



**IFAD**  
**INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT**  
**Executive Board - Sixty-Third Session**  
Rome, 22-23 April 1998

**PLANNED PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

1998-99

1. At the Second Session of the Executive Board, it was agreed that information regarding planned project activities would be presented to it on a regular basis to enable Members to keep abreast of developments in IFAD's project pipeline and to comment, if they so desired, on the planned projects at an appropriate stage of the project cycle. Accordingly, such information has been provided regularly at each subsequent session of the Executive Board in the form of annexes to the documents submitted under the relevant agenda items.

2. At an earlier session of the Executive Board, a number of Members requested that the nature and intended purpose of the annexes be clarified. The requested explanation was provided at the Eighth Session of the Executive Board and is repeated below for the convenience of Members. The content of annex B was revised at the Twenty-Seventh Session and thus the explanation was modified. The information in annex E was requested by the Executive Board at its Thirty-Fifth Session.

(a) **Annex A**

Annex A is used as a vehicle for bringing before the Executive Board a summary of available information on projects which have reached an advanced stage of design and are thus likely to be presented to the Executive Board at one of its following two or three sessions. Since the comments of Executive Board Members on project summaries presented in annex A are obtained at the session when the relevant document is considered, such project summaries are not included again in the annex A portion of documents placed before the Executive Board at subsequent sessions.

For annex A to serve as a compendium of all projects at an advanced stage of processing, however, a list is given of those projects that have been submitted to the Executive Board at previous sessions in the same annex but have not yet been approved.



(b) **Annex B**

Annex B provides a comprehensive list of the pipeline projects that have been reviewed by the Fund's Technical Review Committee (TRC) to ensure that they are appropriate for IFAD support. The annex includes projects that have only been identified, those that have reached an advanced stage of processing (and, consequently, have also been included in the annex A portion of the document or of a previous document), and projects being presented to the Executive Board for approval at the same session. As such, annex B provides a list, for ready reference, of all projects in the pipeline.

(c) **Annex C**

Annex C summarizes in tabular form the amounts provided for activities under the Project Development Fund (PDF) facility within the technical assistance grant programme, as approved by the Governing Council in the Programme of Work and Budget of IFAD.

(d) **Annex D**

Annex D provides brief descriptions of technical assistance grants under the Special Operations Facility (SOF) which have been approved by the President, pursuant to the authority delegated by the Executive Board.<sup>1</sup>

(e) **Annex E**

Annex E contains a summary of available information, for comment thereon by the Executive Board if so desired, on proposed technical assistance grants for agricultural research and training which, having reached an advanced stage of design, are likely to be presented to the Executive Board at one of its forthcoming sessions.

3. The information contained in annexes A, B and E should be seen only as an indication of developments in the Fund's operations at various stages of the project cycle. Some of the projects or grants listed may not materialize while others not yet listed may enter the pipeline at a later stage. It should be noted that the inclusion in these annexes of one or more projects or grants for a country does not imply any definitive judgement concerning the suitability of a given project or grant, nor does it imply judgement regarding the amount of assistance which may be appropriate for any country or the number of projects to be financed.

4. The foregoing explanations apply both to previous documents and to the annexes attached to the present document.

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<sup>1</sup> Descriptions of technical assistance grants, if any, approved by the President since the Board's last session will be tabled at the current session.



<b>Region:</b> Africa I	<b>Country:</b> Côte d'Ivoire
<b>Project Name:</b> Rural Development in the North-East - Phase II	<b>Per caput GNP</b> <sup>1</sup> : 660
<b>Project Cost (USD million):</b> 18.0	<b>Population (million)</b> <sup>1</sup> :13.9
<b>IFAD Loan (USD million):</b> To be determined	<b>Leading External Financier</b> <sup>2</sup> : IFAD
<b>Proposed Terms:</b> Highly concessional	<b>Cofinancier:</b> Discussions ongoing with the West African Development Bank (BOAD)
<b>Present Status:</b> Under formulation	<b>Appraising Institution and Loan Administrator:</b> IFAD and BOAD (to be confirmed)

### Project Objectives

The 1994 devaluation largely restored the dynamism and competitiveness of the Ivoirian export sector. However, the dramatic increase in poverty that began about ten years ago continues and is particularly acute in the savannah areas of the country. The improved economic environment presents a number of opportunities for improving household food security, if accompanied by complementary investments. Building on the accomplishments of the first phase project, the objectives of the proposed project will be to: (i) increase food security at the rural household level; (ii) strengthen the village-level organizational capacity, building on existing social structures to the extent possible; and (iii) increase the well-being of rural households, both in terms of income and improved health and sanitation.

### Project Beneficiaries

Despite the improved macro-economic environment, income distribution is still skewed, with a preponderance of poverty concentrated in rural areas. The project will be located in the country's north-east region, one of the poorest administrative zones, with a total rural population of 452 000 inhabitants (representing 88% of the total). Of the three districts covered by the project, two are in the savannah areas where poverty remains acute. Health and nutrition indicators are very low. Women are among the most vulnerable as they depend more heavily than men on food crops for their livelihoods and have no decision-making power regarding the allocation of land. In those areas where population pressure and environmental degradation has reduced overall access to productive land, women have been generally the first to feel the negative effects. The target group will comprise smallholders, with particular emphasis on women and youth. Of the approximately 75 000 farm families living in the region, it is expected that about 75% will receive benefits from at least one of the project interventions.

<sup>1</sup> 1995 data; GNP in United States Dollars.

<sup>2</sup> The external financier who, at the request of the Government, takes the lead in project design, pre-appraisal processing and in mobilizing external resources.



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### **Project Components**

#### **(a) Support to Agricultural Marketing**

The aim of the component is to promote the region's large untapped potential for the marketing of agricultural products (e.g., yams, cashew nuts, rice and vegetables). Members of both formal pre-cooperative (registered *groupements* - vocational cooperatives - GVCs) and informal groups will be supported through: training in agricultural cooperative development; and technical advice to develop their capacity for designing marketing strategies and fostering links with potential buyers. Financing will be provided for the construction of storage facilities and shelters for produce, and for the provision of scales.

#### **(b) Pilot Credit and Savings Scheme**

Rural populations have no access to credit and savings facilities as no microfinancing institutions operate in the north-east region at the present time. Support will be provided for the establishment of a new microfinancing institution with the objective of either allowing it to function in its own right or integrating it into the largest institution of this kind in the country (the Savings and Credit Unions (COOPEC) network).

#### **(c) Rural Infrastructure**

Funds will be provided for: (i) the rehabilitation and spot repair of selected feeder roads with the greatest potential to improve market access for more remote rural populations; and (ii) the provision of village-level potable water projects (*hydraulique villageoise*). Special emphasis will be placed on strengthening the capacity of users' groups to manage and maintain infrastructure, and on increasing local knowledge of nutrition and sanitation among mothers and children.

### **Project Implementation**

The project will be managed by a small semi-autonomous project coordination unit under the general supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources. Direct execution of field activities will be subcontracted to qualified private sector operators, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and/or para-public sector institutions.

### **Important Features**

Project design reflects IFAD's decision to adopt a food security approach to rural development for future interventions in the country. The results of a diagnostic survey on food security will be integrated into the design to ensure that project interventions incorporate appropriate strategies for reducing food insecurity among the region's most vulnerable rural populations. Moreover, IFAD recognizes that women are the main entry-points for addressing food security and nutritional objectives at the household level, and that improved food security is highly correlated with overall improvement of women's lives and those of entire households. As such, the project will target activities in which women are major participants. In the area of rural finance, project design will stress the development of sustainable rural financial systems, as opposed to lines of credit which have failed due to their unsustainable nature and absence of a savings strategy. Project design will be kept simple to ensure that project delivery mechanisms can operate in a flexible manner.



### **Main Issues**

During formulation/appraisal, the following issues will be addressed: (i) the implications of the implementation of the new cooperative reform law, particularly with regard to informal groups; and (ii) exploring the possibility of establishing links with local NGOs and international development agencies, including United Nations (UN) agencies.

### **Previous IFAD Operations**

The Fund has so far financed five projects in Côte d'Ivoire (one cofinanced and four IFAD-initiated) for a total of SDR 31.6 million. Three projects are currently under implementation.



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<b>Region:</b> Africa II	<b>Country:</b> Zimbabwe
<b>Programme Name:</b> Smallholder Irrigation Support	<b>Per caput GNP</b> <sup>1</sup> : 540
<b>Programme Cost (USD million):</b> 19.2	<b>Population (million)</b> <sup>1</sup> : 11.0
<b>IFAD Loan (USD million):</b> To be determined	<b>Leading External Financier</b> <sup>2</sup> : IFAD
<b>Proposed Terms:</b> Highly concessional	<b>Cofinancier:</b> Danish International Development Assistance (DANIDA)
<b>Present Status:</b> Formulation completed	<b>Appraising Institution and Loan Administrator:</b> IFAD

### Programme Objectives

In many areas of Zimbabwe, irrigation development is the most immediate and effective way of increasing smallholder farming systems' resilience to drought. In line with IFAD's strategy to support the smallholder irrigation sector, the objective of the proposed programme will be to increase the incomes of smallholder irrigators by improving the overall performance of the sector (at present, about 12 900 ha are covered by formal smallholder irrigation schemes in Zimbabwe, of which only 73% is operational). To this end, the programme will aim at improving: (a) the sustainability of smallholder irrigation schemes; (b) the productivity of smallholder irrigators; and (c) market access and linkages for smallholder irrigators. Specifically, the programme is expected to: (i) enhance the institutional framework for the provision of support to irrigating smallholder farmers; (ii) improve scheme management by farmers for farmers; (iii) secure more efficient investment of public resources in irrigation development; (iv) improve water availability on schemes and farmers' production practices; and (v) enhance the processing and marketing of produce.

### Programme Beneficiaries

Programme beneficiaries will include: (i) households which already farm irrigated plots on the schemes to be upgraded, and others which will join new schemes to be developed by the programme (approximately 6 000); (ii) households on existing schemes, both formal and informal, which are not in need of upgrading but will benefit from the improved services resulting from the programme's institutional support (approximately 100 000); and (iii) those households which will benefit from the employment opportunities brought about by the proposed irrigation investments (approximately 20 000 to 30 000 are expected to be drawn from the poorest within the rural communities). Indirect beneficiaries of the programme will be the communities where the irrigation schemes are located, local rural traders, and rural and urban consumers of marketed agricultural produce.



## **Programme Components**

### **(a) Capital Works for Scheme Upgrading and Development**

Financing will be provided for: (i) the upgrading and transfer to farmer management of 1 300 ha in 25-35 schemes. This will involve the upgrading and modernization of infrastructure; improving water-use efficiency; and improving catchment management. In addition, training will be provided for operators and farmers to ensure that the improvements remain technically sustainable. Management transfer and capacity-building for farmers/water users' associations will be also supported; and (ii) the development of about 700 ha of new smallholder irrigation schemes.

### **(b) Support for Production and Marketing**

The programme will assist farmers to increase their agricultural productivity and improve produce marketing. To this end, support will be provided to: (i) improve farmers' access to inputs and the marketing of produce; (ii) enhance the capacity of the Department of Agricultural Technical and Extension Services (Agritex), research institutions, private sector organizations, universities and NGOs to work in partnership with smallholder irrigators so as to diffuse a stream of appropriate technologies and practices; (iii) promote a range of farmer initiatives for improved production and natural resource management; and (iv) provide training to farmers. Support will be provided in the areas of marketing support, agricultural extension and adaptive research.

### **(c) Institutional Reorganization for Smallholder Irrigation**

The programme will provide institutional support to the Government of Zimbabwe (and particularly the extension service, Agritex) with the aim of establishing a framework for supporting smallholder irrigation schemes throughout the country. It will support the reorganization of the Irrigation Branch of Agritex through the establishment of: an Irrigation Service Unit (ISU), comprising a Central Management Unit and two field structures: Irrigation Service Units-Development (ISUD), charged with the identification, planning, design and supervision of the construction of smallholder irrigation schemes with maximum farmer participation and ownership; and Irrigation Service Units-Management (ISUM), charged with the provision of advisory services in the areas of water management, agricultural production and marketing, scheme organization and business management. ISUMs will facilitate the process of transferring responsibility for scheme management to the farmers, providing technical assistance and training, and assisting them to establishing linkages with all other government, private and NGOs.

### **(d) Programme Management**

Support will be provided for: (i) the establishment, on a temporary basis, of an Irrigation Programme Facilitation Unit (IPFU) within the Ministry of Lands and Agriculture (MLA) to establish links between coordination and implementation of programme activities; and (ii) the setting up of a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system.



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### **Programme Implementation**

This seven-year programme will be implemented under the overall responsibility of MLA. Through the ISU to be established under the programme, Agritex will be primarily responsible for day-to-day programme implementation. At the national level, coordination will be ensured by building upon the existing Agricultural Sector Investment Programme's (ASIP) smallholder irrigation subcommittee; while at the provincial and district level, the existing government structures will be used to ensure programme coordination. At the scheme level, rural district councils will contract out development activities to Agritex, private sector contractors and consultants, NGOs and farmers' organizations. A phased approach will be followed during implementation, consisting of, a three-year pilot phase to prepare and develop models for farmer management and to test the development process in a number of new or existing schemes (in three provinces to be identified by the Government prior to appraisal); followed by a four-year expansion phase, during which the lessons learned will be used to formulate a national plan for management transfer and new development.

### **Important Features**

The programme, which will be national in scope, will develop processes to enable groups of farmers and communities to assume full responsibility for management and maintenance of smallholder irrigation schemes, thereby enhancing the sustainability of such schemes and reducing the recurrent cost burden on Government of Zimbabwe. The convergence between government policy for the irrigation subsector and IFAD strategy will be complemented and facilitated by the institutional-strengthening and policy reforms promoted under the Agricultural Sector Support Programme. Specific irrigation schemes will be supported for upgrading or development only if there is full commitment to the schemes on the part of the irrigating farmers. To ensure this, the programme has been formulated with strong local participation. The programme is proposed for IFAD direct supervision.

### **Main Issues**

During appraisal, the following issues will be addressed: (i) identification of the three provinces where the pilot activities will take place; (ii) further review of programme coordination, facilitation and implementation arrangements; (iii) review of the implications of land tenure conditions and related gender issues on the programme; and (iv) further refinement of the targeting selection criteria for scheme rehabilitation and, particularly, for new scheme establishment.

### **Previous IFAD Operations**

IFAD has so far financed four projects in Zimbabwe (one cofinanced and three IFAD-initiated) for a total of SDR 40.5 million. One project is currently under implementation and another is expected to be declared effective shortly.





<b>Region:</b> Africa II	<b>Country:</b> Uganda
<b>Project Name:</b> Hoima-Kibaale Agricultural Development and Community Support	<b>Per caput GNP</b> <sup>1</sup> :240
<b>Project Cost (USD million):</b> 20.7	<b>Population (million)</b> <sup>1</sup> :19.1
<b>IFAD Loan (USD million):</b> To be determined	<b>Leading External Financier</b> <sup>2</sup> : IFAD
<b>Proposed Terms:</b> Highly concessional	<b>Cofinancier:</b> Belgian Survival Fund Joint Programme (BSF.JP)
<b>Present Status:</b> Under pre-appraisal	<b>Appraising Institution and Loan Administrator:</b> IFAD

## Project Objectives

As a follow-up to the ongoing Hoima-Kibaale Districts Integrated Community Development Project, financed by a BSF.JP grant and aiming primarily at addressing the socioeconomic problems of an extremely poor population in a post-civil war situation, the overall objective of the proposed project will be to raise the standards of living of the target group population while continuing with key socioeconomic support measures. More specifically, the emphasis of the project will be to: (i) raise household and rural incomes through support to traditional cash crops (coffee and banana) and other income-generating activities; (ii) improve the overall health status of the population through the provision of clean water, sanitary facilities and primary health care; (iii) improve food security through an assessment of household nutritional needs and suitable crop production support (e.g. provision of mosaic-free virus cassava cuttings); and (iv) enhance revenue collection and local governance to enhance the long-term sustainability of public services.

## Project Beneficiaries

The rural poor, particularly women (through women's groups) and children members of rural communities in Hoima and Kibaale Districts, will constitute the target group for project activities, in addition to poor smallholders who will be the focus of agricultural support activities. Project interventions are expected to reach about 80% of the households, involving approximately 100 000 in all. About 80% of the 1 013 villages in the two districts will benefit from better primary health care, and about 70 000 people are expected to benefit from the water supply and sanitation component. It is estimated that 30 000 individuals, notably women, will benefit from the project's savings and credit component.

## Project Components

### (a) Community Development

Building on the experience and achievements of the above mentioned ongoing project, the proposed intervention will strengthen the intermediation capacity of community-based organizations in order to provide institutional structures to support the decentralized process. All sub-counties will be assisted in establishing operational community centres for training and for civil and social



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activities. Community leaders will be trained in technical and management skills to improve their capacity to operate community infrastructure and services and introduce cost recovery. At the village and parish levels, communities will be also trained in functional skills and literacy.

### **(b) Health and Nutrition**

The project will support the construction of additional health centres, training of members and leaders of community committees involved in managing the provision of primary health care, additional training of medical personnel and community health workers, and nutritional assessment. Support will be provided for the development of a strategy for the gradual implementation of cost-recovery for health care services.

### **(c) Water Supply and Sanitation**

As part of efforts to reduce morbidity and mortality, the project will assist communities in the construction of 220 boreholes for water supply; installation of 41 rain catchment schemes; establishment of 4 500 facilities for human waste disposal; training of communities in the operation and management of the facilities; and development of procedures for the maintenance of water sources and cost-recovery.

### **(d) Access Tracks and Feeder Roads**

Responding to the overwhelming demand for transport linkages by local communities, the component will support: the rehabilitation of existing access tracks and feeder roads; construction of new key rural roads and timber bridges; provision of materials for the casting of culverts and drainage rings; and training for communities providing labour for rural road construction and for the staff of the District Department of Works.

### **(e) Agricultural Support**

The project will finance the development and maintenance of seedling nurseries for the multiplication and distribution of high-yielding, disease-free planting material of clonal coffee, bananas and cassava; domestic rearing of heifers and milk goats for increased protein supply and income-generation; enhancement of farmers' and community commitment and skills through sensitization, training, practical demonstrations and exposure; enhancement of capacities and capabilities of agricultural extension staff for effective delivery of agricultural advisory services; and provision of water points for livestock.

### **(f) Savings and Credit**

Building on the successful establishment of more than 600 women's savings and credit groups and 27 sub-county integrated development associations (SIDAs) (financial intermediaries), the project will strengthen and expand the community-based organizations supported under the ongoing project to become full partners for the provision of credit and mobilization of savings. Short and medium-term credit will be provided to promote on-farm and off-farm investments to raise household incomes.



**(g) Management Support Services**

The component will comprise: strengthening of the two district administrations and their component departments; support for the M&E units in the districts and in the Ministries of Local Government and Planning and Economic Development; and, assistance to lower levels of the district administrations to improve their revenue collection capacities.

**Project Implementation**

The Ministry of Local Government will have overall responsibility for the implementation of the proposed project at the national level, while the respective district administrations will be responsible at the district level to organize response to community demand. In each of the districts, the project will be under the general supervision of the district local council, with the district technical committee (composed of the heads of departments of the line ministries and chaired by the chief administrative officer) charged with the implementation of the components. Day-to-day responsibility for the project will be coordinated by the District Planner who will be designated the project coordinator and be administratively accountable to the chief administrative officer and technically to the district technical committee.

**Important Features**

Through the ongoing project assisted with BSF grant financing, potential participants have been mostly identified, mobilized and organized into cohesive community groups and have participated in initiating the proposed investment project. Another important feature will be the use of the voluntary cadre as agents of change (change agents) who are members of their respective communities, nominated by the leadership of the communities and trained by the Uganda Change Agents' Association in the art and practice of community mobilization, group formation and participatory community development. Rural women have been the predominant target group of the ongoing project because of their crucial responsibilities for child care, provision of water and food production. It is expected that women will continue to be the principal target group of the proposed project because of the training they have received through women's groups and SIDAs, which has prepared them for participation in economic development activities, including credit. Rural women's savings and credit groups have been transformed, through the ongoing project, into SIDAs which have the potential of being transformed into the first generation rural financial intermediaries and, subsequently, rural banks. Finally, project design is in consonance with and in direct support of Uganda's decentralization policy, especially in terms of the implementation of project activities by the respective district administrations and the enhancement of their revenue collection. The project is proposed for IFAD direct supervision.

**Main Issues**

During appraisal, the following issues will be addressed: (i) arrangements already in place or which will need to be in place relating to the maintenance of health, water supply, sanitation and roads facilities for their continued use; (ii) arrangements for medium-term credit in support of clonal coffee, banana and cassava production and for heifer and goat rearing; and (iii) projection of the demand for improved clonal coffee, banana and cassava planting materials.



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**Previous IFAD Operations**

Uganda has been assisted with six IFAD projects (one cofinanced and five IFAD-initiated) for a total of SDR 67.21 million. One project is currently under implementation and another is expected to be signed by June 1998. In addition, three grants were approved through BSF.JP for a total of BEF 530 000 000.



<b>Region:</b> Asia and the Pacific	<b>Country:</b> China
<b>Project Name:</b> Wulin Mountains Minorities Areas Development	<b>Per caput GNP</b> <sup>1</sup> : 620
<b>Project Cost (USD million):</b> 95.2	<b>Population (million)</b> <sup>1</sup> : 1 200
<b>IFAD Loan (USD million):</b> To be determined	<b>Leading External Financier</b> <sup>2</sup> : IFAD
<b>Proposed Terms:</b> Highly concessional	<b>Cofinancier:</b> World Food Programme (WFP)
<b>Present Status:</b> Under formulation	<b>Appraising Institution and Loan Administrator:</b> IFAD/WFP and UNOPS

## Project Objectives

The proposed project aims to reduce chronic poverty and improve the living conditions of the target population. To achieve this, the project will seek to: (i) increase household food security through land development and higher productivity; (ii) raise cash income opportunities through crop diversification, livestock production and promotion of small businesses; (iii) improve access to social facilities through the provision of drinking water, training in health care and functional literacy; and (iv) facilitate access to financial services through the development of sustainable financial intermediaries.

## Project Beneficiaries

The project will target about 355 000 households in the resource-poor, densely populated minority areas of the Wulin Mountains in East Guizhou and West Hunan Provinces. It will focus on ethnic minorities in the poorest townships of about 16 counties. Living conditions in the project area are among the lowest in China and farmers are only food self-sufficient for eight months of the year. Average per capita farmer income in the project area is in the range of CNY 370-630 (USD 45-76) compared with CNY 880 (USD 106) for the country as a whole. Off-farm employment opportunities are very scarce and only for short periods in construction and transport activities. Health and educational levels are very low and most areas are lacking communication facilities. Most households lack the financial basis to invest in productive activities.

## Project Components

### (a) Rural Infrastructure

This component will support: (i) irrigation development, to increase productivity and food security through the improvement and expansion of irrigated areas. Activities will include construction of reservoirs, irrigation and drainage canals, check dams and flood-control dikes; (ii) rural access roads to facilitate access to markets, input supply, extension and social facilities through the construction and upgrading of village and farm access roads; and (iii) drinking water, through the construction of springs and wells and the improvement of springs.



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### **(b) Agricultural Production and Income-Generation**

Provision of credit will be the main instrument to support the following: (i) land development, to establish new and improved paddy fields, and earth and stone terraces on steeper slopes; and to improve waterlogged soils through drainage systems; (ii) agricultural production development, to increase food production and cash income, through the provision of inputs, credit, technical training and extension services; (iii) income-generating activities, mainly consisting of small livestock, forestry products, fish farming and small agro-processing businesses.

### **(c) Project Coordination and Management**

The project will support the establishment of project leading groups (PLGs) at the province, prefecture, county and township levels, with project management offices (PMOs) as their executive arm. Financing will be provided for technical assistance (TA) (local), computer training, training equipment, vehicles and office equipment.

## **Project Implementation**

The five-year project will be implemented under the overall responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, together with the Ministry of Finance. At the provincial level, the Department of Agriculture will assume prime responsibility for project implementation and the coordination of all agencies involved. The PMOs will be responsible for day-to-day project implementation under the general guidance and direction of PLGs. A village implementation group will be established in each village, and village development plans elaborated through a consultative process within the villages will constitute the main instrument for beneficiary participation.

## **Important Features**

The project will build on the experience of an ongoing World Food Programme (WFP) project in the project area and seek to expand and upgrade the WFP project with, in particular, credit supply to poor households, increased emphasis on women's activities, enhanced beneficiary participation, and intensive training and technical support to the poorest households. Participatory planning is to be promoted through the use of national consultants and local staff trained in participatory methods. This will allow for direct involvement of the target population in expressing their needs and expectations. Credit delivery will be undertaken by the rural credit cooperatives (RCCs), which will receive IFAD funds as a subloan from the provincial government. On a pilot basis, rural cooperative foundations will be introduced as the grass-roots organizations and intermediaries between RCCs and individual beneficiaries. Project activities have been designed in full recognition of the important productive role of women in the project area, and hence project interventions are expected to raise the status of women in their communities and to improve their welfare.



## **Main Issues**

During formulation/appraisal, the following issues will be addressed: (i) review of detailed proposals for the credit mechanism and the potential role of the People's Bank of China; (ii) further assessment of the financial viability of the credit packages; (iii) improving the level of beneficiary participation and the poverty focus of credit; and (iv) fine-tuning of the joint IFAD/WFP project approach and design considerations.

## **Previous IFAD Operations**

China has received 13 loans amounting to SDR 239.7 million, two of which were cofinanced by WFP. Seven projects are currently under implementation.



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<b>Region:</b> Latin America and the Caribbean	<b>Country:</b> Colombia
<b>Project Name:</b> Development of Small-Scale Fisheries and Aquaculture	<b>Per caput GNP</b> <sup>1</sup> :1910
<b>Project Cost (USD million):</b> 20.3	<b>Population (million)</b> <sup>1</sup> :36.8
<b>IFAD Loan (USD million):</b> To be determined	<b>Leading External Financier</b> <sup>2</sup> : IFAD
<b>Proposed Terms:</b> Ordinary	<b>Cofinancier:</b> Discussions ongoing with Andean Development Corporation (CAF)
<b>Present Status:</b> Under formulation	<b>Appraising Institution and Loan Administrator:</b> IFAD and CAF

### Project Objectives

As a general rule, small-scale fishermen are poor, geographically isolated and dispersed, and have no access to training, TA or production inputs. Because of the relatively small scale of their operations and limited storage and processing capabilities, it is difficult for them to market their products. The overall objectives of the proposed project will be to: (i) increase the income of beneficiary households; (ii) contribute to the organization of the participating communities; and (iii) improve household nutrition by increasing the overall supply and consumption of fish. To this end, the project will seek to: (i) establish and improve processing and marketing networks; (ii) facilitate the acquisition of supplies needed for fish production; (iii) provide financial resources for project activities; (iv) promote the active participation of beneficiaries in the planning and execution of project activities; (v) enhance the participatory role of women in the production and community activities; (vi) increase the beneficiaries' managerial capabilities; (vii) improve training and technology so as to increase yields; and (viii) establish ecologically-sound, sustainable fishing practices.

### Project Beneficiaries

Fishing activities will be carried out along specific fishing sites on the Pacific and Caribbean coasts and the Magdalena River basin. Aquaculture activities will be centred around the river and swamp system bordering it and in the flatland savannahs situated in the Departments of Cordoba, Bolivar and Sucre in the north-west of the country. The project will target approximately 31 000 families living below the poverty line (as per IFAD estimates). A total of 10 720 individuals, representing close to 7 000 families, will participate in project activities. About 50% will be small-scale fishermen and their families, who will participate in maritime fishing, fish farm cultivation near the river and swamps, and will become members in fishermen's service centres. Small farmers will make up the remaining 50%, and will participate in family and group fish farm cultivation. The group enterprises promoted by the project will create about 300 new permanent rural jobs.





## **Project Components**

### **(a) Organizational and Managerial Training and Technical Assistance**

The aim of the component is to improve the beneficiaries' capacity to use improved technological methods of catching fish, cultivation, processing and marketing, and in the organization and management of group and family-based enterprises. Support will be provided for: (i) the formation of fishermen and farmers into small associations organized around a maritime fishing unit or a communal fish farm; (ii) the establishment of special professionally-managed group service centres to process, store and market the produce; and (iii) the provision of training and TA at all levels by official institutions and participating NGOs.

### **(b) Financial Services**

Credit will be made available for: (i) small family or individual loans for investment, start-up and operating expenses through participating guarantor NGOs, to which intermediate financial institutions will provide special lines of credit. Training and TA will be provided to NGOs channelling such small family or individual loans; and (ii) larger loans for group enterprises through intermediate financial institutions.

### **(c) Institutional Strengthening**

Funds will be provided for: (i) the establishment of an information network on fish marketing at the National Institute for Fishery and Aquaculture (INPA); (ii) applied research on the design and construction of prototype fishing units, and the establishment and maintenance of fish breeding and distribution stations; and (iii) strengthening of the existing network of fishermen's service centres (CESPAS) through the provision of training to CESPAS managerial and professional personnel and to their members.

### **(d) Project Administration**

Support will be provided for the establishment of a project administration unit (PAU) headed by a director, and the appointment of three area coordinators. Evaluation activities will be supported also.

## **Project Implementation**

INPA will be responsible for the execution of the proposed six-year project. The PAU will be established within INPA's planning and development secretariat. An inter-institutional coordinating committee will be established to oversee project implementation and ensure coordination with other activities in the project area. Credit lines to intermediate financial institutions, which will be lent to the participating NGOs and beneficiaries, will be established by the Central Bank with project funds.



## ANNEX A

### **Important Features**

A large part of the project activities will be carried out by NGOs. Participation of rural women in the project will be emphasized and gender-specific training activities organized. The project will support environmental protection by ensuring that the activities promoted are ecologically sound and by providing training and TA.

### **Main Issues**

During formulation/appraisal, the following issues will be addressed: (i) ensuring that due environmental diligence is exercised by taking account of the recommendations of an initial environmental examination in final project design; and (ii) reviewing proposed arrangements for the creation of an inter-institutional environmental assessment task force to be active for the duration of the project.

### **Previous IFAD Operations**

IFAD has approved two projects in Colombia (one cofinanced and one IFAD-initiated) for a total of SDR 17.08 million. One project is currently under implementation.



<b>Region:</b> Latin America and the Caribbean	<b>Country:</b> Haiti
<b>Project Name:</b> Food Crops Intensification - Phase II	<b>Per caput GNP</b> <sup>1</sup> : 250
<b>Project Cost (USD million):</b> 17.0	<b>Population (million)</b> <sup>1</sup> : 7.1
<b>IFAD Loan (USD million):</b> To be determined	<b>Leading External Financier</b> <sup>2</sup> : IFAD
<b>Proposed Terms:</b> Highly concessional	<b>Cofinancier:</b> none
<b>Present Status:</b> Formulation completed	<b>Appraising Institution and Loan Administrator:</b> IFAD and UNOPS

## Project Objectives

The Haitian economy is the least developed of the entire western hemisphere. Even though no recent data are available, given the economic trends, the situation can only have worsened in the last decade. Poverty is a mass phenomenon, particularly in rural areas. The proposed project will consolidate the efforts undertaken during the first phase of the Food Crops Intensification Project, which were jeopardized by the country's political situation and loan suspension during more than three years. In line with the Government's agricultural policy, the proposed second-phase project will have the following objectives: (i) increase agricultural production in the area, particularly food production and thus household food security; (ii) improve household income and living conditions; (iii) preserve natural resources; and (iv) strengthen local development capacities. While the first three objectives are the same as the first-phase project, the fourth has been added as a consequence of lessons learned during the first phase. To achieve these objectives, the project will seek to: (i) improve mixed cropping systems; (ii) intensify food crop and vegetable production; (iii) develop small-scale irrigation systems; (iv) recapitalize livestock farms; (v) develop small rural enterprises; (vi) improve transport infrastructure and water supplies; (vii) introduce anti-erosion and soil conservation measures at the farm level; (viii) promote the capacity of rural organizations and local institutions to conceive, prepare and manage development activities; and (ix) enhance local participatory decision-making processes.

## Project Beneficiaries

Project activities will focus on six municipalities, corresponding to the Bas Plateau Central, the southern part of the *Département du centre*. Two municipalities (Belladere and Lascahobas) were part of the area covered by the first-phase project, and three (Belladere, Lascahobas and Savanette) are bordered by the Dominican Republic. About 95% of the population in the project area derive their main revenue from rural activities. There are about 59 000 active farms in the area, of which 75% have less than 3 ha. As in the rest of the country, poverty is widespread in the rural areas and seasonal migration to Port-au-Prince and the Dominican Republic involve up to 30% of the local population. The numerous rural organizations in the area are highly participative but weak due to lack of productive activities, managerial and organizational capacities, and financial resources. Approximately 21 000 small farmers, or 35% of all farmers in the project area, are expected to benefit from project activities. Women's credit groups have been organized for production (about 10% of producers' organizations) and there are five women's groups for credit, most of which



## ANNEX A

received support during the first phase. About 100 women's credit groups, or 4 000 women, are expected to benefit from project technical and financial assistance.

### **Project Components**

#### **(a) Technical Assistance to Rural Organizations and Local Associations**

Support will be provided for: (i) establishment of six technical support mobile units (EMAT), one for each municipality, to support rural organizations in their development efforts and to serve as a channel with the local authorities. EMATs will be composed of three members (an agronomist-trainer, a rural engineer and a socio-economist) recruited from universities and trained by the project; (ii) training and support to rural organizations, based on producers' expressed demands; (iii) training and support to local administrative councils, aimed at reinforcing human capacities within the local administration (municipality level) and ultimately contribute to making grass-roots decision-making more effective; (iv) adaptive research, to be defined in cooperation with the Agricultural Development Research Centre (CRDA), the Faculty of Agronomic Studies, and NGOs; and (v) a baseline survey.

#### **(b) Creation of a Local Development Fund (FDL)**

The aim of the FDL will be to recapitalize the rural production units which are no longer able to respond to development initiatives. The fund will finance and/or cofinance activities based on rural organizations' expressed needs, namely: (i) improvement of agricultural production systems, including the provision of improved seeds supply, agricultural inputs and small equipment. FDL will contribute to the capital required for rural development activities during the first year of implementation; (ii) development of livestock production and the strengthening of veterinary services through NGOs. Village savings and credit banks will finance the reconstitution of herds; (iii) conservation and development of natural resources through the introduction of anti-erosion measures, for which FDL will cofinance the creation of nurseries by peasants' and producers' associations; (iv) social infrastructure (e.g., schools and primary health care centres); (v) development and rehabilitation of small-scale irrigation schemes (approximately 700 ha). Specialized NGOs will be supported for the establishment and strengthening of water users' associations; and (vi) rehabilitation of feeder roads and the provision of potable water supply.

#### **(c) Support Fund for Decentralized Financial Systems (FASFD)**

The aim of the FASFD is to reinforce and establish permanent and viable village-based financial institutions through the creation of eight people's municipal banks, 45 village banks and 100 women's credit groups (five groups are already operating). Financial institutions are expected to become self-sufficient but they will be initially assisted through the FASFD for the establishment of a revolving fund, provision of TA, training and equipment. The village banks will be integrated progressively into the municipal banks. Credit will be provided to support small rural enterprises in their modernization efforts, particularly in the agro-processing sector, and the funds will be managed by specialized NGOs.



**(d) Project Coordination**

The project will support the establishment of a project coordination team to be based in Belladere in the facilities of the first-phase project. Funds will be provided for TA and the establishment of an M&E system.

**Project Implementation**

The proposed seven-year project will be implemented under the overall responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture within the framework of a decentralized administrative structure. At the regional level, a planning and coordination committee, chaired by the Director-General of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development, will be established, including representatives of the municipalities, sub-municipal councils, rural organizations, NGOs, the Department of Agriculture and the project team. An allocation committee will be responsible for the implementation of FDL at the municipality level, and a management committee will be entrusted with implementing the FASFD. Day-to-day implementation will be the responsibility of the project coordination team.

**Important Features**

Compared with the first phase, the project's approach will be inverted. It will be participative, flexible and contractual, the concern being to attend to the needs and demands of peasant groups, acknowledge the diversity of situations, and obtain beneficiary commitment. Instead of a State approach for the conception and implementation of activities, the project will invest in the strengthening of peasants' organizations and decentralized institutions and entrust responsibilities for implementation to the private sector.

**Main Issues**

During appraisal, the following issues will be addressed: (i) finalization of arrangements for the recruitment of project staff and collaboration with NGOs and the private sector to ensure that the project has the required autonomy; (ii) possible contribution of the European Union, already involved in road infrastructure, in providing TA to the project; and (iii) coordination of environmental protection activities in the border area with the South Western Region Small Farmers Project being developed by IFAD in the Dominican Republic.

**Previous IFAD Operations**

So far, IFAD has approved four projects in Haiti (two IFAD-initiated and two cofinanced) for a total of SDR 24.82 million. One project is currently under implementation.



## ANNEX A

<b>Region:</b> Near East and North Africa	<b>Country:</b> Oman
<b>Project Name:</b> Community Resource Management	<b>Per caput GNP</b> <sup>1</sup> :4 820
<b>Project Cost (USD million):</b> 28.7	<b>Population (million)</b> <sup>1</sup> :2.2
<b>IFAD Loan (USD million):</b> To be determined	<b>Leading External Financier</b> <sup>2</sup> : IFAD
<b>Proposed Terms:</b> Ordinary	<b>Cofinancier:</b> Discussions ongoing with the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD)
<b>Present Status:</b> Under formulation	<b>Appraising Institution and Loan Administrator:</b> IFAD and AFESD

### Project Objectives

Prior to the discovery of oil, less than 30 years ago, the Sultanate of Oman's economy was based largely on crop cultivation and fisheries, which was practised at subsistence level. Per capita income was extremely low and the Sultanate was regarded as one of the least developed countries. The inflow of oil revenues enabled the country to achieve rapid development, particularly in infrastructure and services within the hinterland of many urban centres. However, oil reserves are extremely limited, and, at current extraction rates, will diminish within two decades; and a reversion to dependency on agriculture and fisheries is increasingly seen as inevitable. Judged in terms of regional comparative advantage, Oman is endowed with a cropping subsector that is uniquely based on rechargeable groundwater, and the longer-term livelihood of many of the country's rural community will depend on its preservation and development. The main objectives of the proposed project are to: (i) ensure that groundwater abstraction is in balance with recharge; (ii) improve the productive and economic returns from irrigation water; (iii) reduce the longer-term dependency of rural communities on direct and indirect public sector funding; and (iv) ensure that economically-vulnerable families do not become further disadvantaged due to overall reductions in government expenditure.

### Project Beneficiaries

The proposed project's strong environmental focus on collective and community action for improved water resource management will benefit all farmers within the project areas because targeting in water distribution schemes is complex. However, larger farmers, who have already benefited from technologies in previous programmes, will not be eligible for further direct assistance. Project support will be structured to cater for the needs of smaller and more marginal farms to ensure that they are reached by the services on offer. In total, the project is expected to benefit 28 000 farm families directly, most of which are economically vulnerable and in need of a specifically-targeted assistance programme. The project will be located in the regions of Dahira, Dhaklila and Sharriya.



## Project Components

### (a) Improved Water Use

The project will support a modern irrigation system through conversion from flood to pressurized pipe irrigation to reduce water use and increase irrigation efficiency. It will support the use of self-compensating, self-regulating emitters wherever possible. This component will be largely involved in well-irrigation rather than *aflaj*<sup>3</sup> command areas where the system self-regulates the extent of water abstraction. However, the *aflaj* areas have many inherited technical weaknesses, and the project will respond to communities that request assistance, especially those in *aflaj* areas which in recent years have experienced reduced flows that led to crop stress and/or loss.

### (b) Extension and Research

Date palm, by far the most important crop in Oman, and irrigation have received relatively little research and extension support. Extension field staff have become heavily involved in the distribution and administration of subsidized inputs but the situation has changed radically following the withdrawal of many subsidies. The project will support research and extension in a number of important areas, including: (i) research on irrigation water scheduling, economic yield responses to fertilizer application, integrated pest management and productivity improvements, particularly with regard to date palm; and (ii) establishment of formal field-level linkage of subject matter specialists with local research institutions; support to extension campaigns on improved husbandry practices; and provision of in-service training in technical and social sciences.

### (c) Improved Water Conservation

The objective of achieving balanced water use will require close coordination of development activities, institutionally and geographically. As watershed boundaries often serve as an administrative divider between different communities, the catchment zone must be the base for planning water resource management, and task force teams will be responsible for development activities in such defined zones. The project will support formation of these task forces and provide assistance in (i) formulating and developing catchment management strategies; (ii) catchment conservation measures to improve aquifer recharge; and (iii) strengthening monitoring and regulatory mechanisms.

### (d) Institutional Support

The allocation to water rights in *aflaj* command areas is governed by a strong community organization with well established systems of cooperation. However, farms irrigated from wells are of recent development and the well owners operate as independent water users. The time-share distribution of *aflaj* works is not a technically efficient method of water use. The project will provide support to: (i) developing community resource management; (ii) establishing cost-sharing and cost-recovery procedures for public expenditure in water resource development and maintenance; and (iii) identifying and assisting vulnerable families and communities who may otherwise have difficulty in benefiting from the project.

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<sup>3</sup> An ancient system of water channels known as *aflaj* - sing. *Falaj*.



## ANNEX A

### **Project Implementation**

Project implementation of the proposed seven-year project will be the combined responsibility of three ministries - Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF), Water Resources (MWR) and Social Affairs and Labour (MSAL) - with MAF acting as the lead ministry. Field operations will be implemented through task forces comprising field representatives of all three ministries under the overall guidance of a project coordination unit which will be responsible to an inter-ministerial steering committee under the chairmanship of MAF.

### **Important Features**

The project has been designed specifically to address environmental problems, notably preserving groundwater resources from further depletion through the use of indigenous participating institutions for management and conservation of the resource base. Another feature of the project will be to establish within the country cost-sharing and cost-recovery procedures for public expenditure in water resource development and maintenance. Although the project components are supported by detailed cost estimates, the management process provides for necessary flexibility to customise project content according to locally-identified needs and to reflect implementation experience as this is gained. The project will be the first development initiative focusing on community resource management in Oman, and, if successful, its approach could be replicated in similar situations elsewhere.

### **Main Issues**

Prior to or during appraisal, the following issues will be addressed: (i) constraints limiting the involvement of women in the project will be examined and fully addressed; (ii) implications of an expected increase in the application of chemicals; and (iii) negotiations with the cofinanciers and formalization of cofinancing arrangements.





**ANNEX B**

**BRIEF OVERVIEW**

**PART I**            Projects previously presented in annex A but not yet approved.

**PART II**           Projects under consideration - Period 1998-99 classified by processing stage.



ANNEX B

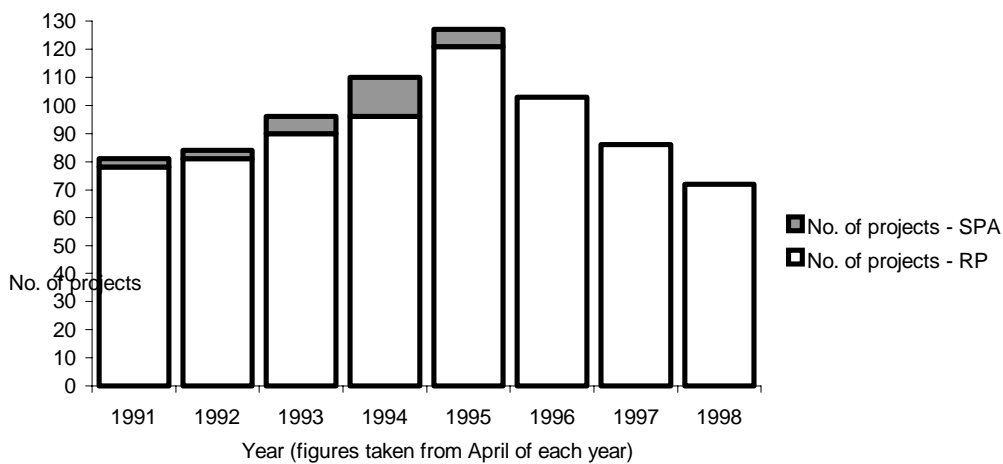
**BRIEF OVERVIEW**

1. A total of 72 projects are covered in Annex B of this document. As can be seen from Chart 1, there has been a downward trend in IFAD's pipeline projects.

**Chart 1**

**IFAD's Pipeline Projects**

(Regular Programme and Special Programme for Africa, 1991-1995)  
(Regular Programme, 1996-1998)



2. Various factors account for this declining trend:

- (i) the need to clean up the pipeline with a view to reflecting the country's political and/or socio-economic conditions as these may have changed significantly since the entry of the project into the pipeline;
- (ii) the need to prepare a Country Strategy Opportunities Paper (COSOPs) on countries where IFAD's medium-term strategy has to be revisited and/or defined. It has been decided that no new project will enter the pipeline in 1998 unless based on the COSOP (except in those cases where the current strategy is still valid). In 1996, IFAD reviewed six COSOPs for Bhutan, Burundi, Cape Verde, The Congo, Kyrgyzstan, Laos and Viet Nam. In 1997, ten COSOPs were considered for Benin, Brazil, Côte d'Ivoire, Gaza and the West Bank, The Gambia, Mali, Sierra Leone, Mozambique, the Republic of Moldova and Yemen. In 1998, it is envisaged that 32 COSOPs will be proposed for countries where it is necessary to chart-out IFAD's broad operational directions (eight in Africa I, seven in Africa II, six in Asia and the Pacific, five in Latin America and the Caribbean, and six in Near East and North Africa). Therefore, it is expected that the pace of pipeline development will slow down initially pending the finalization of the COSOPs. However, the task of pipeline development will be facilitated once the country strategy framework has been reviewed and endorsed by the Operational Strategy Committee (OSC);



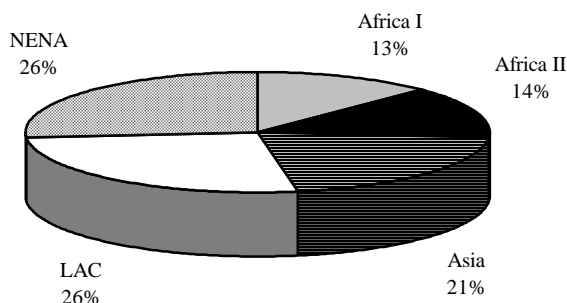
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- (iii) the increasing linkage of IFAD-initiated projects and programmes to priority national programmes and institutions - particularly in East and Southern Africa. The slower than anticipated pace of policy and institutional development has slowed down the development of linked IFAD projects;
- (iv) the need to ensure, in line with its corporate strategy, that IFAD supports projects and programmes driven by beneficiary participation in both design and implementation, the objectives being to: (a) ensure increased beneficiary ownership; (b) secure greater involvement of NGOs and other grass-roots organizations; (c) ensure flexibility in project design and implementation; (d) build local capacity; and (e) ensure gender balance; and
- (v) over the last few years, the Africa region has been faced with a worsening arrears situation, primarily due to the severe debt burden experienced by many African countries, particularly in Western and Central Africa. As a consequence, country portfolio suspensions have limited the development of new projects. In addition, political turmoil in several countries (e.g., Central African Republic, The Congo, D.R. Congo, Liberia and Sierra Leone) has had a negative impact on activities in the region. Notwithstanding, IFAD will continue its dialogue with borrowers on the development of the pipeline of new projects to the extent the security situation so permits.

3. With regard to the regional distribution of projects, the 72 projects (66 IFAD-initiated and six cofinanced) are divided as follows: nine (13%) in Africa I, ten (14%) in Africa II, 15 (21%) in Asia and the Pacific, 19 (26%) in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 19 (26%) in Near East and North Africa (Chart 2).

Chart 2

Percentage Distribution of Projects by Region - April 1998



4. Since the early 1990s, IFAD has increased its contributions to projects developed by others, with the objective of committing more than one third of its annual lending to such projects. In 1997, IFAD financed nine projects initiated by cooperating institution. The pipeline includes six projects selected from the pipeline of cooperating institutions, and additional efforts will be made in 1998 to



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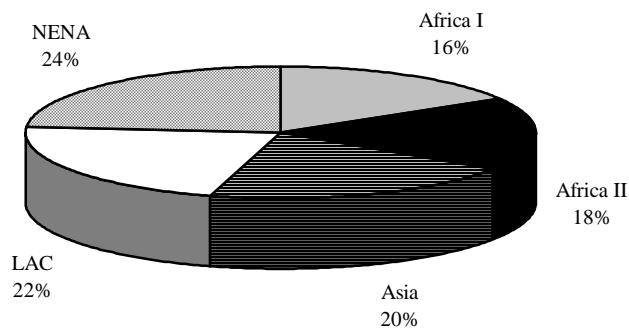
identify suitable cofinancing opportunities. In developing strategic alliances with other donors, IFAD can contribute its approach and expertise while at the same time ensuring that IFAD-supported components and activities are directly linked to the smallholders and the poor.

5. From the point of view of country coverage, the 72 projects included in annex B cover 55 countries (Chart 3): 19 (34%) in Africa, of which nine are in Western and Central Africa (Africa I) and ten in Eastern and Southern Africa (Africa II); 11 (20%) in Asia and the Pacific; 12 (22%) in Latin America and the Caribbean; and 13 (24%) in Near East and North Africa, of which 11 are traditional borrowers.

**Chart 3**

**Percentage Distribution of Countries by Region - April 1998**

(Regular Programme)



6. As in the past, IFAD assistance will continue to focus on three particular high-priority groups of countries: sub-Saharan African countries; least developed countries; and low-income food-deficit countries. Twenty (36%) of the 55 countries included in the pipeline are in sub-Saharan Africa; 34 (62%) are low-income, food-deficit countries as defined by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; and 17 (31%) are least developed countries as defined by the United Nations.

**PART I: PROJECTS PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED IN ANNEX A BUT NOT YET APPROVED**

Country	Population (million) 1/	GNP Per Capita 1995 Actual (USD)	Project Name	Proposed Loan Tentative Amount (USD million)	Nature of Project	Status	Executive Board Session for Annex A
<b>AFRICA I</b>							
BENIN	5.5	370	Microfinance and Marketing	12.2	Marketing/rural financial services	Scheduled for April 1998 Board presentation	EB 61/Sep 97
CAPE VERDE	0.4	960	National Support for Decentralized Rural Development	To be determined	Rural development	Under formulation	EB 60/Apr 97
CONGO	2.6	680	Marketing and Rural Finance	To be determined	Marketing and rural credit	Formulation completed	EB 60/Apr 97
MALI	9.7	250	Sahelian Areas Development Fund	To be determined	Rural development	Under post-formulation	EB 62/Dec 97
NIGERIA	111.3	260	Roots and Tubers Expansion Programme	20.0	Commodity development	Appraisal completed	EB 57/Apr 96
<b>AFRICA II</b>							
LESOTHO	2.0	770	Agricultural Sector Investment Programme - Sustainable Mountain Agriculture Development Subprogramme (SMADP)	To be determined	Rural development	Formulation completed	EB 60/Apr 97
MALAWI	9.8	170	Smallholder Flood Plains Development Programme	12.46	Small-scale irrigation	Scheduled for April 1998 Board presentation	EB 62/Dec 97



**PART I: PROJECTS PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED IN ANNEX A BUT NOT YET APPROVED**

Country	Population (million) 1/	GNP Per Capita 1995 Actual (USD)	Project Name	Proposed Loan Tentative Amount (USD million)	Nature of Project	Status	Executive Board Session for Annex A
ZAMBIA	9.0	400	Forest Products	To be determined	Natural resource management	Under post-formulation	EB 62/Dec 97
<b>ASIA AND THE PACIFIC</b>							
BANGLADESH	119.8	240	Aquaculture Development	19.99	Fisheries	Scheduled for April 1998 Board presentation	EB 62/Dec 97
KYRGYZSTAN (X)	4.5	700	Agricultural Support Services	7.92	Agricultural development	Scheduled for April 1998 Board presentation	EB 62/Dec 97
PHILIPPINES	68.6	1 050	Western Mindanao Community Initiatives 2/	14.79	Rural development	Scheduled for April 1998 Board presentation	EB 62/Dec 97
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b>							
BELIZE	0.2	2 630	Community-Initiated Agriculture and Resource Management 3/	2.2	Rural development	Scheduled for April 1998 Board presentation	EB 62/Dec 97
<b>NEAR EAST AND NORTH AFRICA</b>							
GAZA AND THE WEST BANK	2.5	n.a. 4/	Participatory Natural Resource Management Programme	7.81	Agricultural (land) development	Scheduled for April 1998 Board presentation	EB 62/Dec 97

ANNEX B



**PART I: PROJECTS PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED IN ANNEX A BUT NOT YET APPROVED**

Country	Population (million) 1/	GNP Per Capita 1995 Actual (USD)	Project Name	Proposed Loan Tentative Amount (USD million)	Nature of Project	Status	Executive Board Session for Annex A
EGYPT(X)	57.8	790	Sohag Rural Development	To be determined	Rural development	Under appraisal	EB 61/Sep 97
ROMANIA	22.7	1 480	Apuseni Development 5/	16.46	Rural credit	Scheduled for April 1998 Board presentation	EB 62/Dec 97
SUDAN	26.7	n.a. 6/	North Kordofan Rural Development	To be determined	Rural development	Appraisal completed	EB 55/Sep 95
SYRIA	14.1	1 120	Badia Rangelands Development	20.2	Rangeland, livestock and community development	Scheduled for April 1998 Board presentation	EB 62/Dec 97
TUNISIA(X)	9.0	1 820	National Rural Finance	To be determined	Credit	Appraisal completed	EB 39/Apr 90



**PART II: PROJECTS UNDER CONSIDERATION - PERIOD 1998-1999  
CLASSIFIED BY STAGE OF PROCESSING**

ANNEX B

Country	Population (million) 1/	GNP Per Capita 1995 Actual (USD)	Project Name	Proposed Loan Tentative Amount (USD million)	Nature of Project	Status
<b>AFRICA I</b>						
<b>Projects at Inception/Identification Stage</b>						
GAMBIA, THE	1.1	320	Rural Financial and Income Diversification Programme 7/	To be determined	Microfinance services	Identification completed
<b>Projects at Formulation/Preparation Stage</b>						
CAPE VERDE	0.4	960	National Support Programme to Decentralized Rural Development	To be determined	Rural development	Under formulation
CONGO	2.6	680	Marketing and Rural Finance	To be determined	Marketing and rural credit	Formulation completed
COTE D'IVOIRE	14.0	660	Rural Development in the North-East - Phase II	See Annex A	Rural development	Under formulation
GHANA (X)	17.1	390	Rural Finance	To be determined	Rural financial services	Under formulation
MALI	9.7	250	Sahelian Areas Development Fund	To be determined	Rural development	Under post-formulation
SIERRA LEONE	4.2	180	Rural Rehabilitation Programme	To be determined	Rural development	Formulation completed





**PART II: PROJECTS UNDER CONSIDERATION - PERIOD 1998-1999**  
**CLASSIFIED BY STAGE OF PROCESSING**

Country	Population (million) 1/	GNP Per Capita 1995 Actual (USD)	Project Name	Proposed Loan Tentative Amount (USD million)	Nature of Project	Status
<b>Projects at Appraisal Stage</b>						
BENIN	5.5	370	Microfinance and Marketing	12.2	Marketing/rural financial services	Scheduled for April 1998 Board presentation
NIGERIA	111.3	260	Roots and Tubers Expansion Programme	20.0	Commodity development	Appraisal completed
<b>AFRICA II</b>						
<b>Projects at Inception/Identification Stage</b>						
SOUTH AFRICA	41.5	3 160	Rural Financial Systems Development	To be determined	Rural credit	Inception completed
<b>Projects at Formulation/Preparation Stage</b>						
BOTSWANA	1.5	3 020	Community-based Natural Resource Management 8/	To be determined	Natural resource management	Under formulation
LESOTHO	2.0	770	Agricultural Sector Investment Programme - Sustainable Mountain Agriculture Development Sub-Programme (SMADP)	To be determined	Rural development	Formulation completed
MAURITIUS	1.1	3 380	Rural Diversification	To be determined	Rural finance	Under formulation
NAMIBIA	1.5	2 000	Southern Communal Areas Development Programme	To be determined	Area development	Under formulation



**PART II: PROJECTS UNDER CONSIDERATION - PERIOD 1998-1999  
CLASSIFIED BY STAGE OF PROCESSING**

ANNEX B

Country	Population (million) 1/	GNP Per Capita 1995 Actual (USD)	Project Name	Proposed Loan Tentative Amount (USD million)	Nature of Project	Status
ZAMBIA	9.0	400	Forest Products	To be determined	Natural resource management	Under post- formulation
ZIMBABWE	11.0	540	Smallholder Irrigation Support Programme	See Annex A	Small-scale irrigation	Formulation completed
<b>Projects at Appraisal Stage</b>						
ETHIOPIA (X)	56.4	100	Agriculture and Research Training	To be determined	Research and extension	Under appraisal
MALAWI	9.8	170	Smallholder Flood Plains Development Programme	12.46	Small-scale irrigation	Scheduled for April 1998 Board presentation
UGANDA	19.1	240	Hoima/Kibaale Agricultural Development and Community Support 9/	See Annex A	Rural development	Under pre- appraisal
<b>ASIA AND THE PACIFIC</b>						
<b>Projects at Inception/ Identification Stage</b>						
BHUTAN	0.7	420	Second Eastern Zone Agriculture 10/	To be determined	Agricultural development	Identification completed
LAOS	4.9	350	Support for Rural Credit	To be determined	Credit	Under identification



**PART II: PROJECTS UNDER CONSIDERATION - PERIOD 1998-1999**  
**CLASSIFIED BY STAGE OF PROCESSING**

Country	Population (million) 1/	GNP Per Capita 1995 Actual (USD)	Project Name	Proposed Loan Tentative Amount (USD million)	Nature of Project	Status
NEPAL	21.5	200	Farmer-Managed Hills Irrigation Improvement	To be determined	Irrigation and rural development	Under identification
PAKISTAN	129.9	460	North Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) Development Project	To be determined	Rural development	Inception completed
SRI LANKA	18.1	700	Second Small Farmer Rural Credit	To be determined	Credit	Under identification
SRI LANKA	18.1	700	Matale Rural Economic Advancement	To be determined	Rural development	Inception completed
<b>Projects at Formulation/Preparation Stage</b>						
BANGLADESH	119.8	240	Smallholder Crop Improvement	To be determined	Agricultural development	Under formulation
CHINA	1200.2	620	Wulin Mountains Minorities Areas Development	See Annex A	Rural development	Under formulation
INDIA	929.4	340	Madhya Pradesh Tribal and Bihar Tribal Community Development	To be determined	Tribal development	Formulation completed
LAOS	4.9	350	Xieng Khouang Agricultural Development Phase II	To be determined	Agricultural development	Under formulation
PAKISTAN	129.9	460	Barani Area Village Development	To be determined	Rural development	Formulation completed



**PART II: PROJECTS UNDER CONSIDERATION - PERIOD 1998-1999  
CLASSIFIED BY STAGE OF PROCESSING**

ANNEX B

Country	Population (million) 1/	GNP Per Capita 1995 Actual (USD)	Project Name	Proposed Loan Tentative Amount (USD million)	Nature of Project	Status
<b>Projects at Appraisal Stage</b>						
BANGLADESH	119.8	240	Aquaculture Development	19.99	Fisheries	Scheduled for April 1998 Board presentation
KYRGYZSTAN (X)	4.5	700	Agricultural Support Services	7.92	Agricultural development	Scheduled for April 1998 Board presentation
PHILIPPINES	68.6	1 050	Western Mindanao Community Initiatives 2/	14.79	Rural development	Scheduled for April 1998 Board presentation
VIET NAM (X)	73.5	240	Rural Micro Finance 11/	To be determined	Rural financial services	Appraisal completed
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b>						
<b>Projects at Inception/Identification Stage</b>						
ARGENTINA	34.7	8 030	Development of the Northwestern Region of Argentina	To be determined	Rural development	Inception completed
BRAZIL	159.2	3 640	Sustainable Agrarian Reform in the North-East Region	To be determined	Rural development	Inception completed

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**CLASSIFIED BY STAGE OF PROCESSING**

Country	Population (million) 1/	GNP Per Capita 1995 Actual (USD)	Project Name	Proposed Loan Tentative Amount (USD million)	Nature of Project	Status
CHILE	14.2	4 160	Southern Region Agricultural Development	To be determined	Agricultural development	Under identification
COLOMBIA	36.8	1 910	Small-Scale Agricultural Development of the High Pahia Basin	To be determined	Rural development	Under identification
COLOMBIA	36.8	1 910	Small-Scale Agricultural Development of the Middle Chicamocha	To be determined	Rural development	Under identification
COLOMBIA	36.8	1 910	Small-Scale Agriculture in the Atlantic Central West Savannas	To be determined	Rural development	Under identification
COSTA RICA	3.4	2 610	Fostering of Rural Agro-Industry-Managed Small Farmers	To be determined	Agro-industries	Under identification
COSTA RICA	3.4	2 610	Agricultural Development in the General Valley	To be determined	Agricultural development	Under identification
COSTA RICA	3.4	2 610	Canton of Talamanca Sustainable Development	To be determined	Agricultural development	Under identification
GUATEMALA	10.6	1 340	Rural Development Programme for Las Verapaces 12/	To be determined	Rural development	Inception completed
HONDURAS	5.9	600	Agricultural Development for the Francisco Morazan Northern Region	To be determined	Agricultural development	Under identification
MEXICO	91.8	3 320	Support for Smallholder Irrigation	To be determined	Irrigation	Under identification



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ANNEX B

Country	Population (million) 1/	GNP Per Capita 1995 Actual (USD)	Project Name	Proposed Loan Tentative Amount (USD million)	Nature of Project	Status
MEXICO	91.8	3 320	Support for Agricultural Seasonal Migrant Workers	To be determined	Rural development	Under identification
MEXICO	91.8	3 320	Management of Forest Resources by Peasant Communities	To be determined	Rural development	Under identification
NICARAGUA	4.4	380	Region II, Departments of Leon and Chinandega	To be determined	Rural development	Identification completed
<b>Projects at Formulation/Preparation Stage</b>						
COLOMBIA	36.8	1 910	Development of Small-Scale Fisheries and Aquaculture	See Annex A	Fisheries	Under formulation
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	7.8	1 460	South Western Region Small Farmers 13/	To be determined	Rural development	Under formulation
HAITI	7.2	250	Food Crops Intensification - Phase II	See Annex A	Agricultural development	Formulation completed
<b>Projects at Appraisal Stage</b>						
BELIZE	0.2	2 630	Community-Initiated Agriculture and Resource Management 3/	2.2	Rural development	Scheduled for April 1998 Board presentation

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Country	Population (million) 1/	GNP Per Capita 1995 Actual (USD)	Project Name	Proposed Loan Tentative Amount (USD million)	Nature of Project	Status
<b>NEAR EAST AND NORTH AFRICA</b>						
<b>Projects at Inception/Identification Stage</b>						
ALBANIA	3.3	670	Environmental and Livestock	To be determined	Livestock	Identification completed
ALGERIA	28.0	1 600	Pastoral and Livestock Development in the Steppe	To be determined	Livestock	Under identification
EGYPT	57.8	790	Menoufia On-Farm Water Management	To be determined	Agricultural development	Under identification
JORDAN	4.2	1 510	Yarmouk Agriculture Resources Development	To be determined	Soil and water conservation and agricultural development	Inception completed
MOROCCO	26.6	1 110	El Kalaa des Sraghna Agro-Pastoral Development	To be determined	Livestock	Under identification
MOROCCO	26.6	1 110	Azilal Mountainous Agricultural Pilot Development	To be determined	Agricultural development	Under identification
TURKEY	61.1	2 780	East Anatolia Forage and Livestock	To be determined	Livestock	Identification completed
TURKEY	61.1	2 780	Bitlis, Van and Hakkari Rural Development	To be determined	Rural development	Under identification



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Country	Population (million) 1/	GNP Per Capita 1995 Actual (USD)	Project Name	Proposed Loan Tentative Amount (USD million)	Nature of Project	Status
TURKEY	61.1	2 780	Sivas-Erzincan Rural Development	To be determined	Rural development	Under identification
<b>Projects at Formulation/ Preparation Stage</b>						
OMAN	2.2	4 820	Community Resource Management	See Annex A	Agricultural development and natural resource management	Under formulation
SUDAN	26.7	n.a. 6/	South Kordofan Agricultural Development	To be determined	Agricultural development	Under formulation
YEMEN	15.3	260	Toor Al Baha Agricultural Development	To be determined	Agricultural development	Preparation completed
YEMEN	15.3	260	Maharah Area Development	To be determined	Rural development	Under formulation
<b>Projects at Appraisal Stage</b>						
EGYPT (X)	57.8	790	Sohag Rural Development	To be determined	Rural development	Under appraisal
GAZA AND THE WEST BANK	2.5	n.a. 4/	Participatory Natural Resource Management Programme	7.81	Agricultural (land) development	Scheduled for April 1998 Board presentation
ROMANIA	22.7	1 480	Apuseni Development 5/	16.46	Rural credit	Scheduled for April 1998 Board presentation





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Country	Population (million) 1/	GNP Per Capita 1995 Actual (USD)	Project Name	Proposed Loan Tentative Amount (USD million)	Nature of Project	Status
SUDAN	26.7	n.a. 6/	North Kordofan Rural Development	To be determined	Rural development	Appraisal completed
SYRIA	14.1	1 120	Badia Rangelands Development	20.2	Rangeland, livestock and community development	Scheduled for April 1998 Board presentation
TUNISIA (X)	9.0	1 820	National Rural Finance	To be determined	Credit	Appraisal completed

**Footnotes to Annex B:**

- X Projects so marked are selected from the pipeline of a cooperating institution (indicated in parentheses); the rest are "IFAD-initiated projects", i.e., projects identified by the Fund's identification missions or directly requested by Governments.
- 1/ 1995 data from "1997 World Bank Atlas".
- 2/ Former Region IX Local Initiatives Farming.
- 3/ Former Community-Initiated Agricultural Development and Resource Management.
- 4/ USD 1 323 (1996 figures) (source: United Nations Office for Special Coordination in the Occupied Territories). The latest estimates of GDP in PAT/GSWB, as announced by the Palestinian Monetary Authority in January 1997, put it at USD 652.
- 5/ Former Apuseni Rural Development.
- 6/ Estimated to be low-income (USD 765 or less).
- 7/ Former Rural Finance Project incorporated into the Rural Finance and Income Diversification Programme.
- 8/ Former Community Development of Wildlife Management Areas.
- 9/ Former Hoima/Kibaale Integrated Community Development - Phase II
- 10/ Former Second Eastern Bhutan Agricultural Development.
- 11/ The project may need to be reformulated.
- 12/ Former Rural Development Programme for the North Eastern Region of Las Verapaces.
- 13/ Former South Western Region Small Farmers' - Phase II.

