



IFAD
INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
Executive Board – Seventy-Third Session

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PLANNED PROJECT ACTIVITIES
2001 – 2002

1. At the Second Session of the Executive Board, it was agreed that information on planned project activities would be presented to the Executive Board on a regular basis to enable members to keep abreast of developments in IFAD's project pipeline and, should they so desire, to comment on planned projects at an appropriate stage of the project cycle. Accordingly, such information has been provided to each subsequent session of the Executive Board in the form of annexes to documents submitted under the relevant agenda items.
2. At an early session of the Board, some members requested that the nature and intended purpose of the annexes be clarified. The requested explanation was provided at the Eighth Session and is repeated below for convenience. The information contained in Annex E was requested by the Board at its Thirty-Fifth Session.

(a) Annex A

Annex A is a vehicle for bringing before the Board a summary of available information on projects that have reached an advanced stage of design and are thus likely to be presented at one of the Board's forthcoming sessions. Since the comments of Executive Board members on the project summaries presented in Annex A are obtained at the session at which the relevant document is considered, such project summaries are not included in the Annex A portion of documents placed before the Board at subsequent sessions.



(b) Annex B

Annex B provides a comprehensive list of pipeline projects that were reviewed by the Fund's Technical Review Committee to ascertain their suitability for IFAD support. The annex includes projects that have been identified only, those that have reached an advanced stage of processing (and have consequently been included in the Annex A portion of the document or of a previous document), and those that are being presented to the Board for approval at the same session. Thus, Annex B provides a list, for ready reference, of all projects in the pipeline. In addition, Annex B provides information on country strategic opportunities papers (COSOPs) so far reviewed by the Operational Strategy Committee (OSC) and on the COSOPs planned for 2001. This information will allow Executive Board members to discuss issues related to the selection and review of COSOPs.

(c) Annex C

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

(d) Annex D

Annex D provides brief descriptions of TA grants under the Special Operations Facility that have been approved by the President, pursuant to the authority delegated to him by the Executive Board.¹

(e) Annex E

Annex E contains a summary of information available – for comment thereon by the Board, if so desired – on proposed TA grants for agricultural research and training that, having reached an advanced stage of design, are likely to be presented to the Board at a forthcoming session.

3. The information contained in Annexes A, B and E is intended only to provide 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 a project or grant for a country does not imply any definitive judgement concerning the suitability of a given project or grant or with regard to the amount of assistance that may be appropriate for any given country or the number of projects to be financed.

4. The foregoing explanation applies both to previous documents and to the annexes attached to the present document.

¹ Descriptions of any TA grants approved by the President since the Board's last session will be tabled at the current session.



Region: Western and Central Africa (Africa I)	Country: Benin
Programme Name: Participatory Artisanal Fisheries Development Programme	Per Capita GNI²: 380
Programme Cost (USD million): 17.2	Population (million)²: 6
IFAD Loan (USD million): To be determined	Leading External Financier³: IFAD
Proposed Terms: Highly concessional	Cofinanciers: Discussions ongoing with the African Development Bank (AfDB)
Present Status: Formulation completed	Appraising Institution and Loan Administrator: IFAD and possibly AfDB

Programme Objectives

Fisheries play an important role in the national economy, providing almost one third of the national intake of animal protein. The main constraints faced by artisanal fishermen, both marine and inland, are linked to the high competition for scarce resources leading to localized conflicts and overfishing. Damage to the environment and biodiversity is spreading as fishermen resort to unsustainable fishing practices in an attempt to maintain their income levels. The populations of the fisheries zones are the poorest in the country, and their development needs are being addressed in a very fragmented manner. Therefore, the overall goal of the proposed programme will be to improve the living conditions of the coastal populations by reducing the poverty of the households currently engaged in the production, processing and marketing of fish. More specifically, the project will: (i) promote the rehabilitation and more environmentally sound exploitation of the natural resources of Benin's fisheries zones; (ii) rationalize the production, processing and marketing of fish by reducing the number of operators and encouraging others to undertake alternative economic activities with programme assistance; and (iii) support the participatory preparation of a plan for the sustainable management of the country's fisheries zones.

Programme Beneficiaries

This programme will cover six regions in the north and south of Benin (Atakora, Atlantique, Borgou, Mono, Ouémé and Zou). Its main beneficiaries will be the poorest fishermen and women, fish processors and fish traders, most of whom are operating in the south. An estimated 80 000 producers in the fisheries sub-sector, about one third of whom are women, are expected to benefit directly from at least one of the production-related components. Indirect benefits are expected to reach the entire population of the targeted communities and surrounding villages as a result of a rehabilitated, and therefore more productive, physical environment; better access to social infrastructure; and empowerment through participation in decision-making and better management of the natural resource base. Women will benefit directly from improvements to their fisheries-based activities and especially from the introduction of new economic activities.

Programme Components

(a) Support to community-based organizations (CBOs)

The programme will seek to create a solid framework for the successful and sustainable implementation of activities aimed at assuring the environmentally sustainable economic and social development of poor fishing communities. It will provide support for community-level capacity-building in a broad range of skills (technical, organizational, operational, managerial and negotiation). To encourage communities to undertake the complex and sensitive task of regulating the use of their natural resources, the programme will include a community development fund to finance the

² 1999 data; gross national income (GNI) in United States dollars (formerly referred to as GNP).

³ The external financier who, at the request of the Government, takes the lead in project design, pre-appraisal processing and the mobilization of external resources.



construction of productive and social infrastructure; the rehabilitation of rural tracks and crossing structures; improved fish processing and trading facilities; health and education facilities; village water supplies; and sanitation.

(b) Support to fisheries production and alternative sources of income

The programme will provide support for: (i) the promotion of more environmentally sound practices for both fishing and the processing and marketing of fish; (ii) the introduction of fish farming and alternative economic activities not connected with fisheries such as poultry and small ruminant production, horticulture and crafts. It will encourage and support fishermen and women willing to undertake an alternative economic activity by providing both technical and managerial training and microcredit delivered through the existing decentralized financial systems (DFS). In addition, it will support DFS through training and incremental financial resources (DFS themselves will contribute about one third of the financial resources).

(c) Rehabilitation, development and improved management of water-based resources

The programme will introduce a broad range of measures including the replanting of trees on banks and catchment areas, the construction of some erosion-control infrastructure, the development and improved management of resources in and around inland water bodies, and the formulation of a plan for the sustainable exploitation of national marine fisheries stocks. To involve communities as fully as possible, it will adopt a participatory approach. For the maritime fisheries (both artisanal and industrial), the programme will support: (i) the revision and enforcement of existing regulations in terms of catch limits, maximum sizes, legal gear and fishing seasons; and (ii) the establishment of a system to monitor and market catches more efficiently.

(d) Strengthening of support institutions

The programme will support: (i) the Department of Fisheries and the decentralized regional action centres for rural development (CARDERs) in order to address the long-term development needs of the fisheries zones; (ii) the consolidation of the statistical data collecting/analysis system, especially for the capture fisheries (the communities themselves will handle the collection of data on community-managed resources, with appropriate guidance and assistance from the Department); (iii) research and development, including the rehabilitation of existing fish farms, dry-fish production units, suppliers of fish food; and (iv) the establishment of a small but highly qualified programme management unit at the national level and two regional coordination units.

Programme Implementation

Overall responsibility for the implementation of this seven-year programme will rest with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MAEP). A national steering committee will provide overall guidance and supervision, and will also be responsible for facilitating coordination with other institutions and projects. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other private service providers will be contracted to implement programme activities. The programme will place strong emphasis on involving rural communities, users' associations, beneficiaries and apex organizations as implementing partners.

Important Features

The programme will be the first in West Africa to scale up the sustainable livelihoods approach that was introduced, on a pilot basis, under the Department for International Development (DFID)/Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) project. This approach is a tool for the structured and people-centred analysis of all factors that contribute to the



livelihoods of the poor. An important feature of the programme will be its contribution to coordinating and harmonizing development efforts in the artisanal fisheries sub-sector by establishing a permanent forum for all operators involved in fisheries. The programme will pay particular attention to mainstreaming women into its activities; and since women play a crucial role in fisheries, it will also promote mechanisms to foster their active participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activities, including decision-making on the management of the local natural resource base.

Main Issues

During appraisal, the following issues will be addressed: (i) implementation issues, including the selection and prioritization of planned activities, after assessing the current and future capacities of implementing partners; (ii) articulation of the process by which village action plans will be developed; (iii) strengthening of the programme's community development and household food security aspects, and further development of its participation and community-support strategies; (iv) examination of best practices of providing financial services to fishing communities, including institutional aspects of financial services delivery; (v) reassessment of the medium-term credit needs of beneficiaries; (vi) design of the pilot phase of the programme as an action-research phase; and (vii) definition of collaboration mechanisms with other ongoing programmes.

Previous IFAD Operations

IFAD has provided financing for seven projects (five IFAD-initiated and two cofinanced) totalling SDR 57.95 million. Of these, two are currently under implementation, and a third, the Roots and Tubers Development Programme, is expected to become effective at the end of July 2001.

Region: Western and Central Africa (Africa I)	Country: Ghana
Programme Name: Northern Region Poverty Reduction Programme	Per Capita GNI²: 400
Programme Cost (USD million): 27.95 (for first phase)	Population (million)²: 19
IFAD Loan (USD million): To be determined	Leading External Financier³: IFAD
Proposed Terms: Highly concessional	Cofinanciers: To be determined
Present Status: Under appraisal	Appraising Institution and Loan Administrator: IFAD and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)

Programme Objectives

Despite having witnessed a period of economic growth in the 1990s, Ghana is still experiencing widespread poverty. Some 42% of its population are poor; of these, more than 80% are living in rural areas. The depth and incidence of poverty is greatest in the northern part of Ghana and has increased in the 1990s. Women constitute 70% of the poor, and woman-headed households – about one third of all households – are particularly vulnerable. Against this backdrop, the overall goal of the proposed programme will be to improve the income and living conditions of the rural population, especially the poor, through additional resources and the improvement of their management capacities. The programme's specific objective will be to build the social and human capital of the poor by strengthening decentralized local government institutions and civil-society organizations (CSOs) so that they can respond more effectively to the needs of the poorest strata of the rural population. To this end, the programme will seek to: (i) build stakeholder capacity; (ii) improve the rural population's, and especially women's, access to resources and services; and (iii) introduce operational changes and reforms needed to enhance the efficiency and sustainability of the institutions and community providers in the Northern Region.

Programme Beneficiaries

The programme will include all 13 districts of the Northern Region. Approximately 75% (or 1.4 million) of the region's population live in rural areas, and 70% of the rural population are poor. Food insecurity is prevalent in a large proportion of households. The programme will target the most disadvantaged area councils (ACs) and communities, focusing on the needs of the most vulnerable categories.

Programme Components

(a) Capacity-building

Through this component, the programme will provide: (i) support to NGOs to enable them to mobilize, animate and train community members, and to initiate and support the community-driven and participatory development planning process at village and AC levels; (ii) support to regional-level networking to coordinate the many individuals and the wide array of government agencies and NGOs expected to be involved in the programme's activities; (iii) training of trainers; (iv) courses for programme staff, community leaders and beneficiaries; and (v) study tours for beneficiaries.

(b) Rural poverty reduction fund

The programme will support proposals included in the AC action plans endorsed by the district assemblies (DAs) and identified by communities or individuals. A rural poverty reduction fund will be established to finance: (i) agricultural/livestock activities; (ii) social infrastructure and services



(education, health and nutrition); (iii) water and sanitation; (iv) rural transportation; and (v) on and off-farm income-generating activities through the provision of matching grants.

(c) Programme management support

The programme will finance the required managerial support, comprising the costs of a programme support unit (PSU) at regional level and the strengthening of DAs at district level. It will also provide funds for specific training, TA and short-term consultancies.

Programme Implementation

The programme has been designed jointly by IFAD and the FAO Investment Centre. Thorough discussions were held with the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in the field. The programme will be based on a long-term and flexible approach to the development of the region over a period of 12-15 years, with a first phase of six years. Overall responsibility for the programme will rest with the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD). The Minister, LGRD, will be responsible for policy direction, and will liaise with the Minister for Finance for the timely and adequate provision of counterpart funds to the regional level. The PSU, headed by a programme coordinator, will be responsible for overall programme implementation. M&E will be entrusted to a regional planning coordination unit. Day-to-day management responsibilities will be devolved and decentralized to the district level and integrated into the existing DA structure. Under the supervision of a district coordinating director, a district planning coordinating unit will manage programme activities.

Important Features

The programme will: (i) establish empowering decentralized delivery mechanisms by bridging between the Government's decentralization policy and the grass-roots level; (ii) identify and establish priority programmes, with the continuing involvement of community members in the planning process so that year-to-year activities will respond to their initiatives and needs; (iii) improve the efficiency of donor funding through better coordination of development activities in the districts; and (iv) develop all programme activities with community participation. The districts and the area/town councils will not only be fully integrated into the programme, but are the executing agencies of all programme activities and take responsibility for planning, discretionary budgets, contracting for activities and monitoring.

Main Issues

During appraisal, the following issues will be addressed: (i) the provision of a clearly defined target group profile; (ii) further refinement of the programme's gender strategy; (iii) definition of modalities of collaboration with CIDA and UNICEF, which are already respectively funding the Food Security Programme and the ongoing Community-Based Development Project in four districts of the Northern Region, and the IFAD-cofinanced Village Infrastructure Programme; (iv) exploration of possible programme linkages with other development partners such as the World Food Programme (WFP) and FAO's Special Programme for Food Security; (v) finalization of cofinancing arrangements; and (vi) further illustration of the lessons learned from past experience, especially regarding policy issues.

Previous IFAD Operations

To date, ten projects (eight IFAD-initiated and two cofinanced) have been approved for a total of SDR 83.85 million. Of these, two projects were exclusively financed through the Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification and two



ANNEX A

jointly financed with the Regular Programme. Five projects are under implementation, and the Rural Financial Services Project (Loan No. 532-GH) is expected to become effective by the end of September 2001.



Region: Eastern and Southern Africa (Africa II)	Country: Ethiopia
Programme Name: Rural Financial Intermediation Programme	Per Capita GNI²: 100
Programme Cost (USD million): To be determined	Population (million)²: 63
IFAD Loan (USD million): To be determined	Leading External Financier³: IFAD
Proposed Terms: Highly concessional	Cofinanciers: Consultations are under way with AfDB, DFID and Irish Aid
Present Status: Under formulation	Appraising Institution and Loan Administrator: IFAD and World Bank respectively.

Programme Objectives

The overall goal of the proposed programme is to eradicate rural poverty through a sustained increase in household incomes and assets resulting from increased agricultural production and productivity, in addition to off-farm and non-farm income-generating activities. According to IFAD's COSOP, one of the major constraints to increased agricultural production and productivity in Ethiopia is the lack of access by rural households to reliable financial services, particularly agricultural and social credit, which inhibits their ability to adopt improved production technologies and cope with external shocks. The programme's primary objective is therefore to promote the effective delivery of efficient, demand-driven financial services responsive to the needs of the rural poor, including 7.5 million smallholder farmers who account for about 96% of agricultural gross domestic product (GDP). Specifically, the programme will: (i) enhance outreach and financial deepening by microfinance institutions (MFIs) through institutional capacity development and the provision of incremental credit funds, concomitant with savings mobilization; (ii) support the establishment of grass-roots, rural savings and credit cooperatives (SACCOs); (iii) pioneer linkages between the rural financial network and Ethiopia's banking system; (iv) strengthen the institutional capacity of the National Bank of Ethiopia (NBE) to regulate the microfinance industry more effectively; and (v) strengthen the institutional capacity of the federal and regional cooperative promotion bureaux.

Programme Beneficiaries

The incidence of poverty is high in rural Ethiopia with 47.5% of the population living below the national poverty line.⁴ With a per capita income of about USD 100, the majority of the rural population live far below the internationally recognized absolute poverty threshold of less than USD 1 per day. Most rural households lack access to basic health, education and potable water facilities. The average landholding for most rural households is less than 1 ha. Rural households depend on family labour to supplement their limited incomes. They also undertake off-farm and non-farm income-generating activities, provided that they can access credit. The proposed programme will enhance the delivery of reliable financial services to poor households living in eight predominantly rural regions accounting for at least 90% of the total population.

Programme Components

(a) Institutional development

The programme will provide support for the development of the microfinance sub-sector and the establishment of rural SACCOs, including training, human resource development, the upgrading of financial accounting and management information systems, and mobility support. In

⁴ The national poverty line is defined as the level of income necessary to maintain the minimum daily requirement of 2 200 calories per adult recommended by the World Health Organization.

addition, it will strengthen the institutional capacity of the federal and regional bureaux for the promotion of cooperatives.

(b) Incremental credit

The programme will provide incremental credit and equity funds required to expand outreach among poor rural households primarily by encouraging and matching savings mobilization.

(c) Improved regulatory and supervisory framework

The programme will support improved regulation and supervision of MFIs by NBE, including the establishment of a microfinance supervision division within NBE with appropriate staffing, limited short-term TA and logistical support. In addition, the programme will strengthen the institutional capacity of the Association of Ethiopian Microfinance Institutions (AEMFI) to develop benchmarks for monitoring performance and self-regulation within the industry.

(d) Programme coordination and management

The programme will establish a programme coordination unit in the Development Bank of Ethiopia (DBE) with responsibility for managing the incremental credit funds, the review and approval of the annual business plans prepared by MFIs, the review of the programme's annual workplans and budget (AWP/B), and the coordination of procurement, disbursements and progress reports, including the annual audited programme accounts.

Programme Implementation

Responsibility for implementing the seven-year programme will primarily rest with AEMFI, DBE, MFIs, NBE, SACCOs and the federal and regional bureaux for the promotion of cooperatives. A national rural finance policy steering committee, chaired by the Vice-Governor, NBE, will provide overall programme guidance, with the support of a representative technical advisory group. The programme will make an incremental line of credit available to MFIs and SACCOs at the domestic cost of capital, based on agreed performance criteria. These funds will be on-lent to beneficiary households at the market interest rate. SACCOs will provide financial services in line with their by-laws and savings and loan regulations, consistent with prudential financial management. NBE will be directly responsible for strengthening its capacity to effectively regulate and supervise MFIs. AEMFI will be responsible for establishing benchmarks for monitoring best practices within the industry and self-regulation. DBE will primarily be responsible for the management of credit funds, pioneering linkages between MFIs and the commercial banking system, and coordination of other programme activities.

Important Features

The proposed programme is consistent with IFAD's country strategy for Ethiopia. Within that strategic framework, the programme will establish linkages between rural financial intermediaries and the commercial banking sector with a view to redirecting more domestic savings to meet the liquidity gap in the rural sector. An important feature of the programme will be the mobilization of matching credit funds from the domestic banking sector equivalent to the IFAD line of credit. Access to the line of credit by MFIs and SACCOs will be directly linked to savings mobilization with a view to enhancing sustainability and ensuring continued access to financial services by the rural poor beyond the programme implementation period. To broaden the base of rural financial systems and provide choice to rural households, the programme will promote the establishment of SACCOs and the development of innovative financial products that are more responsive to the needs and priorities of such poor households.



Main Issues

During appraisal, the following issues will be addressed: (i) improved donor coordination to ensure a coherent approach in the delivery of rural financial services; and (ii) the development of public policies geared to secure the long-term profitability of smallholder agriculture with important implications for rural finance.

Previous IFAD Operations

IFAD has approved nine projects (six IFAD-initiated and three cofinanced) for a total of SDR 92.12 million. One of these was financed jointly with the Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification. Four projects are currently under implementation.



Region: Eastern and Southern Africa (Africa II)	Country: Tanzania, United Republic of
Programme Name: Agricultural Marketing Systems Development Programme	Per Capita GNI²: 260
Programme Cost (USD million): 45.0	Population (million)²: 33
IFAD Loan (USD million): To be determined	Leading External Financier³: IFAD
Proposed Terms: Highly concessional	Cofinanciers: Discussions ongoing with AfDB, the Danish International Development Assistance (DANIDA), and the French and Swiss Government.
	Parallel partners: The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) (Technoserve), Dutch Voluntary Foundation (SNV), Information Technology (Sweden)
Present Status: Under appraisal	Appraising Institution and Loan Administrator: IFAD and to be determined

Programme Objectives

The liberalization of the agricultural sector and the economic progress witnessed during the past decade has yet to make any significant inroads in reducing the overall poverty situation in the United Republic of Tanzania, particularly in rural areas. According to a recent poverty baseline study, the rural poverty incidence increased from 57% in 1991/92 to 65% in 2000. A major reason for increased poverty in rural areas is the inability of smallholders and marginal farmers to realize remunerative prices for their agricultural produce due to an inappropriate policy and regulatory framework, and a lack of capital, market infrastructure, economies of scale and vertical integration. The proposed programme intends to reverse this situation by facilitating the creation of an enabling policy, legislative and institutional framework at both national and local levels by establishing a broad partnership with all the stakeholders (e.g. government, private sector, producer groups, grass-roots institutions, donors and NGOs). The overall goal of the proposed programme will be to increase the income and food security of the rural poor and small and medium-scale traders and processors in the southern and northern zones of the United Republic of Tanzania. Specific objectives will be to improve the structure, conduct and performance of the agricultural marketing and pricing systems within the country to provide necessary incentives both to smallholders to increase and diversify agricultural production and to the private sector to participate more actively in rural areas and interact with small-scale producers.

Programme Beneficiaries

The programme will be implemented initially in the northern and southern zones of the United Republic of Tanzania. The selection of districts will be based on such criteria as market potentiality and commitment to pursue the local government reform agenda and the Government's Poverty Reduction Strategy Programme (PRSP). Despite the broad policy nature of the programme, its primary target group will be the poorer segment of the rural population, mainly smallholder producers, producer groups and grass-roots institutions, including small-scale entrepreneurs such as traders, processors and exporters. The programme will cover about 28 rural districts, paying particular attention to 10 districts. It is expected to benefit about 1.4 million households.

Programme Components

The programme will be divided in two distinct phases. It will be implemented under a flexible programmatic approach, which will permit necessary adjustments and modifications during implementation.

**(a) Policy development support**

The programme will provide support through the following sub-components: (i) policy development process, including the provision of technical assistance to undertake a series of policy impact and needs assessment studies; formulation of policies to further rationalize key marketing constraints; (ii) support for local government policy development, including the provision of TA to assist local governments to rationalize their policies on agricultural taxation and other charges; and complementary support services and technical assistance for the development and application of appropriate agricultural marketing policies; and (iii) policy coordination and resource mobilization by supporting the formation and operation of a national agricultural marketing policy coordination committee, strengthening the Policy Planning Directorate of the Ministry of Cooperatives and Marketing (MCM) and providing relevant training and equipment to district councils to carry out taxation policies, including their planning and M&E.

(b) Rural marketing support infrastructure

The programme will seek to address the high marketing transaction costs associated with inadequate road infrastructure, market facilities and storage in rural areas. To this end, it will provide support for the rehabilitation of existing rural roads and associated bridges already included under the PRSP; the construction and/or upgrading of physical market infrastructures, on a cost-sharing basis, where demand exists; and the construction and/or rehabilitation of storage facilities.

(c) Producer empowerment and private-sector market linkages

The programme will contribute to (i) the strengthening of the social, organizational and financial structure of grass-roots producer organizations, through a broad spectrum of training and TA programmes; (ii) the empowerment of producers through market information, communication, extension and research; (iii) the improvement of vertical and horizontal linkages between producers and other market actors through provision of training and TA, with major roles played by the contracted NGOs; and (iv) the establishment of a guarantee fund for enabling target groups to access the inventory credit facility from the participating commercial banks. To help the private sector to facilitate their business operations, it will also finance specific activities including the establishment of both backward and forward market linkages with other market operators. This will include: (i) district-level private-sector capacity development to support the organization and development of enterprises within rural districts; (ii) promotion of and support to market linkages through the provision of TA and partial loan guarantees to small and medium-scale enterprises seeking to establish long-term linkages with local producers, or to those seeking to establish commercial inventory storage.

(d) Strengthening of organizations, management and coordination

The programme will provide financing for the establishment of a programme coordination unit at the national level and two zonal coordination units. In addition, it will provide necessary training and TA along with the establishment of strong monitoring units.

Programme Implementation

This seven-year programme will be implemented in two broad phases. The private-sector marketing operators located at village and district levels will have the main responsibility for implementation, with active support of grass-roots institutions such as SACCOs, savings and credit associations (SACAs), producer groups, NGOs and civil-society organizations. Government responsibilities will be confined to planning, regulations, technical supervision and monitoring. The main technical support services will be organized through the decentralized district administration and



MCM. Overall implementation coordination at district, zonal and national levels will be undertaken through the existing district development committee, a zonal oversight committee and a programme steering committee. Day-to-day implementation activities will be carried out through a national coordination unit and a zonal coordination unit.

Important Features

IFAD will assist the Government in addressing the major issues relating to agricultural marketing services in the country within the overall PRSP framework. The main innovative features are to: (i) establish an institutional framework, in collaboration with other donors and CSOs, to enhance the leverage and bargaining power of smallholders, producer groups and grass-roots institutions in order to realize significant benefits from marketing of their inputs and outputs; (ii) facilitate the creation of an enabling policy, legislative and institutional framework at both national and local levels to initiate and introduce further economic liberalization actions; and (iii) empower small-scale farmers to organize themselves into effective groups (SACCOs, SACAs and producer groups) to enable their participation in policy formulation within the framework of the civil-society reorganization that is taking place in the United Republic of Tanzania. The programme is also expected to generate necessary synergies with two of the other IFAD programmes in the United Republic of Tanzania: the ongoing Participatory Irrigation Development Programme, and the Rural Financial Services Programme expected to become effective in July 2001. Given the experimental nature of some interventions, a series of triggering mechanisms need to be satisfied before commencement of the second phase of the programme.

Main Issues

During appraisal, the following issues will be addressed: (i) confirmation of the implementation period and lead agency for programme implementation; (ii) eligibility criteria for identifying self-targeting activities to benefit the poorer segments of the population and women; (iii) further examination of the costs of some sub-components; (iv) consolidation of cofinancing arrangements; (v) determination of whether advance financing could be considered after introducing appropriate adjustments in IFAD's policies in this area; and (vi) confirmation of the World Bank as the cooperating institution.

Previous IFAD Operations

IFAD has approved nine projects (eight IFAD-initiated and one cofinanced) for a total of SDR 76.03 million. Of these, one was financed through the Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification. Two programmes and one project are currently under implementation.

Region: Asia and the Pacific	Country: Nepal
Programme Name: Western Uplands Development Programme	Per Capita GNI²: 220
Programme Cost (USD million): 31.2 (of which USD 8.6 for first phase)	Population (million)²: 23
IFAD Loan (USD million): To be determined	Leading External Financier³: IFAD
Proposed Terms: Highly concessional	Cofinanciers: Discussions ongoing with DFID, SNV, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and WFP.
Present Status: Formulation completed	Appraising Institution and Loan Administrator: IFAD and UNOPS

Programme Objectives

Nepal remains one of the least-developed countries in the world by all major indicators of social, economic and human development. The transformation to democracy in 1990 has brought greater political consciousness and openness, but this has yet to be translated into discernible economic and social benefits for the majority of the population. The mid and far-western regions are the most remote and economically backward regions of the country. They are characterized by a high incidence of poverty, low human development indicators and general deprivation. The overall goal of the proposed programme will be to achieve more-resilient livelihoods and basic human dignity of poor and socially disadvantaged people in the uplands of the mid and far-western regions of Nepal. The programme will specifically assist the target group in self-empowerment, strengthening their capacity to mobilize and increase their own resources (human, natural, physical, financial), gain access to external resources, claim social justice and create vibrant grass-roots institutions that will ultimately be federated at the village and district levels.

Programme Beneficiaries

The programme area will cover 10 of the 16 upland (hills/mountains) districts in the mid and far-western regions. These areas are generally both food-deficit and food-insecure as access to income is also very limited. The majority of the priority target group is landless or nearly landless. While the programme will be all inclusive, its main beneficiaries will be women, youth and children, especially those who are members of occupational castes and other economically and socially disadvantaged groups. In view of the dominant involvement of women in the region's economic and domestic activities, the programme will prioritize the enhancement of their capabilities so that, in addition to being programme beneficiaries, they can become agents of change in their households and communities. The programme will directly benefit an estimated 343 550 households in ten districts of the mid and far-western regions. This implies approximately 1 890 000 beneficiaries over 11 years.

Programme Components

(a) Assistance to self-empowerment and capacity-building

In view of the programme's emphasis on grass-roots institution-building, training in beneficiary institution-building will include democratic leadership, group dynamics, self-management techniques, development of self-reliance and ownership, programme planning and management, credit management and exchange visits and study tours. The programme will also provide training to office bearers of federated CBOs; programme staff; partner and local NGOs; line agencies; and members of village development committees, district development committees and local trust fund boards. It will support beneficiaries in social justice-related issues by raising human rights awareness, advocating policy changes, promoting citizenship rights and providing legal counselling.

**(b) Enhancement of the asset base of the poor**

The beneficiaries will determine the programme's activities through a micro-level planning process undertaken at programme outset. Indicatively, these may include: (i) promoting specialized non-traditional low-volume, high-value, market-oriented agriculture for small land-owning households; (ii) introducing sustainable agriculture practices (e.g. permaculture, integrated pest management and disease-resistant varieties); (iii) livestock improvement to strengthen the role of livestock in the livelihoods systems of women, *dalits*⁵ and landless households; (iv) community and leasehold forestry, forest-based enterprise development, the strengthening of local institutions and policy support; (v) a health and nutrition programme aimed at reviving and strengthening traditional local health systems, practised by women, based on the use of medicinal plants; (vi) support to microenterprise development and marketing; (vii) the development of a viable and sustainable rural financial system through the promotion and/or strengthening of CBOs and the provision of support in savings and credit procedures; and (viii) infrastructure development.

(c) Programme management and institution-building

The programme will provide financing for: (i) the provision of TA to address policy issues; (ii) the establishment of a programme management unit in Nepalgunj and the district offices (district teams) to support the local trust fund boards (LTFBs); (iii) training of grass-roots institutions together with technical support mechanisms; (iv) incremental costs of national-level NGOs responsible for the provision of social mobilization services and for administering the credit; (v) the development and implementation of a communication campaign.

Programme Implementation

This 11-year programme will be implemented in three phases using the flexible lending mechanism. The Ministry of Local Development will be responsible for its implementation. The joint secretary, local self-governance division, operating under the guidance of the Ministry's Secretary, will be the chief programme coordinator. Day-to-day implementation will be the responsibility of a programme management unit. The programme manager will be supported by four district teams, each headed by a team leader. Partner NGOs will assist grass-roots institutions in implementing their programmes. A programme coordinating committee will ensure policy coordination. At the district level, LTFBs will play the primary role of coordinating the programme.

Important Features

The programme is in line with IFAD's strategy in Asia focusing on the upland and remote hills and mountainous areas. One major innovation in the programme's design is the adoption of a human rights-based approach to development. To tackle the high level of discrimination of marginalized groups and to promote social justice in the programme area, the programme will seek to empower women, children, *dalits* and other ethnic minorities, through a combination of human rights awareness campaigns, policy and advocacy initiatives, and provision of a legal aid fund. Empowerment and decentralization will be the basis for enabling poor rural communities to access their entitlements to resources (financial, physical and human) and services, and to plan, manage and implement development processes on their own. The programme will adopt a flexible, process-oriented and demand-driven approach, whereby community members will determine and implement their priority activities through a participatory planning process.

⁵ People who belong to the lowest levels of the Hindu caste system.



Main Issues

During appraisal, the following issues will be addressed: (i) assessment of whether the current political climate and unrest, as a result of the continuing hung parliament and the royal deaths, may adversely impact project development and loan negotiations; (ii) review of the necessity of all components/sub-components with a view to streamlining project design for more effective programme management; (iii) finalization of institutional modalities for implementation, and the TA support requirements, in particular the nature of the programme's relationship with DFID and UNDP's decentralization activities; (iv) finalization of cofinancing/parallel financing arrangements; (v) review of the compensation package requirements for government staff in remote areas; and (vi) finalization of the partnership agreements and memoranda of understanding with partner institutions.

Previous IFAD Operations

IFAD has financed nine projects (six IFAD-initiated and three cofinanced) for a total of SDR 54.52 million. Three projects are currently under implementation.

Region: Latin America and the Caribbean	Country: El Salvador
Project Name: Reconstruction and Rural Modernization Fund Project	Per Capita GNI²: 1 920
Project Cost (USD million): 25.5 (provisional)	Population (million)²: 6
IFAD Loan (USD million): To be determined	Leading External Financier³: IFAD
Proposed Terms: Highly concessional	Cofinanciers: Discussions ongoing with the World Bank (possibly USD 40.0 million)
Present Status: Formulation completed	Appraising Institution and Loan Administrator: IFAD and to be determined

Project Objectives

The economic and social effects of the recent earthquakes have further aggravated the country's already vulnerable agricultural sector. Between 72 and 77% of the country's rural population are poor. The proposed project will seek to improve in a sustainable manner the economic and social conditions of rural communities and smallholders in the country's western departments. Its overall objective will be to further the integration of the target population into the regional and national economy by improving their capacity to access market and business opportunities and labour markets. More specifically, the project will assist poor rural communities and smallholders by: (i) strengthening their links to markets; (ii) improving their skills to facilitate access to rural/urban labour markets, with particular emphasis on young people; (iii) developing and strengthening human and social capital, consolidating organizations of farmers and microentrepreneurs; (iv) promoting a gender-balanced approach to project activities by providing rural women with equal opportunities and access to all project-supported productive investments; and (v) strengthening and improving the Government's institutional framework and capacity for poverty alleviation and agricultural/rural development.

Project Beneficiaries

The project area will comprise five departments (Ahuachapan, Chalatenango, La Libertad, Santa Ana and Sonsonate) and 43 municipalities. The departments of La Libertad, Santa Ana and Sonsonate were seriously affected by an earthquake in January 2001. Approximately 436 220 persons (or 40% of the rural population) in the area are classified as poor.⁶ The project will target roughly 233 000 persons. Approximately 45 000 adults and young people will have direct access to the project's reconstruction and rural modernization funds in support of small crop/livestock production, small businesses and microenterprises, and skills training. The project will provide training in selected skills for some 15 000 young people to facilitate their entry into the workforce and provide them with appropriate skills to create small rural enterprises and businesses. A total of 50 000 persons are expected to benefit indirectly from reconstruction investments. These figures exclude the beneficiaries expected to be covered by World Bank support to the project.

Project Components

(a) Reconstruction fund

This demand-led non-reimbursable reconstruction fund will provide needed financial resources to rural organizations to reconstruct or repair damaged social and productive infrastructure in small isolated areas of the hardest-hit departments, covering 25% of the affected municipalities. The fund will finance and/or cofinance social infrastructure such as education and health facilities, potable water supply, sewage and electrification. It is also likely to invest in the repair or construction of small-scale community irrigation systems; warehouses; and marketing, classification or packing

⁶ 1996 Multipurpose Household Survey.



facilities. In addition, the fund could provide financing for the opening of rural feeder roads, the reconstruction and/or improvement of existing roads, road maintenance and the construction of bridges. In most cases, the reconstruction fund will either cofinance municipal and central government programmes or will provide seed capital for the facilitation of the Government's current reconstruction efforts. The World Bank's project will provide an additional USD 15.0 million for road reconstruction and rural electrification.

(b) Rural modernization fund

To improve the beneficiaries' income-generating capacities, the project will make financing available to support market-oriented TA services and capitalization funds (75% and 25% respectively of the rural modernization fund's resources). This will be done through a demand-led, non-reimbursable scheme, in which small farmers' organizations, cooperatives, associations for local development and rural communities will request technical or financial assistance from the project through zonal offices. The project will contribute to marketing activities and provide support to small rural businesses by supplying market information and intelligence, facilitating commercial contacts between producers and buyers, and assisting in the identification and preparation of small-business projects. Upon beneficiaries' demand, the fund will finance agricultural and microenterprises productive technical support services, organizational and leadership training and vocational labour skills training focused on young people from landless families. It will provide training to this age group in microenterprise management and investment resources.

(c) Institutional strengthening

The project, in collaboration with the World Bank, will assist the Government in setting up a new and innovative institutional framework within the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) capable of undertaking new roles and programmes directly related to the current economic and sectoral context. To this end, the project will contribute to the design and implementation of a national institutional structure responsible for supporting rural/agricultural development and poverty alleviation programmes.

(d) Fund management unit

The project will support the establishment of a financially and administratively autonomous fund management unit. The unit will have four technical support units (market development and intelligence, rural infrastructure, gender and M&E) and an administrative unit.

Project Implementation

MOA will be responsible for the implementation of this six-year project, in close coordination with the Ministry of Economy. Once the Government approves the new permanent institutional structure within MOA and it acquires legal status, project implementation and administration will be transferred to the new institution. A steering committee will provide policy and administrative guidance. It will be responsible for approval and supervision of AWP/Bs, approval of investment fund projects (over USD 50 000) and overall project guidance. Day-to-day project management and coordination will rest with the fund management unit. All services will be provided by contracted service institutions (private and governmental) selected on a competitive basis.

Important Features

The project is in line with IFAD's strategy for El Salvador, which contemplates a shift from war-reconstruction efforts to poverty alleviation on a national scale. Accordingly, the project will support the creation of a nationwide poverty alleviation and rural development institutional



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framework that will operate through a demand-led rural modernization fund. Important features include: (i) the use of market opportunities and intelligence information as the entry point for the project's technical support services and investment resources; (ii) the systematic training of young people in skills required by the country's labour market; and (iii) the CBOs will take part in local and central steering committees and M&E processes.

Main Issues

During appraisal, the following issues will be addressed: (i) refinement of targeting mechanisms to ensure effective participation of the poorest groups; (ii) preparation of a joint appraisal report with the World Bank, and with the consensus of MOA, concerning the project's design, operational strategies and institutional framework – before and after the establishment of a permanent institutional framework – and financing responsibilities; (iii) preparation of a preliminary proposal for the new permanent institutional structure within MOA, expected to be supported by IFAD and the World Bank; (iv) finalization of draft by-laws and regulations for the use of the reconstruction and modernization investment funds; (v) organization of participatory workshops to discuss the project design and operative structure; and (vi) confirmation of the implementation period and project administration/supervision arrangements.

Previous IFAD Operations

IFAD has provided financing for five projects (four IFAD-initiated and one cofinanced) for a total of SDR 22.60 million. Three projects are currently under implementation.

Region: Latin America and the Caribbean	Country: Panama
Project Name: Sustainable Rural Development Project for Indigenous Groups and Small Farmers of the Western Provinces	Per Capita GNI²: 3 080
Project Cost (USD million): 30.0	Population (million)²: 3
IFAD Loan (USD million): To be determined	Leading External Financier³: IFAD
Proposed Terms: Ordinary	Cofinanciers: None
Present Status: Under appraisal	Appraising Institution and Loan Administrator: IFAD and the Andean Development Corporation

Project Objectives

The indigenous populations of Panama constitute the poorest segment of the population. Within the three major ethnic groups, the Ngöbe Buglé is the poorest in the country, with 95% living below the poverty line. This ethnic group has long suffered from social and political exclusion. Within this context, the overall goal of the proposed project will be the sustainable improvement of the economic and social conditions of indigenous communities and poor smallholders in the western provinces of Panama. The general objective will be to improve the economic and social integration of project beneficiaries in the local, regional and national productive and marketing opportunities in agriculture and microenterprises, and in the local/national labour markets. More specifically, the project will seek to: (i) develop and strengthen human and social resources through training and consolidate rural development processes by improving beneficiaries' self-esteem and empowering local base traditional organizations; (ii) strengthen productive, market and labour links for indigenous communities and poor smallholders, increasing their income opportunities by improving management of their on and off-farm production, productivity and marketing; (iii) promote the rational use and conservation of local natural resources; (iv) promote a gender-balanced approach to project activities; and (v) improve the Government's institutional framework in the Comarca and build its capacity for poverty alleviation and rural development in indigenous areas.

Project Beneficiaries

The project will cover all districts of the Ngöbe Buglé *Comarca*⁷ and 12 neighbouring districts of the provinces of Bocas del Toro, Chiriqui and Veraguas. Based on the incidence of poverty and extreme poverty in indigenous and surrounding non-indigenous rural communities of the project area, the target group is estimated to be 96 000 persons. The project will directly benefit an estimated 30 000 people, including 21 800 Ngöbe Buglé and 8 200 non-indigenous rural poor. It will indirectly benefit some 36 000 persons living in areas where it will build rural roads, small bridges and environmental conservation works. The project will give indigenous women preferential access to its education and training programmes, particularly to basic education.

Project Components

(a) Human and social resources development

The project will finance a human resources development programme to improve the educational levels of Ngöbe Buglé youths; a training programme for young entrepreneurs organized around innovative economic/business initiatives identified by the trainees themselves (including women); a reproductive health programme; and a communications programme. It will also help strengthen local producers' organizations, grass-roots institutions and traditional indigenous organizations, and provide training to project and service providers' staff to promote and disseminate

⁷ *Comarcas* are protected territorial areas equivalent to a province, assigned by law to indigenous ethnic groups.



the project's approach to productive activities, gender equity, environmental sustainability and participation.

(b) Sustainable economic development

The project will seek to transform current subsistence agriculture and non-agricultural productive activities into small, market-oriented rural businesses and enterprises. Accordingly, it will support: (i) a strategic rural development plan for the *Comarca* and surrounding districts, including a geographical information system as a planning, management and monitoring tool for all project activities; (ii) marketing and rural business support, including training and TA; (iii) generation/development of agricultural and non-agricultural technologies; (iv) natural resource and environmental management; and (v) the creation of privately operated TA services to provide beneficiaries with required assistance through technical teams.

(c) Investment fund

The project will provide demand-led, non-reimbursable financial services for rural roads/communications infrastructure, environmental conservation works and productive investments.

(d) Project management unit

The project will provide financing for the establishment of a project management unit in the project area, including administrative, technical support and M&E units.

Project Implementation

This six-year project will be implemented through Panama's Social Development Fund (FIS). A directive committee will be responsible for approving and supervising of AWP/Bs, approving investment fund projects and providing overall project guidance. An executive committee will deal with routine operational matters. An inter-institutional methodological coordinating committee will be responsible for coordinating the application of rural development and poverty alleviation strategies and methodologies in indigenous and non-indigenous areas. Day-to-day project implementation will be the responsibility of a financially and administratively independent project management unit, reporting to the directive committee.

Important features

The project will promote the social, political and economic integration of the *Comarca* Ngöbe Buglé and its rural indigenous and non-indigenous inhabitants into the country's development mainstream. It will also actively support environmental conservation activities. In realizing these objectives, the project will pay special attention to human resource development especially among the most vulnerable groups. It will also support a new approach to resolving conflicts over communal land and natural resources, and provide improved management of garbage and waste in order to reduce the contamination of rivers. Finally, the project will seek to ensure a gender-balanced focus and approach in its activities.

Main Issues

During appraisal the following issues will be addressed: (i) incorporation of lessons learned during implementation of the previous project (Rural Development Project for Ngobe Communities – Loan No. 331-PM); (ii) exploration of ways and means for the project to become a platform for policy dialogue with the Government; (iii) measures to ensure that the community development and institutional process involved in developing the proposed rural development plan promote adequate



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representation of the target groups and due recognition of indigenous knowledge and practices; (iv) measures to ensure that the project's capacity-building efforts are based on demand and focused on priority development objectives; (v) review of the approach proposed for private TA services, particularly with regard to their sustainability; (vi) elaboration of eligibility criteria to access the FIS credit window and assessment of the complementarity of FIS credit with the non-reimbursable financing provided by the project for the development of small rural enterprises; (vii) review of M&E arrangements, and undertaking of a nutrition survey; (viii) review and streamlining of, as appropriate, the natural resource management component and clarify the interface with other ongoing donor-funded operations; (ix) refinement of financing and cost-sharing arrangements, as appropriate; (x) assessment of the adequacy of the proposed implementation period; and (xi) exploration of areas in which regional/sub-regional TA grants (e.g. to the network of IFAD-supported projects in Latin America and the Caribbean (FIDAMERICA), the Programme for Strengthening the Regional Capacity for Monitoring and Evaluation of Rural Poverty-Alleviation Projects in Latin America and the Caribbean (PREVAL) and the Tropical Agricultural Research and Training Centre (CATIE)) can provide support.

Previous IFAD Operations

IFAD has approved six projects for a total of SDR 36.44 million. Three projects are currently under implementation.



PART I - PROJECTS UNDER CONSIDERATION (2001–2002), CLASSIFIED BY STAGE OF PROCESSING

PART II - LIST OF COSOPs UNDERTAKEN SINCE 1995 AND REVIEWED BY OSC

LIST OF COSOPs CURRENTLY PLANNED FOR 2001

PART I - PROJECTS UNDER CONSIDERATION (2001-2002)
CLASSIFIED BY STAGE OF PROCESSING

Region	Country	Population (million) 1/	GNI Per Capita Income (1999) (USD)	Project Name	Nature Of Project	Tentative Loan (USD million)	Primary IFAD Contact	COSOP Reviewed by OSC	Included in Annex A	Tentative Executive Board Presentation
SEVENTY-THIRD SESSION OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD, SEPTEMBER 2001										
Africa I	Mauritania	3	390	Poverty-Reduction Project in Aftout-South and Karakoro	Rural development	11.3	Mr. Ben-Senia	May 2000	EB 72/Apr 01	Sep 2001
	Nigeria	124	260	Community-Based Agricultural and Rural Development Programme 2/	Agricultural and Rural development	29.9	Mr. Saint-Ange	Oct 2000	EB 72/Apr 01	Sep 2001
Africa II	Malawi	11	180	Rural Livelihoods Support Programme	Rural development	13.5	Mr Sorensen	Nov 1999	EB 71/Dec 00	Sep 2001
	Mozambique	17	220	Sofala Bank Artisanal Fisheries Project	Fisheries	18.0	Mr Heinemann	Apr 2000 (revised)	EB 72/Apr 01	Sep 2001
	Swaziland	1	1 350	Lower Usuthu Smallholder Irrigation Project – Phase I	Irrigation	15.0	Mr Yayock	Jul 1999	EB 71/Dec 00	Sep 2001
Asia	Bangladesh	128	370	Sunamganj Community-Based Resource Management Project	Microfinance/ Fisheries	22.0	Mr Roy/ Mr Brett	Dec 1999	EB 71/Dec 00	Sep 2001
	India	998	440	Livelihood Security Project for Earthquake-Affected Rural Households in Gujarat	Livelihood Security/Rural development	15.0	Mr. Khadka	Jul 2001 (revised)	EB 72/Apr 01	Sep 2001
NENA	Lebanon	4	3 700	Cooperative Rural Finance Programme	Financial Services	12.84	Mr Abdouli	May 2000 (revision)	EB 72/Apr 01	Sep 2001
APPRAISAL COMPLETED										
Africa II	Lesotho	2	550	Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resources Management Programme	Agricultural development	10.0	Mr Gicharu	Jun 1999	EB 69/May 00	To be determined
UNDER APPRAISAL										
Africa I	Ghana	19	400	Northern Region Poverty Reduction Programme	See Annex A	To be determined	Mr. Manssouri	Jul 1998		Dec 2001

Region	Country	Population (million) 1/	GNI Per Capita Income (1999) (USD)	Project Name	Nature Of Project	Tentative Loan (USD million)	Primary IFAD Contact	COSOP Reviewed by OSC	Included in Annex A	Tentative Executive Board Presentation
Africa II	Tanzania, United Republic of	33	260	Agricultural Marketing Systems Development Programme 3/	See Annex A	To be determined	Mr. Faisal	Apr 1998		Dec 2001
Asia	India	998	440	Second Orissa Tribal Development Project	Tribal development	20.0	Mr Khadka	Jul 2001 (revised)	EB 72/Apr 01	Apr 2002
	Philippines	74	1 050	Northern Mindanao Community Initiatives and Resource Management Project (CIREMP)	Rural development/Communities development	14.0	Mr. Roy/ Ms Lucchetta	Oct 1999	EB 69/May 00	Dec 2001
LAC	Haiti	8	460	Productive Initiatives Support Programme in Rural Areas (PAIP)	Rural development	To be determined	Mr Gariglio	Nov 1999	EB 71/Dec 00	Apr 2002
	Panama	3	3 080	Sustainable Rural Development Project for Indigenous Groups and Small Farmers of the Western Provinces 4/	See Annex A	To be determined	Mr. Murguia	Dec 2000		Dec 2001
NENA	Algeria	30	1 550	Pilot Project for the Development of Mountain Agriculture in the Province of Skikda	Rural development	To be determined	Mr Nourallah	Oct 1999	EB 72/Apr 01	Dec 2001
	Egypt	63	1 380	West Noubaria Rural Development Project	Rural development	To be determined	Mr. Rahman	Nov 2000 (revision)		Apr 2002
	Yemen	17	360	Dhmar Rural Development Project	Rural development	To be determined	Mr. Hassani	Mar 2000 (revision)		Dec 2001/Apr 2002
FORMULATION/PREPARATION COMPLETED										
LAC	Colombia	42	2 170	Development of Small-Scale Fisheries and Aquaculture Project	Fisheries	To be determined	Mr Haudry de Soucy	n.a.	EB 63/Apr 98	To be determined
UNDER FORMULATION/PREPARATION										
Africa I	Benin	6	380	Participatory Artisanal Fisheries Development Programme	See Annex A	To be determined	Mr. Tounessi	Jun 1997		Dec 2001
	Cameroon	15	600	Community Development Project	Rural development	To be determined	Mr. Tounessi/ Ms. Muller	Feb 1998		Dec 2001
	Nigeria (X)	124	260	Rural Financial Services Programme	Financial Services	To be determined	Mr. Saint-Ange	Oct 2000		Apr 2002

Region	Country	Population (million) 1/	GNI Per Capita Income (1999) (USD)	Project Name	Nature Of Project	Tentative Loan (USD million)	Primary IFAD Contact	COSOP Reviewed by OSC	Included in Annex A	Tentative Executive Board Presentation
Africa II	Sierra Leone	5	130	Rural Sector Support Programme	Rural development	To be determined	Mr Tounessi	Mar 1997		To be determined
	Eritrea	4	200	Gash Barka Livestock and Agricultural Development Project	Area development	To be determined	Mr Sorensen	Apr 1998		Apr 2002
	Ethiopia	63	100	Rural Financial Intermediation Programme	See Annex A	To be determined	Mr. Gicharu	Nov 1999		Dec 2001
	Rwanda	8	250	Umutara Community Resources and Infrastructure Development Project – Supplementary UCRIDP to cover the entire Umutara Province	Rural development	To be determined	Ms. Benhammouche	Jun 1999		Dec 2001/Apr 2002
	Uganda	22	320	Rural Finance Services Programme	Financial Services	To be determined	Mr. Yayock	Dec 1998		To be determined
Asia	Indonesia	207	600	Indigenous Community Empowerment Project in East Kalimantan	Rural development	To be determined	Mr Prayer Galletti	Nov 1998		To be determined
	Iran	63	1 810	Rural Finance Project	Financial Services	To be determined	Mr. Attig	5/		Apr 2002
	Laos	5	290	Bokeo and Oudomxai Community Initiative Support Project	Rural development	To be determined	Mr. Wang	Sep 1996		Apr 2002
	Mongolia	2	390	Sustainable Rural Poverty Alleviation Programme	Agricultural development	To be determined	Mr. Martens	Nov 1998		To be determined
	Nepal	23	220	Western Uplands Development Programme	See Annex A	To be determined	Mr Roy/Mr. Brett	Mar 2000		Dec 2001
LAC	Viet Nam	78	370	Rural Income Diversification Project in the Tuyen Quang Province	Rural development	To be determined	Mr. Prayer-Galletti	Dec 1996		Dec 2001
	Brazil	168	4 350	San Francisco River Basin Rural Micro-Enterprise Development	Rural micro-enterprises	To be determined	Mr. Gariglio	Jun 1997		To be determined
	El Salvador	6	1 920	Reconstruction and Rural Modernization Fund Project	See Annex A	To be determined	Ms. Vargas-Lundius	Mar 2001		Dec 2001



Region	Country	Population (million) 1/	GNI Per Capita Income (1999) (USD)	Project Name	Nature Of Project	Tentative Loan (USD million)	Primary IFAD Contact	COSOP Reviewed by OSC	Included in Annex A	Tentative Executive Board Presentation
NENA	Turkey	64	2 900	Participatory Livestock, Forage and Rangeland Development Programme	Livestock	To be determined	Mr Hassani	Jun 2000		To be determined
	Gaza and the West Bank	3	1 780	Natural Springs Rehabilitation Programme	Irrigation	To be determined	Mr Hassani	Jun 1997		To be determined
INCEPTION/IDENTIFICATION COMPLETED										
NENA	Tunisia	10	2 090	Agro-Pastoral Development Project in the Governorate of Tataouine	Agricultural development	To be determined	Mr. El Harizi	Apr 1998		To be determined
UNDER IDENTIFICATION/INCEPTION										
Asia	Laos	5	290	Support for Rural Credit Project	Credit	To be determined	Mr Wang	Sep 1996		
	Sri Lanka	19	820	Second Small Farmers Rural Credit Project	Credit	To be determined	Mr Roy/ Ms Lucchetta	n.a.		
Latin America and The Caribbean	Chile	15	4 630	Southern Region Agricultural Development Project	Agricultural development	To be determined	Mr Murguia	n.a.		





ANNEX B

Footnotes to Annex B:

- X Projects so marked are selected from the pipeline of a cooperating institution (indicated in parentheses); the remainder are "IFAD-initiated projects", i.e. projects identified by the Fund's identification missions or directly requested by Governments.
- 1/ 1999 data from the World Bank.
- 2/ Former Community-Based Rural Development Programme.
- 3/ Former Rural Marketing Services and Private Sector Linkages Project.
- 4/ Former Area-Based Sustainable Rural Development Project for Indigenous Groups and Small Farmers of the Western Provinces
- 5/ Under preparation.

**PART II - LIST OF COSOPS UNDERTAKEN SINCE 1995 AND REVIEWED BY OSC****Africa I**

1. Benin (June 1997)
2. Burkina Faso (May 1998)
3. Cameroon (Feb 1998)
4. Cape Verde (Oct 1996)
5. Chad (May 1999)
6. Congo (Jun 2001 revised)
7. Cote d'Ivoire (Dec 1997)
8. Gambia, The (Nov 1997)
9. Ghana (Jul 1998)
10. Guinea (May 1999)
11. Mali (Jul 1997)
12. Mauritania (May 2000)
13. Niger (Mar 1999)
14. Nigeria (Oct 2000)
15. Sao Tome and Principe (Oct 1999)
16. Senegal (Apr 1998)
17. Sierra Leone (Mar 1997)

Africa II

18. Burundi (Jul 1996)
19. Eritrea (Apr 1998)
20. Ethiopia (Nov 1999)
21. Lesotho (June 1999)
22. Madagascar (Mar 2000)
23. Malawi (Nov 1999)
24. Mozambique (Apr 2000 revised)
25. Rwanda (June 1999)
26. Swaziland (Jul 1999)
27. Tanzania, United Republic of (Apr 1998)
28. Uganda (Dec 1998)
29. Zambia (Sep 1998)
30. Zimbabwe (Nov 1998)

Asia

31. Bangladesh (Dec 1999)
32. Bhutan (Jul 1996)
33. Cambodia (May 1998)
34. China (Feb 1999)
35. India (Jul 2001 revised)
36. Indonesia (Nov 1998)
37. Korea, DPR (Apr 2000)
38. Kyrgyzstan (Dec 1996)
39. Laos (Sep 1996)
40. Mongolia (Nov 1998)
41. Nepal (Mar 2000)
42. Pakistan (Jul 2000)
43. Philippines (Oct 1999)
44. Viet Nam (Dec 1996)

LAC

45. Bolivia (Nov 1998)
46. Brazil (Jun 1997)
47. Caribbean Region (Mar 2000)
48. El Salvador (Mar 2001)
49. Haiti (Nov 1999)
50. Honduras (Oct 2000)
51. Mexico (May 1999)
52. Panama (Dec 2000)
53. Uruguay (Nov 1999)
54. Venezuela (Dec 1999)

NENA

55. Albania (Mar 1999)
56. Algeria (Oct 1999)
57. Armenia (Mar 2000)
58. Azerbaijan (Dec 1998)
59. Georgia (Dec 1998)
60. Bosnia and Herzegovina (Jun 1999)
61. Egypt (Nov 2000 revised)
62. Georgia (Dec 1998)
63. Azerbaijan (Dec 1998)
64. Jordan (Oct 2000)
65. Lebanon (May 2000 revised)
66. the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (Nov 1999)
67. Moldova (Sep 1997)
68. Morocco (Nov 1999)
69. Gaza and the West Bank (June 1997)
70. Tunisia (Apr 1998)
71. Turkey (June 2000)
72. Yemen (Mar 2000 revised)



PART II - LIST OF COSOPs CURRENTLY PLANNED FOR 2001

In 2001, Regional Divisions plan to undertake and/or revise 23 COSOPs, as follows:

Africa I:	Central African Republic ⁸ The Congo (already reviewed by OSC) Guinea Bissau Senegal (to be reviewed by OSC in Oct 2001)
Africa II:	Comoros Kenya Rwanda (to be reviewed by OSC in Jul 2001)
Asia and the Pacific:	Central Asia India (already reviewed by OSC) Iran Laos Pakistan Sri Lanka
Latin America and the Caribbean:	Chile El Salvador (already reviewed by OSC) Ecuador (to be completed in 2002) Nicaragua Paraguay (to be completed in 2002) Peru
Near East and North Africa:	Djibout (to be reviewed by OSC in Jul 2001) Romania (to be reviewed by OSC in Dec 2001) The Sudan (to be reviewed by OSC in Dec 2001) Syria (to be reviewed by OSC in Nov 2001)

⁸ For Central African Republic, COSOP will be undertaken only if the situation in the country permits.