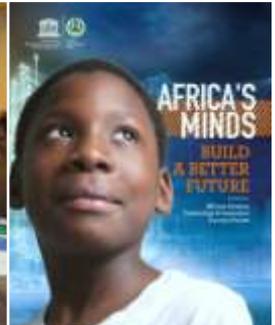




Islamic Development Bank



IDB SUPPORT TO SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (1432H-2011G to 1436H-2015G)

Submitted to the 15th COMSTECH General
Assembly Meeting, 24-25 Sha'ban, 1437H/
31 May -1 June 2016G, Islamabad, Pakistan.

Prepared by
Capacity Development Department

Sha'ban, 1437H / May, 2016G

Contents

1.	Executive Summary	2
2.	Introduction.....	3
3.	Ordinary Operations	5
3.1.	Overview.....	5
3.2.	Selective Operations.....	6
4.	Reverse Linkage Projects	9
4.1.	Overview.....	9
4.2.	Selective Reverse Linkage Projects	9
5.	Capacity Development	10
5.1.	Overview.....	10
5.2.	Selective Operations.....	10
6.	Ongoing Programs	12
6.1.	IDB Prizes for Science and Technology.....	12
6.2.	IDB Scholarship Program	12
6.3.	The International Center for Bio saline Agriculture (ICBA).....	13
7.	Knowledge Products and Advocacy Efforts.....	15
7.1.	Overview.....	15
7.2.	Selective Activities	15
8.	IDB-COMSTECH Cooperation	17

Cover Page:

The “Beyond Discovery” publication

COMSTECH Training Courses on the Science, Technology and Innovation Policy

“Africa’s Minds Build a Better Future” publication

Supporting e-Education for Visually- and Hearing-impaired Students in Egypt

Project

13th edition of the IDB Prizes for Science and Technology Award Ceremony

Inauguration of the Ophthalmic Center in Niger Reverse Linkage Project

Reverse Linkage Brochure

30th Anniversary of the IDB Scholarship Program

Renewal of the ICBA Agreement between IDB and the Government of UAE.

1. Executive Summary

- The Islamic Development Bank (IDB) believes in the fundamental importance of Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) in tackling the host of problems facing IDB Member Countries (MCs) today. This becomes even more important in the era of knowledge-based economies.
- Over four decades, the Bank implemented numerous schemes to foster technology and knowledge sharing amongst MCs.
- This IDB report aims to update the 15th COMSTECH General Assembly Meeting on STI support for MCs, from 1432H-2011G to 1436H-2015G.
- The report highlights IDB's new capacity development orientations, including STI promotion, and how this has led to an increased focus on certain types of activities. The report provides a summary of information and examples of IDB-financed operations under its Science and Technology Program, the Technical Cooperation Program (TCP), the Reverse Linkage initiative, as well as the ordinary operations.
- The report also provides an update on ongoing Bank programs, namely the IDB Prizes for Science and Technology, the Scholarship Program and the International Center for Biosaline Agriculture (ICBA).
- Finally, the report provides an overview on cooperation between IDB and COMSTECH, a key partner of the IDB in the area of STI.

2. Introduction

- Advancement in STI has become the prime driver for transforming people's lives. These advances impinge on many aspects of our daily life such as health services, access to food, utilization of renewable energy sources, transportation and telecommunications.
- In today's economy, the acquisition of scientific knowledge, an ever more valuable resource and asset, also increases costs for developing countries. Therefore, MCs need to promote STI and thereby reduce dependency through new technology development to safeguard natural reserves essential to developing economies.
- Although the importance of promoting STI for socio-economic development is now unanimously acknowledged by international development institutions, IDB stands out with its unceasing emphasis on the essential role of STI since its establishment in 1975.
- Indeed, IDB has a long history of encouraging the practical application of scientific and technological innovations and solutions in its various interventions, be it in the use of solar energy in rural development projects, or the integration of information and communications technology in education.
- The Bank strives to develop the human and institutional capacities of its MCs to undertake scientific advancement, and to make the best use of it, thereby allowing STI to have maximum impact. To this end, IDB suggested that 10% of its annual work plan be devoted to STI-focused projects and encouraged MCs to submit financing proposals in line with this initiative.
- While developing capabilities of scientists and academic staff via training and scholarships, IDB is also emphasizing a balanced approach to scientific capacity development by addressing the regulatory context and infrastructure needs in its MCs that allow STI to flourish.
- The IDB strongly believes that the crucial element for STI promotion is through sharing knowledge and resources with others, only achievable through strategic partnerships.
- Between 2012 and 2015, IDB adopted new orientations to reinforce capacity development, including STI promotion. Key features are:

Strategic Focus: In the IDB 10-year Strategic Framework (1436H-1446H), the Bank recognizes capacity development as an essential

cross-cutting strategic pillar to successfully attain all its strategic pillars namely, economic and social infrastructure, inclusive social development and promoting Islamic finance. Thus, capacity development is not an 'add-on' but a core element of IDB plans and projects.

Reverse Linkage: Reverse linkage is a specific cooperation modality whereby MCs themselves take the lead in the provision of specific expertise, knowledge, know-how, investments, success stories, and best practices. As primary agents, these MCs directly address specific development constraints and take advantage of unique opportunities in other MCs in a mutually beneficial arrangement to achieve a win-win outcome. This form of partnership among MCs is enabled by the IDB, serving as a catalyst and connector. Reverse Linkage will be one of the key IDB modalities for connecting MCs in the future and supporting capacity development.

Increased Priority: In 1433H-2012G, the IDB established a new Vice Presidency for Cooperation and Capacity Development, heading a new Department to enhance IDB's role in the area of capacity development and underpin cooperation between MCs.

- New IDB orientations, as described above, led to an increased focus on certain types of operations for promoting STI in the MCs namely, 'the Knowledge Products' and 'the Reverse Linkage operations'. In addition, the IDB continued its support to STI under its ordinary operations and ongoing programs.

3. Ordinary Operations

3.1. Overview

- The Bank intervenes in key economic sectors of MCs so they can leapfrog over certain stages of development and attain global development goals. IDB areas of interventions are: building human capital and well-being while focusing on the education and health sectors; investing in infrastructure; supporting agriculture and food security; promoting capacity development; strengthening economic cooperation and integration; fostering Islamic Finance; and, supporting inclusive solidarity.
- IDB gives prominence to streamlining STI into operations and programs for the meaningful social and economic development of its member countries. STI promotion comes under the following three categories:
 - a) Physical facilities and infrastructure: IDB finances physical facilities and infrastructure projects, *inter alia* building hospitals, roads. Modes of financing are loans, leasing, installment sales, *Istisna'a* and Technical Assistance loans/grants.
 - b) Activities under human capacity development: short-term assignment of experts, on-the-job training, seminars, workshops and conferences are funded through grants.
 - c) Financing of R&D projects: an arrangement adopted by the IDB to cater for much-needed support to research professionals and institutions within specific projects approved by the Bank.

This support covers:

- Technical assistance for capacity development aimed at organizing or restructuring research institutions;
 - Training; and,
 - Technical assistance to apply research results, including assistance in registration and patenting.
- Between 1432H-2011G and 1436H-2015G, US\$ 22,689.10 million was approved for 845 operations, through the various modes of IDB financing. Tables 2 and 3 (below) summarize IDB approvals by year and sector.
 - These above mentioned statistics do not cover the Science and Technology operations only, but they cover all the priority sectors of the Bank: agriculture, education, energy, finance, health, industry and mining, information and communications, transportation, water, and sanitation & urban Services.

US\$ Million

Year	Agriculture	Education	Energy	Finance	Health	Industry and Mining	Information and Communications	Real State	Transportation	Water, Sanitation & Urban Services	Others	Total
1432/2011	273.7	285.3	1,071.4	225.7	303.7	43.5	51.9	0.0	593.1	650.2	2.0	3,500.4
1433/2012	762.3	276.1	1,113.5	383.5	494.0	140.6	0.3	8.8	376.3	593.7	0.5	4,149.6
1434/2013	697.2	351.3	1,663.8	50.6	82.8	150.0	0.1	33.2	980.3	689.4	0.4	4,699.1
1435/2014	436.1	199.2	1,992.3	31.7	143.8	100.0	44.1	30.0	1,480.4	658.1	50.9	5,166.4
1436/2015	535.7	324.2	893.6	621.6	358.6	0.0	16.5	50.0	1,931.6	441.8	0.0	5,173.6
Total												22,689.10

Table 1: IDB Approvals by Year and Sector – Total Approved Amount¹.

Year	Agriculture	Education	Energy	Finance	Health	Industry and Mining	Information and Communications	Real State	Transportation	Water, Sanitation & Urban Services	Others	Total
1432/2011	17	33	14	48	20	5	4	0	12	15	5	173
1433/2012	74	23	14	50	27	5	1	1	9	9	2	215
1434/2013	44	28	18	26	20	2	2	4	15	15	3	177
1435/2014	30	26	19	25	15	1	2	1	16	13	4	152
1436/2015	28	15	19	12	17	0	1	2	22	12	0	128
Total												845

Table 2: IDB Approvals by Year and Sector – Number of Projects.

3.2. Selective Operations

Illustrative examples of IDB-financed operations in the area of STI are:

Ordinary Financing:

- **Enhancing ICT infrastructure and supporting e-Government in The Gambia and Sierra Leone:** A low-cost high-capacity fiber optic backbone is an essential component of modern infrastructure in order to support economic and social development. Accordingly, the project

¹ Source: IDB Economic Research and Policy Department.

goals are ultimately: (i) to deepen regional and national socio-economic integration by improving ICT connectivity infrastructure; and, (ii) to support economic growth, help reduce poverty and improve the living conditions of the people through better access to ICTs. The Bank contributed a total of US\$ 51.8 million to these projects, in 1432H-2011G.

- **Cotton Sector Enhancement, Cameroon:** Northern Cameroon is the poorest part of the country with a poverty rate of 67%, compared to a national average of 39.9%. Predominantly inhabited by rural small farmers, their major earnings come from agricultural activities, especially cotton cultivation. With huge agricultural potential, this part of the country remains largely under-exploited due to poor agricultural practices, and lack of access to inputs, markets and services. The Bank contributed US\$ 16.2 million to the Government of Cameroon to finance the Integrated Development of Cotton and Food Crop Production Project. The aim is to enhance cotton and food crop production in the cotton belt by 47%, by 1436H-2015G, and provide year-round access to the villages of North Cameroon.
- **Solar Rural Electrification Project in Mauritania:** In 1433H-2012G, the IDB supported this project which aims to improve the living standards of the population by supplying clean renewable energy to rural communities in three regions of Mauritania (Assaba, Gorgol and Tagant) affected by extreme poverty. The IDB contributed US\$ 14.9 million for the progressive transformation and improvement of population living conditions, through reliable electricity connections to rural household water systems and the provision of health clinics.
- **Foundation Wind Energy Limited I and II in Pakistan:** IDB contributed to the Foundation Wind Energy Limited I and II projects in Pakistan which: (i) developed Pakistan's wind power generation industry; (ii) addressed Pakistan's growing energy deficit by adding 100 MW of renewable power generation capacity to the national grid; and, (iii) encouraged the use of wind resources for low carbon power generation. The IDB provided a total amount of US\$ 140 Million to the project in 1433H-2012G.
- **Support to the Development of Higher Education Project in Uzbekistan:** In 1435H-2014G, the Bank contributed US\$ 44.48 million for this project towards the implementation of the Education Sector Plan (2013-2017) of the Government of Uzbekistan. The goals of the education sector plan are: (i) to transform the higher education institutions; (ii) produce a workforce with relevant skills and

competencies for the labor market; and, (iii) enhance the scientific and technological capacity of Uzbekistan.

Technical Assistance (TA) Grants:

- **Development of Biotechnological Methods for the Production of Biomass of Medical Plants in Turkmenistan:** This project contributed to building Turkmenistan's physical and human resource capacities in biotechnology for the production of medicinal compounds of plant origin, at affordable prices. Project scope includes providing biotechnology laboratory infrastructure, training research teams, and developing biotechnological methods for the production of cell biomass for prospective medicinal plants. Total project cost is US\$ 326,000 out of which IDB contributed US\$ 293,000.
- **Establishment of Advanced Electronics Laboratory in Pakistan:** In 1433H-2012G, the IDB supported the establishment of an Advanced Electronics Laboratory at the International Islamic University of Islamabad (IIUI) in Pakistan. This technical assistance aims to contribute to the efforts of the Government of Pakistan in building a critical mass of skilled professionals and researchers in advanced electronics. This was achieved through the establishment of an advanced electronics laboratory at the IIUI for higher education and research in the field of semi-conductors characterization. The IDB's total contribution was US\$ 300,000.
- **Howrat Aali Urban Agriculture Growth Pole Pilot Incubator in Bahrain:** In 1433H-2012G, IDB contributed an amount of US\$ 400,000 to undertake the Howrat Aali Urban Agriculture Growth Pole Pilot Incubator Project in Bahrain. The overall objective of the project is to pilot an Agro-Incubator program that will create opportunities for youth employment and entrepreneurship in the emerging urban-agriculture sector. This will enable the Government of Bahrain to contribute to the 2030 National Economic Development Strategy and to the implementation of the recently launched National Green Lifestyle Strategy.

4. Reverse Linkage Projects

4.1. Overview

- In 1434H-2013G, the IDB initiated its Reverse Linkage program for an effective match between the demand and supply sides of capacity development within the MCs. Under each Reverse Linkage project, a resource center partners with another institution in need of its knowledge and expertise, in order to address a developmental challenge.
- The following Reverse Linkage projects were processed over the past year:
 - Reverse Linkage Project between Niger (recipient) and Turkey (provider) in the ophthalmic field.
 - Reverse Linkage Project between Burkina Faso (recipient) and Morocco (provider) in Water Quality Treatment.
 - Reverse Linkage Project between Brunei (recipient) and Malaysia (provider) in Rice Production.
 - Reverse Linkage Project between the Kyrgyz Republic (recipient) and Indonesia (provider) in Artificial Insemination of Livestock.
- In addition to in-kind contributions and the transfer of know-how and technology, MCs contributed US\$ 9.95 million to the above projects while the IDB contribution was US\$ 1.05 million.

4.2. Selective Reverse Linkage Projects

Two examples of IDB Reverse Linkage projects are:

- **Ophthalmic Center in Niger:** IHH (Turkish NGO), Government of Niger and IDB agreed to establish a clinic at Lamorde General Hospital in Niamey, the capital of Niger. The clinic will address gaps in ophthalmology healthcare. The total cost of the Ophthalmic Centre is US\$ 2.2 million with an IDB contribution of US\$ 150,000 for equipment procurement and the IHH contributing US\$ 1.8 million. It is expected that within 3 to 5 years, this clinic will help restore sight to 30,000 people in the country. In addition, the project will train national healthcare officials for the sustainable management of this facility. The clinic was launched in September 2014.
- **Artificial Insemination of Livestock in Kyrgyz Republic:** In April 2013, the Government of Indonesia and IDB signed an MoU on the transfer of knowledge and expertise to the MCs. Under the Reverse Linkage modality, an Artificial Insemination (AI) project was initiated between Indonesia and Kyrgyzstan to strengthen the Kyrgyz Scientific Research Institute of Livestock and Pastures (KSRILP). The Governments of Indonesia and Kyrgyzstan contributed US\$ 938,000 and US\$ 132,000, respectively. IDB contributed US\$ 300,000 and oversees project implementation.

5. Capacity Development

5.1. Overview

- The Bank's support to STI focuses on cooperation and partnership to enable knowledge and technology transfer in scientific research among MCs. It promotes and encourages knowledge acquisition and dissemination through activities such as the short-term assignment of experts, exchange of scientists, networking amongst associations of scientists, organizing on-the-job training, as well as conferences.
- From the financial perspective, the Bank's support is sourced from its specialized Science and Technology Program and the Technical Cooperation Program (TCP).
- Between 1432H-2011G and 1436G-2015H, 126 operations were approved in the amount of US\$ 4,261,500, as summarized in the following table.

Year	1432/2011		1433/2012		1434/2013		1435/2014		1436/2015	
Activity Type	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount
S & T Operations (OCR)	21	854,500	17	700,000	16	395,500	10	450,000	9	450,000
TCP Operations	6	219,500	7	176,000	12	268,500	15	332,500	13	415,000
Total	27	1,074,000	24	876,000	28	664,000	25	782,500	22	865,000
Grand Total									126	4,261,500

Table 3: Science and Technology Operations (Grants).

5.2. Selective Operations

Examples to illustrate IDB capacity development operations in STI are:

- **Training Workshop on Research and Development Indicators**: The workshop's objective is to equip researchers from nine MCs with knowledge to gather, analyze, and report on Research and Development (R&D) indicators, in conformity with international standards. The workshop was held in Rabat, Morocco, in June 2014, in collaboration with the UNESCO Institute of Statistics.
- **Supporting e-Learning for Hearing- and Visually-Impaired Students in Egypt**: The project aims at enhancing the education of students with special needs. This is done through transforming lessons from the formal curricula of primary schools into an IT-based format suited to deaf and blind students. The project adapted more than 500 lessons of the science, mathematics and IT curricula. These e-lessons were initially

provided to 4 schools. The Government of Egypt went on to distribute them to all the schools for hearing- and visually-impaired students nationwide. The project was implemented between May 2011 and May 2013, with a second phase launched in October 2013.

- **The Computer Emergency Response Team (OIC-CERT):** The Organization of the Islamic Conference - Computer Emergency Response Team (OIC-CERT) was granted OIC affiliated institutional status in May 2009. For a total amount of US\$ 316,000, IDB had supported six OIC-CERT activities since its inception, all of which aimed at developing MC capacities for dealing with cybersecurity-related threats.
- **The International Science, Technology and Innovation Centre for South-South Cooperation (ISTIC):** The International Science, Technology and Innovation Centre for South-South Cooperation (ISTIC) was established in 2008 under the auspices of UNESCO. Its objective is to develop capacity in Science and Technology Policy through training and exchange of experiences and best practices. IDB has supported four ISTIC activities amounting to US\$ 160,000.

6. Ongoing Programs

6.1. IDB Prizes for Science and Technology

- IDB Prizes for Science and Technology were established in 1422H-2001G to give greater prominence to the potential impact of STI on human development in the MCs. The objectives of the Prizes are to acknowledge the achievements and contributions of science and technology institutions in the MCs and encourage them to promote research, innovation and excellence.
- Prizes are awarded in three categories: (i) outstanding scientific or technical contribution to the socio-economic development of a Member Country; (ii) excellence in a given scientific discipline; and, (iii) noted scientific research institution in a Least Developed Member Country. Each Prize consists of a cash award of US\$ 100,000 and a trophy.
- Till the end of 1436H-2015G, the Prizes have been awarded to 39 institutions which received financial awards amounting to US\$ 3.9 million.
- Over its last five editions, the following institutions won prizes:
 - Thirteenth Edition (1436/2015)
 - Center for Research on Filariasis and other Tropical Diseases, Yaoundé, Cameroun.
 - National Nanotechnology Research Center, Bilkent University, Ankara, Turkey.
 - Faculty of Science, Al-Azhar University, Gaza, Palestine.
 - Twelfth Edition (1435/2014)
 - Institute for Research and Community Services, Institute Teknologi Bandung, Indonesia.
 - Photonic Research Centre, University of Malaya, Malaysia.
 - Faculty of Information Technology, the Islamic University of Gaza, Palestine.
 - Eleventh Edition (1434/2013)
 - National Council for Scientific Research (CNRS), Lebanon.
 - Solar Energy Research Institute (SERI), Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia.
 - Avicenna Tajik State Medical University, Tajikstan.

- Tenth Edition (1433/2012)
 - Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM), Malaysia.
 - University of Agriculture Faisalabad (UAF), Pakistan.
 - Institut Senagalais de Recherches Agricoles (ISRA), Senegal.
- Ninth Edition (1432/2011)
 - The Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute (MARDI), Malaysia.
 - The National Institute of Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (NIGEB), Islamic Republic of Iran.
 - Faculty of Agriculture, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Agricultural University (BSMRAU), Bangladesh.

6.2. IDB Scholarship Program

The IDB offers three scholarship programs as a contribution to human resource development in Science and Technology in its member countries and for Muslim communities in non-member countries.

As of end 1436H-2015, 15,022 students/scholars had received the IDB scholarships as follows:

Scholarship Program for Muslim Communities in Non-Member Countries: Since Program inception in 1983, the Bank granted 13,311 scholarships to students in Muslim communities and, on an exceptional basis, to some selected MCs, for a total amount of US\$ 104 million. These grants cover undergraduate studies in medicine, engineering, agriculture and related fields in students' own countries or, in exceptional cases, in MCs.

M.Sc. Scholarship Program in Science and Technology for IDB Least Developed Member Countries: Since Program inception in 1998, 610 students from 20 LDMCs received scholarships for education in other MCs, at a cost of US\$ 4 Million.

Merit Scholarship Program for High Technology: Since 1992, the Merit Scholarship Program granted 1,101 scholarships to scholars from 5 member countries for PhD study and post-doctoral research at a cost of US\$ 58 Million.

6.3. The International Center for Biosaline Agriculture (ICBA)

- At the 39th Annual Meeting of the IDB, held in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, in June 2014, IDB and the Government of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) re-committed their support to the International Center for Biosaline Agriculture (ICBA) in Dubai, UAE.

- The original agreement between the Government of the UAE and the IDB establishing the ICBA was signed in 1996. This agreement aims to facilitate the transfer and use of biosaline agriculture technology for the cultivation and production of crops, fodder, trees, and plants that are salt tolerant.
- This agreement was renewed in 2014, reflecting the commitment of both organizations to ICBA over the past 15 years, and its new mission to work in partnership to deliver agricultural and water scarcity solutions in marginal environments. The agreement will be in effect for 5 years.

7. Knowledge Products and Advocacy Efforts

7.1. Overview

- The IDB Vision of 1440H states that IDB aspires to become a knowledge institution. From pure financier, the role of the IDB has evolved to that of a financier and a knowledge provider in order to be of more benefit to, and have a greater impact in the MCs. Henceforth, the IDB focuses more on developing knowledge products (i.e. booklets, reports, brochures) in its endeavor to becoming a knowledge institution. It also embraces advocacy activities for more active STI promotion in the development agenda of the MCs.

7.2. Selective Activities

Here is a briefing on the IDB's main knowledge products and advocacy efforts, from 1432H-2011G to 1435H-2015G:

- **Raising Awareness of African Member Countries about the Bank's Support for STI**: Based on a request from IDB Management, a sub-committee of the IDB Advisory Panel on Science and Technology visited four African Member Countries to raise government awareness about the IDB proposal to allocate up to 10% of its annual operational budget to S&T project funding. The sub-committee visited Mauritania, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Côte d'Ivoire from 9 – 20 November 2013. During the visits, the sub-committee met with the President of Sierra Leone and the Prime Ministers of Mauritania, Senegal and Côte d'Ivoire, in addition to several ministers and senior officials.
- **"Africa's Minds Build a Better Future"**: This publication showcases 11 success stories that highlight African-led scientific and technological solutions for a range of developmental problems in agriculture, education, energy and health. These stories can be a source of inspiration for policy decision makers in African Member Countries and may be replicated to build a better future for Africa. The publication was prepared in collaboration with UNESCO and officially released in May 2014.
- **"Beyond Discovery"**: This publication is about the 30 recipients of IDB Prizes for Science and Technology from 2002 to 2012. Published in April 2014, it documents the values, achievements and impacts of these meritorious institutions. The publication identifies success factors these institutions have in common, enabling them to translate scientific advancements into tangible benefits for the people.
- **IDB's Knowledge Management and Innovation (KMI) Program**: The IDB knowledge management strategy and framework aims to establish

an innovative foundation for knowledge management at the IDB Group. Ultimately, this will serve as an example for other activities throughout the MCs and lead to greater development effectiveness for IDB clients. In this regard, the IDB launched the KMI Special Program in March 2014 (1435H) to speed up its transformation into a knowledge bank and to foster innovation activities across the IDB Group, and in the MCs.

- **Innovation Exhibition:** An Innovation Exhibition was organized during the 39th Annual Meeting held in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, in June 2014. The 5-day exhibition showcased products in nanotechnology, agriculture, building and road infrastructure, health, education, water treatment, renewable energy, including the forty innovative projects that were funded by the IDB and its MCs. The main objective of the exhibition was to create a platform for innovators and institutions in the MCs by showcasing innovative solutions and facilitating knowledge exchange through shared experiences and success stories, while exploring how best to transfer and replicate these triumphs.

8. IDB-COMSTECH Cooperation

COMSTECH has been a strategic STI partner for the IDB, and both institutions share a long history of collaborative programs and activities. Over the period covered by this report (i.e. 1432H-2011G to 1435H-2014G) - the main joint activities were:

- **COMSTECH “Science, Technology and Innovation Policy” Training Courses:** One of the main areas of IDB and COMSTECH cooperation since 2009, this training aims to develop a critical number of MC specialists capable of reviewing and preparing STI policy. A total number of 603 participants from 24 MCs benefited from the courses. The Bank allocated US\$ 141,000 to support the training courses from 2011 to 2014. The Bank supported a similar training course which was held in Bangladesh, the first to be organized outside COMSTECH Headquarters, in 2014.
- **OIC Inter-Islamic S&T Networks:** Since 1432H-2011G, the IDB has been supporting OIC Inter-Islamic Networks, in the amount of US\$ 264,000 as shown in the activities listed in the following table below.

Year	Network	Activity	Amount
1432/2011	INOC	International Symposium on Marine Natural Products.	35,000
	ISNET	Workshop on the Application of Satellite Technology in Water Resources Management.	40,000
1433/2012	INWRDAM	Expert Group Meeting on Priority Water Issues among OIC Countries with Emphasis on Strengthening Trans-boundary Water Cooperation.	25,000
	INOC	International Conference on Land-Sea Interaction in the Coastal Zone.	20,000
	ISNET	Workshop on Applications of Space Technology in Food Security.	25,000
	INTRROM	Workshop on Malaria: Approaches and Tools for Field Surveillance and Control.	20,000
1434/2013	INWRDAM	International Training Workshop on the Reduction of Non-Revenue Water among OIC Countries.	25,000
1435/2014	INOC	International Training Course on Molecular Marine Taxonomy.	25,000
1436/2015	INSTP	Supporting Training Course and Networking Workshop for the Capacity Development of the Staff of Science and Technology Parks of the Member Countries	49,000
		Total (US\$)	264,000

Table 4: IDB Support to OIC Inter-Islamic S&T Networks.

- **Preparing Draft-1 of the Green Technology Blueprint for OIC Member Countries:** The project aims to: (a) introduce programs that address challenges to sustainable living and initiatives to exploit economic opportunities associated with Green Technology applications in the MCs; and, (b) provide a framework of cooperation and coordination for adopting Green Technology. The project was successfully completed in March 2014, in collaboration with the Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM), Malaysia, and COMSTECH. The Bank's contribution to the project amounted to US\$ 60,000.
- **Recruitment of Expert to support the Science Technology Innovation Organization, Islamic Republic of Pakistan:** In 2011, IDB recruited an expert in support of the newly-established STIO. The expert was given the task of transferring the knowledge and skills needed for it to function properly to STIO operational staff. The expert's assignments included: (i) developing guidelines for project formulation and documentation by the MCs; (ii) advising MCs on best project implementation practices; and, (iii) devolving inter-country collaboration mechanisms through joint projects. The IDB contributed to financing this operation with an amount of US\$ 30,000.