I. MASHAV – A Summary

MASHAV, Israel's Agency for International Development Cooperation, was launched in late 1957. The aim was to share with the rest of the developing world the know-how and technologies which provided the basis for Israel's own rapid development. MASHAV was established by the Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, receiving strong political support.

MASHAV focuses its activities on areas in which Israel has a comparative advantage and accumulated expertise, including agriculture, education, medicine, public health, community development, gender equality, women’s empowerment, rural and urban development, emergency planning and response, and humanitarian aid.

MASHAV is based in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as an independent division. MASHAV focuses on capacity building, dispatching hundreds of advisors and technical experts to the developing world to train professionals in various areas.

MASHAV conducts numerous training programmes, both in Israel and through 'on the spot' courses abroad. MASHAV also establishes model centres abroad to function as demonstration centres and places of learning, which can create regional change. Bilateral Partnerships form the basis of most of MASHAV’s cooperation.

MASHAV has made efforts to enhance its engagement with global development policy discussions in the multilateral arena and with the larger development agenda.
MASHAV's Guiding Principles

1. **MASHAV activities focus on areas in which Israel has a comparative advantage and accumulated expertise.** Our greatest contribution to developing countries is in fields where Israel has relevant expertise accumulated during its own development experience as a young country facing similar challenges. The list of such fields is extensive, including: water resource management and irrigation, desert agriculture and combat of desertification, early childhood education, rural and community development, emergency and disaster medicine, public health, empowerment of women, and many others.

2. **MASHAV's focus is on human capacity building and training.** Training trainers and encouraging other capacity building activities is the best way to achieve maximum impact in development activity. Education and the transfer of skills and capacities lead to empowerment - the surest guarantee of sustainable growth.

3. **Aid Effectiveness: MASHAV operates according to international agreed standards and principles.** Among them: demand driven programs; country program ownership; alignment to national development programs; more coordination; and others. MASHAV adheres to the accepted international principles as stated, among others, in the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, the Johannesburg Summit on Sustainable Development, the Monterrey Consensus; the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness; the Accra Agenda for Action; the Doha Conference on Financing for Development and the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation.

4. **MASHAV believes in active consultation with local partners.** For development cooperation to work, it is not enough assist developing countries acquire new technologies and methodologies which have had positive effect elsewhere. The solutions that may work in one culture or geographical area can be inappropriate or even harmful in another environment. Thus, we emphasize the importance of developing local solutions in partnership with local organizations.

5. **MASHAV's approach to development states that every program must be comprehensive, inclusive and carried out in an integrative fashion.** MASHAV has commenced a process of focusing on target countries by implementing and endorsing a more comprehensive and holistic approach to meeting all basic human needs.

6. **MASHAV prefers small-scale activities aimed at bottom-up, community-driven development.** MASHAV endeavors to identify relevant micro-project activities that can serve as a catalyst for wider-scale development, targeting the grassroots in many of our activities.

7. **MASHAV seeks cooperative projects with other development organizations.** As part of the efforts towards achieving the MDGs, the international community was called to create more partnerships. MASHAV is making a special effort in this direction and offers
partnerships in subjects in which Israel has a comparative advantage to development agencies (governmental and non-governmental) international organizations and development banks.

8. **MASHAV believes that development cooperation can and should be used to forge bonds of peaceful cooperation between Israel and its neighbors.** Consequently, MASHAV implements bilateral and regional development cooperation programs with our neighbors, striving to be even more active throughout the Middle East, regardless of the political climate.

**Capacity Development 2013 – Focus on Training**

9. **As a small donor with limited financial resources MASHAV focuses its efforts on capacity building activities in areas in which Israel has a comparative advantage.** MASHAV has trained over 270,000 professionals from approximately 132 countries, both in Israel and abroad.

**Training:**
- In one year, participants in Israel on courses and individual training sessions came from 109 countries
- In the same year, training courses abroad 'on the spot' courses took place in 31 countries

**Projects 2013:**
10. The countries in which MASHAV conducts projects is firstly dependent upon political and strategic priorities identified by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and MASHAV, whilst also considering the needs on the ground and consultations with the partner country. Such countries are considered a priority and we have active / planned projects in the following priority countries:
   - Cameroon; Ethiopia; Ghana; Kenya; Rwanda; South Sudan; Senegal; Togo; Uganda; China; India; Pacific Islands; Philippines; Vietnam; Ukraine

11. MASHAV also has active / planned projects in other countries which are either ongoing activities or in response to specific requests from the partner country. These countries include:
   - Burkina Faso; Cote d'Ivoire; Sierra Leone; Micronesia; Nepal; Palau; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyzstan; Macedonia; Moldova; Uzbekistan; Middle East regional programme; Egypt, Jordan, Palestinian Authority; Columbia; Honduras
What we do

12. MASHAV focuses its activities on areas in which Israel has a comparative advantage and accumulated expertise. These areas include:

Agriculture:
- Dryland agriculture
- Land and Water Management
- Irrigation and Water Management
- Afforestation
- Combating Desertification
- Integrated Pest Management
- Post harvest
- Aquaculture
- Dairy Husbandry
- Combating Desertification

Education
- Early childhood education
- Education for sustainable development
- Education for ICT and the 21st century

Medicine and Public Health

Community Development

Entrepreneurship; small and medium enterprises

Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment

Regional Planning & Rural and Urban Development

Emergency Planning and Response

Humanitarian Aid
MASHAV and Partnerships

13. MASHAV creates effective partnerships for development in order to share our know-how and first-hand experience with developing countries, and to deliver effective sustainable results.

a) Principles
When engaging in partnerships, MASHAV adheres to a number of common principles for effective development cooperation.

i. Ownership of development priorities by developing countries. Partnerships for development can only succeed if they are led by recipient countries, who design their own national development strategies.

ii. Local Consultation and Local Solutions At MASHAV we believe in active consultation with local partners to develop local solutions which are tailored to the specific situation and needs.

iii. Inclusive development partnerships Openness, trust, mutual respect and learning are at the core of our partnerships, recognizing the different and complementary roles of all actors.

iv. Transparency and accountability to each other, is critical to deliver sustainable results.

v. Comparative Advantage to ensure that both partners bring to the table areas in which they have a comparative advantage.

b) Partnership modalities
MASHAV engages in partnerships so that each side can contribute its comparative advantage and expertise. MASHAV’s contribution to the partnership most often involves technical assistance and the provision of experts.

c) Smarter and More Inclusive Partnerships
Following calls by the global community to create new, smarter and more inclusive partnerships, MASHAV has enhanced this commitment by strengthening dialogue with various stakeholders and seeking cooperative projects with a wider range of partners.

MASHAV has created bilateral, trilateral and multilateral partnerships with government agencies of traditional donors, new emerging donors, international organisations and development banks, private sector organisations and international, national and local NGOs.
Bilateral Partnerships:

14. Bilateral Partnerships form the basis of most of our cooperation. To provide a few examples, we have bilateral partnerships and cooperation projects with countries such as Ghana, Senegal, Kenya, Ukraine, Haiti. We are developing in particular a strong bilateral partnership with Germany.

Trilateral Cooperation:

15. MASHAV is engaged in a number of trilateral partnerships. For example:

- We are launching a cooperation project with Italy in Senegal, working on social and economic change focusing on rural women. This will be led by the government of Senegal through the local systems.
- We are partnering with Canada in the Ukraine working on horticulture and agricultural methods.
- Our partnership with Germany extends to several countries including Ethiopia, Kenya and Ghana focusing on water management, irrigation, adaptation to climate change and aquaculture.
- We have signed an agreement with USAID to partner with them on one of their major programmes 'Feed the Future' which will be implemented in Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and Rwanda. We are already working with USAID in Ethiopia.

Partnerships with Multilateral Institutions

16. MASHAV has several agreements with multilateral organizations institutions such as the UNDP, FAO, UNEP, UNHABITAT, UNIDO, WFP, UNAIDS and the WHO, also engaging in dialogue with the GEF and World Bank.

South-South Cooperation

17. Embracing the new South-South paradigm, MASHAV has signed agreements with Brazil, Chile and Argentina.
International Organisations – engaging and contributing to global development policy

18. MASHAV continues to engage with global development policy discussions in the multilateral arena and within the larger development agenda, through enhancing involvement with:

i. Policy dialogues
ii. International Organisations
iii. Global Initiatives

19. The division in MASHAV responsible for this engagement is the department for Policy Planning and External Relations. MASHAV’s engagement can be seen through the following examples:

- Israel’s resolution on 'Agricultural Technology for Development' has been adopted by the UN for the third time
- Participation in the UN Commission on the Status of Women
- ACWF International Forum on Women and Sustainable Development in Beijing
- The 64th Session of the UN Economic Commission for Europe
- The UNECE High-Level Policy Seminar on Women’s Entrepreneurship Development in Central Asia.
- Engaging in the agenda for Sustainable Development led by the UNCSD which culminated in the Rio+20 Conference. MASHAV held a preparatory event and a follow up side-event with five other countries in Rio. A large delegation from Israel attended the event.
- Engaging in bilateral development dialogues on policy and development issues with other donor countries such as Germany, France, Italy, US, Canada.
II. Organisation and Management

Structure:

20. MASHAV is based in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) as an independent division. There is also a separate body named 'Haigud Society for Transfer of Technology' which serves as the financial and administrative arm of MASHAV. Haigud liaises with government agencies and voluntary organisations.

Extensions and Affiliates

21. MASHAV conducts its human capacity-building program through specialized training extensions and affiliated professional study centers, providing the technical skills and personnel to conduct the professional programs. The three MASHAV extension centres are:

i) CINADCO – Center for International Agricultural Development Cooperation
ii) MCTC – Golda Meir Mount Carmel Training Center
iii) Aharon Ofri International Training Center

1) CINADCO – Center for International Agricultural Development Cooperation

http://www.moag.gov.il/agri/English/Ministrys+Units/CINADCO/default.htm

22. The Center for International Agricultural Development Cooperation (CINADCO), of Israel’s Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, is MASHAV’s main professional and operational affiliate for implementing Israel's cooperation policies with developing nations in the field of agriculture and rural development. CINADCO Headquarters operate from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development Center in Beit-Dagan.

23. CINADCO's Main Professional Functions are:
   - Human resource development and capacity building.
   - Transfer of know-how in different agricultural and resource-based conditions.
   - Professional and operational support for planning and implementation of agricultural programs and projects.
   - Professional consultancy services for agri-business development projects.
   - Expert consultancy missions to support overseas programs and projects.
   - Applied research and special programs in agriculture related subjects.

24. CINADCO’s professional activities focus mainly on human capacity building and the transfer of knowledge to enhance agricultural development, improve food supply and employment and economic growth in developing countries.

Partnerships

25. CINADCO draws upon the development experience and professional skills of the pool of experts in the Israel Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, universities,
institutes and the agro-sector of Israel at large. A professional and operational network has likewise been developed with international institutions, organizations, and NGOs, through networking and development cooperation worldwide.

The Year 2011 – taken from MASHAV’s Annual Report

26. In 2011, 26 training activities (international courses and “tailor made” country specific courses) took place. 567 participants from 60 countries attended CINADCO’s annual training program, collaborating with international organizations such as the WHO, WMO, UNESCO, UNDP, USAID, FAO, GIZ, JICA, NCARe, ICWC, ADBL, CAIEP, CIICTA, and MEDRC. Professional and high-level official delegations were hosted at the Shefayim Training Center. The Overseas Training Program: during 2011, a total of 32 mobile courses were conducted in 16 countries involving 1880 participants. During 2011, 49 short-term Consultancy Missions were conducted in 24 countries.

Development and Demonstration Projects

27. This area of activity involves the planning of development programs, project implementation work and in-country management and technical support of “Centers of Excellence” to enhance agricultural and rural development. Such centres of excellence are professionally managed on-site by Israeli agricultural experts on long-term missions in conjunction with a professional acting on behalf of the in-country project management. A joint MASHAV/ CINADCO committee selects the experts to manage the projects. During 2011, eight such demonstration training projects continued to be in operation in; China, Ethiopia, India, Vietnam, Uzbekistan, Ukraine, Macedonia, Columbia.

2) The Golda Meir Mount Carmel International Training Center (MCTC)  
http://mctc.co.il/main

28. The Golda Meir Mount Carmel Training Center (MCTC) was established in 1961 to assist in training women engaged in community work in the newly emerging states in Africa and Asia. Over 18,000 people have been trained at MCTC (two thirds women) and many thousands more have benefited from the On the Spot training activities conducted by MCTC specialist staff. In addition, MCTC conducts between 20-30 institutional capacity building programs in partner countries throughout each year, for hundreds more trainees throughout the developing world. MCTC focuses on three areas of study all with gender as a cross-cutting issue:

i) Community Development
ii) Early Childhood Education
iii) Organisation and Management of Microenterprises

In each training program there are up to 30 women and men from 10-27 countries. The center is located in Haifa. The building consists of living accommodation, classrooms, recreation and dining facilities. A library specializing in education, social sciences and humanities, and a computer laboratory with internet access serve the participants.
International Conference at Home and Abroad

29. MCTC represented Israel at several international conferences; among others at the UN Commission on the Status of Women; at the GENDERNET Forum of the OECD; at the ACWF International Forum on *Women and Sustainable Development in Beijing*; at the 64th Session of the UN Economic Commission for Europe, as well as at the UNECE High-Level Policy Seminar on *Women’s Entrepreneurship Development in Central Asia*.

30. The highlight of the year at MCTC was the International Women Leaders’ Conference on *Science, Technology and Innovation: Education and Training for Women and Girls*, in cooperation with UNESCO. 66 high-level women leaders from 45 countries and international organizations attended the Conference; prominent among them Keynote Speaker Ms. Irina Bokova, UNESCO Director-General, and Dr. Asha-Rose Migiro, UN Deputy Secretary-General, the Guest of Honor. Intensive discussions culminated in the Haifa Declaration, a document which has been widely disseminated in UN circles and in the countries of the delegates.

Interaction with Palestinian Women and Youth

31. The series of seminars for Palestinian and Israeli women, ‘*Women building a New Reality*’, continued, with 3 further seminars, emphasizing mediation, education and leadership. A workshop was also held, for the second year, for Palestinian and Jordanian physiotherapists, a group of young Palestinian women attended the fourth tailor-made workshop on Management of Microenterprises and a professional workshop was held for *Palestinian Women Educators*.

3) The Aharon Ofri International Training Center

32. The Aharon Ofri International Training Center was established in 1989 by Haigud Society for Transfer of Technology, as a professional affiliate of MASHAV. The main area of focus for the Ofri Center is education and the center works in cooperation with Israel’s Ministry of Education. Since its establishment, the Ofri Center has trained thousands of participants from all over the world.

33. The Ofri Center offers a holistic and inclusive approach to education-related issues, believing that education should be flexible and adapt itself to the individual. The Center focuses on learning at all levels, providing professional training for developing basic skills, civic awareness and education for special populations. The Center’s international activities are designed for senior staff of educational organisations, government officials and senior staffs of NGOs. The Ofri Center cooperates with senior staff at Israel’s Ministry of Education, academic experts and governmental and non-governmental organizations. In addition, it cooperates with key international organizations such as UNESCO, OECD, USAID, UNOCD, IOM, the World Bank and the OAS.

34. The Center’s 2011 program placed particular emphasis on the goals of MASHAV’s vision, designed to plan activities aimed at reaching the Millennium Development Goals by focusing on target countries, and adopting an interactive approach. During 2011, over 600 professional participated in 19 training activities, including 4 On-the-Spot courses in Gambia, Guatemala, Sierra Leone, Vietnam and 1 short term consultancy in Kenya.
III. Legal and Political Foundations (leadership)

35. Political support for translating commitments into action:

- The political leadership of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs supports international development activities and for the expansion of the work of MASHAV.
- The Minister is a keen champion of development.

36. Public Support for Development:

- MASHAV helped create the Israel chapter of the 'Society for International Development' whose purpose is to help raise awareness and increase education on development issues.
- MASHAV has worked with education companies to produce material for schools focusing on development issues.
- Established international development day which takes place once a year

37. Legal and political foundations for development:

- Israel does not have any specific legislation or high level policy statements regarding development.

IV. Financial Arrangements

38. Our ODA reporting is handled by the Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics. More information on this issue can be acquired if necessary.