



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

Rome, 10-11 December 2002

PLANNED PROJECT ACTIVITIES
2002 - 2003

1. At the Second Session of the Executive Board, it was agreed that information on planned project activities would be presented to the 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. 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 clarification of the nature and intended purpose of the annexes. This was provided at the Eighth Session and is repeated below for convenience.

(a) Annex A

Annex A offers 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. Project summaries presented, for the Board's comments, in Annex A of this document will not be presented in subsequent Planned Project Activities documents.

(b) Annex B

Annex B provides a comprehensive list of pipeline projects that have been reviewed by the Fund's Technical Review Committee to ascertain their suitability for IFAD support. The annex includes projects that have only been identified, projects that have reached an advanced stage of processing (and have consequently been included in Annex A of the document or of a previous document) and projects that are being presented to the Board for approval at the same session. Annex B provides a ready-reference list of all projects in the pipeline, in addition to information on the country strategic opportunities papers (COSOPs) so far reviewed by the Operational Strategy Committee (OSC) and on COSOPs planned for 2002. This information will allow Executive Board members to discuss issues related to the selection and review of COSOPs.



(c) Annex C

Annex C summarizes the amounts provided for activities under the Programme Development Financing Facility within the technical assistance grant (TAG) 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 TAGs under the Special Operations Facility that have been approved by the President, pursuant to the authority delegated to him by the Board.¹

3. The information contained in Annexes A and B 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 with regard to 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 to previous documents and to the annexes attached to the present document.

¹ The descriptions of any TAGs approved by the President since the Board's last session will be tabled at the current session.

Region: Western and Central Africa	Country: Cameroon
Programme Name: Roots and Tubers Market-Driven Development Programme	Per Capita GNI: ¹ 580
Programme Cost (USD million): 24.7	Population (million) ¹ : 14.9
IFAD Loan (USD million): To be determined	Leading External Financier: ² IFAD
Proposed Terms: Highly concessional	Cofinanciers: To be determined
Present Status: Formulation completed	
	Appraising Institution and Loan Administrator: IFAD and United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)

Programme Objectives

Cameroon's economy is dominated by agriculture, with roots and tubers (R&T) accounting for 70% of the cultivable land and 46% of food-crop production. More than 85% of the poor live in rural areas, and food-crop producers (particularly R&T producers) and small processors are among the poorest in the rural population. Major constraints to the development of R&T include producers' difficulties in accessing adequate extension services, well-organized input and seed delivery systems, and – because of the lack of organization, information and credit – markets. Against this background, the overall goal of the proposed programme will be to contribute to rural poverty reduction by enhancing food security and raising the incomes of the rural poor, especially women. Specifically, the programme will seek to: (i) promote the organization of R&T and other small producers, in particular women's groups, and strengthen their capacities to access local and international markets; (ii) improve R&T post-harvest and processing systems; (iii) increase the productivity and profitability of R&T framework systems; and (iv) strengthen the capacity of R&T producers to plan and manage the development of the sector.

Programme Beneficiaries

The programme will be national in scope. Initially, however, it will limit its activities to five large towns in a 120-km range, and then gradually increase its coverage. The target group will comprise small producers of the R&T-based farming systems, particularly women, and the most vulnerable households. The programme will also target individual entrepreneurs, such as seed producers and manufacturers of small processing equipment. During the programme's first three years, the main focus will be on cassava and potatoes (covering 600 000 and 100 000 farmers respectively) and subsequently yam macabo/taro, or sweet potatoes. Women will be key actors in decision-making and programme implementation (they constitute 90% of the actors in the sector) and major beneficiaries of programme interventions.

Programme Components

(a) Support to Capacity-Building and Farmers' Organizations

Under this component, the programme will support: (i) capacity-building for the communities to build R&T development action plans and set up village-level R&T development committees for the development of the sector; (ii) a functional literacy programme; and (iii) the development of collaboration mechanisms with microfinance institutions to facilitate access to credit. It will provide a R&T development fund to enable farmers' groups to contract private and public service providers on a competitive basis.

¹ 2000 data; gross national income (GNI) in United States dollars.

² 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.

(b) Support to Marketing and Market Development

Under this component, the programme will support: (i) the capacity-building of R&T producers and processors' organization groups, enabling them to access local, national and international markets; (ii) the development of a market information system owned and managed by the beneficiaries; (iii) the development of a wholesale market; (iv) the improvement of market development and infrastructure, including feeder roads and storage systems; and (v) improvements in the quality of R&T products.

(c) Support to Post-Harvest Activities, Processing and Production

Under this component, funds will be made available to: (i) improve field-to-village transport and storage technologies; (ii) build the capacity of small processing microenterprises, and adapt and disseminate improved processing technologies; (iii) support the development of manufacturers of small processing equipment and the medium industry to respond to farmers' and small businesses' demand, including the provision of processing infrastructure. Support will also be provided for: (i) improvement of indigenous knowledge, including the adaptation and introduction of new technologies and a farming system management strategy; (ii) establishment of a sustainable planting material multiplication and distribution system; and (iii) implementation of integrated pest management and sustainable land management strategies.

(d) Programme Coordination and Management

This will include: (i) the coordination, monitoring and evaluation of all programme activities, together with financial management; and (ii) a capacity-building programme for service providers and the development of small-input delivery services.

Programme Implementation

The programme will be implemented over a seven-year period. An autonomous programme management unit (PMU) will be established under the Ministry of Agriculture. The PMU will set up five regional coordination units, with their management contracted out to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) or other relevant institutions.

Important Features

The programme will focus on integrated development of the R&T sector through a market-driven approach. It will also promote the contracting of services, including extension services, by beneficiaries to NGOs and other service providers on a competitive basis. Furthermore, it will develop a network with the other R&T projects in the region (in Benin, Ghana and Nigeria), and with the different actors in the sector in Cameroon.

Main Issues

Any major issues identified by IFAD's internal review committees, which took place on 25 October and 5 November 2002, will be addressed during appraisal.



Previous IFAD Operations

IFAD has approved six projects for a total financing of SDR 43.9 million. Two projects are currently under implementation, while the Community Development Support Project is expected to become effective in the near future.



Region: Western and Central Africa	Country: Chad
Project Name: Kanem Community Development Project	Per Capita GNI: ¹ 200
Project Cost (USD million): 14.5	Population (million): ¹ 7.7
IFAD Loan (USD million): To be determined	Leading External Financier: ² IFAD
Proposed Terms: Highly concessional	Cofinanciers: To be determined
Present Status: Formulation completed and appraisal is under way.	
	Appraising Institution and Loan Administrator: IFAD and UNOPS

Project Objectives

Kanem is a region characterized by chronic food insecurity and a limited and fragile productive base. Its population is among Chad's poorest. The general objective of the proposed project will be to bring about sustainable improvements in the incomes and food security of poor rural households in the departments of Bar-El-Ghazal and Kanem. Its specific objectives will be to: (i) develop sustainable and accessible financial services; (ii) build the capacity of the rural poor and their organizations; and (iii) provide support to agriculture and income-diversification through the establishment of an agricultural development fund designed to finance research and action on water uptake technologies in the ouadis and the development of agricultural inputs. The agricultural production and financial services components are viewed as mutually reinforcing. The project will build on the experience gained during the implementation of the Ouadis of Kanem Agricultural Development Project, particularly in the area of microfinance and technology testing of ouadis' water uptake systems.

Project Beneficiaries

The target group will comprise poor, vulnerable rural communities living in the Kanem region, with limited access to arable land, social infrastructure, information and other resources. The typical beneficiaries – constituting the majority of the region's rural population – are smallholders engaged in subsistence agriculture on marginal land and depending mostly on dry farming activities for their livelihoods. Women, especially those who head households, and unemployed rural youth are particularly vulnerable since they are traditionally excluded from decision-making and have greater difficulties in accessing resources. The project will cover the impoverished population (both nomadic and sedentary) of the villages/ouadis in the project zone, in particular women. It will reach from 3 000 to 4 000 inhabitants around each *caisse locale autogérée* (CLA) (a self-managed financial services scheme) or a total of 60 000 to 80 000 persons, of whom 10 000 will be CLA members.

Project Components

(a) Production and Income-Generation

Through this component, the project will support: (i) capacity-building of smallholders and their organizations, including training in functional literacy, nutrition for women, skills training for artisans, and village visits to share experiences; (ii) agricultural development including testing of ouadis' water-drawing systems and the establishment of a technical referential in water uptake systems; (iii) development of an agricultural input distribution system; (iv) promotion of basic economic initiatives; (v) better natural resource management; and (vi) social activities.

**(b) Proximity Financial Services**

This component aims at facilitating, in a sustainable manner, smallholders' and, in particular women's, access to financial services (savings and credit) to respond to their needs. The project will support the creation of a network of CLAs and improve the participation of women through a 'credit-training' programme, which includes access to both financial services and training. Although implemented by two separate structures, these two sub-components are interrelated. The project will support the creation of about 20 CLAs; it will also support women's access to credit with training, based on their participation in CLAs. CLAs will be refinanced on the basis of strict qualification criteria. In addition, the project will help to develop and establish a 'centre of expertise' in the Mao region to provide technical and methodological support and promote the development of financial services in the region.

(c) Organization and Management

The project will be managed by an autonomous PMU, located in Mao. The PMU will be reinforced in the field of rural sensitization, agricultural production and land development. A small project office will be established in Moussoro to ensure close follow-up of project activities.

Project Implementation

This nine-year project will be implemented under the overall responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, with the Ministry of Finance overseeing the financial services component. The PMU will have financial and administrative autonomy. A steering committee, chaired by the Ministry of Economic Promotion and Development, will be responsible for overall guidance and approval of the annual workplan and budget (AWP/B).

Important Features

Innovative features of the project include its credit-training programme, which makes women's access to financial services conditional on training in areas such as nutrition, management and financial analysis, thereby strengthening their capacity to carry out income-generating activities efficiently.

In line with both IFAD's strategic framework and its strategy in Chad as outlined in the COSOP, the project expects to: (i) empower local communities, including women and young people, in the poorest villages; (ii) identify and analyse their constraints, and prioritize their development needs; and (iii) strengthen the capacity of the rural poor and their organizations, and improve their access to financial capital, services and markets. It will place strong emphasis on mainstreaming women in project activities, establishing mechanisms to foster their active participation in planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating activities. Collaboration and partnerships are important features of the project and will be fostered to avoid duplication and create synergies during implementation.

Main Issues

The appraisal team will: (i) clarify implementation arrangements, including the nature of the PMU; (ii) further analyse and clearly spell out the potential risks and mitigation measures; and (iii) review the ways in which beneficiaries will be involved in project management processes such as the steering committee.



Previous IFAD Operations

IFAD has financed three projects in Chad for a total of SDR 18.13 million. One project is currently under implementation.



Region: Asia and the Pacific	Country: Bangladesh
Name: Microfinance and Technical Support Project	Per Capita GNI: ¹ 370
Project Cost (USD million): 20	Population (million): ¹ 131.1
IFAD Loan (USD million): To be determined	Leading External Financier: ² IFAD
Proposed Terms: Highly concessional	Cofinanciers: Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF) (USD 3 million) (domestic cofinancier)
Present Status: Under formulation	Appraising Institution and Loan Administrator: IFAD and UNOPS

Project Objectives

With a per capita GNI of USD 370, Bangladesh is one of the poorest countries in the world, as translated in its very low social indicators. Despite difficulties resulting from natural calamities and political instability, Bangladesh has made significant progress in recent years in addressing poverty. Many gains have, however, been largely offset by the rising population and increasing landlessness, and by the magnitude of the numbers – some 60 million people living below the poverty line. In this context, the overall goals of the proposed project will be to improve the livelihoods and food security of 220 000 poor and ultra-poor households and to empower women. The project's immediate objectives will be to promote the adoption of sustainable income-generating activities, to facilitate access to financial services appropriate to the needs of the poor, and to improve the economic status of women. This will be achieved by providing: (i) access to sustainable savings and credit services for investment in on- and off-farm income-generating activities; (ii) capacity-building inputs and skills training to beneficiaries and NGO partner organizations; and (iii) a special focus on the needs of the ultra poor.

Project Beneficiaries

The project will cover ten districts (Bhola, Brahmanbaria, Faridpur, Gopalganj, Habiganj, Kishorganj, Madaripur, Moulvi Bazaar, Pirojpur and Shariatpur) with a total of about 3.2 million households, of which some 1.45 million live below the poverty line. The burden of poverty falls disproportionately on women and in particular on woman-headed households. The target group will consist of about 850 000 households not currently reached by microfinance institutions. Approximately 90% of the project's direct beneficiaries are expected to be landless women. The project also has a special component targeted at the ultra poor (identified as having a calorie intake below 1 600 calories per day). The project expects to improve the livelihoods of 220 000 poor and ultra-poor households using a proven model of microfinance development.

Project Components

(a) Microfinance and Technical Support

The aim of this component is to provide microfinance and technical support, targeted the poor according to usual criteria of the Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF).³ It will build technical support capacity for livestock enterprises at the beneficiary level, and within small- and medium-sized NGOs by providing: (i) livestock training and technical support for about 41 000 members of existing PKSF partner organizations (microcredit groups); and (ii) savings, credit and technical support for 180 000 members of microcredit groups newly formed by participating NGOs through the creation of 100 new area offices. The project will also provide: (i) a line of credit for each NGO area office according to PKSF normal lending terms; (ii) training to beneficiaries and to PKSF staff involved in the project in a range of topics, and to NGO staff to develop a cadre of skilled livestock technical

³ The PKSF was established by the Government in 1990 as an apex financing institution for NGOs.

assistants (NGOs will also be expected to provide a social development training package); (iii) support to NGOs to enable them to establish support services and new area offices; and (iv) community facilities such as community livestock houses.

(b) Special Assistance for the Poorest

This component aims at enabling the ultra poor, mainly woman-headed households, to participate in livestock production and microfinance. Since income support is essential to create pre-development conditions for the ultra poor, the project will provide a combination of cash transfers covering basic daily subsistence needs, access to income-generating assets (such as livestock and land) and daily wage employment. Following intensive capacity-building inputs, households will be expected to ‘graduate’ to accessing interest-free loans and then eventually to becoming full members of PKSF partner NGOs. A cadre of NGO social development workers will provide social support to the ultra poor and training in both livestock and non-livestock income-generating activities. Financing will also be provided for: (i) the establishment of four new NGO area offices, training of NGO staff, means of transport and equipment; (ii) community facilities such as community meeting places and livestock shelters; and (iii) advocacy activities to promote the rights of both ethnic minorities and the ultra poor.

(c) Adaptive Research and Studies

The project will finance adaptive/on-farm research projects; participatory technology testing; socio-economic research and studies; research fellowships; and a technical support fund to enable communities to decide on their own priorities for technical support and information required to complement microfinance from NGOs. The fund will be NGO-administered, under the supervision of PKSF.

(d) Project Management and Coordination

The project will support the establishment of a PMU at PKSF headquarters in Dhaka. The PMU will coordinate and supervise the capacity-building of beneficiaries and NGO partners.

Project Implementation

PKSF will be the implementing agency of this seven-year project. Although PKSF falls under the auspices of the Ministry of Finance, it is an autonomous organization. The PKSF General Body will be responsible for overall policy and direction. The PMU will be responsible for the project’s day-to-day management. A project management committee will be responsible for reviewing and approving the project’s AWP/B.

Important Features

This innovative project is fully consistent with the Government’s rural development vision as encapsulated in its draft poverty-reduction strategy paper (PRSP). One evidence of this is that, unlike previous line agency-driven projects financed by IFAD, all input supply and service provision will be contracted to either NGOs or the private sector. Moreover, this is the first IFAD project to develop a partnership with PKSF, the foremost microfinance agency in Bangladesh. PKSF has pioneered the concept of a microfinance apex institution, which has been replicated in other countries. The project will be the first in the PKSF microfinance project portfolio to combine the provision of microfinance services with technical services – a so-called microfinance-plus approach. In addition, it will be the first IFAD project in Bangladesh to target the ultra poor specifically, helping them to rise out of poverty by enabling them to develop their own microenterprises. The project will include significant capacity-building inputs, adapted microfinance windows, and advocacy support for vulnerable and



marginalized households. It will also be the first IFAD project in the country where full post-project sustainability has been built into project design. This includes sustainability at the PKSF, NGO and beneficiary levels. Finally, the project's focus on small stock (in particular poultry), which builds on the implementation lessons of ongoing projects, will ensure a significant impact on women since poultry is the one economic activity where traditionally women have complete control over decisions and use of the resulting income.

Main Issues

The appraisal team will: (i) define operational modalities for the research component; (ii) discuss the role of income support to the ultra poor, taking into account PKSF reservations about lending at less than market rates; (iii) determine project staffing levels; (iv) revise training course requirements; and (v) finalize project management arrangements, including monitoring and evaluation details.

Previous IFAD Operations

IFAD has approved 20 projects in Bangladesh for a total of SDR 203.9 million. Four projects are currently under implementation, while the Sunamganj Community-Based Resource Management Project is expected to become effective shortly.



Region: Latin America and the Caribbean	Country: Nicaragua
Programme Name: Programme for the Economic Development of the Dry Region in Nicaragua	Per Capita GNI: ⁴ 420
Programme Cost (USD million): 20.0	Population (million): ⁴ 5.1
IFAD Loan (USD million): To be determined	Leading External Financier: ² IFAD
Proposed Terms: Highly concessional	Cofinanciers: Central American Bank of Economic Integration (BCIE). Discussions are ongoing with the European Union
Present Status: Under formulation	Appraising Institution and Loan Administrator: IFAD and probably BCIE

Programme Objectives

Nicaragua is the second-poorest country in Latin America, with a per capita income of USD 420. The proposed programme will seek to sustainably increase the incomes of the poor rural families in the dry macro region, where most of the rural poor are concentrated, by developing their skills and providing access to new opportunities. More specifically, the programme will seek to: (i) strengthen the target group's social and human capital and their organizations; (ii) promote the development of competitive rural income-generating activities (agricultural and non-agricultural); (iii) improve the target group's and their organizations' access to markets, services and productive assets; and (iv) contribute to the Government's efforts to strengthen policies, institutions, processes and knowledge linked to rural development.

Programme Beneficiaries

The programme area will comprise 50 municipalities of the dry macro region and some adjacent areas. Of the 117 000 families living in the area, approximately 60 000 rural poor families will constitute the programme's target group. They consist of small farmers (including woman-headed households), microentrepreneurs, rural workers and landless peasants. Around 25% of the target population migrate seasonally to undertake agricultural and non-agricultural work. The programme is expected to benefit 15 000 families directly, providing them with opportunities to improve their incomes and to increase their human and production assets. Direct beneficiaries will include women and the youth. The programme will strengthen the human and social capital of local institutions and organizations.

Programme Components

(a) Promotion of Income-Generating Activities

The aim of the component will be to strengthen the human and social capital of the target group and their organizations so that they can take advantage of opportunities that will improve their incomes. To this end, the programme will, first, promote activities aimed at increasing the incomes of peasants, microentrepreneurs, rural wage earners and other poor rural people. It will foster various business and economic opportunities, seeking to make the economy less dependent on climatic variations and more driven by market demands and opportunities. In particular, the programme will focus on providing agricultural and non-agricultural workers, especially youth and women, with better labour-market skills and business opportunities. Second, the programme will strengthen local organizations so that they can act as business and job promoters.

⁴ 2001 data; GNI in United States dollars.

**(b) Improvement of Access to Markets, Services and Productive Assets**

The programme will promote: (i) the creation of support services for small business development, management and marketing; (ii) the development of a knowledge management and learning system to facilitate better understanding of rural development in the dry macro region. Rural wage workers will increase their productivity and job opportunities through improvements in their training and employment search systems.

(c) Rural Financing

The programme will: (i) support initiatives to strengthen and expand rural financing schemes such as FONDECA⁵, expanding territorial coverage and improving access to the target population; (ii) support the efforts developed by different entities in establishing a regulatory and legal framework to operate microfinancing schemes; and (iii) strengthen microfinancial institutions (financial intermediaries).

(d) Strengthening of Rural Policies and Institutions

The programme will work to improve the policies and institutional framework under which it is implemented through support to rural development policies, knowledge management and strengthening, professional training and institutional strengthening. It will seek, in particular, to make long-term proposals addressing the structural crises in the dry tropics.

Programme Implementation

The Rural Development Institute will be responsible for the implementation of this six-year programme. A programme coordination unit, to be established in the programme area, will have technical and administrative responsibilities. The beneficiaries, their organizations, NGOs, local governments, and other private and decentralized public agencies will be responsible for field-level operations.

Important Features

Nicaragua is eligible under the Debt Initiative for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries. The programme has been prepared within the framework of country's PRSP, which aims both at poverty reduction and improving the country's economic competitiveness. IFAD's presence in the dry macro region, where most of the poor are, is particularly relevant and builds upon the experiences gained through previous interventions and the Technical Assistance Fund. The programme will promote a national and local institution-building process while strengthening decentralized decision-making mechanisms and encouraging farmers'/micro-entrepreneurs' direct participation in the resource-allocation decision-making process. The financing mechanisms and delivery services will respond to the needs of beneficiaries through their organizations. Innovative financing mechanisms (reimbursable and non-reimbursable) will be strengthened in order to promote rural businesses and employment generation benefiting all family members. The programme will pay special attention to issues of equity (particularly related to gender, youth, ethnic issues and exclusion from land access), ensuring that the most vulnerable groups have equitable access to the opportunities offered through the programme.

⁵ *El Fondo de Desarrollo Campesino* is a mechanism, which is currently being institutionalized, used by the Project for the Capitalization of Small Farmers in the Tropisec Area of the Segovias – Region I (TROPISEC) and the Rural Development Project for the Southern Pacific Dry Region.



Main Issues

The formulation/appraisal exercise will: (i) define programme components and activities; (ii) determine the municipalities that will comprise the programme area, with special attention to market access; (iii) investigate the actual and likely impact of IFAD activities on Nicaragua's development; (iv) specify how beneficiaries will be involved in programme implementation; and (v) follow up on the implementation of the PSRP.

Previous IFAD Operations

IFAD has approved five projects in Nicaragua for a total of SDR 45.55 million. Two projects are closed, two will be closed within 2003, and the fifth project became effective in June 2001.



PART I - Projects under consideration (2002-2003), classified by the stage of processing

PART II - COSOPs undertaken since 1995 and reviewed by OSC

PART III - COSOPs currently planned for 2002

PART I – PROJECTS UNDER CONSIDERATION (2002-2003)
CLASSIFIED BY THE STAGE OF PROCESSING

Region	Country	Population (million) 1/	GNI Per Capita Income (2000) (USD)	Project/Programme Name	Nature of Project/Programme	Tentative Loan (USD million)	Primary IFAD Contact	COSOP Reviewed by OSC	Included in Annex A	Tentative Executive Board Presentation
SEVENTY-SEVENTH SESSION OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD, DECEMBER 2002										
Africa I										
	Niger	10.8	180	Aguié Local Initiative Promotion Project ^{2/}	Rural development	10.00	Mr Manssouri	March 1999	EB 75/Apr 02	Dec 2002
	Nigeria	126.9	260	Community-Based Natural Resources Management Programme – Niger Delta	Natural resource management	15.0	Mr Saint-Ange	Oct 2000	EB 76/Sep 02	Dec 2002
Africa II										
	Kenya	30.1	350	Mount Kenya East Pilot Project for Natural Resource Management ^{3/}	Natural resource management and agriculture	16.7	Ms Bradley	Nov 2001	EB 76/Sep 02	Dec 2002
	Rwanda	8.5	230	Smallholder Cash and Export Crops Development Project	Agricultural development/market access	16.3	Ms Benhammouche	July 2001 (revised)	EB 76/Sep 02	Dec 2002
Asia and the Pacific										
	China	1 262.5	840	Environment Conservation and Poverty-Reduction Programme in Ningxia and Shanxi	Rural development	28.60	Mr Martens	Feb 1999	EB 75/Apr 02	Dec 2002
	Indonesia	210.4	570	East Kalimantan Local Communities Empowerment Programme ^{4/}	Rural development	19.95	Mr Prayer Galletti	Nov 1998	EB 74/Dec 01	Dec 2002
Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)										
	Dominican Republic	8.4	2 130	Social and Economic Development Programme for Vulnerable Populations in the Border Region	Rural development	14.0	Mr Glikman	Jan 2002	EB 76/Sep 02	Dec 2002
	Peru	25.7	2 080	Market Strengthening and Livelihood Diversification in the Southern Highlands Project	Rural development	16.0	Mr Haudry	Nov 2001	EB 76/Sep 02	Dec 2002

Region	Country	Population (million) 1/	GNI Per Capita Income (2000) (USD)	Project/Programme Name	Nature of Project/Programme	Tentative Loan (USD million)	Primary IFAD Contact	COSOP Reviewed by OSC	Included in Annex A	Tentative Executive Board Presentation
Near East and North Africa (NENA)										
	Egypt	64.0	1 490	Second Matrouh Resource Management Project	---	12.7	Mr Hassani	Nov 2000 (revised)		Dec 2002
	Djibouti	0.6	880	Microfinance and Microenterprise Development Project	Credit	3.59	Mr Turilli	Nov 2001	EB 76/Sep 02	Dec 2002
	Syria	16.2	940	Idleb Agricultural Development Project	Agricultural development	17.5	Mr Abdouli	Nov 2001	EB 76/Sep 02	Dec 2002
APPRAISAL COMPLETED										
Africa II										
	Comoros	0.6	380	National Programme for Sustainable Human Development	Natural resource management and agriculture	15.0	Ms Bradley	Jan 2002	EB 76/Sep 02	To be determined
	Lesotho	2.0	580	Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resource Management Programme	Agricultural development	10.0	Mr Gicharu	June 1999	EB 69/May 00	To be determined
Asia and the Pacific										
	China	1 262.5	840	Rural Finance Sector Programme	Financial services	12.60	Mr Martens	Feb 1999	EB 76/Sep 02	Apr 2003
UNDER APPRAISAL										
Asia and the Pacific										
	Iran	63.7	1 680	Forsat Mosawi Finance Programme	Financial services	To be determined	Mr Attig	Aug 2002	EB 76/Sep 02	To be determined
LAC										
	Brazil	170.4	3 580	San Francisco River Basin Microenterprise Development Project	Rural microenterprises	To be determined	Mr Gariglio	June 1997	EB 75/Apr 02	Sep 2003
FORMULATION/PREPARATION COMPLETED										
Africa I										
	Cameroon	14.9	580	Roots and Tubers Market-Driven Development Programme ^{5/}	See Annex A	To be determined	Mr Toure	Feb 1998		Apr 2003
	Chad	7.7	200	Kanem Community Development Project	See Annex A	To be determined	Mr Nsimpati	May 1999		Apr 2003

Region	Country	Population (million) 1/	GNI Per Capita Income (2000) (USD)	Project/Programme Name	Nature of Project/Programme	Tentative Loan (USD million)	Primary IFAD Contact	COSOP Reviewed by OSC	Included in Annex A	Tentative Executive Board Presentation
Asia and the Pacific	Senegal	9.5	490	Agricultural Development Project in Matam – Phase II	Agricultural development	12.5	Mr Ben-Senia	Apr 1998	EB 76/Sep 02	Apr 2003
	Bangladesh	131.1	370	Microfinance and Technical Support Project ^{6/}	See Annex A	To be determined	Mr Brett	Dec 1999		Apr 2003
LAC	Mexico	98.0	5 070	Integrated Rural Development Project for the Sierra Micro-Region of Querétaro	Rural development	To be determined	Mr Murguia	May 1999	EB 76/Sep 02	To be determined
NENA	Morocco	28.7	1 180	Livestock and Pasture Development Project in the Eastern Region – Phase II	Livestock	To be determined	Mr Nourallah	Nov 1999		Apr 2003
	Turkey	65.3	3 100	Sivas Erzincan Development Project	Livestock	To be determined	Mr Rahman	June 2000		Apr 2003
UNDER FORMULATION/PREPARATION										
Africa I	Burkina Faso	11.3	210	Community Investment Programme in Agriculture Fertility Improvement	Agricultural development	To be determined	Mr Barry/ Mr Beavogui	May 1998		Sep 2003
	Nigeria (X)	126.9	260	Rural Financial Services Programme	Financial services	To be determined	Mr Saint Ange	Oct 2000		Apr 2003
	Sierra Leone	5.0	130	Rural Sector Support Programme	Rural development	To be determined	Mr Tounessi	March 1997		To be determined
Africa II	Ethiopia (X)	64.3	100	Pastoral Community Development Programme	Marginal area development	To be determined	Mr Gicharu	Nov 1999		Apr 2003
	Kenya	30.1	350	South Nyanza Integrated Community Development Project	Rural development/ health	To be determined	Ms Bradley	Nov 2001		To be determined
	Mozambique	17.7	210	Rural Finance Sector Programme	Rural finance	To be determined	Mr De Willebois	Apr 2000		Sep 2003



Asia and the Pacific

Cambodia	12.0	260	Rural Poverty Reduction Project in Prey Veng and Svay Rieng	Agricultural development	To be determined	Mr Wang	May 1998	Sep 2003/ Dec 2003
India	1 015.9	450	Livelihoods Improvement Project for the Himalayan Region	Livelihood improvement	To be determined	Mr Khadka	July 2001	To be determined
Pakistan	138.1	440	Community Development Programme	Community development Institution-building	To be determined	Mr Attig	July 2000	Apr 2003
LAC								
Nicaragua	5.1	420	Programme for the Economic Development of the Dry Region in Nicaragua	See Annex A	To be determined	Mr Rubio	June 2002	Apr 2003
NENA								
Republic of Moldova	4.3	400	Agricultural Revitalization Project	Agricultural Development	To be determined	Mr Lauridsen/ Mr Pedersen	Feb 2002	To be determined

INCEPTION/IDENTIFICATION COMPLETED**UNDER IDENTIFICATION/INCEPTION**

Asia and the Pacific

Laos	5.3	290	Support for Rural Credit Project	Credit	To be determined	Mr Wang	Sep 1996	
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LAC

Chile	15.2	4 590	Southern Region Agricultural Development Project	Agricultural development	To be determined	Mr Murguia	n.a.	
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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, that is, projects identified by the Fund's identification missions or directly requested by governments.
- 1/ 2000 data, the World Bank.
- 2/ Former Community Development and Peasant Initiative Promotion Project
- 3/ Former Mount Kenya East Pilot Project for Land Use and Water Management
- 4/ Former Indigenous Community Empowerment Project in East Kalimantan.
- 5/ Former Roots and Tubers Development Programme.
- 6/ Former Second Smallholder Livestock Development Project.

PART II – COSOPS UNDERTAKEN SINCE 1995 AND REVIEWED BY THE OSC

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Africa I</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Benin (Jun 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) Côte 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) <p>Africa II</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 18) Burundi (Jul 1996) 19) Comoros (Jan 2002) 20) Eritrea (Apr 1998) 21) Ethiopia (Nov 1999) 22) Kenya (Nov 2001) 23) Lesotho (Jun 1999) 24) Madagascar (Mar 2000) 25) Malawi (Nov 1999) 26) Mozambique (Apr 2000 revised) 27) Namibia (May 2002) 28) Rwanda (Jul 2001 revised) 29) Swaziland (Jul 1999) 30) Tanzania, United Republic of (Apr 1998) 31) Uganda (Dec 1998) 32) Zambia (Sep 1998) 33) Zimbabwe (Nov 1998) <p>Asia and the Pacific</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 34) Bangladesh (Dec 1999) 35) Bhutan (Jul 1996) 36) Cambodia (May 1998) 37) China (Feb 1999) 38) D.P.R. Korea (Apr 2000) 39) India (Jul 2001 revised) 40) Indonesia (Nov 1998) 41) Kyrgyzstan (Dec 1996) 42) Laos (Sep 1996) 43) Mongolia (Nov 1998) 44) Nepal (Mar 2000) 45) Pakistan (Jul 2000) 46) Philippines (Oct 1999) 47) Viet Nam (Dec 1996) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 48) Iran (Aug 2002) <p>LAC</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 49) Bolivia (Nov 1998) 50) Brazil (Jun 1997) 51) Caribbean Region (Mar 2000) 52) Dominican Republic (Jan 2002) 53) El Salvador (Mar 2001) 54) Haiti (Nov 1999) 55) Honduras (Oct 2000) 56) Mexico (May 1999) 57) Nicaragua (Jun 2002) 58) Panama (Dec 2000) 59) Peru (Nov 2001) 60) Uruguay (Nov 1999) 61) Venezuela (Dec 1999) <p>NENA</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 62) Albania (Mar 1999) 63) Algeria (Oct 1999) 64) Armenia (Mar 2000) 65) Azerbaijan (Dec 1998) 66) Bosnia and Herzegovina (Jun 1999) 67) Djibouti (Nov 2001) 68) Egypt (Nov 2000 revised) 69) Gaza and the West Bank (Jun 1997) 70) Georgia (Dec 1998) 71) Jordan (Oct 2000) 72) Lebanon (May 2000 revised) 73) Morocco (Nov 1999) 74) Republic of Moldova (Feb 2002 revised) 75) Romania (Jun 2002) 76) Sudan (Mar 2002) 77) Syria (Nov 2001) 78) The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (Nov 1999) 79) Tunisia (Apr 1998) 80) Turkey (Jun 2000) 81) Yemen (Mar 2000 revised) |
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PART III – COSOPS PLANNED IN 2002

In 2002, regional divisions plan to finalize and undertake the following COSOPs:

- Africa I⁷:** D.R. Congo
Gambia, The (revision)
Guinea-Bissau (continuation of 2001 work)
Senegal (revision) (continuation of 2001 work)
(work to resume after completion of country evaluation)
Sierra Leone (revision)
Togo
- Africa II:** Angola
Burundi (revision)
- Asia and the Pacific:** Central Asia (to be reviewed by the OSC in 2002)
Iran (reviewed by the OSC)
Pakistan (continuation of 2001 work)
Sri Lanka (continuation of 2001 work)
Viet Nam (revision) (reviewed by the OSC)
- Latin America and the Caribbean⁸:** Chile (continuation of 2001 work)
Nicaragua (reviewed by the OSC)
- Near East and North Africa:** Azerbaijan (revision)
Bosnia and Herzegovina (revision)
Georgia (revision)
Romania (finalized and reviewed by the OSC)
Sudan (finalized and reviewed by the OSC)

⁷ Central African Republic and Côte d'Ivoire 2003.

⁸ Colombia, Ecuador and Guatemala in 2003. Paraguay postponed.

