REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE PRESIDENT

TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD ON A PROPOSED LOAN TO THE

REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

FOR THE

RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN THE PLATEAUX, CUVETTE AND WESTERN CUVETTE DEPARTMENTS
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WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AWP/B Annual Work Plan and Budget
FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
HIMO *Haute intensité de main-d’oeuvre* (High Intensive Labour)
M&E Monitoring and Evaluation
MALFW Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Women’s Promotion
MUCODEC *Mutuelles congolaises d’épargne et de crédit* (Congolese Mutual Savings and Credit Banks)
PCU Project Coordination Unit
PSC Project Steering Committee
UNDP United Nations Development Programme
UNOPS United Nations Office for Project Services

GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Fiscal Year

1 January – 31 December
Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Women’s Promotion (MALFW).
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 THE CONGO

RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN THE PLATEAUX, CUVETTE AND WESTERN CUVETTE DEPARTMENTS

LOAN SUMMARY

INITIATING INSTITUTION: IFAD

BORROWER: Republic of The Congo

EXECUTING AGENCY: Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Women’s Promotion (MALFW)

TOTAL PROJECT COST: USD 15.1 million

AMOUNT OF IFAD LOAN: SDR 8.05 million (equivalent to approximately USD 11.9 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 3.1 million

CONTRIBUTION OF BENEFICIARIES: USD 0.1 million

APPRASING INSTITUTION: IFAD

COOPERATING INSTITUTION: United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)
PROJECT BRIEF

Who are the beneficiaries? The beneficiaries are the vulnerable poor rural communities of the Departments of Plateaux, Cuvette and Western Cuvette of the Republic of The Congo that have very limited access to markets and to resources (financial in particular). Vulnerable groups are comprised of small subsistence farmers, who depend, for their livelihood, on dry agricultural farming and fishery activities. Women and youth are especially vulnerable groups, as they are traditionally excluded from decision-making processes and face more severe access problems to resources and information.

Why are they poor? Low agricultural and fishery productivity and lack of access to markets and financial services are the most important causes of poverty in the project zone. Marketing inefficiency and high transaction costs, the weak organization of farmers for assemblage and distribution, insufficient processing equipment and poor links between producers and consumers are some of the most important constraints facing the rural poor in the project zone. Furthermore, rural populations in the project zone are rarely involved in the decision-making process (constraints analysis of their situation, prioritization of the process, possible solutions and implementation).

What will the project do for them? Marketing inefficiencies and the high cost of transport being the main constraints facing smallholder producers, the project would support the rehabilitation of rural infrastructure (in particular, feeder roads) in order to improve the accessibility of farmers and fishermen to markets, thereby improving their incomes. To ensure the sustainability of the rehabilitated infrastructure, the project would support the establishment of a local maintenance system using intensive labour methods where possible. The project would support producers for assemblage, group sales and the search for markets. The capacity of the farmers would be strengthened in the marketing of agricultural and fishery products. The project would ensure farmers’ access to improved inputs (seeds, plants) by supporting the multiplication and diffusion of improved seeds, cuttings and plants (cassava and yams in particular). The project would also support capacity strengthening among the rural poor population in the project zone, particularly that of women and the youth. Moreover, the project would support the development of an appropriate, sustainable rural financial system capable of providing financial services to the rural poor.

How will the beneficiaries participate in the project? Participatory diagnostic and planning processes would ensure that target beneficiaries, particularly women and youth, would effectively participate in determining microprogrammes or microprojects for project financing or appropriate financial institutions. Target communities and the beneficiaries would plan and prioritize their needs and manage the resources received through the project. Communities’ abilities would be strengthened in order, among other reasons, to reinforce their negotiating capacity.

Size of the project and cofinancing. The total cost of the project is estimated at about USD 15.1 million. IFAD will provide a loan of around USD 11.9 million, or 79% of the total cost. The Government is expected to contribute approximately USD 3.1 million (21%), and the beneficiaries USD 0.1 million (0.9%).

How was the project formulated? The project formulation has been highly participatory, with substantial contributions from concerned stakeholders, including the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Women’s Promotion, the Ministry of Land Management, Planning and Economic Integration, and the Ministry of the Economy, Finance and the Budget, beneficiaries, and other local stakeholders (traditional leaders, non-governmental organizations, farmers’ organizations and the private sector). There was also significant donor consultation (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, World Bank, French cooperation, United Nations Development Programme, European Union, United Nations Office for Project Services and World Food Programme).
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AND WESTERN CUVETTE DEPARTMENTS

I submit the following Report and Recommendation on a proposed loan to the Republic of The Congo for SDR 8.05 million (equivalent to approximately USD 11.9 million) on highly concessional terms to help finance the Rural Development Project in the Plateaux, Cuvette and Western Cuvette Departments. 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 percent (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 STRATEGY

A. The Economy and Agricultural Sector

1. The Republic of The Congo is richly endowed with natural resources (oil, forests, water and arable land), but a historic legacy of centralized planning and economic mismanagement through the early 1980s, and ethnic conflict through the 1990s have left the vast majority of the population poor and vulnerable. Per capita gross domestic product (GDP) steadily declined from an oil-fuelled peak of USD 1 206 in 1985 to USD 950 in 1993 and to USD 670 in 1999. Although this latest figure is relatively high for sub-Saharan Africa, it masks extreme inequality in income distribution and unrealized potential benefits from oil wealth. The structural economic problems were exacerbated by the war that struck the country after the 1992 elections and until 1994 and from 1997 until the end of 1998.

2. The recovery of the economy and infrastructure rehabilitation resumed after the signature of the peace agreement in 1999. Economic growth rose to about 7.6% in 2000, 3.8% in 2001 and 4.6% in 2002 as a result of the restoration of stability in the country, as well as the rise of oil and timber prices. However, without the oil sector, economic growth during the period 1998-2000 was low (2.8-2.9%). The development index of The Congo is 0.502 (140th among the 175 countries surveyed).

3. Agricultural development in The Congo has been largely neglected, and the major trends are negative, despite vast untapped potential. Production was higher in the 1970s than it is now, and the cultivated area has contracted for a number of crops. The Government favoured urban expenditures on social and industrial infrastructure, and it favoured public employment. Although about 40% of the active population is employed in the agricultural sector, the share of this sector in GDP is only about 6% and in total exports 1% to 2%. The agricultural share in the national economy has declined in recent years, and overall agricultural growth is lower than the growth of the national economy.

4. Smallholders using traditional methods account for more than 90% of total food production. The main crops include cassava, plantains, groundnuts, yams, sweet potatoes and maize. Other crops include bananas, other fruits and vegetables. Small volumes of coffee, cocoa for export and palm for local consumption are also cultivated. With the exception of cassava, of which production has

1 See Appendix I for additional information.
increased in recent years, the trend in food crop production is downward. National production does not meet the country’s demand despite the large potential of the land. The country imports a substantial amount of food to meet national demand. Major food imports include wheat and flour, rice, meat and vegetables, and edible oils. Less than 2% of The Congo’s arable land is cultivated.

5. Despite the liberalization of the economy (i.e. the marketing of agricultural products), only a small number of private operators has taken over the functions abandoned by public services. As a result, smallholders have difficulties selling their products, in particular coffee, rubber, cacao, palm oil, maize, rice and potatoes.

B. The Post-Conflict Situation

6. The war that struck the country, in particular Brazzaville and the southern departments, severely affected the population in terms of: (a) human lives lost; (b) destruction of productive capacity and socio-economic infrastructure; (c) population displacement; and (d) increase in the prices of food crops and construction materials in cities. After the signing of the peace agreement in 1999, the Government, with support from donors, undertook a rehabilitation programme, the demobilization and reinsertion of militias and the restoration of productive capacity.

7. The Congo is now in a phase of the consolidation of peace and economic recovery. The political transition is over. Presidential and legislative elections were held in 2002; a new constitution was accepted by the voters, and The Congo is emerging from its Interim Post-Conflict Programme. Today, the security situation is good throughout the country except in the Pool Department, where there are still a few pockets of insecurity. While the country as a whole is experiencing a post-conflict situation, as acknowledged in the Country Strategic Opportunities Paper, the northern departments, including Plateaux, Cuvette and Western Cuvette, which represent the proposed project zone, were not affected by the war. Thus, the security situation is good in the project zone.

C. Lessons Learned from Previous IFAD Experience

8. IFAD’s portfolio. To date, IFAD has approved three loans. These are: (a) the La Cuvette Artisanal Fisheries Project; (b) the Kindamba Food Crops Development Project; and (c) the Marketing and Local Initiatives Project. These projects are already closed. The total amount of approved loans is almost SDR 14 million, and disbursements stand at about SDR 5.7 million.

9. Main lessons learned. Marketing inefficiencies and high transport costs are the main constraints facing smallholder producers and traders. Rural transport infrastructure rehabilitation is a priority. Indeed, without a minimal level of physical access to the area, rural development activities are bound to fail. However, while road rehabilitation is essential, it can do little without an appropriate maintenance system. For instance, within about five years after the end of the IFAD-funded Kindamba project, all feeder roads rehabilitated under the project had fallen back into their previous poor condition due to lack of maintenance.

10. Market-driven approaches work best. The Kindamba project, which initially concentrated solely on activities related to production, quickly ran into roadblocks on the marketing side. The development of marketing outlets and farmer organization, although introduced late, improved project performance towards the end of the project.

11. Credit and savings interventions should emphasize the development of sustainable institutions rather than the injection of funds into rural areas for already conceived investments. Thus, rural microfinance should aim at the development of institutions, the linkage of village and commune-based units with larger financial institutional networks (i.e. Congolese Mutual Savings and Credit
Banks (MUCODEC)) where these exist, and the initiation of pilot operations in zones where there are no networks.

12. The role of women in agriculture and off-farm activities is not sufficiently recognized, and support services have tended to ignore the needs of women, although women are the principal food crop producers, play a critical role in marketing and other off-farm activities, and are the primary care-providers for children. Gender and social-dimension assessments should be taken into account at an earlier stage, particularly during project design, and need to be followed up during implementation.

13. Performance-based contracting leads to greater project responsiveness. Any efforts to streamline institutional arrangements, improve capacities and skills and promote greater decentralization should therefore be pursued and supported.

14. The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) units need to be strengthened. The M&E units in previous IFAD projects in The Congo did not operate effectively. Not only were they weak, but they were also not viewed as project management tools. For instance, in the Kindamba project, although the indicators necessary for project M&E had been identified, periodic data collection did not take place on a systematic basis. A clear distinction should be drawn between the monitoring of project activities and the monitoring of the project’s impact on target groups. Indicators for impact assessment that are beyond simple indicators of the increase in yields and agricultural production need to be developed. These include indicators of well-being, health and nutrition.

D. IFAD’s Strategy for Collaboration with The Congo

15. **IFAD’s strategy.** The IFAD strategy in The Congo is laid down in the 2001 Country Strategic Opportunities Paper. The strategy takes into account the post-conflict situation of the country through the inclusion of interventions aimed primarily at bridging the relief-to-development gap. The strategy emphasizes the need for a complementary mix of grants, supplementary funds and loans within the post-conflict context. To this end, Fund interventions in The Congo pursue two overall objectives: to facilitate the transition to sustainable peace and to support economic and social development. For the achievement of the first objective, productive capacity would be restored, particularly in the southern part of the country where the war destroyed the majority of the population’s productive capacity. The second objective would be achieved, first of all, through the improvement of market access and, second, through research in new technologies and the diffusion of these technologies via extension. For a number of products such as fish and livestock, building-up demand and scaling-up in marketing are needed before any investment in extension.

16. IFAD’s strategy for The Congo has thus been developed along the following lines: (a) to bridge the relief-to-development gap by restoring rural productive capacity, particularly in the southern part of the country; (b) to empower target smallholder farmers, local communities and youth through the consolidation of grass-roots organizations and building up effective rural organizations at the local level and, gradually, at the national level; (c) to implement a market-driven approach for marketable crops and products with the aim of removing local marketing constraints, with the priority on rural transport infrastructure; and (d) to improve the access to financial services. Each element of the strategy will be implemented according to the characteristics of the region. Thus, certain elements of the strategy are more suited to the south (post-conflict areas in particular), while others are more suited to the north. Future IFAD interventions targeted at financial services for the rural poor would aim at facilitating the access to financial services and promoting the development of rural financial institutions. Given the impact and the expansion of HIV/AIDS in rural areas, this problem, which was of increasing concern to the rural poor, would be addressed appropriately.

17. In terms of area and sectoral coverage, IFAD’s strategy is twofold: (a) area-based, integrated operations (combining economic, social and community development activities) and (b) subsector
activities, in areas such as rural finance and natural resource management, that are implemented according to target group needs and IFAD’s comparative advantage.

18. **The Congo’s policy for poverty eradication.** The Government approved, in May 2000, a three-year interim post-conflict programme that has two interrelated components: (a) emergency and (b) social and economic recovery. Boosting agriculture, enhancing food security, and combating poverty are prominent thrusts of the interim programme. Emergency objectives include: (a) the rehabilitation of basic infrastructure damaged during the war; (b) the demobilization and reintegration of youth; (c) improvement of the institutional and political framework, including the establishment of multi-party democracy based on a new constitution; and (d) an increase in agricultural production and productivity and an improvement in food security. The objectives in economic and social recovery include: (a) stimulation of economic growth so as to reduce unemployment; (b) the creation of sustainable productive employment, including support for informal and small enterprise development; (c) poverty reduction through the rejuvenation of social services and a campaign against major public health problems, including HIV/AIDS and malaria; (d) the strengthening of economic competitiveness through trade reform and improvement in investment incentives; (e) increased regional integration; and (f) the strengthening of administrative capacity and the rule of law.

19. The strategy also outlines sectoral programmes, including rural and agriculture development programmes. The agricultural programme is drawn from the 1998 policy document of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Women’s Promotion (MALFW) “**Grandes Axes de la Politique Agricole, Mesures de Relance de la Production**” (“Principal Orientations in Agricultural Policy, Measures to Boost Production”). The strategy objectives include: (a) to stimulate food production in order to boost local supply and reduce imports; (b) to increase rural incomes and employment creation as a means to combat poverty; (c) to ensure sustainable natural resource management and environmental protection; and (d) to promote economic diversification in order to lower the country’s dependence on oil revenues.

20. The role of the Government is to create an environment conducive to an enhancement of civil society and private sector investment. This is a major departure from its historic role in the command of the economy and will require the additional reform of public agencies working in rural development. Within this context, priority areas include infrastructure rehabilitation, the supply of inputs, marketing support, agricultural processing and conservation, the improvement of agricultural research and extension systems, and agricultural finance.

21. The Government, with support from donors, prepared an interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper as part of its Heavily Indebted Poor Countries programme.

22. **The poverty eradication activities of other major donors.** A number of donors have been supporting relief and reconstruction efforts to consolidate peace, reduce poverty and foster democratization, gender equality, education, health, water and sanitation, food security and agricultural development, employment generation, and the reintegration of vulnerable populations. These include: (a) the *Projet d’urgence de relance et d’appui aux communautés* (Emergency Project for Community Recovery and Support), financed by the World Bank and covering the country’s ten departments; (b) the *Projet d’urgence de rehabilitation des infrastructures et d’amélioration des conditions de vie* (Emergency Project for Infrastructure Improvement and the Enhancement of Living Conditions), funded by the World Bank; (c) the Micro-Realization Project in the Department of Western Cuvette, funded by the European Union; (d) a pilot rural road project funded by the European Union and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), executed by UNOPS and relying

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2 The background technical work for this policy statement is contained in the *Schéma Directeur du Développement Rural* (Rural Development Master Plan), which was formulated in 1996 with assistance from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and IFAD. The master plan has been recently updated to take into account the post-conflict situation.
on the high intensive labour (HIMO) method for road rehabilitation and maintenance in the Departments of Western Cuvette and Northern Pool; (e) the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Programme Spécial pour la Sécurité Alimentaire (Special Programme for Food Security) in the Departments of Cuvette, Western Cuvette, Plateaux, Pool, Bouenza, Niari and Kouilou; and (f) the Programme pour des moyens d’existence durables dans la pêche en Afrique (Programme for Sustainable Livelihoods in Fishing in Africa), funded by the Department for International Development (United Kingdom) and executed by FAO. The proposed project will work closely with these projects in order to foster synergies and avoid duplication.

23. **Project rationale.** The Congo has untapped potential for agricultural and fishery development. The development of agriculture and fisheries is, however, especially hampered by high transaction and marketing costs due to very bad road conditions. The marketing possibilities are also hampered by the weak organization among farmers for assemblage and distribution, insufficient processing equipment, insufficient financial services, and the poor communications system between producers and consumers. Marketing inefficiency and high transactions costs thus remain the major constraints that face both producers and traders, while production constraints due to rudimentary technologies are secondary and depend upon these primary constraints. Agricultural productivity is very low in the main crops and products that have a good potential market and for which Congolese smallholders have a comparative advantage.

24. Despite these constraints, the project zone has much potential in agricultural and fishery development. The climatic conditions are favourable. There exists also a number of crops in which smallholders have a comparative advantage such as cassava, potatoes, peanuts and onions in the Department of Plateaux and cassava, cocoa, coffee, palm oil and river fish in the Departments of Cuvette and Western Cuvette. The proposed project strategy will thus aim at the reduction of marketing inefficiency and the high transaction costs as these are the main constraints facing both smallholders and traders, while the production constraints due to primitive technologies are secondary and dependent upon these primary constraints. This would improve smallholder access to markets. The strategy also aims at increasing agricultural and river fishery productivity as a means of raising smallholder incomes and improving food security. The strategy will seek to broaden the range of implementing partners and partnerships whenever possible as a way to foster synergy and avoid duplication.

25. 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) to strengthen the capacity of the rural poor and their organizations; (b) to increase agricultural and natural resource productivity and improve access to technology; and (c) to improve the access of the rural poor to financial services and markets.

PART II – THE PROJECT

A. Project Area and Target Group

26. The proposed project will cover three departments: Plateaux, Cuvette and Western Cuvette. About 300 000 persons (50 000 households), representing approximately two thirds of the total population of the three departments, would directly benefit from the project. It is, however, expected that other people will also benefit indirectly from most of the project interventions: rural infrastructure, as well as empowerment, especially women through participation in decision-making. Strong emphasis would be placed on mainstreaming women into project activities. Mechanisms would be put in place to foster the active participation of women in the planning, implementation and M&E of the activities. The project will also target youth, who, due to the deterioration of the economic situation, have been returning to rural areas.
B. Objectives and Scope

27. The objective of the project is to increase, in a sustainable manner, the incomes and food security of the target population, as well as to improve living conditions. The specific objectives of the project are: (a) to facilitate the access to markets and production zones; (b) to strengthen the capacities of grass-roots organizations and that of economic interest groups; (c) intensify and diversify agricultural and fishery production; and (d) facilitate the access of smallholders to financial services.

C. Components

28. The project will be structured around five components: (a) opening up agricultural production zones; (b) local capacity strengthening; (c) support for agricultural and fishery production; (d) financial services development; and (e) project management and coordination.

29. **Opening up agricultural production zones.** The objective of this component is to open up agricultural production zones. Thus, the project will finance the rehabilitation and the maintenance of rural roads in order to facilitate the access to high-potential agricultural production zones. The project will concentrate on the rehabilitation of feeder roads using the HIMO method. This will involve, among other approaches, the training of village inhabitants, non-governmental organizations and implementing agencies in the HIMO method. The project will partly finance rural road maintenance. It will support the creation of rural road maintenance committees, which will be equipped with small tools.

30. **Local capacity strengthening.** The objective of this component is to strengthen and consolidate the capacity of grass-roots organizations and economic interest groups in order to enable them effectively to participate in the development process. The project will thus support communities in the participative identification of microprojects, training and functional literacy. This will include, but will not be limited to: (a) the identification of microprojects; (b) training in the management of economic interest groups; (c) HIV/AIDS-related issues, and (d) the ministry responsible for agriculture in area supervision and the M&E of projects/programmes, as well as rural development policy analysis.

31. **Support for agricultural and fishery production.** The objective of this component is to increase incomes and diversify income sources. The project will thus support: (a) the intensification and diversification of production systems for a few crops (cassava, potatoes, yams, onions and rice); (b) the improvement of fish nets and fish conservation and transformation; (c) agricultural and fisheries marketing; and (d) the financing of microprojects. In collaboration with FAO and the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, the project will support the establishment of centres for the production and diffusion of improved resistant cuttings. With the participation of the population, new yam varieties will be introduced and tested. The production of potatoes will be reintroduced. The new high-yield **nerica** rice variety will be tested, with technical assistance from the West Africa Rice Development Association, in collaboration with the IFAD Rural Development Revival Programme in Equateur Province in the Democratic Republic of The Congo, which will be undertaking similar work. Onion production will be developed in the Plateaux Department. The project will also finance action-research activities.

32. **Financial services development.** The objective of this component is to facilitate the access of smallholder agricultural producers and fishermen, particularly women and youth, to appropriate financial services. The strategy would be to establish a sustainable institutional collaboration with MUCODEC, which has a lengthy experience. The aim is to mobilize MUCODEC financial resources to finance rural activities. Mutual security groups in the hinterland will be created. The capacity of...
self-administered microfinance institutions operating in the production zones will be strengthened or
new ones will be created. About 20 self-administered microfinance institutions will be created or
strengthened.

33. **Project management and coordination.** The overall responsibility for project implementation
will reside with MALFW. A small project-coordination unit located in Owando will ensure the
coordination and the overall management of the project. A project liaison office will be established
within MALFW in Brazzaville in order to ensure the follow-up of project administration and logistics.

34. A project steering committee (PSC), chaired by MALFW, will be established. The PSC will be
responsible for overall guidance and for the approval of the annual work plan and budget (AWP/B).
The PSC will be composed of representatives from concerned core ministries, including MALFW, the
Ministry of the Economy, Finance and the Budget, the Ministry of Land Management, Planning and
Economic Integration and the Ministry of Equipment and Public Works, and MUCODEC, as well as
other major stakeholders.

### D. Costs and Financing

35. The total cost of the project, which would be implemented over a period of seven years, is
estimated at USD 15.1 million, including physical and price contingencies, the latter representing 6%.
Foreign exchange covers approximately USD 5.5 million, or 36% of the total cost. The proposed
IFAD loan of USD 11.9 million will cover 79% of the total project cost. The Government will
contribute USD 3.1 million (21%), representing all duties and taxes and part of the road maintenance
cost. The beneficiaries would contribute about USD 0.1 million (0.9%). The project costs are
summarized in Table 1 below.

### TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF PROJECT COSTS*

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<td>2,455</td>
<td>5,106</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local capacity strengthening</td>
<td>1,309</td>
<td>790</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for agricultural and fishery production</td>
<td>1,836</td>
<td>1,088</td>
<td>2,924</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial services development</td>
<td>1,501</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>2,030</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project management and coordination</td>
<td>1,588</td>
<td>547</td>
<td>2,136</td>
<td>26</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total base costs</strong></td>
<td>8,886</td>
<td>5,409</td>
<td>14,295</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Physical contingencies</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Price contingencies</td>
<td>698</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>732</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total project costs</strong></td>
<td>9,660</td>
<td>5,493</td>
<td>15,153</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Discrepancies in totals are due to rounding.
TABLE 2: FINANCING PLAN*
(USD '000)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>IFAD Amt.</th>
<th>IFAD %</th>
<th>Government Amt.</th>
<th>Government %</th>
<th>Beneficiaries Amt.</th>
<th>Beneficiaries %</th>
<th>Total Amt.</th>
<th>Total %</th>
<th>Foreign Exchange</th>
<th>Local (Excl. Taxes)</th>
<th>Duties and Taxes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opening up agricultural production zones</td>
<td>3 572</td>
<td>66.5</td>
<td>1 803</td>
<td>33.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5 375</td>
<td>35.5</td>
<td>2 504</td>
<td>2 024</td>
<td>847</td>
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<tr>
<td>Local capacity strengthening</td>
<td>1 818</td>
<td>83.0</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2 191</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>795</td>
<td>1 023</td>
<td>374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for agricultural and fishery production</td>
<td>2 525</td>
<td>80.9</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>3 122</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>1 108</td>
<td>1 554</td>
<td>460</td>
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<td>1 961</td>
<td>89.9</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2 182</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>535</td>
<td>1 428</td>
<td>219</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project management and coordination</td>
<td>2 034</td>
<td>89.1</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2 283</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>551</td>
<td>1 483</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total disbursement</td>
<td>11 909</td>
<td>78.6</td>
<td>3 106</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>15 153</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>5 493</td>
<td>7 512</td>
<td>2 148</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Discrepancies in totals are due to rounding.
E. Procurement, Disbursement, Accounts and Audit

36. Annual workplan and budget. The AWP/B would be prepared by the project coordination unit (PCU) on the basis of perceived demand among the target group, participative M&E workshops and the operators’ reports. The AWP/B would include an indicative allocation for microproject funding. For other activities, the AWP/B would show detailed activities, unit costs and monitoring indicators, as well as the modality of implementation. A flexible approach allowing the review of the AWP/B during the calendar year would be adopted. Once the AWP/B has been finalized, the PCU will submit it to the PSC for review and, subsequently, to UNOPS and IFAD for approval.

37. 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, materials and civil works costing between USD 20,000 and 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. National technical assistance, operators and service providers will be procured locally in accordance with procedures acceptable to IFAD. The technical advisor will be recruited in accordance with international competitive bidding procedures set forth in IFAD procurement guidelines.

38. Disbursement. A special account will be opened and maintained by the PCU at a commercial bank acceptable to IFAD. The authorized allocation from IFAD loan proceeds will be equivalent to EUR 600,000. This amount will be deposited in one instalment in the special account upon fulfilment of disbursement conditions.

39. The Government will open a project account in a commercial bank into which it will deposit its counterpart funds. The Government’s contribution is estimated at USD 3.1 million, representing the usual import duties and taxes on imports that have been exonerated and other taxes and duties not directly deductible at the time of procurement, as well as part of the road maintenance cost. An initial deposit equivalent to XAF 250 million will be made by the Government into the project account to cover the Government’s contribution during the first year.

40. Accounts. Withdrawals will be made from the loan account against statements of expenditure 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 to supervision missions and external auditors. All other withdrawals from the loan account will be based on full supporting documentation.

41. 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 the use of goods and services are in compliance with the project operations manual. It will also issue a separate opinion on statements of expenditure 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

42. The organizational framework of the project entails a division of tasks and responsibilities among different entities.3

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3 The project organizational chart is given in Appendix IV.
43. **Project management and coordination.** The project will be under the responsibility of MALFW and managed by an independent PCU located at Owando. The PSC, the main role of which will be to approve the AWP/B, will oversee project activities.

**Institutional Responsibilities of the Project**

44. **Responsibility for project coordination at the national level** will rest with MALFW. MALFW will delegate authority to the PCU for project management, implementation, coordination and strategy, the administration and supervision of technical assistance, the coordination and monitoring of the performance of service providers, the creation of organizational committees, and M&E. The PCU will ensure appropriate monitoring and will report regularly on the inclusion of the benefits to the target villages and groups, as well as women and youth. It will also establish and maintain links with other partners operating in the area, including local authorities, MUCODEC, the European Union, UNDP and UNOPS, and the other projects operating in the region, including the Emergency Project for Community Recovery and Support, the Emergency Project for Infrastructure Improvement and the Enhancement of Living Conditions, the Special Programme for Food Security and the Programme for Sustainable Livelihoods in Fishing in Africa.

45. **National-level oversight and facilitation.** A PSC will be set up to oversee implementation. The PSC will be chaired by a representative of MALFW and comprise representatives of key concerned ministries, including the Ministry of Land Management, Planning and Economic Integration, the Ministry of the Economy, Finance and the Budget, the Ministry of Equipment and Public Works, and MUCODEC. It will be mainly responsible for general project orientation, supervision and AWP/B approval. The committee will meet once-yearly, and the PCU will act as the secretariat.

46. **Support services.** Project activities will be implemented through contractual arrangements involving private and public-sector service providers. Three main implementing agencies, one for each department, will be responsible for the implementation of components 2 and 3 and will be supervised by the PCU. The delivery of services will be based on a business-oriented approach. The implementation of the microfinancial services development component will be undertaken by two independent operators. Specialized subject matter specialists and institutions will also be contracted as needed to implement specific tasks.

47. **M&E 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 the beneficiaries and the project coordination team, M&E information will be collected on the status of project implementation 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 include nutritional status, as well as socio-economic indicators. The survey will be repeated at project mid-term and at completion to assess the project’s impact on the target population. Qualitative, quantitative and institutional indicators developed at start-up will be monitored to assess the effects and impact of the project on the beneficiaries. The indicators will be disaggregated by gender whenever possible. Specialized thematic studies and case studies will also be conducted for that purpose. Key staff of the concerned ministries will also monitor project implementation, and provision has been made for follow-up missions of concerned staff of key ministries.

**G. Economic Justification**

48. **The project will be concentrated in high-potential productive areas.** Beneficiary livelihoods are expected to improve as a result of increased agricultural and fishery productivity and greater access to
income-generating activities. The project’s target population and their organizations will be empowered to identify, prepare and implement microprojects. The capacity of village committees for rural roads maintenance will be strengthened through the HIMO method so as to ensure that rural roads are efficiently maintained in a sustainable manner.

49. It is estimated that at least 25% of the total population in the project zone, or about 20 000 farmers’ households and 1 000 fishery households, will benefit directly from the project. Furthermore, the rehabilitation of rural roads will affect the entire population living along these roads by improving the sales of their products. About 15 000 adults will receive functional training, thereby strengthening their capacity and empowering them. Around 150 villages and 1 800 members of economic interest groups will benefit from training and will receive microprojects. Approximately 6 000 households will receive credit and therefore improve their incomes through diversification.

50. The integration of women and youth into the decision-making process will strengthen the roles of these people in the management of resources and the promotion of development activities. This in turn will allow these people to develop their economic activities, increase their incomes and improve their status within the community.

H. Risks

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

52. Rural road rehabilitation is a main activity of the project; the aim is to open up high-potential productive areas. It is envisaged that the Government will regularly release the funds (through maintenance funds) necessary to ensure the timely maintenance of the rehabilitated roads using the HIMO method. However, the Government may not fulfil its commitment to release the funds for maintenance, which would negatively impact the project.

53. The production capacity of the southern departments, from which most of the food crop production usually came before the war, was destroyed by the war. As a result, the northern departments have become competitive in food crop production in recent years. However, the restoration of the productive capacity of the southern regions of the country, as well as the rehabilitation of the agricultural sector of the Democratic Republic of The Congo, may change the competitiveness of the northern departments in food crop production.

I. Environmental Impact

54. Rural road rehabilitation may increase the area brought under cultivation. However, due to the low population density prevailing in the project zone and the abundance of existing untapped natural resources, the pressure on land and forest will be too small to bring about any significant negative change. The project will not introduce new techniques, but will build upon on traditional cropping techniques in order to prevent soil erosion, among other problems. With the opening up of production zones, the cropped area may increase, but this will have little impact on the environment given that only about 2% of the arable land is currently under cultivation. Thus, the pressure on land will be insignificant. The intensification of agriculture will not require pesticides and fertilizers, rather it will be mainly based on the use of improved seeds and cuttings. Furthermore, the increase in incomes may lead to the reduction of the area brought under cultivation. In fisheries, the introduction and use of improved stove fish drying should reduce the pressure on the supply of wood.
J. Innovative Features

55. Although there is an ongoing pilot project implemented by UNOPS on the use of the HIMO method for the rehabilitation and maintenance of rural roads, the proposed project will build on the experience learned through the pilot project so as to scale up the use of the HIMO method in the rehabilitation and maintenance of rural roads.

56. A phased strategy has been adopted in order to ensure the appropriate implementation of the project. For this reason, rural road rehabilitation will be a prerequisite for the undertaking of other activities. This will ensure that any surplus agricultural and fishery production can be easily sold. Nevertheless, any change in the number and scope of the activities to be undertaken will be based on the lesson learned during the first year.

57. The project’s financing of road maintenance will decline, while the government contribution for this will increase each year. From the sixth year of project implementation, it is envisaged that the Government will be fully in charge of the maintenance of the rural roads rehabilitated through the project. The government financing is expected to come from the road maintenance fund to be set-up in coming months and supplied through oil revenues.

PART III – LEGAL INSTRUMENTS AND AUTHORITY

58. A loan agreement between Republic of The Congo 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.

59. The Republic of The Congo is empowered under its laws to borrow from IFAD.

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

PART IV – RECOMMENDATION

61. 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 The Congo in various currencies in an amount equivalent to eight million and fifty thousand Special Drawing Rights (SDR 8 050 000) to mature on or prior to 1 February 2044 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 Både
President
SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT SUPPLEMENTARY ASSURANCES INCLUDED IN THE NEGOTIATED LOAN AGREEMENT

(Loan negotiations concluded on 30 March 2004)

1. The Government of the Republic of The Congo (the Government) will make available to MALFW (the lead project agency) and to each of the parties to the project such funds, facilities, services and other resources as are necessary to carry out the project in accordance with the provisions of the loan agreement.

2. The Government will also make available to the lead project agency, during the project implementation period, counterpart funds from its own resources in a total amount equivalent to USD 3 106 000 in accordance with its customary national procedures for development assistance. Such amount is to be used to cover the Government’s commitment to assume track maintenance costs and all duties and taxes on imports, goods and services.

3. The Government will make an initial deposit of counterpart funds to the project account in the amount of CFAF 250 million to cover the first year of project implementation. The Government will replenish the project account annually and in advance by depositing counterpart funds therein as set forth in the AWP/B for the respective year. The project is to be included in the public investment programme.

4. In order to ensure sound environmental practices, the Government will take the necessary pest management measures, or will ensure that such measures are taken, under the project. To this end, it will ensure that 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 (Extremely Hazardous) and 2 (Highly Hazardous) of the Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard and Guidelines to Classification 1996-97 of the World Health Organization and any amendments thereto.

5. The M&E system will collect and analyse information from various sources on implementation of the activities called for in the AWP/B, coordination and monitoring approaches and mechanisms, actual involvement by beneficiaries and of vulnerable groups in particular, and the impact on beneficiaries. Effectiveness of the M&E system will be one of the project performance criteria. The M&E officer will be responsible for centralizing and analysing data, preparing and monitoring a plan of activities, consolidating internal reports of operators and preparing the regular reports called for in the loan agreement, organizing benchmark surveys to assess the impact on beneficiaries and providing M&E support for PCU staff and operators. To facilitate implementation of M&E, PCU staff will, at project start-up, undertake information missions to other projects underway in The Congo that have solidly performing M&E systems.

6. Internal monitoring will be provided on a continuous basis and will monitor implementation of activities, performance and expected outcomes. This is a responsibility of the PCU. The beneficiaries and operators will play a key role in activity monitoring. Monitoring briefs will be produced monthly, and reports are to be forward quarterly. With regard to monitoring of day-to-day management of the project, more frequent communication is called for and will be provided through weekly meetings of the core PCU team and a monthly meeting open to the main operators. In this regard, operators are to prepare monthly reports. The project M&E officer will, in close coordination with the project coordinator, produce monthly briefs, a quarterly analytical report and an annual report to support preparation of the annual project activity report. These reports are to highlight any shortfalls noted vis-à-vis forecasts and actual outcomes, as well as the relative explanations and recommendations.
7. Evaluation activities will focus on assessing the project impact on beneficiaries and attainment of the overall and specific objectives. Internal and external evaluation documents will be presented to the steering committee, to the financiers and to IFAD. At the start-up of project activities in each village, the baseline indicators and data for subsequent evaluation will be collected in order to allow regular monitoring of these indicators. With regard to internal evaluation, participatory M&E workshops are to be held at least once a year in each village. These workshops will be mediated by a facilitator, with possible support from external consultants. An anthropometric benchmark survey and a socio-economic benchmark survey will be organized in year 1 and will be repeated at mid-point and in year 7. The anthropometric survey will make it possible to monitor project impact on the nutritional status of the population, especially children under 5. The socio-economic survey will be based on the result impact management system of IFAD.

8. The PCU will prepare an initial version of the administrative, financial and accounting procedures manual, which it will submit to the lead project agency for approval. The lead project agency will forward the manual to IFAD for comments and approval. If no comments are received from IFAD within the 30 days following receipt, the manual will be deemed approved.

9. Project staff will be insured against health and accident risks in accordance with applicable mandatory practices in the territory of the Republic of The Congo.

10. Project staff will be recruited through national calls for offers published in the national press, in accordance with the current procedures of the Government, excluding all forms of discrimination, and on the basis of renewable fixed-term contracts. The recruitment of the key project staff – i.e. the coordinator of the PCU, the administrative and financial officer, the operations officer and the M&E officer – and, if necessary, any decision to terminate their contracts, will be decided upon in accordance with IFAD. Project staff will be subjected 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 applicable procedures in place in the territory of the Republic of The Congo.

11. The social and economic relations between women and men and the participation by women in the decision-making process for development and rural finance activities will be built into all stages of project management and decision-making. To ensure full inclusion of women, criteria will be established that guarantee their participation in the selection of priority microprojects at the local level and assure them systematic access to financing arrangements under the project. Each of the parties to the project will ensure that women are represented in project activities and that they receive due benefits therefrom.

12. IFAD approval of the administrative, financial and accounting procedures manual is stipulated as a condition precedent to disbursement.

13. The following conditions are specified as conditions precedent to effectiveness:

(a) the key PCU staff – i.e. the coordinator, the administrative and financial officer, the operations officer and the M&E officer – has been recruited in accordance with the stipulations of the loan agreement;

(b) the special account has been opened at a commercial bank in Brazzaville or at such other banking establishment as has been agreed by IFAD;
(c) the project account has been opened, and the counterpart funds in the amount of CFAF 250 million needed for implementation of the first year of the project have been deposited therein;

(d) the project has been included in the public investment programme; and

(e) a favourable legal opinion, issued by the Supreme Court and acceptable in form and content, has been forwarded by the Government to IFAD.
## COUNTRY DATA

**CONGO**

**Land area (km² thousand) 2001 a/**
342

**Total population (million) 2001 a/**
3.10

**Population density (people per km²) 2001 a/**
9

**Local currency**
CFA franc (XAF)

**GNI per capita (USD) 2001 a/**
640

**GDP per capita growth (annual %) 2001 a/**
0.1

**Inflation, consumer prices (annual %) 2001 a/**
0

**Exchange rate: USD 1.00 =**
XAF 530

### Social Indicators

- **Population (average annual population growth rate) 1995-2001 a/**
  3
- **Crude birth rate (per thousand people) 2001 a/**
  42
- **Crude death rate (per thousand people) 2001 a/**
  14
- **Infant mortality rate (per thousand live births) 2001 a/**
  81
- **Life expectancy at birth (years) 2001 a/**
  52
- **Number of rural poor (million) (approximate) a/**
  n/a
- **Number of rural poor as % of total rural population a/**
  n/a
- **Total labour force (million) 2001 a/**
  1.28
- **Female labour force as % of total, 2001 a/**
  44

### Educational Indicators

- **School enrolment, primary (% gross) 2001 a/b/**
  97
- **Adult illiteracy rate (% age 15 and above) 2001 a/**
  18

### Nutrition

- **Daily calorie supply per capita, 1997 c/**
  2 143
- **Malnutrition prevalence, height-for-age (% of children under 5) 2001 b d/**
  19
- **Malnutrition prevalence, weight-for-age (% of children under 5) 2001 b d/**
  14

### Health

- **Health expenditure, total (as % of GDP) 2001 a/b/**
  2
- **Physicians (per thousand people) 2001 a/**
  n/a
- **Population using improved water sources (%) 2000 d/**
  51
- **Population with access to essential drugs (%)1999 d/**
  50-79
- **Population using adequate sanitation facilities (%) 2000 d/**
  n/a

### Agriculture and Food

- **Food production index (1989-91=100) 2001 a/**
  286
- **Cereal yield (kg per ha) 2001 a/**
  1 30

### Land Use

- **Arable land as % of land area, 2000 a/**
  1
- **Forest area as % of total land area, 2000 a/**
  65
- **Irrigated land as % of cropland, 2000 a/**
  1

### Economic Indicators

- **GDP (USD million) 2001 a/**
  2 751
- **Average annual rate of growth of GDP a/**
  1.8
- **Sectoral distribution of GDP, 2001 a/**
  6
- **% agriculture
  66
- **% manufacturing
  4
- **% services
  28

### Balance of Payments (USD million)

- **Merchandise exports, 2001 a/**
  940
- **Merchandise imports, 2001 a/**
  2 080

### Government Finance

- **Overall budget balance (including grants) (as % of GDP) 2001 a/**
  6
- **Total expenditure (% of GDP) 2001 a/**
  26
- **Total external debt (USD million) 2001 a/**
  4 496
- **Present value of debt (as % of gross national income) 2001 a/**
  221
- **Total debt service (% of exports of goods and services) 2001 a/**
  4

### Exchange Rate

- **Exchange rate: USD 1.00 =**
  XAF 530

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*b* Data are for years or periods other than those specified.


### Previous IFAD Financing in the Congo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Initiating Institution</th>
<th>Cooperating Institution</th>
<th>Lending Terms</th>
<th>Board Approval</th>
<th>Loan Effectiveness</th>
<th>Current Closing Date</th>
<th>Denominated Currency</th>
<th>Approved Loan Amount</th>
<th>Disbursement (as % of approved amount)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>La Cuvette Artisanal Fisheries Project</td>
<td>IFAD</td>
<td>AfDB</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20 Apr 83</td>
<td>02 Jul 84</td>
<td>31 Dec 91</td>
<td>SDR</td>
<td>4 250 000</td>
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<td>Kindamba Food Crops Development Project</td>
<td>IFAD</td>
<td>World Bank: IDA</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>30 Apr 86</td>
<td>25 Aug 87</td>
<td>31 Dec 94</td>
<td>SDR</td>
<td>3 600 000</td>
<td>54</td>
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<td>Marketing and Local Initiatives Project</td>
<td>IFAD</td>
<td>UNOPS</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12 Dec 90</td>
<td>09 Mar 92</td>
<td>31 Dec 97</td>
<td>SDR</td>
<td>6 100 000</td>
<td>14</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Résumé descriptif</th>
<th>Indicateurs objectivement vérifiables</th>
<th>Source d’information</th>
<th>Risques/hypothèses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. OBJECTIF GLOBAL</strong></td>
<td>Augmenter de façon durable les revenus et améliorer la sécurité alimentaire de 20 000 ménages agricoles et de 10 000 ménages des pêcheurs ainsi que leurs conditions de vie.</td>
<td>- Amélioration de l’indice des biens de 20 000 ménages agricoles et de 10 000 ménages des pêcheurs selon la méthode prévue par RIMS</td>
<td>- Contexte socio-politique et économique stable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Amélioration de l’état nutritionnel des enfants de moins de 5 ans (amélioration de la malnutrition chronique)</td>
<td>- Prix du pétrole à un niveau acceptable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Reconnaissance légale des EMF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Complémentarité et synergie avec les autres programmes, et projets nationaux et sectoriels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Politique nationale en matière de financement du monde rural cohérente</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Politique nationale d’entretien des routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. OBJECTIFS SPÉCIFIQUES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Amélioration à l’accès aux marchés et aux bassins de production des populations rurales par la réhabilitation et la maintenance de 200 kms</td>
<td>- Km de routes rurales réhabilitées et entretenues</td>
<td>- Enquêtes spécifiques</td>
<td>- Système d’entretien par HIMO a été mis en place et est opérationnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Baisse d’environ 30-50% du prix de transport des produits agricoles de transport</td>
<td>- Rapports des prestataires de service</td>
<td>- Le fonds d’entretien routier est mis et opérationnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Augmentation d’environ 20% le prix à la ferme des produits agricoles et halieutiques</td>
<td>- Rapports de suivi-évaluation (S-E) du projet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Renforcement des capacités d’auto- promotion et de gestion des populations rurales et de leurs organisations par (i) la formation fonctionnelle d’environ 15000 adultes ; (ii) formation d’environ 1800 membres de GIE</td>
<td>- Nombre d’agriculteurs, de pêcheurs formés par genre</td>
<td>- Enquêtes externes d’évaluation</td>
<td>- Prestataires spécialisés confirmés et compétents disponibles sur le marché national</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Nombre de stratégies de développement agricole</td>
<td>- Rapports d’achèvement et d’évaluation finale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Nombre de micro projets identifiés et mis en oeuvre</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Nombre de GIE formés et opérationnels</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Appui à la production agricole et halieutique par l’intensification et la diversification des systèmes de production.</td>
<td>- Superficie, rendements et production agricole (manioc, igname, pomme de terre, oignon, maïs, ..)</td>
<td>- Rapports du Projet</td>
<td>- Dynamisme et compétence des prestataires de services chargés d’encadrer le monde rural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Nombre de ménages agricoles ayant reçu les semences améliorées et boutures saines de manioc</td>
<td>- Rapport des prestataires de service</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>- Rapports des services du MAEPFF</td>
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<td>- Rapports de suivi et de supervision</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Enquêtes spécifiques quantitatives et qualitatives d’impact</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Rapports de revue à mi-parcours et d’achèvement et d’évaluation</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Rapports de revue à mi-parcours et d’achèvement et d’évaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Faciliter, de manière durable, l’accès d’environ 6000 ménages à des services financiers adaptés à leurs besoins.</td>
<td>- Personnes, en particulier les femmes et les jeunes, ayant bénéficier des services financiers; Volume de crédits octroyés par genre</td>
<td>- Rapports du Projet</td>
<td>- Appuis du Projet mis en place dans les délais requis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Nombre des EMF créés et renforcées</td>
<td>- Rapports des prestataires de service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Groupe cible, en particulier les femmes et les jeunes ayant accès aux services financiers de la Mucodec</td>
<td>- Rapports d’audits des EMF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Rapports de contrôle de la DFMF et de la COBAC</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Rapports de supervision et revue à mi-parcours,</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Rapports d’achèvement du projet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Cadre logique (suite)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Composante 1 : Accès aux marchés et bassins de production</th>
<th>Indicator descriptif</th>
<th>Indicateurs objectivement vérifiables</th>
<th>Source d’information</th>
<th>Risques/hypothèses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1. L’accès routier aux principaux bassins de production est amélioré de manière durable</td>
<td>- Nombre de villages et population desservis par les pistes réhabilitées</td>
<td>- Nombre de villages et population desservis par les pistes réhabilitées</td>
<td>- Rapports périodiques du Projet</td>
<td>- Disponibilité et compétence des prestataires de services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Nombre de barrières de pluie installées et fonctionnelles</td>
<td>- Nombre de barrières de pluie installées et fonctionnelles</td>
<td>- Rapports de suivi et d’évaluation du Projet</td>
<td>- Financement de l’entretien des pistes réhabilitées par le Gouvernement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Nombre de comités d’entretien routiers installés et fonctionnels</td>
<td>- Nombre de comités d’entretien routiers installés et fonctionnels</td>
<td>- Etudes réalisées des marchés</td>
<td>- Participation active des bénéficiaires à l’entretien des pistes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2. Les coûts de transport sont réduits et l’évacuation des produits agricoles est facilitée</td>
<td>- Quantité de produits transportés</td>
<td>- Quantité de produits transportés</td>
<td>- Enquêtes spécifiques d’impact sur la commercialisation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- % de réduction des coûts de transport des produits agricoles et de service</td>
<td>- % de réduction des coûts de transport des produits agricoles et de service</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3. Les marchés des produits agricoles et halieutiques sont plus performants et maîtrisés par les producteurs</td>
<td>- Nombre de groupements de producteurs mis en relation avec les acheteurs</td>
<td>- Nombre de groupements de producteurs mis en relation avec les acheteurs</td>
<td>- Rapports de mi-parcours et d’achèvement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Qualité de ces relations commerciales</td>
<td>- Qualité de ces relations commerciales</td>
<td>- Enquêtes spécifiques d’impact sur la commercialisation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Quantité et qualité des informations commerciales diffusées par les radios communautaires</td>
<td>- Quantité et qualité des informations commerciales diffusées par les radios communautaires</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Nombre d’organisations d’agriculteurs et de pêcheurs formés par genre</td>
<td>- Nombre d’organisations d’agriculteurs et de pêcheurs formés par genre</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Composante 2 : Renforcement des capacités locales</th>
<th>Indicator descriptif</th>
<th>Indicateurs objectivement vérifiables</th>
<th>Source d’information</th>
<th>Risques/hypothèses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1. Les villages ont élaboré des stratégies de développement et les groupements ont identifié des micro projets et activités.</td>
<td>- Nombre de villages encadrés</td>
<td>- Nombre de villages encadrés</td>
<td>- Rapports périodiques du Projet</td>
<td>- Disponibilité et compétences des prestataires de services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Nombre de GIE formés</td>
<td>- Nombre de GIE formés</td>
<td>- Rapports des opérateurs Rapports de suivi et d’évaluation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Nombre de personnes appartenant aux GIE, par genre</td>
<td>- Nombre de personnes appartenant aux GIE, par genre</td>
<td>- Rapports de mi-parcours et d’achèvement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Nombre de GIE avec des femmes aux postes de direction</td>
<td>- Nombre de GIE avec des femmes aux postes de direction</td>
<td>- Enquêtes d’impact qualitatif diverses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Nombre de micro projets préparés par les communautés et financés</td>
<td>- Nombre de micro projets préparés par les communautés et financés</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2. Le taux d’alphabétisation des populations ciblées est amélioré</td>
<td>- Nombre de villageois ayant achevé le cycle d’alphabétisation fonctionnelle et taux de réussite par genre et catégorie</td>
<td>- Nombre de villageois ayant achevé le cycle d’alphabétisation fonctionnelle et taux de réussite par genre et catégorie</td>
<td>- Rapports de mi-parcours et d’achèvement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Nombre d’alphabétisateurs villageois formés et mobilisés par genre</td>
<td>- Nombre d’alphabétisateurs villageois formés et mobilisés par genre</td>
<td>- Enquêtes d’impact qualitatif diverses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Nombre de séances de formation dispensées par type</td>
<td>- Nombre de séances de formation dispensées par type</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3. Les capacités organisationnelles et de gestion des communautés rurales et des groupements d’intérêt économique touchés sont renforcées</td>
<td>- Nombre de groupements d’intérêt économique et de villageois touchés par les sessions de formation, par thème et par catégorie de bénéficiaires (dirigeants OB, femmes, jeunes, autres)</td>
<td>- Nombre de groupements d’intérêt économique et de villageois touchés par les sessions de formation, par thème et par catégorie de bénéficiaires (dirigeants OB, femmes, jeunes, autres)</td>
<td>- Enquêtes d’impact qualitatif diverses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Nombre de OB et GIE maîtrisant les outils simples de comptabilité et de gestion</td>
<td>- Nombre de OB et GIE maîtrisant les outils simples de comptabilité et de gestion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Degré de satisfaction des participants aux formations, par thèmes</td>
<td>- Degré de satisfaction des participants aux formations, par thèmes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Cadre logique (suite)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Composante 3 : Appui au développement de la production agricole et halieutique</th>
<th>Résumé descriptif</th>
<th>Résultats/indicateurs objectivement vérifiables</th>
<th>Source d’information</th>
<th>Risques/hypothèses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 3.1. | La production agricole est intensifiée et diversifiée de manière durable | - Nombre des technologies nouvelles de production mises au point et diffusées  
- Nombre des producteurs utilisant les variétés améliorées (semences, boutures,...)  
- Nombre de personnes ayant adoptées de façon durable les innovations mises au point et testées par le Projet | Idem ci-dessus | Idem ci-dessus |
| 3.2. | Le Filet maillant dérivant a été introduit et a augmenté les captures par embarcation et valorise mieux le poisson | - Nombre de pêcheurs utilisant le filet maillant dérivant  
- Nombre de pêcheurs et des artisans locaux capables de fabriquer les filets dérivants  
- Nombre des filets dérivant fabriqués et vendus | - Rapports périodiques du Projet  
- Rapport des prestataires spécialisés  
- Rapports de campagne agricole des services déconcentrés de l’agriculture, de l’élevage et de la pêche | - Avantage comparatif (compétitivité) de la zone du projet vis-à-vis d’autres zones de production  
- Mobilisation des producteurs pour se constituer en groupement  
- Dynamisme des commerçants et grossistes intervenant dans la commercialisation des produits agricoles et halieutiques |
| 3.3. | Le système de fumage amélioré du poisson permet une meilleure conservation et valorisation du poisson fumé | - Nombre de pêcheurs/ménages adoptant la technique de fumage amélioré par genre  
- Nombre des artisans locaux capables de fabriquer les fumoirs améliorés  
- Nombre de fumoirs améliorés fabriqués et vendus | - Rapports de suivi-évaluation et de supervision du Projet  
- Enquêtes participatives d’impact auprès des bénéficiaires  
- Rapport de mi-parcours et d’achèvement | |
| 3.4. | Un système de commercialisation du poisson frais sous glace a été mis en place et fonctionnel | - Quantité de poisson vendu en frais sous glace  
- Nombre de pêcheurs vendant les poissons en frais  
- Prix de vente du poisson en frais comparés à celui du poisson fumé | - Rapports de suivi-évaluation et de supervision du Projet  
- Enquêtes participatives d’impact auprès des bénéficiaires  
- Rapport de mi-parcours et d’achèvement | |
| 3.5. | La commercialisation et la transformation sont plus efficaces | - Nombre de camions fréquentant les marchés de la zone du Projet  
- Nombre des marchés fonctionnels par semaine  
- Fréquence des camions dans la zone du Projet  
- Fréquence de missions de radio diffusant l’information sur les prix des produits agricoles | - | |
| 3.6. | Les microprojets productifs dans le domaine de la production, transformation et la commercialisation identifiés sont financés et réussissent | - Nombre de MP finalisés et présentés pour financement au Projet, par CR  
- Répartition des MP sollicités par type/secteur d’activité (nombre et montant des investissements)  
- Pourcentage de réussite des MP  
- Niveau de contribution des bénéficiaires au financement des MP | - | |
### Cadre logique (suite)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Résumé descriptif</th>
<th>Résultats/indicateurs objectivement vérifiables</th>
<th>Source d'information</th>
<th>Risques/hypothèses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. RÉSULTATS (suite)</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Composante 4 : Services financiers ruraux

**4.1. Les GCM en périphérie des MUCODEC sont renforcés et facilitent l'accès des villageois aux services de la MUCODEC à des conditions adaptées et sont pérennisés sur les plans organisationnels, institutionnels et financiers**

- Nombre de GCM créés et répartition géographique et par genre
- Nombre de membres dans GCM par genre et % par rapport à la population active des villages concernés
- Montant des FCM
- Taux de recouvrement et de couverture des charges MUCODEC par les produits générés par les crédits
- Nombre de formation dispensée aux membres des GCM et personnel et élus des autres EMF

**Rapports des prestataires spécialisés (PS) chargés du suivi de proximité des GCM**

- Adhésion de la Fédération de la MUCODEC et des caisses de la zone du projet à la promotion des GCM et à leur financement
- Compétence de PS mobilisés
- Dotation de garantie pour les FCM mobilisées dans les délais requis
- Taux de remboursement des crédits accordés au GCM proche de 100%

**4.2. Les besoins en crédits des agriculteurs et des pêcheurs sont mieux couverts**

- Nombre des banques autogérées mise en place et opérationnelles
- Nombre de membres par genre dans les banques autogérées
- Nombre de femmes au niveau de direction des banques autogérées
- Volume de crédits accordés aux exploitants agricoles et pêcheurs par genre

**Enquêtes d’impact auprès des membres des GCM et des clients des EMF**

#### Composante 5 : Coordination et gestion du projet

**5.1. Les ressources et mécanismes de gestion des ressources du Projet et de mise en œuvre des activités sont mis au point et sont opérationnels**

- Ressources humaines mobilisées pour la coordination et la gestion du projet
- Equipements et moyens de fonctionnement mobilisés
- Opérationnalité du système de gestion et du manuel de procédures du Fonds

**Rapports d’activités et financières périodiques du Projet**

- Rapports de S-E et de supervision
- Audits annuels

**Rapports de S-E et de supervision**

- Respect des procédures de sélection compétitives du personnel de l’UCP
- Compétence et motivation suffisantes du personnel du Projet

**Notes et recommandations des comités techniques et de pilotage**

- Organisation efficace pour la gestion des contrats et des marchés
- Bonne coopération avec les autres ministères et partenariats avec les autres projets

**5.2. Les instances et mécanismes de coordination et de suivi et évaluation sont établis et fonctionnels**

- Fréquence des réunions du comité et de pilotage et qualité de coordination interministérielle
- Niveau d’activité et de fonctionnalité du système de suivi-évaluation
- Nombre des missions de supervision de l’institution coopérante et nombre de ses recommandations mises en œuvre
- Fréquence des missions de suivi par le MAEPF et qualité des rapports et recommandations produits

**Revue à mi-parcours et rapport d’achèvement**

**Rapport d’évaluation finale**

- Rapport d’évaluation finale
INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

ORGANIGRAMME

MAEPPF

Comité de pilotage

UCP
- Coordonnateur
- Spécialiste développement des filières agricoles et halieutiques
- Spécialiste en micro-finances
- Spécialiste en travaux publics
- Spécialiste en suivi-évaluation
- Responsable financier

Bureau de liaison du FIDA à Brazzaville

Assistance technique

Opérateur d’expertise nationale en micro-finance

Opérateur de proximité en micro-finances
- 3 responsables de zones (création des banques autogérées)
- 3 chefs d’équipe et 4 animateurs (création de 50 GCM)

Équipe multidisciplinaire
Owando
Spécialistes:
- chef d’équipe
- génie rural
- planification partic.
- agronomes (deux)
- transformation agricole
- pêche artisanale

Équipe multidisciplinaire
Djamballa
Spécialistes:
- chef d’équipe
- génie rural
- planification partic.
- agronomes (deux)
- transformation agricole

Équipe multidisciplinaire
Ewo
Spécialistes:
- chef d’équipe
- génie rural
- planification partic.
- agronomes (deux)
- transformation agricole

Village 1

Groupement d’intérêt économique

Village 2

Groupement d’intérêt économique

Village 3

Groupement d’intérêt économique

Village 4

Groupement d’intérêt économique

Village 5

Groupement d’intérêt économique

Village 150