Facts…

• A child dies every 6 seconds
• 24,100 people die every day due to underdevelopment
• 8.8 million people die every year

“The silent tsunami”
The “four-sided” crisis

Four interconnected crises are occurring simultaneously:

• Economic
• Energy
• Climate
• Food
Crisis factors

- Global population growth
- Increase of energy prices
- Increase of food prices
- Food shortage
- Industrialization
- Desertification and lack of water
- Neglect of agriculture and low investments
- Speculations – Subsidies
- Conflicts
- Natural disasters
The world’s population

- The world’s total population in 2006 was: 6.7 billion people. Forecast for 2050: 10.8 billion

- Developing countries: in 2006 population was 5.4 billion people. Forecast for 2050: 8.9 billion

- Developed countries: Standstill at 1.9 billion people (international migration to developed countries compensates for low fertility)
Implications

• Increase of hunger, extreme poverty and diseases
• A third of the world’s population will earn less than 2 dollars a day
• 40 countries will suffer from hunger and famine
• 2 billion people will have no access to potable water
• In 2050 over 3 billion people will have no access to water at all
Examples of hardships in Sub-Saharan African countries

- Total population expectation by 2010: 1.1 billion
- Over 40% lives in extreme poverty
- Life expectancy: the lowest in the world
- Over 25% of the population suffers from malnutrition: over 325 million people expected to be undernourished by 2015
- Over 22.5 million people afflicted by HIV/AIDS (68% of the pandemic global number), 2 million die each year from the disease, 1.5 million of them – children. Women are more vulnerable to the epidemic: they are 1.2 times more likely to be infected than men.
Additional data

- For every 1,000 children born in Africa, 175 will die before their fifth birthday.
- Women in the region face a 1 in 16 lifetime risk of dying from pregnancy-related causes. Over 900 per 100,000 births end in maternal mortality.
- Some 90% of the 600 million malaria cases per year occur in Africa. The incidence of tuberculosis is the highest in the world.
- 3.8 million children die every year of pneumonia and diarrhea (preventable diseases in developed countries).
- Only 41% of the African people have access to running water. More than two thirds do not have access to sanitation facilities.
**Risks and Threats**

An additional 100 million people join the extreme poverty circle

- Instability
- Spread of Fundamentalism
- Food riots
- Political and climate immigration
- Crime and terrorism
Value of Assistance

- Global responsibility
- Universal moral values
- Rectification of historical injustice
- Inequality leads to global instability
- Prevention of risks and threats
- Achieving political influence
- Economic interests
International Development

- Global development policies vis-à-vis practical work on the field

- The UN was established based on three principles: Peace and Security, Human Rights and Development

- Development is a key issue in the international community’s agenda

- There are many players in the international assistance arena:
  - United Nations, UN agencies, international organizations
  - National aid agencies
  - The civil society and philanthropic trusts
International development

- A growing number of international meetings and conferences
- Thematic and development policy deliberations (aid effectiveness, financing for development, sustainable development, and more)
- High level meetings to discuss topics such as climate change, the food crisis, the economic crisis and more
- Meetings of the G8, G20 and more
- Meeting of the UN General Assembly – adoption of the 8 Millennium Development Goals:
The 8 Millennium development goals

1. **Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger**
2. **Achieve Universal Primary Education**
3. **Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women**
4. **Reduce Child Mortality**
5. **Improve Maternal Health**
6. **Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases**
7. **Ensure Environmental Sustainability**
8. **Develop a Global Partnership for Development**
Assistance Characteristics

- Funding
- Investment in infrastructures
- Transfer of technologies
- Transfer of know-how
- Capacity building
Assistance Policy

Principles of donor countries:

- Respect of human rights
- Proper governance and corruption prevention
- Increasing efficiency and coordination (of both country and assistance framework)
- Promotion of gender equality issues
- Cessation of conflicts
- Some donor countries require engaging their own national consultants or companies
Assistance Policy

Developing *(program)* countries demands:

- Unconditional assistance
- Rectification of historical injustice
- Increase of funding for development
- Program-country ownership
- All assistance including funding should be directed to and support the program-country development plans
- More coordination and coherence between the various bodies and the program-country
Israel’s International Development Assistance

MASHAV
A tradition of over 50 years of International Assistance
The purpose of MASHAV – Israel’s international cooperation program

- To lead, plan and implement the State of Israel’s development cooperation programs
- To provide assistance to countries in need as part of Israel’s foreign policy
- To position Israel as a donor country in the international development arena
- Strengthening the partnership between Israel and the Jewish world
- Promoting economic ties with developing countries
- Creating a bridge and acting in countries with which Israel’s has no diplomatic relations
• Israel in an accession process to the OECD by 2010: Joining the OECD brings benefits, advantages and obligations through ODA

• Positioning Israel as relevant, involved and as a contributor to international organizations

• Creating new development partnerships

• Public-Private-Partnerships cooperation with the public sector

• MASHAV programs graduates hold key positions in their countries
Guiding Principles

- MASHAV's activities focus primarily on areas in which Israel has a relative advantage
- Contribution to the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals
- MASHAV operates according to international agreed standards and principles such as: aid effectiveness, demand driven programs (as opposed to supply driven programs), country program ownership, and others
- Creating partnerships with other development agencies and joining national long term development sustainable programs
- Programs are based on a “train the trainers” approach, institutional and human capacity building with professional programs conducted in Israel and in-situ
Background

- MASHAV – Israel’s Agency for International Development Cooperation
- Established in 1958 and in charge of the overall assistance activities and of technical and humanitarian aid
- An expression of the State of Israel to fulfill its obligations as a member in the family of nations
- The essence of a universal Jewish value: to offer a helping hand, to give, *Tikkun Olam*
- MASHAV activities are carried out through training programs in Israel and abroad, short-term consultancies and projects management
- Over 260,000 professionals from all over the world have participated in MASHAV training programs
- Limitations: Very humble scope of financial assistance
MASHAV’s uniqueness

Israel has a clear advantage in a number of areas:

- Expertise based on know-how
- Experience – from developing to developed country
- Israel as a living laboratory of success in overcoming development challenges
- Working style: Fast, flexible, hands-on, pragmatic, problem-solving orientation, original and practical solutions
- Adaptability to changing realities
- Ability to work as a laboratory for developing and implementing ideas
- Israel is a source of know-how and technology
- A network of professional technical and academic affiliates
Joining the Developed Countries Group

The three principles of America’s national security concept (the 3-Ds) are:

Defense
Democracy
Development

STRENGTHENING OUR COMMON SECURITY BY INVESTING IN OUR COMMON HUMANITY

“Our global engagement cannot be defined by what we are against; it must be guided by a clear sense of what we stand for. We have a significant stake in ensuring that those who live in fear and want today can live with dignity and opportunity tomorrow.”

[Barack Obama Foreign Affairs, July/August 2007]
Foreign assistance (ODA) in the world

OECD Data for 2008

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Assistance Budget (in millions of dollars)</th>
<th>Percent of GNP</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>6,304</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>1,072</td>
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<td>Ireland</td>
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<td>Portugal</td>
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<td>Denmark</td>
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<tr>
<td>Israel including absorption</td>
<td>137.9</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel without absorption</td>
<td>94.3</td>
<td>0.047</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Although a small player in the international assistance arena, MASHAV is considered a significant contributor to sustainable development through human capacity development.
Israel in the developing world: Policy, Activities and Case Studies
Activities by geographical areas

- Middle East
- Africa
- Asia
- Euro-Asia
- Latin America
- Target countries
Main Areas of Expertise

• Agriculture and Rural Development
• Community Building and Socio-Economic Development
• Education
• Medicine and Public Health
• Humanitarian/Emergency Assistance
Fields of activity

**Agriculture and sustainable development**
- Green Revolution
- Agro-business
- Water infrastructure development
- Agriculture production improvement
- Food crisis solutions

**Economic and Business Development**
- Entrepreneurship
- Agricultural products marketing
- Tourism for development
- Women empowerment
- Small and medium enterprises
- Integrated urban-rural development
- Strategic planning units

**Introduction of new programs**
- E-gov
- Telecommunications
- Desertification and Environment, Water
- Community security

**Health**
- Health infrastructure management
- Public health, Nursing
- Emergency situations
- Emergency medicine

**Education**
- Educational technologies
- Small and gifted children education
- Distance learning
- Technological and scientific education

**Humanitarian aid**
Agriculture and Rural Development - Principles

- Introduction of modern and simple technologies and methods
- Increasing levels, quality and sustainability of agricultural production
- Introducing effective support systems to enhance economic viability of agriculture (extension, storage, marketing, etc)
Agriculture and Rural Development - Targets

- **Attaining Food Security**: focusing on the small holder farmer (between 70-80 percent in Africa) basic food crop production

- **Combating Desertification**: Over 250 million people are directly affected. MASHAV promotes the introduction of practical, scientifically-supported solutions and technological innovations

- **Climate Change**: Majority of programs contribute to global efforts in the field of adaptation to climate change

- **World Water Issues**: MASHAV shares knowledge gained during Israel's own development process on water management, irrigation techniques, desalination, urban water loss, and sewage and brackish water treatment.
Community Building and Socio-Economic Development

• **Socio-Economic Development:**
  MASHAV focuses on socio-economic development as a tool for poverty eradication, stressing the importance of bottom-up development, and concentrating on the contribution of women to the development of their country.

• **Community Building:**
  MASHAV emphasizes the mobilization of human and material resources, aiming at developing local leadership and strengthening the local government.

• **Fields of activity include:** Gender issues, Integrated local and regional development, Rural development, Local Development Strategic Planning, Strategies for Poverty Reduction, and more.
Education

Education is one of the most vital elements in the fight against poverty, the empowerment of women, the promotion of human rights and democracy, and the protection of the environment.

MASHAV is engaged in developing an action plan for international development assistance to achieve Education for All.

Emphasis is given to issues such as:

- Early Childhood Education
- Primary and Secondary Education
- Gender Parity
- Teachers Training
- Quality of Education
- Holistic Education
- Capacity Building
- Education for Sustainable Development
- Education for Science and Technology
- Technologies in Education

and more.
MASHAV focuses on *human and institutional capacity building in rural areas*. Programs are characterized by a long-term approach, focusing on the delivery of medical services, particularly in rural regions.

*Humanitarian Assistance:* Israel is often called upon to dispatch aid to countries in the wake of earthquakes, floods, famine, and other natural disasters. MASHAV is the body responsible for coordinating Israel’s official humanitarian assistance program.

*Fields of activity include:* Emergency and Disaster Medicine, Public Health (“Tipat Chalav”), Infant and Maternal Healthcare (neo-natal units), Prevention of HIV/AIDS and Non-Communicable Diseases.
Israel’s Integration in Global Development Policies

• UN GA Resolution (2007) Agricultural Technology for Development

• Membership in international development organizations such as: Commission on Population and Development, Commission on sustainable Development

• Partnerships with international development agencies such as: UNDP, FAO, UNEP, UNESCO and many others

• Active participation in international meetings and summits
Field Case Studies: Holistic Approach
Farmers of the Future – African Market Garden
Advantages of the TIPA project

• TIPA - Techno-Agriculture Innovation for Poverty Alleviation
• Market orientation towards the “small producer”. 80% of the African farmers are “small producers” and they provide most of the continent’s agricultural produce
• Simple techniques, irrigation systems that work on gravitation, maximizing vegetables or fruit tree cultivation by scientific principles
• Irrigation kit for 500 square meters, a water reservoir (tank or concrete) and a simple water pump
• Results – better crops (size and quality) of fruits/vegetables, the ability to produce all year long, efficient water use, less manpower, and better soil preservation
Proven results

• Senegal: impressive results: 60 families tripled their agricultural produce in less than two years. Most of them are women. A permanent source of income was created.
• A process of duplicating this model in other parts of the country and in neighboring countries is on its way.
• A solution to the food crisis and food security, creates a new source of income, promotes gender empowerment, opens before the children the possibility of attending school, and more.

Results depend on specific countries, communities, culture, local governments and other factors.
TIPA project – Cradock South Africa
TIPA project in Senegal
Humanitarian Assistance

- Establishing life saving medical projects
- Assistance in community development and rehabilitation projects

Three models of assistance:

- Wide scope humanitarian aid missions to stricken areas: experts + equipment (Earthquakes – Turkey, India, Haiti, Tsunami)
- Limited aid missions to stricken areas (contribution: equipment, funding, expertise)
- Assistance and training in establishment of emergency and disaster management systems (Mumbai, Latin America - OAS, CICTA)
Humanitarian Assistance – Haiti 2010
Neonatology units – Kumasi, Ghana

- MASHAV, in cooperation with the Millennium Cities Initiative, established (2006-2009) two specialized neonates intensive care units, including professional training of doctors and nurses (intensive care, public health, nutrition, HIV/AIDS)
Eye Camp – Myanmar, December 2009
Small businesses: promoting growth

- Partnership with YABT – The Young Americas Business Trust, an OAS organization
- Promoting young entrepreneurs (WB: Over 50% of the world’s population is under the age of 25). 9 of every 10 of them live in developing countries
- Small businesses are one of the keys to development through the creation of jobs and generating income
- The action: a professional course on “Business Labs”. Presently: over 18,000 graduates all over Latin America
Beekeeping – The Philippines

- Cooperation between Israel and the Philippines (started on 19.6.2009) in Central Luzon Island in cooperation with Central Luzon State University (CLSU).
- Singularity: includes both R&D and agricultural instruction.
- 30 agricultural instructors received a three-months professional training. Later on they were stationed in different communities to work on scientifically based projects (such as beekeeping)
Enhancing Irrigation Efficiency and Water Management as a Tool for Adaptation to Climate Change - Ethiopia

Trilateral cooperation between Ethiopia, Israel and Germany

Ethiopian farmers are increasingly affected by extreme weather conditions such as droughts and flooding, small scale irrigation becomes a major tool in adapting to climate change

Objective: Improve small and medium farmers’ capacities to adapt to climate change and to ensure sustainable agricultural development, and increase income from irrigated agriculture
Training teachers in indigenous areas – Latin America

- Shortage of 18 million teachers to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015
- Train the trainers
- Participants in the training course initiated an educational program and training for teachers in their region
- Introducing innovative educational concepts (new Israeli programs) for leading teachers in the area
- Pictures: Teachers training in Ecuador
“Genuine international partnership will not be possible as long as there is a huge difference in the standard of living, health, and education between nations.”

David Ben Gurion
Thank You!

http://mashav.mfa.gov.il