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IFAD

INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Executive Board – Eightieth Session

Rome, 17-18 December 2003

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE PRESIDENT

TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD ON A PROPOSED LOAN TO THE

REPUBLIC OF GUINEA

FOR THE

SUPPORT TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN NORTH LOWER GUINEA PROJECT

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

Currency Unit	=	Guinean franc (GNF)
USD 1.00	=	GNF 2 000
GNF 100	=	USD 0.05

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 kilogram (kg)	=	2.204 pounds (lb)
1 000 kg	=	1 metric tonne (t)
1 kilometre (km)	=	0.62 miles (mi)
1 metre (m)	=	1.09 yards (yd)
1 square metre (m ²)	=	10.76 square feet (ft ²)
1 acre (ac)	=	0.405 ha
1 hectare (ha)	=	2.47 acres

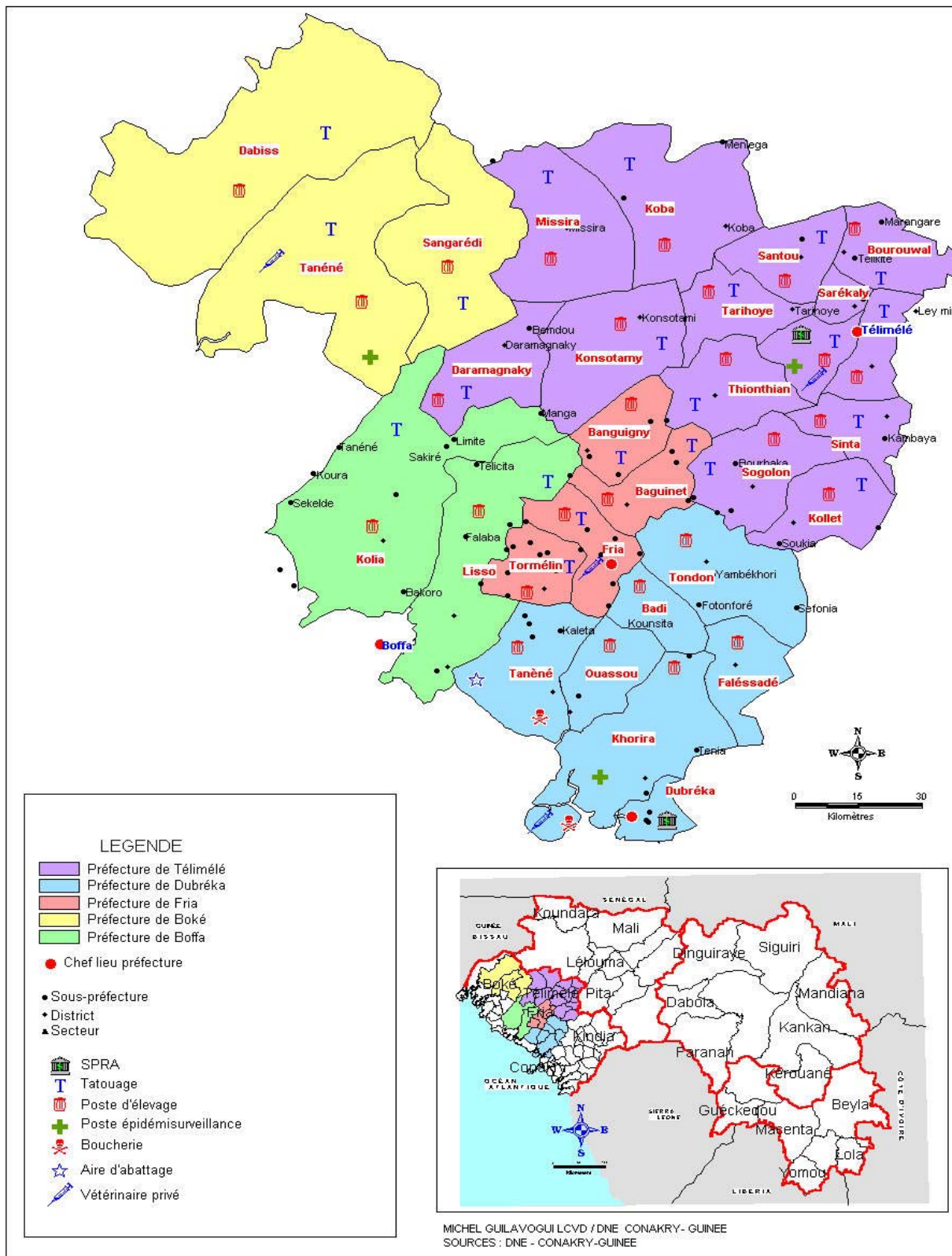
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AFD	<i>Agence française de développement</i> (French Development Agency)
AWP/B	Annual Workplan and Budget
COSOP	Country Strategic Opportunities Paper
CRD	<i>Communauté rurale de développement</i> (Rural Development Community)
CVEP	<i>Comité villageois d'entretien des pistes</i> (Village Committee for Rural Infrastructure Maintenance)
FSA	Financial Services Association
MAL	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSC	Project Steering Committee
SDPNLG	Smallholder Development Project in North Lower Guinea
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
VCSP	Village Communities Support Project

GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA
Fiscal Year

1 January - 31 December

MAP OF THE PROJECT AREA



Source: Direction nationale de l'élevage (National Livestock Directorate) – Guinea.
 The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IFAD concerning the delimitation of the frontiers or boundaries, or the authorities thereof.

REPUBLIC OF GUINEA

SUPPORT TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN NORTH LOWER GUINEA PROJECT

LOAN SUMMARY

INITIATING INSTITUTION:	IFAD
BORROWER:	Republic of Guinea
EXECUTING AGENCY:	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
TOTAL PROJECT COST:	USD 17.7 million
AMOUNT OF IFAD LOAN:	SDR 9.95 million (equivalent to approximately USD 14.2 million)
TERMS OF IFAD LOAN:	40 years, including a grace period of ten years, with a service charge of three fourths of one per cent (0.75%) per annum
COFINANCIERS:	None
CONTRIBUTION OF BORROWER:	USD 2.1 million
CONTRIBUTION OF BENEFICIARIES:	USD 1.4 million
APPRAISING INSTITUTION:	IFAD
COOPERATING INSTITUTION:	United Nations Office for Project Services

PROJECT BRIEF

Who are the beneficiaries? The beneficiaries are the poor, vulnerable rural communities living in the North Lower Guinea region, who have limited access to resources (land in particular) and face problems of soil degradation. These groups comprise small subsistence farmers depending mostly on dry farming activities for their livelihood. Women and young people are particularly vulnerable, as they are traditionally excluded from decision-making and have greater difficulties in accessing resources and information.

Why are they poor? Low agricultural productivity, few income-generating activities and lack of access to financial services are the foremost causes of poverty in the project area. Local populations are rarely involved in decision-making, in analysing the constraints they face, in identifying/implementing solutions to them, or in prioritizing their needs. The weakness of community organization and service delivery, and lack of resources, are major factors contributing to rural poverty.

What will the project do for them? The aim of the project is to strengthen the capacity of the poor rural population in the project area, in particular that of women and young people, to analyse and identify their own development constraints, prioritize and formulate projects, and ensure their implementation. The project will provide financial assistance to support the development of agricultural, forestry and livestock microprojects prepared and owned by the beneficiaries, which would aim at improving agricultural productivity, increase incomes and protect the environment. It will also assist poor rural people to identify appropriate technology, and support research-action development and the multiplication/diffusion of improved seed (in particular rice and peanut). Furthermore, financial assistance will be provided to support the rehabilitation of community rural roads to open up potentially high-producing regions as well as 35 km of prefecture-level roads. The project will also support the development of a sustainable rural financial system capable of providing financial services to the rural poor.

How will the beneficiaries participate in the project? Participatory planning processes will ensure that target beneficiaries, particularly women and young people, effectively participate in identifying and designing microprojects. The targeted communities and beneficiaries will plan and prioritize their needs. The capacity of farmer groups and associations will be strengthened - the aim being, among other things, to reinforce their negotiating capacity.

How was the project formulated? The project was formulated following a highly participatory process, with substantial contributions from all stakeholders, including the Ministries of Agriculture and Livestock, Environment, Planning, Economy and Finances, and Public Works; beneficiaries, traditional leaders, non-governmental organizations, farmers' organizations and the private sector. Extensive consultations also took place with the World Bank, the French Development Agency, the United Nations Development Programme, the European Union, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the German Agency for Technical Cooperation, and the World Food Programme.

Size of the project. The overall cost of the project is estimated at USD 17.7 million. IFAD will provide a loan of approximately USD 14.2 million, or 80.4% of the total cost. The Government is expected to contribute about USD 2.1 million (11.8%) and the beneficiaries USD 1.4 million (7.8%).

**REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF IFAD
TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD ON A PROPOSED LOAN TO THE
REPUBLIC OF GUINEA
FOR THE
SUPPORT TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN NORTH LOWER GUINEA PROJECT**

I submit the following Report and Recommendation on a proposed loan to the Republic of Guinea for SDR 9.95 million (equivalent to approximately USD 14.2 million) on highly concessional terms to help finance the Support to Rural Development in North Lower Guinea Project. The loan will have a term of 40 years, including a grace period of ten years, with a service charge of three fourths of one per cent (0.75%) per annum. It will be administered by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) as IFAD's cooperating institution.

PART I – THE ECONOMY, SECTORAL CONTEXT AND IFAD STRATEGY¹

A. The Economy and Agricultural Sector

1. Despite its wealth of natural resources, Guinea is one of the poorest countries in Africa. Social development, as measured by the United Nations Development Programme's Human Development Indicators, is low, ranking the country 159th out of 173 countries analysed in 2002. Basic indicators are very depressed, with a life expectancy at birth of 54 years; an infant-juvenile mortality rate of 98/1 000 births and an overall adult literacy rate of 37% for men and 15% for women. Sixty-two per cent of the country's population is poor and about 40% live below the poverty line. However, the incidence of poverty is strongly biased towards the rural areas, where 53% of the population is poor compared with 15% in the urban centres. There are strong regional disparities within the country, the poorest region being Haute-Guinée.

2. From independence in 1958 through 1984, Guinea pursued a state-controlled economic policy that resulted in economic stagnation. Since 1985, major structural and economic reforms have been implemented to restore the key macroeconomic equilibria and create an environment conducive to sustained, broad-based private sector-led growth. This was achieved by disengaging the state from production and commercial activities, liberalizing markets and prices, and launching reforms in the public sector. As a result, the gross domestic product (GDP) averaged 4.1% per year in 1985-96 and 4.4% per year in 1997-99. Although economic growth dropped substantially in 2000 as a result of civil strife, it picked up again in 2001. GDP growth rose to about 4.2% in 2002 from 3.8% in 2001 thanks to increased agricultural production, a boom in housing construction and government efforts to control public expenses and collect taxes.

3. Since the end of 2002, the macroeconomic situation has deteriorated owing to a number of factors, including the drop in bauxite and alumina prices, the Government's expansionary fiscal measures and inflexible exchange-rate policies. These policies have intensified macroeconomic imbalances, increased inflation and lowered international reserves. Thus, despite a good agricultural production outlook, the country's macroeconomic performance is likely to weaken in 2003. Real GDP growth is expected to drop to 3.6%, mostly due to disruptions caused by frequent interruptions in electricity and water supplies.

¹ See Appendix I for additional information.

4. Agriculture remains the primary source of employment and income for about 80% of the population, providing 24% of GDP. Climatic conditions are favourable for a wide range of crops, although soils are generally of moderate-to-poor quality. Given the prevalence of low-input cultivation techniques, long fallow periods are required to restore soil fertility. Cultivation of paddy, the main staple, has expanded rapidly since 1992. Coffee, rubber and cotton are exported. Both fresh and salt-water fishing is practised in Guinea. Surface water resources are extensive: most of West Africa's major rivers, including the Niger, Senegal, Gambia and Koliba and their tributaries, originate in Guinea.

5. Women constitute the backbone of the rural economy; during the peak agricultural season, their working day is estimated at 12-14 hours. In addition to agricultural tasks, women are responsible for most household chores (except housing construction), including childcare, cooking, and fetching water and firewood, but they have less access to resources such as land and financial services. Moreover, public support services tend to focus on men and are largely staffed by men.

6. The prevalence of poverty is very high among households headed by women or unemployed/economically inactive men. As the rural poor have limited access to land, financial resources and knowledge, they are economically and socially more vulnerable and have a higher incidence of poverty.

7. The Government's policy and strategy for rural and agricultural development are outlined in Agricultural Development Policy Letters 1 and 2. The key features of the strategy involve: (a) support for the organization of professional agricultural groups to facilitate participation, ownership and sustainability of development activities; (b) improving farmers' access to agricultural inputs and the effective use thereof; (c) supporting the emerging private sector to ensure efficient production and marketing activities; (d) better access to land to ensure greater security of tenure and efficient use of rural land; (e) facilitating farmers' access to financial services, especially for the most vulnerable groups (women, young people and the disabled); (f) enhancing the capacity of service suppliers; (g) developing and promoting community and private forests; and (h) protecting the environment.

8. Guinea qualifies for assistance under the Debt Initiative for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries, and IFAD's contribution for Guinea amounts to about USD 5.11 million.

B. Lessons Learned from Previous IFAD Experience

9. **IFAD's portfolio in Guinea.** To date, IFAD has financed ten projects in Guinea for a total loan amount of SDR 87.3 million. The following projects have closed: Siguiri Rural Development Project and Second Siguiri Rural Development Project; Gueckedou Agricultural Development Project; Fouta Djallon Agricultural Rehabilitation Project; and the Smallholder Development Project in the Forest Region. Ongoing projects are the Smallholder Development Project in North Lower Guinea; Fouta Djallon Local Development and Agricultural Rehabilitation Programme; Village Communities Support Project; and the Programme for Participatory Rural Development in Haute-Guinée. The Sustainable Agricultural Development Project in the Forest Region, approved in September 2002, is expected to become effective by 31 December 2003.

10. **Main lessons learned.** Farmer groups have little chance of surviving after the end of a project unless they are formed around a specific activity. For example, although about 500 farmers' groups were created under the first project in the region, the Smallholder Development Project in North Lower Guinea (SDPNLG), they may not survive because they were not, in fact, built around any type of activity.

11. Identification of major real constraints at the design phase is critical. Therefore, projects should be designed in a participatory manner to ensure that beneficiaries are involved in identifying priority pro-poor needs. Without such participation, priorities determined at the design stage may differ from

those of the target population. For SDPNLG, the design document overlooked the importance of rural roads, which at the project start-up workshop were identified as one of the most important needs of the rural poor population. The alleviation of such constraints should be considered as a prerequisite to any development action in favour of the target groups.

12. Prior to investing in the construction/rehabilitation of rural roads, provision should be made for the establishment of a sustainable road maintenance system. The possibility of using the highly intensive manpower approach and method should be explored in this regard. Some 385 km of rural roads were rehabilitated under SDPNLG, but problems arose regarding their maintenance as discussions with the Government on the financial resources needed for this purpose started only late in the project cycle.

13. Close project follow-up and supervision is called for, especially with regard to cofinanced projects, in order to identify critical issues at an early stage. Concerned key ministries must be involved in regular project follow-up missions.

14. In the light of experience acquired under SDPNLG, the size of interventions should be such that the project coordination unit (PCU) is able to monitor project activities effectively.

C. IFAD's Strategy for Collaboration with Guinea

15. **Guinea's policy for poverty eradication.** The Government's poverty eradication policy is set out in the draft Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) of 2001 prepared with support from donors, including IFAD. The PRSP is currently being reviewed with the aim of better capturing regional poverty differences and specificities. This policy, which is in line with the orientation started in 1985, aims at reducing poverty through sustainable, diversified growth based both on a dynamic private sector and on decentralized planning. The Government will continue to disengage itself from the productive and marketing sectors and restore an enabling environment favourable to private-sector development. Its poverty-reduction objectives and strategies include: (a) ensuring macroeconomic stability; (b) developing the productive economic (including agriculture) and social sectors; (c) ensuring equitable access to basic socio-economic services; (d) good governance; and (e) building up the capacity of the population and institutions.

16. **The poverty eradication activities of other major donors.** In adopting a decentralized rural development policy, the Government has, in principle, transferred responsibility for administrative, financial and rural development matters to elected officials of rural development communities (CRDs). The main instrument for implementation of the strategy is the Village Communities Support Project (VCSP), which is jointly financed by IFAD, the World Bank, the French Development Agency (AFD) and the African Development Foundation. In addition, the German Agency for Technical Cooperation and the German Credit Institution for Reconstruction are involved in financing a project for the creation of classified protected forest areas with the participation of the population. The United States Agency for International Development has financed a project aimed at assisting the Guinean Agency for Marketing Agricultural Production and a programme for the development of enterprises. AFD is also financing three projects in the forest region – rice development, livestock support and a pilot fish-farming project – and is currently preparing an agricultural development project in the forest region. Close collaboration will be sought with the latter project. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has financed a village fish-farming project in the forest region.

17. **IFAD's strategy in Guinea.** IFAD's strategy in Guinea, as set forth in the Country Strategic Opportunities Paper (COSOP) prepared in 1999, aims at reducing poverty by sustainably increasing agricultural and off-farm incomes and improving the well-being of the poor through economic and social development activities. To that end, the Fund will support the Government's policies for decentralization, private-sector growth and rural development, while building on achievements in

terms of establishing grass-roots organizations, including financial services targeted at the rural poor. Unlike other countries in the region, Guinea's decentralization process is very slow. Therefore, in partnership with other donors, IFAD is supporting the Government's decentralization efforts through the VCSP. IFAD's strategy involves three main lines of intervention: (a) participatory local development at the village, farmer and women's group levels; (b) support to decentralization and to community-level social and productive investments; and (c) cutting across these approaches, providing further support to proximity and beneficiary-managed rural financial services on the basis of experience with financial service associations (FSAs). The strategy calls for continued strengthening of links with other donors with a view to harmonizing approaches and fostering synergies and complementarities among interventions.

18. **Project rationale.** The SDPNLG successfully rehabilitated and developed (a) rural roads, to ensure a minimum of accessibility to the region; (b) schools and health facilities; and (c) water wells and boreholes. However, while the project created 24 FSAs and made a start on establishing and building up the capacity of grass-roots groups and farmer organizations, there was no clear objective in terms of economic activity. In late-2002, investments in research- action and support to agriculture were started in only ten CRDs and with very limited results.

19. The North Lower Guinea region has untapped potential for agricultural and livestock development. Only about 10% of recorded valley-bottoms have been rehabilitated, but with the opening up of part of the region it is time to develop the area's agricultural systems on a sustainable basis. Preparation of a second intervention in the region has been built on both the results of SDPNLG and the recommendation of its interim evaluation, and is justified by: (a) the existence of poverty pockets; (b) the Government's commitment to capitalizing on investments made under SDPNLG (in particular for rural roads), and the need to increase the value-added of smallholder products; and (c) the challenge facing the region in terms of its ecology and environment. The proposed new project, which aims both to sustainably improve smallholder farmers' incomes and food security, and to preserve the region's natural and productive resources, has thus been built upon on the results of SDPNLP.

20. The project is in line with the Strategic Framework for IFAD 2002-2006 and with the Western and Central Africa Division's regional strategy inasmuch as it encompasses the following strategic objectives: (a) strengthening the capacity of the rural poor and their organizations; (b) increasing agricultural and natural resource productivity and improving access to technology; and (c) improving the access of the rural poor to financial services and markets.

PART II – THE PROJECT

A. Project Area and Target Group

21. The proposed eight-year project will cover five prefectures in the North Lower Guinea region – Dubréka, Fria, Boffa, Boké and Téli-mélé – which together cover 26 CRDs and two urban communes. The project area encompasses 3 000 villages, 150 districts and 26 CRDs, covering 307 clusters of villages or 120 000 persons. The project will target poor villages in the area, focusing on the most vulnerable groups – women, young people and disabled persons.

B. Objectives and Scope

22. The general objective of the project is to sustainably improve the incomes, food security and living conditions of poor rural households in the North Lower Guinea region. Specific objectives are to: (a) strengthen the capacity of the target population and their organizations; and (b) increase agricultural (crops and livestock) productivity and diversify income sources in a sustainable manner.

C. Components

23. The project will be structured around five components: (i) organization and strengthening of the rural communities; (ii) development of agricultural, forestry and livestock microprojects; (iii) infrastructure development; (iv) micro-financial services development; and (v) project management and coordination.

24. **Component 1. Organization and strengthening of the rural communities.** The objective of this component is to strengthen the capacity of the rural population and their organizations to help them manage their resources more efficiently. The project will follow a participatory approach to assisting beneficiaries in the identification, monitoring and implementation of microprojects, and promote the creation and consolidation of groups to work together on economic initiatives. Existing farmers' groups will be strengthened and new ones formed with project assistance. Rural communications will be promoted to facilitate learning through exchanges of information and experience, and project results will be disseminated through suitable media mechanisms, in particular rural radio.

25. **Component 2. Development of agricultural, forestry and livestock microprojects.** The objective of this component is to bring about sustainable increases in agricultural, forestry and livestock production. To that end, the project will support (a) the multiplication and dissemination of improved seed (in particular rice and peanut) for upland production. Farmer groups and leaders will be trained in the multiplication of improved seed; (b) the development of valley-bottoms using the Participatory Adaptation and Diffusion of Technologies for Rice-Based Systems approach, in collaboration with the West Africa Rice Development Association; (c) the planting of trees and natural resource management; and (d) income-generating activities, especially those of by women. The project will provide support to villages to help them better manage their fragile resources and to increase agricultural productivity both in the valley-bottoms and on uplands through research-action and agricultural advice.

26. **Component 3. Infrastructure development.** The objective here is to develop rural community roads, especially roads that link CRDs to the target villages, where possible in collaboration and/or partnership with other donors. Due to the limited traffic on such roads, only critical points will be rehabilitated. The project will also rehabilitate valley-bottoms and 35 km of prefecture-level roads. Planning the maintenance of these community roads will be undertaken by the village committees for rural infrastructure maintenance (CVEPs). The project will support the creation and the training of CVEPs, using the intensive manpower approach and method, and rehabilitation of the transhumance route. The latter will drastically reduce crop losses due to damage caused by livestock, thereby reducing conflicts between agriculturalists and pastoralists, and improving natural resource management. The project will also support the rehabilitation of multipurpose livestock centres at the CRD level (advisory and veterinary stock centres) as well as two livestock markets for the sale of small animals.

27. **Component 4. Micro-financial services development.** The objective of this component is to facilitate target group (particularly women and young people) access to suitable financial services. The project will strengthen and consolidate the capacity of 24 FSAs established under SDPNLG, facilitate the creation of about 36 new associations (thus arriving at some 60 sustainable FSAs by the end of the project) and ensure that at least 30% of FSA leaders are women. These associations will be expected to collect local savings, ensure their safekeeping and provide short-term credit. An apex institution will be established during the life of the project. The component will be implemented by an independent operator contracted by the PCU. A local financial institution with expertise in rural finance will provide technical and other support to the implementing agency. In addition, provision has been made for international technical assistance to support the FSAs.

28. **Component 5. Project management and coordination.** The project will be managed by a PCU under the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL).

D. Costs and Financing

29. The overall total cost of the project is estimated at USD 17.7 million over eight years, including physical and price contingencies, the latter representing 10% of base costs. Foreign exchange accounts for approximately USD 4.1 million, or 23% of the total cost. The proposed IFAD loan of USD 14.2 million will cover 80.4% of total project costs. The Government will contribute USD 2.1 million (11.8%), representing all duties and taxes. The beneficiaries are expected to contribute about USD 1.4 million (7.8%).

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF PROJECT COSTS^a
(USD '000)

Component	Local	Foreign	Total	% of Foreign Exchange	% of Base Costs
Organization and strengthening of the rural communities	2 422.6	803.0	3 225.6	25	20
Development of agricultural, forestry and livestock microprojects	3 302.1	644.6	3 946.7	16	24
Infrastructure development	3 509.9	410.7	3 920.6	10	24
Micro-financial services development	1 804.4	623.8	2 428.3	26	15
Project management and coordination	1 304.7	1 318.8	2 623.5	50	16
Total base costs	12 343.8	3 800.9	16 144.7	24	100
Physical contingencies	499.6	151.0	650.6	23	4
Price contingencies	712.4	203.6	916.0	22	6
Total project costs	13 557.7	4 155.6	17 711.3	23	110

^a Discrepancies in totals are due to rounding up.

TABLE 2: FINANCING PLAN^a
(USD '000)

Component	IFAD		Beneficiaries		Government		Total		Foreign Exchange	Local (Excl. Taxes)	Duties and Taxes
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%			
Organization and strengthening of the rural communities	3 072.0	87.3	-	-	448.8	12.7	3 520.8	20	868.0	2 204.0	448.8
Development of agricultural, forestry and livestock microprojects	3 040.4	69.2	994.8	22.7	356.1	22.7	4 391.2	24.8	717.2	3 317.9	356.1
Infrastructure development	3 186.3	74.9	308.1	7.2	759.5	17.9	4 253.9	24.0	445.5	3 048.9	759.5
Micro-financial services development	2 390.7	89.1	83.1	3.1	207.6	7.7	2 681.9	15.1	686.5	1 787.8	207.6
Project management and coordination	2 542.9	88.8	-	-	320.5	11.2	2 863.4	16.2	1 438.4	1 104.5	320.5
Total disbursements	14 232.3	80.4	1 386.5	7.8	2 092.5	11.8	17 711.3	100	4 155.6	11 463.2	2 092.5

^a Discrepancies in totals are due to rounding up.

E. Procurement, Disbursement, Accounts and Audit

30. **Annual workplans and budgets.** The beneficiaries and their organizations will work with the operators responsible for sensitization and community structuring to develop annual workplans and budgets (AWP/Bs) in accordance with an agreed format. Each AWP/B will be consolidated at the prefecture level and, once approved, submitted to PCU for consolidation into an overall AWP/B. The PCU will submit the consolidated AWP/B to the Project Steering Committee (PSC) for review, and subsequently to UNOPS and IFAD for final approval.

31. **Procurement** under the loan will be undertaken in accordance with IFAD procurement guidelines. Vehicles and equipment costing the equivalent of more than USD 100 000 will be procured through international competitive bidding. Vehicles, equipment and materials costing between USD 20 000 and USD 100 000 will be procured through national competitive bidding. Contracts costing less than USD 20 000 for other goods and services, including rehabilitation work and training, will be procured locally based on offers from at least three suppliers.

32. **Disbursement.** A special account will be opened and maintained by the PCU at a commercial bank acceptable to IFAD. Authorized allocations from IFAD loan proceeds will be equivalent to USD 700 000. This amount will be deposited in one instalment in the special account upon fulfilment of disbursement conditions.

33. The Government will open a project account in a commercial bank, into which it will deposit as its counterpart funds. The Government's contribution is estimated at USD 2.1 million, representing the usual import duties and taxes on imports that have been exonerated, as well as other taxes and duties not directly deductible at the time of procurement. An initial deposit equivalent to USD 50 000 will be made by the Government into the project account, as part of its counterpart funds to cover taxes on small operating expenses during the first year of the project.

34. **Accounts.** Withdrawals will be made from the loan account against statements of expenditure (SOEs) for categories of expenditures jointly determined by the Government, IFAD and the cooperating institution. The relevant documentation justifying these expenditures will be retained by the PCU and made available for inspection by supervision missions and external auditors. All other withdrawals from the loan account will be based on full supporting documentation.

35. **Audit.** An international audit firm acceptable to IFAD will be selected to undertake yearly financial and management audits. The project will finance the cost of these audits. The auditing firm will express its opinion as to whether tendering procedures, expenditure items and use of goods and services are in compliance with the project operations manual. It will also issue a separate opinion on SOEs and the special account. The audit reports will be submitted to IFAD not later than six months after the close of the project financial year.

F. Organization and Management

36. The organizational framework of the project entails a division of tasks and responsibilities among different entities².

37. **Project management and coordination.** The project will be under the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL) and managed by an independent PCU located at Dubréka. A PSC, the main role of which will be to approve the AWP/B, will oversee project activities.

² The project organization chart is given in Appendix IV.

Institutional Responsibilities of the Project

38. Responsibility for project coordination at the national level will rest with MAL, which will delegate authority to the PCU for project management, implementation, coordination and strategy; administration and supervision of technical assistance; coordination and monitoring of service provider performance; establishing organizational committees; and monitoring and evaluation (M&E). The PCU will report regularly on progress made in transmitting project benefits to the poorest communities and groups, including women and young people. It will also establish and maintain links with other partners operating in the area, including local authorities, the Agricultural and Livestock Research Institute, and other projects under implementation in the region.

39. **National-level oversight and facilitation.** The PSC set up to oversee implementation will be chaired by a representative of MAL, comprise representatives of main stakeholders at the national, regional and community levels, and be mainly responsible for general project orientation, supervision and AWP/B approval. The PSC will meet once-yearly, with PCU acting as the secretariat.

40. **Local coordination and facilitation.** Facilitation and arbitration at the local level will be undertaken through prefecture-level forums. These forums, which will ensure the participation of beneficiaries, local authorities and technical support services (public and private) in decision-making, will meet once-yearly to discuss project results, constraints encountered and the monitoring and planning of project activities.

41. **Support services.** Project activities will be implemented through contractual arrangements involving private- and public-sector service providers. Two main implementing agencies located respectively at Boffa and Téliélé will be responsible for the implementation of activities under the component for organization and strengthening of the rural communities. Implementation of the micro-financial services development component will be undertaken by an independent operator located at Fria. Specialized subject matter specialists and/or institutions will also be contracted as needed to implement specific themes. The project will promote farmer groups and/or organizations/associations as implementing partners and provide capacity-building support to service providers as needed. The delivery of services will be based on a business-oriented approach.

42. **Partnerships with other projects.** Close coordination will be encouraged among major projects operating in the region so as to avoid duplication and foster synergies. These include, in particular, VCSP and projects financed by AFD and the Regional Observatory.

43. **Monitoring and evaluation** will not be dealt with outside the project structure, but will form part of the overall project coordination and management capacity. The project will develop the M&E function, and specific training and technical support will be provided to that end. With the active participation of beneficiaries, M&E information will be collected on project implementation status and the project's impact on both the target group and the environment. With technical support, a participatory reference (baseline) survey will be undertaken at project start-up to determine the initial level of a set of anchor indicators. These will, among others, include the nutritional status of children and an asset index for income. This survey will be repeated at project mid-term and completion to assess the project's impact on the target population and environment. Qualitative, quantitative and institutional indicators developed at project start-up will be monitored to assess the effects and impact of the project on the beneficiaries. The indicators will be disaggregated by geographical region (north and south) as well as by gender at the district level, and consolidated at the CRD and prefecture levels. Specialized thematic and case studies will also be conducted for that purpose. Key staff of the concerned ministries will also monitor project implementation. Provision has been made for follow-up missions.

G. Economic Justification

44. Beneficiary livelihoods are expected to improve as a result of increased agricultural productivity and better access to income-generating activities. The project's target population will be empowered to identify, prepare and implement microprojects. The capacity of village committees for the maintenance of rural infrastructure will be strengthened to ensure that rural roads are maintained in good condition. Organized farmers' groups and/or associations supported by the project will be responsible for their own development and for influencing the local development process. The project will also improve the food security of beneficiaries through increased food-crop production and diversified sources of income.

45. It is estimated that 307 clusters of villages in the five prefectures, encompassing about 120 000 persons, will benefit directly from the project. Furthermore, increases in agricultural productivity, preservation/protection of the environment and improved rural infrastructures will also benefit villages not directly targeted by the project. About 28 800 persons will become members of FSAs, thereby improving both their access to financial services and their income.

46. The integration of women and young people into the decision-making process will strengthen their roles in managing resources and promoting development activities. This in turn will allow them to further develop their economic activities, increase their incomes and improve their status within the community.

H. Risks

47. The President of Guinea and the opposition parties are engaged in dialogue regarding the need to establish a transparent presidential election process. The outcome of this dialogue may have an impact on the project.

48. Implementation of most project activities will be the responsibility of private agencies (operators), which implies that they have the capacity to effectively perform their tasks. However, some of them may not have the required capacity and this may have a bearing on project results.

49. The project's disengagement process has been incorporated to ensure that sustainability is an iterative process and that it is based on the technical and management capacity of beneficiaries and their organizations as well as the capacity of local private operators.

50. The project will be implemented within the framework of the decentralization process and state disengagement from production and marketing activities. In spite of positive results obtained in other countries, the decentralization process has not been moving forward as expected in Guinea. Although the role and responsibility of each service provider will be clearly described and spelled out in the operations manual, there may still be some conflict among different interest groups.

I. Environmental Impact

51. With its strengthened capacity and awareness of the fragility of natural resources, the target population will be in a better position to promote and implement integrated management practices that preserve and protect the environment. Project-promoted sustainable activities for natural resources management, including implementation of anti-erosion measures, protection of critical zones and forest regeneration, will lead to better preservation of the environment. Sustainable agricultural development activities promoted by the project to assist poor rural people and their organizations to adopt better land-husbandry practices should have a positive impact on the environment. Agricultural intensification and the promotion of income-generating activities should, in the long term, reduce the per capita area brought under cultivation each year. A small portion of prefecture-level rural roads will be rehabilitated and community-level roads between the districts and villages will be rehabilitated

only at critical points. Thus, they will reduce erosion and have little negative impact on the environment. Environment assessment will be indicated in the operations manual as one of the criteria for microproject eligibility.

52. Based on the environmental screening and scoping note and in line with IFAD's administrative procedures for environmental assessment, the project has been classified as Category B.

J. Innovative Features

53. Although SDPNLG made a start on monitoring the progress made in strengthening the capacity of grass-roots organizations, the project will continue to refine the process on a more systematic basis.

54. A phasing strategy has been adopted to ensure effective project implementation. As such, a small number of villages/communities will be covered in the first year. This number will be adjusted on the basis of lessons learned in successive project years, and is expected to increase up to the fourth year and decrease from the fifth year on. Subsequent years will be devoted to the consolidation of project activities and project disengagement. Therefore, from the outset, the target population will be made aware of the project's exit strategy of gradually decreasing support to producers to ensure that strategies for ensuring project sustainability are established earlier in the implementation process than was the case under SDPNLG.

55. In dealing with the question of access to land, a more pragmatic approach will be used whereby account will be taken of local practices and knowledge, especially customary practices. Beneficiaries, including the owners of bottom-valleys, will decide on ways of meeting criteria set out in the operations manual for ensuring secure, long-term access to rehabilitated land for the most vulnerable groups.

PART III – LEGAL INSTRUMENTS AND AUTHORITY

56. A loan agreement between the Republic of Guinea and IFAD constitutes the legal instrument for extending the proposed loan to the borrower. A summary of the important supplementary assurances included in the negotiated loan agreement is attached as an annex.

57. The Republic of Guinea is empowered under its laws to borrow from IFAD.

58. I am satisfied that the proposed loan will comply with the Agreement Establishing IFAD.

PART IV – RECOMMENDATION

59. I recommend that the Executive Board approve the proposed loan in terms of the following resolution:

RESOLVED: that the Fund shall make a loan to the Republic of Guinea in various currencies in an amount equivalent to nine million nine hundred and fifty thousand Special Drawing Rights (SDR 9 950 000 to mature on or prior to 1 November 2043 and to bear a service charge of three fourths of one per cent (0.75%) per annum, and to be upon such terms and conditions as shall be substantially in accordance with the terms and conditions presented to the Executive Board in this Report and Recommendation of the President.

Lennart Båge
President

**SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT SUPPLEMENTARY ASSURANCES
INCLUDED IN THE NEGOTIATED LOAN AGREEMENT**

(Loan negotiations concluded on 28 November 2003)

1. The Government of the Republic of Guinea (the Government) will make the loan proceeds available to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (the lead project agency) in accordance with the AWP/Bs and its customary national procedures for development assistance for purposes of project implementation. The Government's contribution to the financing of the project is calculated at USD 2 092 500.

- (a) This amount represents all taxes, duties and levies on project goods and services, to be defrayed by the Government by way of exemption from import levies and duties or through treasury cheques. The project will be included in the public investment programme and the national development budget of the Government.
- (b) This amount also represents the Government's contribution – as part of its counterpart funding – to taxes on minor expenses and those for which treasury cheques cannot be used. To this end, the Government will make available to the PCU an amount in Guinean francs equivalent to USD 50 000 to cover the requirements of the first year of the project. Thereafter, the Government will replenish the project account each year by depositing therein the counterpart funds as set forth in the respective AWP/Bs.

2. The Government will open and maintain – for purposes of financing the project – a special account in United States dollars at a commercial bank in Conakry acceptable to IFAD. This account is to be protected against set-off, seizure or attachment on terms and conditions acceptable to IFAD. The special account will have an authorized amount of USD 700 000. Withdrawals from the loan account will be made by IFAD, at the request and on behalf of the PCU, and deposited in the special account. The special account will be replenished in accordance with the provisions of the loan agreement.

3. The Government will ensure that the lead project agency opens and maintains – at a bank acceptable to IFAD – a project account denominated in Guinean francs wherein the Government will deposit its counterpart funds. The project coordinator and the chief administrative and financial officer will be authorized to effect transactions under the project account on behalf of the Government, using the two-signature procedure. Specimen signatures of these officers will be delivered to IFAD.

4. No withdrawal will be made from the loan account until such time as the manual of administrative, financial and accounting procedures has been approved by IFAD and the lead project agency.

5. The Government will exempt all imports, the provision of goods and services, and all construction work related exclusively to the project from all taxes, duties and levies by means of special treasury cheques.

6. The lead project agency assumes full responsibility for project implementation and will be responsible for all the activities set forth in the loan agreement, including preparation of the terms of reference for the mid-term review.

7. The project steering committee will provide overall guidance for the project, and the PCU will be responsible for coordination, management and internal monitoring of the project. Two main zone operators will be selected (and supervised) by the PCU to be responsible for implementation of component 1 – organization and strengthening of the rural communities and component 2 – development of agricultural, forestry and livestock microprojects, and part of component 3 –

infrastructure development. Each operator will outsource the activities for which it is responsible to specialized providers or businesses within the framework of an annual envelope negotiated with the PCU and validated under the project's AWP/B. An operator specialized in rural finance will oversee implementation of component 4 – micro-financial services development, and is to set up a field team in the project area with offices in Fria. An action-research service provider, working under the PCU's supervision and in close collaboration with the two main zone operators, will be responsible for the gradual and participatory updating of the technical, economic and organizational benchmarks in the areas of land-use management and intensification of agro-pastoral systems. Lastly, the grant committee of the Agro-Pastoral Development Fund (FODAP) will review grant requests submitted by grass-roots communities.

8. The Government will ensure that the PCU each year prepares an AWP/B for the project on the basis of operators' proposals, to be submitted for comment and approval by IFAD and the steering committee.

9. The Government will ensure that the PCU prepares a project implementation manual within a reasonable period of time but not later than 45 days after the date of effectiveness. The manual is to set forth, *inter alia*, the operating procedures and eligibility criteria of the fund established at a commercial bank acceptable to IFAD for purposes of implementation of the micro-financial services development component, as well as the procedures for the establishment and operation of the FODAP grant committee and the prefecture-level grant committee.

10. The Government, through the lead project agency, will conduct a mid-term review of project implementation not later than in project year four, preparing the terms of reference for that review for prior approval by IFAD. The review – to be conducted in collaboration with all the project partners – will examine the progress of activities undertaken, the approach adopted, the project's impact on the target group, the attainment of objectives and difficulties encountered. It will make any recommendations as may be called for to reorient the project's design in order to resolve such difficulties and attain the stated objectives. Any recommendations proposed will be discussed by the partners at a wrap-up workshop, and these discussions will serve as input for any reorientation of the project's thrust.

11. The Government, through the lead project agency, will ensure that the recommendations made upon completion of the mid-term review are implemented within a reasonable time frame to IFAD's satisfaction. These recommendations may entail amending the loan documents or, in extreme cases, cancelling the loan.

12. The Government, through the lead project agency, will set up a participatory monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system. The agro-pastoral development microprogrammes will be subject to performance monitoring and regular analysis of any deviations; a year-end report is to be prepared that will be used for programming activities for the following year. Project impacts will be assessed at participatory workshops held with the rural development communities. Beneficiaries' capacity to identify and schedule activities will be strengthened to enable them to take an active part in monitoring and evaluating the project's impact. Internal M&E will be coordinated by the officer responsible for the M&E unit of the PCU.

13. External monitoring of the project will be the responsibility of the lead project agency, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, the Ministry of Planning, Administration and Monitoring of Large-Scale Projects, and IFAD. Special attention will be given to geographic and thematic targeting, the relevance of technologies, technical and human calibre of the PCU, operators and specialized service providers, as well as the use of FODAP funds.

14. The Government will ensure that the PCU, in collaboration with the two main zone operators and the microfinance operator, sets up internal monitoring arrangements. The system will be computer-based and will provide individualized data by rural development community, village, target group and type of activity. The periodic reports will include a series of indicators to assess actual participation by women, young people, communities and the poorest social groups. The PCU will provide semi-annual progress reports on activities undertaken. Partner operators will provide the PCU with quarterly and annual progress reports on the programmes conducted under their responsibility. The PCU will consolidate these reports and include information on the financial monitoring and other activities conducted at its level. All these reports will be forwarded to the lead project agency and to IFAD. The project coordinator will hold overall responsibility for proper operation of the M&E system.

15. In order to maintain sound environmental practices, the Government will take the necessary pesticide management measures within the framework of the project. To this end, it will ensure that the pesticides furnished under the project do not include any pesticide proscribed by the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and any amendments thereto, or listed in Tables 1 (very hazardous) or 2 (hazardous) of the 1996-1997 Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard and Guidelines to Classification of the World Health Organization and any amendments thereto.

16. Project staff will be recruited by means of a national call for proposals published in the national press, observing current practice of the Government and on the basis of renewable, fixed-term contracts; no discrimination of any kind will be allowed in the process. Recruitment of the main project officers – i.e. the PCU coordinator, the chief administrative and financial officer, the M&E officer, the construction/infrastructure engineer, the agronomic engineer, the specialist in gender and income-generating activities, the officer responsible for the financial services development component, and the accounting clerk – and, as applicable, any decision to cancel their contracts will be decided upon in agreement with IFAD. Project staff will be subject to annual performance evaluations, and their contracts may be terminated on the basis of the findings of those evaluations. The recruitment and management of support staff will observe the applicable procedures currently in place in the Republic of Guinea.

17. All things being equal, the Government will give preference to female candidates for the posts (including technical posts) to be filled under the project.

18. The Government will insure project staff against health and accident risks in accordance with applicable labour legislation in force in the Republic of Guinea.

19. If the Government, through the lead project agency, does not provide the required audit reports in a timely fashion and if IFAD, after consulting with the Government through the lead project agency, feels that the Government will not be able to do so in a reasonable period of time, IFAD may hire independent auditors of its choice to audit the project accounts. In such event, the Government – through the lead project agency – and all parties to the project will make all financial and other documents available to the auditors without delay, will grant them the rights and privileges of agents of IFAD and will cooperate fully with the conduct of such audit.

20. IFAD may suspend, in whole or in part, the right of the Government to request withdrawals from the loan account in the following cases:

- (a) the agreement has not become effective on the date established for effectiveness or on any such subsequent date as may have been agreed upon for such purpose;
- (b) the counterpart funds are not available under conditions satisfactory to IFAD; or

- (c) the implementation manual and the manual of administrative, financial and accounting procedures, or any of their provisions, have been suspended, rescinded in whole or in part, or have been the subject of a waiver or of any other modification without the prior consent of IFAD. IFAD deems that any such suspension, amendment or modification will have had or is likely to have a substantial adverse impact on the project.
21. The following are specified as conditions precedent to loan effectiveness:
- (a) the coordinator and the chief administrative and financial officer have been recruited;
 - (b) the other members of the PCU have been selected;
 - (c) the special account has been opened at a commercial bank or other financial institution acceptable to IFAD;
 - (d) the project account has been opened at a bank acceptable to IFAD and an amount in Guinean francs equivalent to USD 50 000 – representing the initial deposit of the Government’s counterpart funds – has been deposited therein; and
 - (e) a favourable legal opinion, issued by the Supreme Court in form and content acceptable to IFAD, confirming that the loan agreement is legally binding on the Government in all its provisions, notwithstanding any legislation to the contrary in force in its territory, and that the Government acknowledges and accepts same, has been delivered by the Government to IFAD.

APPENDIX I

COUNTRY DATA

GUINEA

Land area (km² thousand) 2001 1/	246	GNI per capita (USD) 2001 1/	410
Total population (million) 2001 1/	7.58	GDP per capita growth (annual %) 2001 1/	1.3
Population density (people per km²) 2001 1/	31	Inflation, consumer prices (annual %) 2001 1/	19.4 a/
Local currency	Guinea Franc (GNF)	Exchange rate: USD 1 =	GNF 2 000
Social Indicators		Economic Indicators	
Population (average annual population growth rate) 1995-2001 1/	2.3	GDP (USD million) 2001 1/	2 989
Crude birth rate (per thousand people) 2001 1/	38	Average annual rate of growth of GDP 1/ 1981-1991	4.1
Crude death rate (per thousand people) 2001 1/	17	1991-2001	4.3
Infant mortality rate (per thousand live births) 2001 1/	109	Sectoral distribution of GDP 2001 1/	
Life expectancy at birth (years) 2001 1/	46	% agriculture	24
Number of rural poor (million) (approximate) 1/	n/a	% industry	38
Poor as % of total rural population 1/	n/a	% manufacturing	4
Total labour force (million) 2001 1/	3.59	% services	38
Female labour force as % of total 2001 1/	47	Consumption 2001 1/	
Education		General government final consumption expenditure (as % of GDP)	5
School enrolment, primary (% gross) 2001 1/	61	Household final consumption expenditure, etc. (as % of GDP)	75
Adult illiteracy rate (% age 15 and above) 2001 1/	n/a	Gross domestic savings (as % of GDP)	20
Nutrition		Balance of Payments (USD million)	
Daily calorie supply per capita, 1997 2/	2 530	Merchandise exports 2001 1/	825
Malnutrition prevalence, height for age (% of children under 5) 2001 3/	26 a/	Merchandise imports 2001 1/	601
Malnutrition prevalence, weight for age (% of children under 5) 2001 3/	23 a/	Balance of merchandise trade	224
Health		Current account balances (USD million)	
Health expenditure, total (as % of GDP) 2001 1/	3 a/	before official transfers 2001 1/	-194
Physicians (per thousand people) 2001 1/	n/a	after official transfers 2001 1/	-60
Population using improved water sources (%) 2000 3/	48	Foreign direct investment, net 2001 1/	63 a/
Population with access to essential drugs (%) 1999 3/	80-94	Government Finance	
Population using adequate sanitation facilities (%) 2000 3/	58	Overall budget deficit (including grants) (as % of GDP) 2001 1/	-2 a/
Agriculture and Food		Total expenditure (% of GDP) 2001 1/	21 a/
Food imports (% of merchandise imports) 2001 1/	24	Total external debt (USD million) 2001 1/	3 254
Fertilizer consumption (hundreds of grams per ha of arable land) 2000 1/	36	Present value of debt (as % of GNI) 2001 1/	60
Food production index (1989-91=100) 2001 1/	159	Total debt service (% of exports of goods and services) 2001 1/	12
Cereal yield (kg per ha) 2001 1/	1 312	Lending interest rate (%) 2001 1/	19 a/
Land Use		Deposit interest rate (%) 2001 1/	8 a/
Arable land as % of land area 2000 1/	4		
Forest area as % of total land area 2000 1/	28		
Irrigated land as % of cropland 2000 1/	6		

a/ Data are for years or periods other than those specified.

1/ World Bank, *World Development Indicators* CD ROM 2003

2/ UNDP, *Human Development Report*, 2000

3/ UNDP, *Human Development Report*, 2003

PREVIOUS IFAD FINANCING IN GUINEA

Project Name	Initiating Institution	Cooperating Institution	Board Approval	Loan Effectiveness	Current Closing Date	Denominated Currency	Approved Loan/Grant Amount	Disbursement (as % of approved amount)
Siguiiri Rural Development Project	IFAD	AfDB	05 Dec 80	30 Apr 81	31 Dec 92	SDR	9850000	909
Gueckedou Agricultural Development Project	World Bank: IDA	World Bank: IDA	04 Sep 85	26 Sep 86	30 Jun 92	SDR	5050000	25
Second Siguiiri Rural Development Project	IFAD	AfDB	04 Sep 91	22 Jan 93	30 Jun 99	SDR	9400000	35
Smallholder Development Project in the Forest Region	IFAD	UNOPS	02 Dec 92	23 Feb 94	30 Jun 02	SDR	9850000	99
Fouta Djallon Agricultural Rehabilitation Project	IFAD	UNOPS	14 Sep 88	06 Jan 90	31 Dec 96	SDR	11400000	94
Smallholder Development Project in North Lower Guinea	IFAD	UNOPS	14 Sep 95	01 Jul 96	31 Dec 04	SDR	10200000	100
Fouta Djallon Local Development and Agricultural Rehabilitation Programme	IFAD	UNOPS	04 Dec 96	28 Jan 98	30 Jun 05	SDR	6950000	58
Village Communities Support Project	World Bank: IDA	World Bank: IDA	02 Dec 98	30 Nov 99	30 Jun 04	SDR	5000000	67
Programme for Participatory Rural Development in Haute-Guinée	IFAD	UNOPS	09 Dec 99	18 Jan 01	30 Sep 11	SDR	10200000	8
Sustainable Agricultural Development Project in the Forest Region	IFAD	UNOPS	05 Sep 02	-	-	SDR	9400000	-

CADRE LOGIQUE

Logique d'intervention	Indicateurs Objectivement Vérifiables	Sources et dispositif	Hypothèses
I – OBJECTIFS GLOBAUX			
Améliorer, en Basse Guinée Nord, la sécurité alimentaire et augmenter durablement et équitablement les revenus et les conditions de vie.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • revenu des ménages par genre/groupe social • état nutritionnel des enfants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enquêtes situation de référence (démarrage, mi-parcours et fin Projet) • études spécifiques d'impact (notamment nutrition, indicateurs anthropomorphiques) • rapports d'activités et de supervision • rapports de suivi et étude • enquêtes de satisfaction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contexte socio-politique suffisamment stable • synergie avec les autres programmes • soutien politique et contribution budgétaire de l'État effective • décentralisation effective
II – OBJECTIF SPECIFIQUE			
<p>A. Renforcer les capacités des populations rurales et de leurs organisations.</p> <p>B. Augmenter de façon durable la productivité agro-sylvo-pastorale et diversifier les sources de revenus.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projets préparés par les groupes cibles et financés • Initiatives prises par les groupes cibles • Capacité de négociation des groupes cibles • Rendements de cultures • Productivité de l'élevage • Revenus par source • Production par ménage • Durée de soudure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapports de suivi et supervision • Etudes spécifiques • Enquêtes agricoles • Rapport des activités des opérateurs • Rapport d'impact • Rapport de suivi et évaluation participatif 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Réseau routier préfectoral développé et entretenu
RESULTAT 1. Les capacités et l'organisation des communautés rurales de base sont renforcées (composante 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nombre de villages / communautés ayant passé une convention avec le Projet pour mise en œuvre de MPAPs et d'AGRs • Niveau de formation et de participation des femmes et jeunes • Niveau de participation aux choix des solutions techniques • Niveau d'appropriation de la maîtrise d'ouvrage • Niveau d'organisation de la commercialisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suivi interne et analyse des conventions avec le Projet • Etudes d'impact spécifiques sur la formation et la participation • Enquêtes de satisfaction dans le cadre du suivi participatif • Analyse des contrats passé avec prestataires et entreprises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non opposition des autorités et chefs traditionnels à l'approche Projet • Appui effectif des administrations déconcentrées à la maîtrise d'ouvrage par les bénéficiaires
11) Les capacités des groupes cibles sont renforcées	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nombre de personnes alphabétisées. • Nombre des personnes appliquant la formation acquise • Nombre d'échanges, visites, programmes à la radio rurale 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapports de suivi et supervision • Etudes spécifiques 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relation avec les Ministères de tutelle établie

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nombre de personnes atteints par les formations dans les domaines suivants : nutrition, épargne, crédit, VIH/SIDA, paludisme 		
<p>12) Les organisations de base sont structurées et formées.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Des MPAPs sont élaborés. • Des AGRs sont mises en oeuvre. • Un système d'information sur les prix est opérationnel • Des unions par filière fonctionnent et organisent des ventes et achats groupées. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information et communication sur les paquets techniques sont disponibles (aspects techniques, économiques, sociaux) • Nombre de diffusion des paquets technologiques • Nombre des paquets technologiques diffusés • Nombre de groupements ayant reçu un appui à l'élaboration commune et/ou individuelle de MPAPs. • Nombre de groupes de femmes ayant reçu un appui. • Nombre d'AGR ayant reçu un appui et opérationnel • Un système d'information sur les prix à la base est opérationnel. • Nombre d'unions locales par filière . • Nombre d'émissions radio rurale 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapports de suivi et supervision • Rapports de opérateurs • Suivi interne 	Appui des autorités assurée
13) La recherche-action a développé des technologies pour résoudre les problèmes techniques des organisations de base	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dispositif de recherche est fonctionnel. • Qualité et pertinence de la recherche. • Satisfaction des bénéficiaires. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapports de suivi et supervision • Rapports de opérateurs • Suivi interne 	
RESULTAT 2. Les systèmes agro-sylvo-pastoraux sont plus performants. Les AGRs et les micro-projets préparés et mis en œuvre par la population ont induit une nouvelle dynamique en milieu rural (composante 2).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nombre et qualité socio-économique par genre des référentiels techniques adaptés et diffusés • Nombre et qualité socio-économique par genre des aménagements et action de productivité effectivement mis en œuvre (bas-fonds, culture pluviale, petit élevage, agro-foresterie,...) • Equité dans la répartition géographique et sociale 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation externe de la recherche action • SIG du suivi externe • Suivi interne des opérateurs de zone • Statistiques des octrois de subvention du FODAP • Suivi agro-économique d'un réseau d'exploitations par zone agro-écologiques • Evaluation externe à mi-parcours et- en fin de Projet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Le système national de recherche agronomique est opérationnel • Les prestataires et entreprises HIMO sont suffisamment disponibles et opérationnels • Intrants agricoles et équipements disponibles à des prix acceptables
21) Les agriculteurs disposent des semences de qualité	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pratique soutenable des cultures pluviales (riz, arachide) • Nombre et qualité des actions de multiplication de semences sélectionnées • Quantité de semences diffusée • Nombre d'agriculteurs formés 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapports de suivi et supervision • Rapports de opérateurs • Suivi interne 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Les agriculteurs adoptent les variétés proposées

22) Des bas-fonds sont aménagés	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aménagements et mise en valeur de bas-fonds rizicoles • Type d'intensification des cultures de bas fonds (riz, légumineuses, maraîchage) • Nombre d'hectares des bas-fonds aménagés 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapports de suivi et supervision • Rapports de opérateurs • Suivi interne 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Les paysans ont l'accès aux bas-fonds
23) Des actions de protection et de gestion du terroir sont réalisées.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nombre et qualité des actions réalisées 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapports de suivi et supervision • Rapports de opérateurs • Suivi interne 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • La communauté participent aux activité de protection et de gestion du terroir
24) La post-récolte, la mise en marché et la transformation est améliorée grâce aux AGRs (agricoles et non-agricoles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nombre et qualité des AGRs réalisés • Nombre de personnes par genre qui bénéficient des AGRs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapports de suivi et supervision • Rapports de opérateurs • Suivi interne 	
RESULTAT 3. Les districts et les villages cibles disposent d'un accès tout temps aux marchés et aux infrastructures sociales de base. Ces structures sont entretenus et gérées par les bénéficiaires de façon durable (composante 3).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temps e t conditions de circulation par saison entre villages cibles et CRD • Nombres de conflits agriculteurs-élevage enregistrés et état de résolution • Qualité de l'entretien des pistes • Coût unitaire de transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enquêtes auprès des usagers • Système de suivi interne • Base de données sectorielles (pistes, eau) • Analyse des PV des réunions des comités de résolution des conflits • Suivi des CVEP et comités de point d'eau 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forte implication des CRD pour la planification et le soutien budgétaire au désenclavement et infrastructures de base • Maintien effectif de la politique sectorielle en faveur de l'approche HIMO (DNPV) • Système d'entretien par HIMO opérationnel
31) La réhabilitation d'un tronçon de route préfectorale Belia-Baguinet (33 Kms) (liaison routière nord-sud) est réalisée	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Km réhabilités • Fréquence des véhicules 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapports Travaux Publics • Rapport opérateurs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Système d'entretien mis en place et opérationnel
32) L'accès aux districts et aux villages est amélioré grâce à la réhabilitation des pistes communautaires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fréquence des véhicules • Prix des produits agricoles et des biens manufacturés • Organisation et équipement des CVEP pour l'entretien 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapports Travaux Publics • Rapport opérateurs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Système d'entretien mis en place et opérationnel
32) Les dégâts sur les cultures occasionnés par le bétail sont réduits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nombre des conflits entre agriculteurs et éleveurs • Nombre des champs de cultures dévastés 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapports suivi et évaluation • Rapport MAE • Rapport opérateurs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implication des Préfectures et de CRD assurée
33) Le commerce de bétail est plus transparent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nombre de marchés à bétail créé. • Nombre des animaux vendus sur le marché • Prix de vente des animaux 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapport MAE • Rapport opérateurs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appui des autorités assurée

34) La situation sanitaire du bétail s'est améliorée.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nombre de postes d'élevage créés • Nombre de clients satisfaits • Fréquence de maladies des animaux 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapport MAE • Rapport opérateurs • Rapport suivi et évaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Le réseau vétérinaire est opérationnel et performant
RESULTAT 4. Les communautés de base, notamment les femmes et les jeunes ont effectivement accès à un service financier rural de proximité (composante 4).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nombre, viabilité et répartition géographique des ASF • Taux de pénétration des ASF par rapport au public cible en particulier les femmes et jeunes • Volume et répartition sociale des crédits pour les activités agricoles, les AGRs et besoins sociaux • Conditions et taux de crédit pratiqués • Proportion de ménages restant endettés auprès des usuriers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suivi interne de l'opérateur global • Suivi interne et comptabilité des ASF • Enquêtes ménages spécifiques (satisfaction, recours à l'usure) • Suivi interne de l'entité faîtière 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Les élites locales actionnaires acceptent une stratégie pro-pauvre des ASF • Le CRG s'adhère et à la philosophie du projet et apporte son appui technique et pourvoie le crédit moyen terme • Le système de contrôle et d'audit est opérationnel et efficace
41). 60 ASF sont fonctionnelles et autogérées, dont : - 36 ASF sont créées et renforcées - 24 ASF existants sont renforcées	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nombre d'ASF renforcées • Nombre d'ASF créés • Taux de recouvrement par type de crédits, • Niveau de croissance, de rentabilité et d'évolution des ASF par genre • Taux de participation active des femmes dans la gestion de l'ASF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suivi interne de l'opérateur • Rapports des ASF • Rapports de l'opérateur financier 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Politique de la micro-finance mise en oeuvre
42) Les besoins en crédits sociaux, commerciaux et de campagne agricole sont mieux couverts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Répartition des volumes de crédits octroyés par objet et par genre • Taux de rotation du capital • Nombre de crédits par emprunteur (selon le genre) • Montant du crédit moyen (par genre) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suivi interne de l'opérateur • Rapports des ASF • Rapports de l'opérateur financier 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Politique de la micro-finance mise en oeuvre
43) Une structure (faîtière des ASF est opérationnelle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Une structure faîtière d'appui a été mise en place et est à même d'assurer la pérennité des services d'appui aux ASF • L'agrément des ASF auprès de la Banque Centrale est obtenu (adapté au cadre réglementaire) • Niveau de capacité des comités ASF • Niveau d'autonomie des ASF • Conformité aux règles de la BCRG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suivi interne de l'opérateur • Rapports des ASF • Rapports de l'opérateur financier 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Politique de la micro-finance mise en oeuvre

	Indicateurs Objectivement Vérifiables	Sources et dispositif	Hypothèses
RESULTAT 5. Les appuis et les financements du Projet sont pérennisés par un adossement progressif aux organisations professionnelles et aux institutions permanentes de la zone (composante 5).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nombre des villages ciblés • Flux de décaissement par types de cible • Délais entre demandes exprimées et réponses du Projet • Niveau d'implication et de bénéfice des femmes et jeunes • Disponibilité effective des fonds et ces moyens aux différents niveaux • Nombre des institutions pérennes impliquées • Niveau d'implication des institutions pérennes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suivi interne des opérateurs • Suivi-évaluation participatif et en quêtes de satisfaction • Statistiques FODAP • Evaluation mi-terme et fin de Projet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soutien de l'approche du Projet par les autorités administratives centrales et déconcentrées • Supervision par l'IC et le FIDA suffisamment rapprochée
51) L'UGP est opérationnelle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • L'équipe de cadres adhérant à l'approche du projet, sélectionnés sur base compétitive • mandat de l'UGP concentré sur le ciblage, la planification, la gestion financière et le suivi technique et social du Projet • acquisition des équipements de bureau et des moyen de transport • déroulement du travail 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rapport de supervision • rapport de suivi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adhésion de l'autorité à l'approche du projet
53) Le Fonds de Développement Agro-sylvo-Pastoral (FODAP) est Institutionnalisé	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • les commissions d'octroi préfectoraux chargé de la décision de financement sont opérationnelles. • % des femmes et des jeunes qui bénéficient d'un crédit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rapport de supervision • rapport de mission de suivi • enquêtes spécifiques 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adhésion de l'autorité à l'approche du projet
54) Un adossement progressif des actions du Projet sur les institutions pérennes de la zone a eu lieu.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contribution au renforcement des structures faïtières des OPA et des autres institutions, en coopération avec autres projets • élaboration d'une stratégie de sortie et de prise en main des actions du projet par ces institutions • réflexion sur les modes de financement futurs, de type aide budgétaire et appuis sectoriels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rapport de supervision • rapport de mission de suivi • enquêtes spécifiques 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adhésion de l'autorité à l'approche du projet

