distribution of powers and functions between federal-level authorities, State and Municipal (vertical integration) and integrated involvement of various sectors such as education, health, employment and social assistance in the identification, treatment and monitoring of children workers and families benefiting from the PBF (horizontal integration).

**Replicability**

The essence of the initiative is the replication of good practices through the exchange of experiences and horizontal cooperation among countries. Strategies and mechanisms for the dissemination of best practices across borders can in turn generate good practices and lessons learned that can be applied in other contexts to scale dissemination of good practices.
Eradication and Prevention of Child Labor in Haiti

Location: Switzerland
Focus: Child Labor, Socio-Political Issues, Education
Organization: International Labour Organization
Contact: OliveiraP@ilo.org

General Information
The Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare (MSPAS) of El Salvador with the support of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), through the Nursing Unit, has developed projects to strengthen education in nursing: the first was developed in 1997 to 2002 for nurses who worked in the human resource training institutions for nursing and health facilities of the MSPAS of El Salvador. The second was “Training courses in third countries” to develop courses to train nurses of service and teaching of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and the Dominican Republic for five years, from 2002 to 2006. The third project, known as Project Angels, arises to meet the needs of basic and continuing nursing education identified by leaders in teaching, service and union of the countries of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Dominican Republic.

Project Details
Target Group: Nurses, Nursing Faculty and Instructors of health services.

Outputs
• The education for nursing teachers and clinical instructors is improved
• The activities for standardizing nursing education are planned and implemented (Guatemala and Nicaragua)
• The cooperation between pre-service and in-service is strengthened
• Activities for sustainable development of nursing education are promoted

Achievements
The project used the cascade method of training with the training strategy implemented in forming Nursing Committees with the two previous projects. The formation and functioning of the Committees of nursing is considered a very valuable strategy, first, are a means to invigorate the nurses knowledge, skills and attitudes related to the essence of the practice itself, which is nursing care, then contribute effectively to maintain standards of quality of services provided to the population in the Health Service establishments in our countries. The products of the work of National Committees become the scientific and technical regulations related to nursing care, which made official in each country are converted into administrative tools to standardize the care provided by nursing staff at the national level, this stage is possible only with the intervention of the nurses comprising the Local Committees. Within this framework is to improve basic nursing education and training of teachers and what benefits students as a last group of the waterfall. In all four countries were trained in total, 15 national committees and 47 local committees with initiatives to strengthen the quality of care and nursing education from five thematic components (see figure). 1. Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH) 2.