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IFAD
INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
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VOLUME II

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PORTFOLIO CHARACTERISTICS

A. The Project Portfolio

Approvals

1. With the addition of 31 projects in 2005, the total number of projects approved by IFAD is now 707 and the amount of funds approved has reached over USD 9.0 billion

2. The 31 projects approved by the Executive Board in 2005 represent a 24% increase over 2004, which reverses the trend over the last five years of an average of 25 projects approved each year. Approvals for the Asia and the Pacific region jumped to 11 in 2005 (from six in 2004), of which four were directed towards tsunami-affected areas. The number of projects approved for the Western and Central Africa region also increased against 2004 figures. In terms of percentage of the portfolio, approvals by region during the last five years are in line with historical totals (for 1978-2005), except for the Latin America and the Caribbean region. Although the percentage of approvals for countries in sub-Saharan Africa dipped to 35% in 2005, the five-year average of 43% is the same as the historical average. IFAD increased its lending to the poorest countries in 2005, with 87% of approvals going to countries on highly concessional terms as compared with 81% for the previous five years and 72% overall.

Table 1: Projects Approved in the Last Five Years

Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 ^{a/}	Total for 2001-2005		Total for 1978-2005		
						No.	%	No.	%	
<i>Number of projects</i>										
Western and Central Africa	5	6	7	4	6	28	22	155	22	
Eastern and Southern Africa	6	4	5	5	5	25	19	130	18	
Asia and the Pacific	6	5	4	6	11	32	25	179	25	
Latin America and the Caribbean	4	3	4	4	3	118	14	121	17	
Near East and North Africa and CEN ^{b/}	3	6	5	6	6	26	20	122	17	
Total	24	24	25	25	31	129	100	707	100	
<i>Amount of Financing (USD million)</i>										
Western and Central Africa	74	71	85	50	87	365	18	1 576	17	
Eastern and Southern Africa	102	61	74	93	65	396	19	1 590	18	
Asia and the Pacific	107	97	93	128	208	634	31	2 909	32	
Latin America and the Caribbean	69	52	74	75	53	323	16	1 423	16	
Near East, North Africa and CEN	40	75	77	91	72	356	17	1 506	17	
Total	392	356	404	436	485	2 073	100	9 005	100	

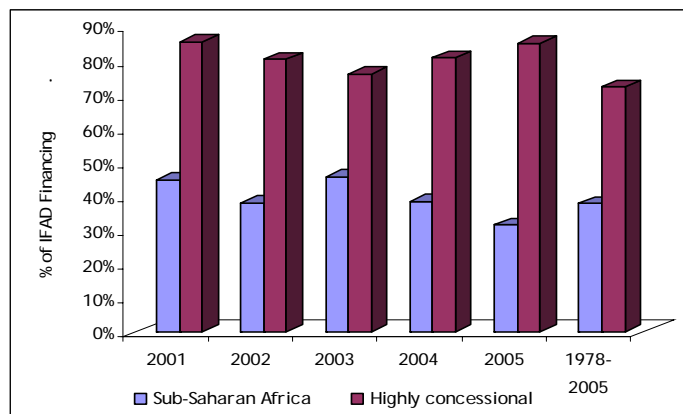
a Includes four tsunami-related projects approved outside of the regular programme in the amount of USD 34 million.

b Central and Eastern European and the Newly Independent States

Note: Figures are as at Executive Board approval and include loan and grant financing. Fully cancelled projects are not included. Unless otherwise noted, data derived from the Project and Portfolio Management System (PPMS).

3. For the 31 projects in 2005, IFAD financing amounted to USD 485 million, the largest amount since 1978, bringing the total amount of IFAD financing to well over USD 2 billion during the period 2001-2005. A comparison of figures in Table 1 shows that the shares of the Western and Central Africa and the Eastern and Southern Africa regions in value terms are somewhat lower than the corresponding number of approvals. In other words, average loan size per project for these two regions is smaller – a factor reflective mostly of demography, absorptive capacity and allocations under the Performance-Based Allocation System (PBAS). Financing of projects in sub-Saharan countries for 2005 totalled USD 152 million, equivalent to 31% of funds committed as compared with 39%

Chart 1: Financing of Projects in Sub-Saharan Africa and Highly Concessional Countries



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during the period 2001-2005 and 38% overall. The implications of the PBAS on lending to sub-Saharan Africa will be carefully monitored in the coming years. In value terms, financing of projects on highly concessional terms has also shown an increase, rising to USD 412 million in 2005 or about 85% as compared with 82% over the last five years and 72% overall.

Current Portfolio

4. The current portfolio (i.e. projects approved but not completed) shows no significant deviations from the trends of previous years. In recent years, average IFAD financing per project has stabilized at around USD 16 million (an average of USD 15.63 million in 2005, USD 16.07 million for the period 2001-2005, and USD 12.74 million for the portfolio overall). In 2005, financing for projects in the Eastern and Southern Africa and Near East and North Africa regions was somewhat below the five-year averages for the regions (USD 13.10 million and USD 12.02 million respectively as against USD 15.82 million and USD 13.68 million). The highest level of average financing continues to flow to projects in the Asia and the Pacific region.

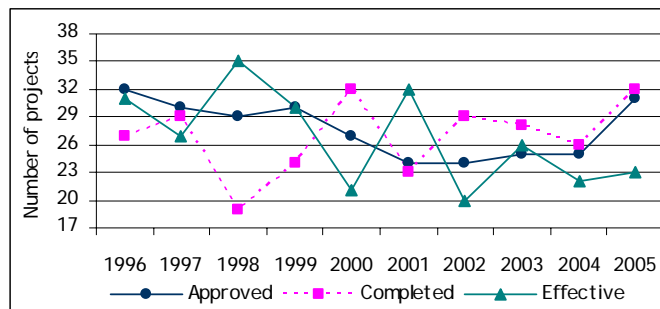
Table 2: Current Portfolio by Region (USD million)

Region	31 December 2003				31 December 2004				31 December 2005			
	No. of Projects	% of Total	IFAD Financing	% of Total	No. of Projects	% of Total	IFAD Financing	% of Total	No. of Projects	% of Total	IFAD Financing	% of Total
Western and Central Africa	51	22	609	18	47	20	570	16	49	21	620	17
Eastern and Southern Africa	49	21	699	21	47	20	728	21	47	20	721	20
Asia and the Pacific	46	20	809	24	47	20	875	25	53	23	1 027	28
Latin America and the Caribbean	44	19	642	19	44	19	664	19	40	17	648	18
Near East and North Africa and CEN	44	19	598	18	48	21	665	19	43	19	610	17
Total	234	100	3 357	100	233	100	3 501	100	232	100	3 626	100

Note: Includes grant and loan financing. Fully cancelled projects are not included.

5. In the last ten years, 277 projects were approved as against 269 projects that were completed, implying a strong tendency towards parity between the two. Among the regional divisions, only the Western and Central Africa and the Latin America and the Caribbean divisions show ratios of completed to approved projects above 100% (both divisions have a ratio of 107%). The IFAD average for the ten-year period stands at 97%. In view of an expected increase in the number of projects approved (as a result of a larger Programme of Work and the effects of PBAS), the current portfolio is predicted to grow significantly over the next few years (see also Table 5).

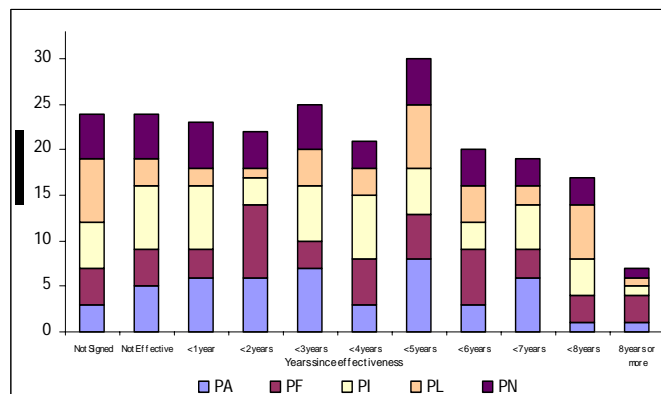
Chart 2: Projects – Approved, Effective, Completed (1996-2005)



Age of the Portfolio

6. As can be seen in Chart 3, the age of the portfolio will become more balanced in coming years. Some 40% (93 projects) of the current portfolio is either not effective or has been under implementation for less than two years. These younger projects generally require greater attention and more follow-up support than more mature projects. Just under 30% of the projects have an average age of over five years, which is slightly less than last year's level. For both the Eastern and Southern Africa region and the Latin America

Chart 3: Age of the Portfolio by Region



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and the Caribbean region, about one third of projects in the current portfolio have been under implementation for five years or longer.

Loan Signing and Effectiveness

7. As at the end of 2005, 48 approved projects had yet to become effective. Financing agreements for 24 of these have already been signed. About one quarter of the projects awaiting effectiveness were approved in December 2005. Loans for 26 projects were signed in 2005, with an average of 5.1 months elapsing between Executive Board approval and signing, somewhat longer than the historical average of four months. However, one project (the Sustainable Rural Development Project for the Semi-Arid Zones of Falcon and Lara States in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela) took some 24 months for signing to be effected. The 2005 average time lapse drops to 4.3 months if this project is not included.

8. Twenty-three projects (supported by IFAD financing worth about USD 376 million) became effective in 2005. The average time that elapsed between Board approval and effectiveness increased rather significantly in 2005 to 17 months, which is above long-term historical averages. Significant improvements on 2004 were made in the Eastern and Southern African and the Near East and North Africa regions. Projects exclusively financed by IFAD were declared effective on average some three months sooner than those financed with external partners, indicating that some delays in effectiveness may be attributable to factors exogenous to IFAD.

Table 3: Average Time Elapsed Between Executive Board Approval and Effectiveness

Region	2001						Average	
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2001-2005	1978-2005	
Western and Central Africa	14.9	19.6	13.3	15.8	22.4	16.6	13.9	
Eastern and Southern Africa	11.5	18.5	10.8	16.6	13.8	14.9	12.0	
Asia and the Pacific	12.6	14.2	14.2	7.3	15.9	13.6	9.0	
Latin America and the Caribbean	18.5	12.6	33.2	16.3	23.2	21.4	16.8	
Near East and North Africa, and CEN	14.0	15.5	10.2	16.8	11.5	13.3	11.4	
Total	14.6	16.0	15.8	15.1	17.0	15.6	12.4	

9. IFAD will continue to work towards shortening the period to effectiveness; however, the circumstances influencing the length of time needed for effectiveness tend to be varied and not always amenable to generalization. First, projects are becoming more policy-oriented and thus the attendant conditions are on the increase. Second, while the institutional arrangements proposed for project implementation are innovative and more effective from the perspective of building the organizations of the poor, this implies a longer preparatory phase. Third, demand for more transparency in conducting the business of government is on the increase and has led to the involvement of more stakeholders in the approval and ratification process and consequently to delays. In working to shorten the effectiveness period, IFAD will insist on fulfilling its fiduciary responsibility in terms of defining effectiveness conditions and in judging whether the project institutional framework is acceptable for start up.

Ongoing Portfolio

10. At the end of 2005, the ongoing or active portfolio comprised 184 projects and the value of IFAD financing stood at about USD 2 838 million. As compared with 2001, the number of ongoing projects has declined from 208 to 184, or by 11%. In value terms, however, the active portfolio has marginally increased (by about 3%) from USD 2 766 million in 2001. The two Africa divisions posted the largest gains, together increasing by about USD 132 million although the Eastern and Southern Africa region showed a net loss of three projects during the period.¹

¹ This was as a result of the closing of three loans to Zimbabwe that had remained open under *force majeure*.

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Table 4: Ongoing Portfolio 2001-2005 (USD million)

Region	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		Variance 2001-2005	
	No. of projects	IFAD Financing	No. of projects	IFAD Financing	No. of projects	IFAD Financing	No. of projects	IFAD Financing	No. of projects	IFAD Financing	No. of projects	IFAD Financing
Western and Central Africa	41	462	38	447	41	487	38	461	41	518	0	56
Eastern and Southern Africa	42	514	40	525	39	548	41	626	39	590	-3	76
Asia and the Pacific	49	788	45	724	41	683	39	698	41	785	-8	-3
Latin America and the Caribbean	41	532	41	535	39	549	35	499	30	461	-11	-71
Near East and North Africa, and CEN	35	470	35	478	37	504	39	528	33	484	-2	14
Total	208	2 766	199	2 709	197	2 771	192	2 811	184	2 838	-24	72

Note: Ongoing portfolio includes projects that have been declared effective but not yet completed.

11. Assuming that the approval rate is likely to increase to 35 projects over the next five years, the current portfolio is poised to grow by about 16% – to 270 projects. The implications for the size of the ongoing portfolio will depend largely on the number of projects declared effective. During the period 2001-2005, an average of 25 projects were declared effective (varying from a high of 32 in 2001 to just 20 in 2002). Assuming that there is no variation in completion dates and that the approval to effectiveness ratio declines to about 1:1, the ongoing portfolio is expected to increase to just over 200 projects or by about 10% over the next five years (Table 5). The growth of the portfolio will have important repercussions, particularly with regard to charges for supervision and follow-up support.

Table 5: Projected Growth of the Ongoing Portfolio (2006-2010)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<i>Current Portfolio</i>						
Approvals	31	32	33	34	35	35
Completions	32	39	28	24	22	17
Current portfolio at year-end	232	225	229	239	252	270
<i>Ongoing Portfolio</i>						
Effective	23	25	27	29	32	35
Completions	32	39	28	24	22	17
Ongoing portfolio at year-end	184	170	169	174	184	202
Approval/effectiveness ratio	1.35	1.28	1.22	1.17	1.09	1.00

Project and Loan Extensions

12. During 2005, project completion and loan closing dates were extended for 35 projects. As expected, disbursements for the extended projects were below projections, averaging at about 62% of the net loan amount by the completion date originally foreseen. Extensions are seen as an important portfolio management tool to be granted in cases where implementation activities are slow to start but where clear improvement has been evident in the year under review. The projected average implementation period for these projects is 8.5 years, well above the IFAD average for completed projects of 7.0 years.

13. Of the 16 projects that were extended for the first time, nine were extended following procedures adopted in January 1999 regarding restated implementation periods (that is, counting down the project implementation period from the date of loan effectiveness). These extensions are of a purely technical nature and thus do not represent a portfolio management action per se. One extension was granted in order to align the IFAD completion date with that of the project initiator. Of the remaining 19 projects, ten are unlikely to have further extensions approved as diminishing returns to disbursements rates will begin to set in for any future extensions.

Project Completions

14. Thirty-two projects were completed in 2005. As can be seen from the table below, the actual duration of the projects was slightly shorter in 2005 in comparison with 2004, however, the actual project implementation period of 7.7 years is longer than both the medium-term average (7.4 years for projects completed during 2001-2005) and the long-term average (7.0 years for those completed

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during 1983-2005). The period for which projects are extended (or the time overrun), however, has increased in comparison with 2004 and is also above historical averages.

Table 6: Projects Completed

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001-2005	1983-2005
Number of projects	23	29	28	26	32	138	475
Expected duration (years)	5.4	5.6	6.0	5.8	5.4	5.6	5.1
Period of extension (years)	1.6	1.4	1.5	2.1	2.3	1.8	1.9
Actual project duration (years)	7.0	7.0	7.5	7.9	7.7	7.4	7.0
Average time overrun (%)	30	25	24	37	42	31.6	38
Extended Projects							
Number	20	23	21	22	25	111	381
Percentage	87	79	75	85	78	81	80

15. Emphasis on both the rigorous application of participatory techniques and the capacity-building of local institutions has significantly affected the implementation period in recent years. As such, IFAD's commitment to serve the most remote areas and poorer target groups implies longer project implementation. The 18 projects financed under the Flexible Lending Mechanism will also contribute to the longer-term average of implementation periods.

16. As can be seen in Table 7, with 39 projects scheduled to be completed in 2006 and 28 in 2007, about one-third of the ongoing portfolio of projects is expected to close in the next two years, implying a rejuvenation of the portfolio in coming years.

Table 7: Number of Projects by Completion Year

Completion Year	Western and Central Africa Division (PA)	Eastern and Southern Africa Division (PF)	Asia and the Pacific Division (PI)	Latin America and the Caribbean Division (PL)	Near East and North Africa Division (PN)	Total	% of Total	Cumulative %
2006	6	10	6	11	6	39	21	21
2007	3	5	8	5	7	28	15	36
2008	3	6	5	4	6	24	13	49
2009	7	4	7	3	1	22	12	61
2010	4	4	3	1	5	17	9	70
2011	7	5	5	4	2	23	13	83
2012	3	3	2	1	4	13	7	90
2013	5	2	2	1	2	12	7	97
2014			2			2	1	98
2015	1					1	1	99
2017			1			1	1	100
Total	<39	<39	<41	<30	33	182	100	

Note: Includes only projects that have been declared effective. Data does not include two projects in Côte d'Ivoire that remain open due to *force majeure*.

Cancellations

17. The amount of loan cancellations declined marginally from SDR 41 million in 2004 to SDR 40 million in 2005. Some 35% of the cancellations (SDR 14 million) in 2005 were for the three loans to Zimbabwe for which the *force majeure* conditions had been lifted and the loans cancelled.

Table 8: Loan Cancellations
(SDR million)

Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total 2001-2005	
						No.	%
Western and Central Africa	4	9	10	3	6	32	19
Eastern and Southern Africa	5	8	5	5	16	39	23
Asia and the Pacific	4	15	8	8	6	41	24
Latin America and the Caribbean	5	2	1	2	3	13	8
Near East and North Africa, and CEN	4	9	1	23	9	46	27
Total	22	44	25	41	40	172	100

Source: Loans and Grants System (LGS)

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18. Overall, the portfolio management actions with respect to loan cancellations are on the increase. In tandem with the enhanced disbursement rates, this has led to a lower proportion of cancellations at loan closing – about 12% in 2005 as compared with an average of 21% during the previous five years (2000-2004) (see Attachment I, Table IV). While this signifies improvement in the timely utilization of resources, there is still scope for making further progress.

Disbursements

19. Some USD 343 million (historical exchange rates) of loan disbursements were made in 2005, an increase of 9% over 2004. Disbursements in 2005 in SDR terms also reached a new high of SDR 232 million, representing an 11% increase over 2004. Of the funds disbursed in 2005, about USD 148 million (41%) was for countries in sub-Saharan Africa, a slight increase in value terms over 2004. Disbursements for loans in the Asia and the Pacific region improved by more than 28% from 2004, the highest level recorded to date.

Table 9: Total Loan Disbursements under Regular and Special Programmes
(USD million, historical)

Region	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Western and Central Africa	38	13	37	14	50	17	62	20	62	18
Eastern and Southern Africa	57	19	49	18	57	20	73	23	78	23
Asia and the Pacific	91	31	84	31	77	27	72	23	93	27
Latin America and the Caribbean	63	21	51	19	47	16	49	16	42	12
Near East and North Africa, and CEN	45	15	45	17	56	20	58	18	68	20
Total	293	100	266	100	287	100	314	100	343	100

Note: Amount = amount disbursed. % = share of the region in total annual disbursement.
Source: LGS.

20. Along with the improvement in the absolute performance, the relative disbursement against the amount disbursable was 15% in 2005 (see Table 10 and Table VI Attachment I), which is slightly higher than the 2004 figure; disbursements for highly concessional loans reached 15% of the disbursable amount. The disbursement rates of loans approved under intermediate terms have improved as compared with 2004; however, those on ordinary terms declined somewhat in 2005, as compared with 2004. There has been an upward trend in disbursements of loans made on highly concessional terms since 2002, while trends for loans on intermediate and ordinary terms have fluctuated somewhat, but within a narrow band.

Chart 4: Loan Disbursements by Lending Terms (2001-2005)

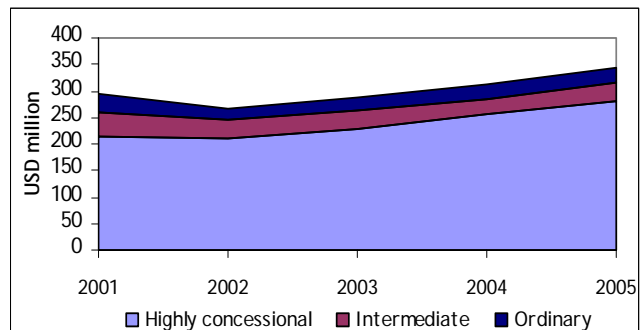


Table 10: Loan Disbursement by Lending Terms
(SDR million)

Lending Terms Category	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Amount	% Disbursed	Amount	% Disbursed	Amount	% Disbursed	Amount	% Disbursed	Amount	% Disbursed
Highly concessional	168	15	162	13	163	12	173	14	191	15
Intermediate	34	16	26	15	25	14	18	12	23	16
Ordinary	20	13	17	13	16	9	21	13	18	11
Total	222	15	205	13	204	12	212	13	232	15

Note: "Amount" equals amount disbursed. "% Disbursed" equals proportion of amount disbursed against total amount available for disbursement. Amount available for disbursement equals loans that have reached effectiveness (excludes closed loans) as at end of reporting year minus cumulative disbursement from previous year.

Source: Loans and Grants System (LGS), calculations by Programme Management Department.

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Cofinancing

21. IFAD mobilized more cofinancing in 2005 than in 2004, leveraging some 2.17 of cofinancing for each dollar committed. Of the total amount approved for financing in 2005, about USD 415 million was mobilized from domestic partners and about USD 154 million from non-domestic cofinanciers. Of this, USD 114 million was firmly committed.

Table 11: Project Financing by Source: 2001-2005 (USD million)

Source of Funding	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Amt	% of Total	Amt	% of Total	Amt	% of Total	Amt	% of Total	Amt	% of Total
IFAD	392	41	356	46	404	57	436	47	485	46
Cofinancing	262	27	138	18	125	18	176	19	154	15
Domestic	302	32	275	36	184	26	316	34	415	39
Total	956	100	770	100	713	100	929	100	1 053	100
Leveraging factor	2.44		2.16		1.77		2.13		2.17	

22. The significant increase in cofinancing, particularly in domestic financing has allowed IFAD to recover from a downward trend in this area. Over the years, financing from domestic resources has increased significantly. Contributions from domestic financing institutions made up the largest share of the financing in 2005. The growing diversity of domestic financing partners points towards an increasingly broader set of domestic stakeholders. Besides the government, domestic financiers in 2005 included: beneficiaries (USD 74 million), domestic financing institutions (USD 185 million), local NGOs (USD 7.5 million) and other local financiers (USD 6.4 million).

Chart 5: Financing Trends (2001-2005)

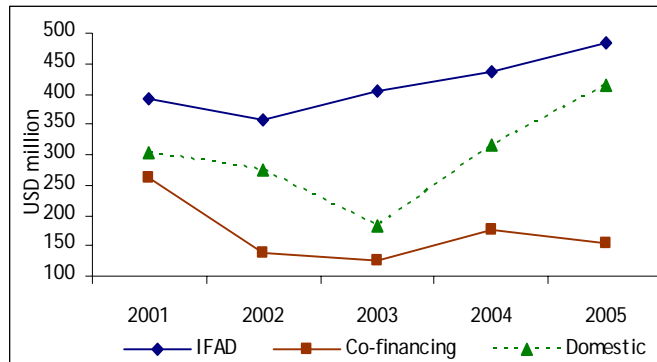


Table 12: Sources of Domestic Financing: 2001-2005 (USD million)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
Beneficiaries	42	53	46	40	74	255
Domestic Financial Institution	26	12	32	18	185	273
Government (local)	88	52	12	3	0	155
Government (national)	100	127	90	247	142	706
Government non-fiscal	38	30	5	5	0	78
Other domestic	9	1	0	2	14	26
Total	302	275	184	316	415	1 492

Note: Government non-fiscal includes financing from debt swaps, resources related to the Debt Initiative for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries, etc. Other domestic financing comes from sources such as local NGOs and the local private sector.

23. In terms of cofinancing mobilized for projects initiated by IFAD, 2005 was a productive year with more than 60% of resources mobilized from non-domestic financiers. As can be seen from the tables, the amount cofinanced from sources external to the country fluctuates significantly from year to year. This is not unnatural given that partnership opportunities are determined by a large number of factors such as commonality in development strategy and geographical overlap of the operating area among partners, and preference of the borrowing governments for resource blending. Some variations in the level of cofinancing can also be discerned across the regions as well. Once again, a number of factors are in play, the principal being the “density of donors” present.

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Table 13: Non-Domestic Cofinancing by Cofinancier Type

(USD million)

Cofinancier	Initiated Projects by Cooperating Institution						IFAD-Initiated Projects					
	1978-2005		2002-2004		2005		1978-2005		2002-2004		2005	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Bilateral	620	14	0	0	5	8	563	21	65	16	34	34
Multilateral	3 597	84	30	100	50	92	1 878	69	247	60	22	22
NGO	10	0	0	0	0	0	15	1	0	0	2	2
Other ^{a/}	57	1	0	0	0	0	254	9	98	24	42	42
Total	4 285	100	30	100	54	100	2 710	100	409	100	99	100

Differences in figures are due to rounding

a Of the 31 projects in the current portfolio with cofinancing "to be determined" equivalent to about USD 194 million, about USD 69 million (36%) has been secured (figure includes USD 5.3 million in savings from reformulations) and an additional USD 35 million was for the post-tsunami projects. If no cofinanciers are found for these projects, IFAD will make up the shortfall from the 2006 Programme of Work. Not including these projects, the financing gap for the current portfolio stands at about USD 90 million.

Note: The "Other" category includes financing under basket or similar funding arrangements, financing from private sector resources or financing that may not have been confirmed at Executive Board approval.

24. With the additional funding in 2005, the total amount of resources mobilized by IFAD reached USD 24.8 billion (Attachment I, Table VIII). Of this, IFAD's financing constitutes USD 9.0 billion, or only about 36% of the total resources mobilized. This implies a leveraging factor of 2.75. The very strong leveraging effect of IFAD's resources implies a high level of trust placed in IFAD by donor partners and by domestic financiers. This underscores not only the relevance of IFAD's assistance programme, but also the importance of partnerships in meeting the challenge of rural poverty eradication. IFAD needs to continue to adapt its overall development strategy, and, more importantly, its country programme strategies to respond to emerging and articulated demands. The Fund must also seek to align its intervention instruments in the context of specific country requirements and donor harmonization efforts.

Distribution of Portfolio by Cooperating Institution and Project Supervision

25. At the end of 2005, of the projects that were to be supervised, 12 or 7% were directly supervised by IFAD and the remaining 171 were with various cooperating institutions.² The United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) supervises 125 of these projects and therefore has the largest share (68% of the total). The World Bank is a distant second, supervising 15, or 8% of the projects. Of the remaining cooperating institutions, the Andean Development Corporation (CAF) and the West African Development Bank (BOAD) have the largest number, supervising ten and eight projects respectively.

26. IFAD works with nine cooperating institutions but an overwhelming concentration of portfolio is with only two (76% in terms of the number of projects supervised and 78% in terms of the value of IFAD financing). IFAD's supervision arrangements can therefore be considered both as highly diversified and as highly concentrated. During 2005, dependence on UNOPS has increased modestly, by about 7%, while dependence on the World Bank has fallen somewhat. This maintains, indeed accelerates, the gradual but steady increase in concentration of the portfolio with two cooperating institutions (Attachment I, Table IX).

27. In terms of types of activities, IFAD's financing shows a fair level of dispersion. Of the USD 5.4 billion approved since 1992, rural financial services and credit have taken the largest chunk (20.7%), followed by project management/coordination (10.7%), technology transfer (7.7%), local capacity-building (6.2%), irrigation infrastructure (6.2%), rural infrastructure (5.1%), community development (4.8%), and roads and tracks (3.4%). A gradual shift in amounts approved in favour of microenterprises, resource management and protection, health and training has also been observed more recently (see Table XI).³

² Figures do not include the grant-financed project in Gaza and the West Bank that is directly administered by IFAD.

³ As wide fluctuation across activities continues to characterize annual approvals, the trend can be discerned only over longer periods with three- or four-year moving averages.

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B. The Grants Portfolio

Grants Approved in 2005

28. The IFAD Policy for Grant Financing approved in 2003 was fully in effect during 2005. Among other things, the policy called for better alignment of IFAD's lending and grant activities in support of rural poverty reduction. The new directions for grant support have sought to enhance the comparative advantage of grants over loans and the role of grants in complementing the lending programme. The policy was reviewed at the Eighty-Fifth Session of the Executive Board (in September 2005).

29. Grant financing totalling USD 36.6 million supported some 66 interventions.⁴ The distribution of grants approved in 2005 is shown in Table 14. With respect to 2004, the number of grants has gone down by about 25%, although the value of grants increased by about 10%. The number and value of grants submitted to the Executive Board (i.e. large grants) increased by more than one third, mainly as a result of a larger amount of grant financing for projects.

Table 14: Distribution of Grants Approved in 2005

Window	Large		Small		Total	
	Number	USD million	Number	USD million	Number	USD million
Regional/global	19	24.8	20	2.8	39	27.6
Country-specific grants	14	7.2	13	1.8	27	9.0
Total	33	32.0	33	4.6	66	36.6

Source: Programme Management Department (PMD).

30. IFAD's partnership with the institutions of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) continued in 2005, although to a lesser extent than in 2004. Seven grants benefiting five CGIAR institutions were approved, amounting to USD 5.07 million. These can be broken down as follows: four large grants worth USD 4.75 million under the global/regional window, two small grants worth USD 170 000 under the country-specific window and one grant worth USD 150 000 under the global/regional window. Under the global/regional window, an additional USD 19.07 million was approved to support 14 other institutions, including five NGO/not-for-profit organizations and five research/training organizations. Grant resources were also made available to the International Land Coalition (USD 965 000). (See **Error! Reference source not found.**, Attachment I for a list of the non-project, large grants submitted to the Executive Board during 2005.)

31. Some twenty small grants were approved under the global/regional window, valued at about USD 2.8 million. These went to a variety of destinations such as NGOs, governments and sister United Nations agencies in support of activities associated with knowledge management, training, rural financial services, policy/advocacy and indigenous peoples.

32. Country-specific grant financing totalling USD 7.2 million was approved by the Executive Board in conjunction with the loan approvals for 12 development projects: three in the Western and Central Africa region (USD 1.50 million), two in the Eastern and Southern Africa region (USD 1.04 million), four in the Asia and the Pacific region (USD 1.49 million), one in the Latin America and the Caribbean region (USD 1.00 million) and two in the Near East and North Africa region (USD 1.20 million). The grant financing (USD 6.2 million) will mainly be used for local capacity-building and to enhance policy dialogue. Two other large country-specific grants were approved by the Executive Board, one in Nepal (USD 485 000) to enhance marketing opportunities in the conflict-affected corridor of mid-Western Nepal and the other to the National Peace Foundation in Guatemala (USD 500 000) in response to the devastation caused by Hurricane Stan.

33. Thirteen small country-specific grants were approved in 2005 for a total of USD 1.8 million, some to provide support in such areas as monitoring and evaluation, capacity-building and policy

⁴ Figures exclude financing for the Programme Development Financing Facility, which is considered part of the country-specific window.

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dialogue and others to target specific sectors such as agriculture or rural financial services. Recipients of small country-specific grants included governments, NGOs/not-for-profit organizations and research/training institutions. A grant in Somalia in support of microfinance will be implemented through the United Nations Development Programme.

34. As noted, the level of cofinancing is high for IFAD-financed loan projects. The grants programme also possesses this distinguishing feature, as shown in **Error! Reference source not found.** For large non-project grants, IFAD leveraged an additional USD 1 from every USD 1 that it contributed. The grants are being cofinanced with a variety of partners, including the grant recipients, bilateral funding (France, Switzerland, Thailand and the United States of America), international NGOs and others.

Ongoing Grants Portfolio

35. Grants approved before the new grant policy came into effect followed the old procedures and designations for grants. The Portfolio Performance Report will continue to report on the status of this part of the grant portfolio until these earlier grants are closed. The grant portfolio by recipient type is shown in the following table.

Table 15: Ongoing Grants Portfolio

	Current Portfolio a/		Effective Portfolio			
	Number	Amount	Number	Approved	Cumulative Disbursed	
					Amount	Percentage
<i>Under Previous Grant Policy</i>						
CGIAR	23	20 095	23	20 095	7 976	40
Research Non-CGIAR	62	34 143	58	30 238	17 755	59
Component	3	1 610	3	1 610	610	38
NGO	40	3 062	33	2 528	1 904	75
Special Operations Facility (SOF)	9	655	9	655	471	72
Subtotal Previous grant policy	137	59 564	126	55 126	28 714	52
<i>Under New Grant Policy</i>						
Regional/global window	61	15 530	16	4 156	872	21
Country-specific window	76	44 020	36	22 093	4 035	18
Subtotal New grant policy	137	59 549	52	26 249	4 907	19
Total	274	119 114	178	81 375	33 621	41

a/ Current portfolio includes grants approved, not closed.
Source: LGS

Disbursements

36. Disbursements of grants rebounded in 2005 as compared with previous years. They were 21% higher than in 2004 and are approaching the five-year high of 2002. An expected downturn was recorded in disbursements for grants other than those designated as component (country) grants or as research grants.

Table 16: Grant Disbursements in 2001-2005 (USD '000)

Grant Type	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Research	14 789	22 076	17 033	16 428	21 005
Component	220	154	367	198	200
Environment	62	238	76	0	0
NGO	1 204	1 635	1 887	1 480	1 032
SOF	1 434	1 246	1 054	472	307
Total	17 709	25 348	20 417	18 578	22 584

Source: LGS

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Table I: Average Project Financing by Region in 2001-2005 (USD '000)

Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Average 2001-2005
Western and Central Africa	14 709	11 771	12 121	12 446	14 417	13 047
Eastern and Southern Africa	16 962	15 358	14 886	18 503	13 096	15 825
Asia and the Pacific	17 902	19 428	23 369	21 322	18 868	19 797
Latin America and the Caribbean	17 299	17 227	18 500	18 749	17 663	17 937
Near East and North Africa	13 338	12 558	15 367	15 207	12 021	13 676
Total	16 331	14 843	16 144	17 459	15 634	16 069

Chart I: Average Project Financing by Region (2001-2005)

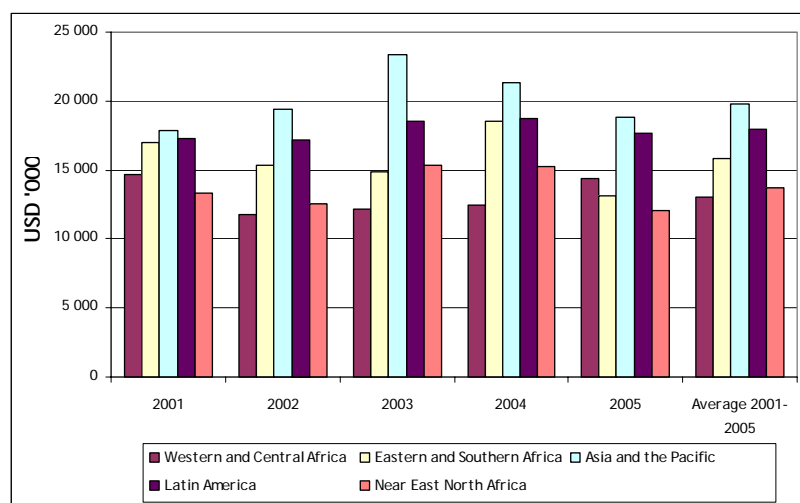


Table II: Approved and Completed Projects, 1996 – 2005

Year		PA	PF	PI	PL	PN	Total
1996	Approved	6	8	7	7	4	32
	Completed	9	7	4	5	2	27
1997	Approved	2	4	10	6	8	30
	Completed	6	4	10	6	3	29
1998	Approved	7	5	7	5	5	29
	Completed	4	2	6	4	3	19
1999	Approved	7	7	6	5	5	30
	Completed	9	2	6	1	6	24
2000	Approved	7	5	6	4	5	27
	Completed	8	6	5	8	5	32
2001	Approved	5	6	6	4	3	24
	Completed	3	5	4	3	8	23
2002	Approved	6	4	5	3	6	24
	Completed	6	7	10	3	3	29
2003	Approved	7	5	4	4	5	25
	Completed	4	4	11	6	3	28
2004	Approved	4	5	6	4	6	25
	Completed	8	6	5	5	2	27
2005	Approved	6	5	11	3	6	31
	Completed	4	5	5	7	11	32
Total	Approved	57	54	68	45	53	277
Total	Completed	61	48	66	48	46	269
Percentage completed/approved		107	89	97	107	87	97

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Table III: Age of the Portfolio

	PA	PF	PI	PL	PN	Total	% of Total	Cumulative %
Not signed	3	4	5	7	5	24	10	10
Not effective	5	4	7	3	5	24	10	21
Less than 1 year	6	3	7	2	5	23	10	30
1 year to less than 2	6	8	3	1	4	22	9	40
2 years to less than 3	7	3	6	4	5	25	11	51
3 years to less than 4	3	5	7	3	3	21	9	60
4 years to less than 5	8	5	5	7	5	30	13	73
5 years to less than 6	3	6	3	4	4	20	9	81
6 years to less than 7	6	3	5	2	3	20	8	90
7 years to less than 8	1	3	4	6	3	17	7	97
8 plus years	1	3	1	1	1	7	3	100
Total	49	47	53	40	43	232	100	

Table IV: Loan Cancellations 1981-2005

Year	<u>All Closed Loans</u>				<u>Closed Loans with Cancellations</u>			Cancellation as % of Net Commitment
	No. of loans	Total Net Commitment (SDR m)	No. of loans	% of all closed	Net Commitments (SDR million)	Total Disbursements (SDR million)	Total Cancellation (SDR million)	
1981	1	9.3						
1983	3	30.2	1	33	4.7	0.1	4.6	98
1984	1	38.5		0				
1985	3	29.9	1	33	11.7	10.7	1.0	9
1986	8	105.9	3	38	43.9	40.4	3.5	8
1987	9	94.1	5	56	62.2	61.6	1.6	3
1988	11	109.0	7	64	53.1	38.1	15.1	28
1989	27	312.9	20	74	167.9	123.4	44.6	27
1990	20	199.5	16	80	142.1	99.7	42.5	30
1991	20	207.1	19	95	200.5	146.0	54.5	27
1992	22	183.2	19	86	174.4	128.3	46.1	26
1993	25	182.9	21	84	155.7	127.4	28.3	18
1994	20	178.3	17	85	157.0	117.9	39.1	25
1995	10	90.0	8	80	54.8	41.5	13.3	24
1996	17	116.3	16	94	99.5	77.5	22.1	22
1997	19	139.6	18	95	128.3	96.5	31.8	25
1998	21	153.5	19	90	140.6	114.2	26.3	19
1999	27	176.8	27	100	176.8	143.7	33.1	19
2000	25	205.9	25	100	205.9	163.2	42.8	21
2001	20	194.1	15	75	127.2	109.1	18.1	14
2002	13	91.2	11	85	74.3	62.2	12.1	16
2003	33	292.1	29	88	247.6	213.1	34.5	14
2004	28	190.2	27	96	180.9	145.5	35.5	20
2005	38	315.3	36	95	299.8	262.3	37.4	12
Total	421	3 645.9	360	86	2 909.9	2 322.2	587.8	20

Notes: 1. Only loans approved in SDR included.
2. Net amount refers to original amount minus cancellations that took place before project completion.

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Table V: Loans Suspended during 2001 to 2005

Country		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Comoros	Number of loans					
	Days suspended					
Congo	Number of loans					
	Days suspended					
Haiti	Number of loans	2		3		
	Days suspended	60		794		
Niger	Number of loans					
	Days suspended					
Paraguay	Number of loans			1		
	Days suspended			120		
Central African Republic	Number of loans	1	1			
	Days suspended	180	540			
Sierra Leone	Number of loans					
	Days suspended					
Togo	Number of loans	2	2	1		
	Days suspended	692	1 412	1 066		
Zambia	Number of loans		4			
	Days suspended		64			
Zimbabwe	Number of loans		1	3	3	3
	Days suspended		990	2 070	3 150	4 230
Total	Number of loans	5	10	8	3	3
Total	Number of Countries	4	5	4	1	1
Total	Days suspended	932	3 006	4 050	3 150	4 230

Note: Days refer to cumulative number of consecutive days in suspension based on a 360-day year.

Table VI: Amount Disbursable, Disbursed, and Remaining Undisbursed^a
(SDR million) (effective loans only)

	Amount Disbursed	Cumulative Disbursed as at Year End	Total loans that Became Effective	Amount Disbursable	Undisbursed Balance at Year End	Disbursed as % of Disbursable
2001						
Highly concessional	1 637	493	1 143	168	975	15
Intermediate	350	145	205	34	171	16
Ordinary	245	86	158	20	138	13
Total	2 231	725	1 507	222	1 285	15
2002						
Highly concessional	1 787	611	1 293	162	1 014	13
Intermediate	314	141	169	26	147	15
Ordinary	213	77	127	17	119	13
Total	2 314	829	1 589	205	1 280	13
2003						
Highly concessional	1 929	704	1 318	163	1 062	12
Intermediate	312	144	170	25	143	14
Ordinary	256	81	179	16	159	9
Total	2 497	929	1 668	204	1 364	12
2004						
Highly concessional	1 849	577	1 272	173	1 100	14
Intermediate	275	121	154	18	136	12
Ordinary	247	89	158	21	138	13
Total	2 371	787	1 584	211	1 373	13
2005						
Highly concessional	1 977	698	1 279	191	1 088	15
Intermediate	250	103	147	23	123	16
Ordinary	258	90	167	18	149	11
Total	2 484	891	1 593	233	1 360	15

a' Net of cancellations.

Note: % of disbursement equals proportion of amount disbursed against total amount available for disbursement. Amount available for disbursement equals loans that have reached effectiveness (excludes closed loans) as at end of reporting year minus cumulative disbursement from previous year.

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Table VII: Project Financing by Region and Source (USD '000)

Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
IFAD					
PA	73 544	70 628	84 851	49 784	86 504
PF	101 770	61 432	74 430	92 513	65 480
PI	107 411	97 141	93 477	127 929	207 545
PL	69 193	51 680	74 000	74 998	52 988
PN	40 015	75 346	76 832	91 244	72 128
IFAD total	391 933	356 226	403 591	436 468	484 645
Cofinancing					
PA	18 151	17 586	30 740	25 934	19 390
PF	156 598	13 989	59 460	87 327	54 066
PI	73 530	63 136	2 439	4 660	51 204
PL	9 191	5 000	21 995	19 992	-
PN	5 000	38 647	10 235	38 287	29 036
Cofinancing total	262 470	138 360	124 870	176 200	153 697
Domestic Financing					
PA	131 864	86 202	33 956	17 876	30 033
PF	60 581	16 012	23 985	138 579	16 474
PI	60 541	87 877	58 892	38 261	289 789
PL	24 078	17 204	28 005	43 693	16 613
PN	24 938	67 871	39 243	77 725	61 898
Domestic total	302 001	275 166	184 080	316 135	414 807
Total Financing					
PA	223 558	174 416	149 547	93 594	135 927
PF	318 950	91 433	157 875	318 419	136 020
PI	241 482	248 155	154 808	170 850	548 538
PL	102 463	73 884	124 001	138 683	69 601
PN	69 953	181 864	126 310	207 256	163 062
Grand Total	956 405	769 751	712 541	928 802	1 053 149

Table VIII: Amount Leveraged as Cofinancing (1978-2005)

Region	Cofinancing	% of Project	Domestic	% of Project	IFAD	% of Project	Total Project
PA	1 362	35	963	25	1 577	40	3 902
PF	1 276	34	833	23	1 589	43	3 699
PI	2 019	24	3 658	43	2 910	34	8 587
PL	808	26	920	29	1 423	45	3 151
PN	1 530	28	2 418	44	1 506	28	5 454
Total	6 996	28	8 792	35	9 005	36	24 792

Note: Amounts in USD million as at Executive Board approval. Differences in figures are due to rounding

Table IX: Allocation of Portfolio by Cooperating Institution (USD million)

Cooperating Institution	2001			2002			2003			2004			2005		
	No. of Projects	IFAD Amount	% of Amount	No. of Projects	IFAD Amount	% of Amount	No. of Projects	IFAD Amount	% of Amount	No. of Projects	IFAD Amount	% of Amount	No. of Projects	IFAD Amount	% of Amount
African Development Bank (AfDB)	3	21	1	2	14	1	3	24	1	1	10	0	1	10	1
Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD)	11	149	5	11	149	6	9	124	4	8	112	4	4	67	2
Asian Development Bank (AsDB)	6	100	4	4	74	3	4	60	2	2	39	1	2	39	1
Central American Bank for Economic Integration (BCIE)	4	54	2	4	54	2	3	42	1	4	56	2	4	56	2
BOAD	11	129	5	10	121	4	10	116	4	8	91	3	8	94	4
CAF	14	166	6	13	154	6	14	194	7	12	166	6	10	148	5
Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)	4	18	1	5	22	1	4	20	1	3	17	1	2	15	1
IFAD ^a	14	224	8	14	224	8	15	227	8	14	208	7	12	193	7
UNOPS	114	1 577	57	112	1 588	59	111	1 611	58	117	1 769	63	125	1 934	68
World Bank	27	329	12	24	308	11	24	354	13	23	355	13	15	279	8
Total	208	2 766	100	199	2 709	100	197	2 771	100	192	2 822	100	183	2 835	100

Discrepancies in totals are due to rounding.

a Excludes the grant-financed project in Gaza and the West Bank administered by IFAD, which is not part of the directly supervised pilot programme.

Table X: Grants Approved by Executive Board in 2005

Grant Name	Recipient/Country	IFAD Financing	Cofinancing	Cofinancier	Total
International Water Management Institute: Programme for Enhancing Mekong Region Water Governance	Mekong Region	900 000	782 500	French Government	1 682 500
Programme for Securing Livelihoods in the Uplands and Mountains of the Hindu Kush-Himalayas, Phase II	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)	1 200 000	300 000 100 000	ICIMOD IFAD projects	1 600 000
Programme for Enhanced Bamboo- and Rattan-Based Smallholder Livelihood Opportunities	International Network for Bamboo and Rattan	1 500 000	3 125 000		4 625 000
Programme for Building a Pro-Poor, Competitive Cashew Industry in East Africa	TechnoServe	1 500 000	2 400 000	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	6 200 000
			1 200 000	State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (Switzerland)	
			30 000	TechnoServe	
Management-Capacity-Strengthening Programme for IFAD-Funded Projects in Western and Central Africa.	West Africa Rural Foundation	1 500 000	486 000	IFAD projects	1 986 000
Phase II of the Programme to Strengthen the Secure Access of the Rural Poor to Land and Related Support Services	International Land Coalition	1 865 000	1 865 000		1 865 000
Programme for Strengthening Livelihood Strategies in the West African Sahel through Improved Management and Utilization of Parkland Agroforests	World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)	1 450 000	1 074 219	ICRAF	3 200 000
			230 400	National Agricultural Research Institutes (NARIs)	
			50 000	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	
			363 000	IFAD projects	
Programme for Improved Management of Agricultural Water in Eastern and Southern Africa	Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA)	1 500 000	140 000	ASARECA/Soil and Water Management Network (SWMnet)	
			100 000	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT)	
			60 000	National partner institutions (NARIs), ASARECA and SWMnet)	
			6 000	UNOPS	
Programme for Capacity-Building in Managing for Results and Impact	Capacity Building International (InWEnt)	1 900 000	475 000	InWEnt	2875000
			100 000	International Agricultural Centre (IAC)	
			400 000	IFAD-funded projects	
Programme to Support Rural Finance Knowledge Management Partnership for Eastern and Southern Africa	Kenya Gatsby Trust (KGT)	660 000	0		660 000
Programme for Strengthening the Southern African Natural Products Trade Association	Southern African Natural Products Trade Association (PhytoTrade Africa)	1 500 000	700 000	PhytoTrade Africa	4 310 000
			2 110 000	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), Ford Foundation, World Conservation Union and Humanistic Institute for Co-operation with Developing Countries (HIVOS)	
Community Action in Integrated and Market-Oriented Feed-Livestock Production in Central and South Asia	International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA)	1 200 000	308 000	ICARDA	2 131 665
			623 200	National Agricultural Research Systems (NARS)	
Growing Out of Poverty: Intensification of Sorghum and Millet Systems by Unlocking the Potential of Local Biodiversity and Market	ICRISAT	1 200 000	750 000	ICRISAT	2900000
			500 000	NARS	

Table X: Grants Approved by Executive Board in 2005`

Grant Name	Recipient/Country	IFAD Financing	Cofinancing	Cofinancier	Total
Opportunities in Semi-Arid West Africa			250 000	International Cooperation Centre for Agrarian Research for Development (CIRAD)	
			200	Netherlands Development Organization (SNV)	
Regional Programme to Strengthen "Managing for Impact" in Eastern and Southern Africa	DLO Foundation	1 100 000	300 000	IAC/DLO Foundation	1 400 000
Programme for the Development of Sericulture and Apiculture Products for the Poor in Fragile Ecosystems, Using the Value Chain Approach	International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE)	1 400 000	1 000 000	AFESD	8 030 000
			600 000	Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED)	
			500 000	Islamic Development Bank (IsDB)	
			1 000 000	UNDP/Global Environment Facility	
			2 930 000	Other	
Programme for Combating Soil Fertility Decline to Implement Smallholder Agricultural Intensification in Sub-Saharan Africa	International Center for Soil Fertility and Agricultural Development Centre (IFDC)	1 400 000	1 604 000	IFDC	4 336 000
			1 332 000	Tropical Soil Biology and Fertility/ International Centre for Tropical Agriculture	
FIDAMERICA Network – Phase IV: Learning and Communication for Impact on Poverty Reduction in Latin America and the Caribbean	International Farming Systems Research Methodology Network (RIMISP)	1 320 000	264 000	RIMISP	1 584 000
Local Livelihoods Programme in Mid-Western Nepal	Centre for Environmental and Agricultural Policy Research, Extension and Development	485 000	0		485 000
Pro-Poor Policy Formulation, Dialogue and Implementation at the Country Level	FAO	1 500 000	426000	FAO	2 126 000
			50000	Thailand	
			150000	Participating governments	

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Table XI: Activity-Based Allocation of IFAD Financing (1992-2005)^{a/}
(USD '000)

Subcomponent Type	1992-95 Average		1997-2000 Average		2002-05 Average		Total	
	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total
Animal distribution	3 746	1.1	1 909	0.5	2 205	0.5	40 982	0.8
Animal feed	379	0.1	642	0.2	117	0.0	5 293	0.1
Animal health	2 557	0.8	1 655	0.4	3 224	0.8	42 262	0.8
Animal production	3 163	0.9	5 808	1.4	5 075	1.2	65 915	1.2
Aquaculture	158	0.0	1 581	0.4	23	0.0	13 979	0.3
Business development ^{b/}	0	0.0	0	0.0	5 233	1.2	20 932	0.4
Communication	129	0.0	1 658	0.4	794	0.2	10 325	0.2
Community development	13 151	3.9	22 971	5.6	19 142	4.6	259 727	4.8
Credit	78 438	23.5	64 685	15.7	45 913	10.9	850 609	15.7
Development funds	5 201	1.6	16 041	3.9	19 911	4.7	208 084	3.8
Disarmament/demobilization ^{b/}	0	0.0	0	0.0	90	0.0	359	0.0
Disaster mitigation ^{b/}	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.0	36	0.0
Drinking water supply and sanitation	3 068	0.9	1 480	0.4	2 972	0.7	48 719	0.9
Education: primary/secondary	659	0.2	0	0.0	2 483	0.6	12 950	0.2
Fisheries infrastructure	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 778	0.7	11 110	0.2
Fisheries/marine conservation	115	0.0	157	0.0	80	0.0	5 089	0.1
Fishing (capture)	712	0.2	597	0.1	291	0.1	8 318	0.2
Food crop production	4 058	1.2	9 930	2.4	2 833	0.7	79 635	1.5
Forestry	2 114	0.6	5 003	1.2	3 090	0.7	50 385	0.9
Fruit trees/orchards	3 719	1.1	1 096	0.3	1 150	0.3	23 861	0.4
Health and nutrition	340	0.1	1 871	0.5	3 367	0.8	24 842	0.5
Horticulture	1 141	0.3	72	0.0	980	0.2	9 574	0.2
Housing	0	0.0	0	0.0	900	0.2	3 774	0.1
Industrial/cash crops	6 010	1.8	4 241	1.0	1 713	0.4	48 090	0.9
Input supply	4 794	1.4	6 609	1.6	2 820	0.7	58 973	1.1
Institutional support	4 209	1.3	6 735	1.6	12 514	3.0	125 055	2.3
Insurance/risk transfer ^{b/}	0	0.0	0	0.0	110	0.0	441	0.0
Irrigation infrastructure	36 518	10.9	21 749	5.3	15 109	3.6	337 682	6.2
Irrigation management	2 344	0.7	3 048	0.7	2 332	0.6	33 237	0.6
Land improvement	12 583	3.8	4 473	1.1	3 470	0.8	88 117	1.6
Land reform/titles	1 054	0.3	519	0.1	538	0.1	8 444	0.2
Legal assistance ^{b/}	0	0.0	0	0.0	753	0.2	3 010	0.1
Literacy	25	0.0	3 845	0.9	1 099	0.3	20 529	0.4
Local capacity-building	10 099	3.0	21 359	5.2	36 291	8.6	334 269	6.2
Management/coordination	27 743	8.3	46 417	11.2	51 987	12.4	581 051	10.7
Market information	193	0.1	1 027	0.2	1 043	0.2	13 378	0.2
Market infrastructure	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 987	0.5	7 950	0.1
Marketing: inputs/outputs	849	0.3	11 860	2.9	7 164	1.7	96 848	1.8
Mechanization services	6	0.0	0	0.0	13	0.0	78	0.0
Microenterprises	2 586	0.8	3 438	0.8	12 904	3.1	79 483	1.5
Monitoring and evaluation	2 864	0.9	4 249	1.0	3 321	0.8	48 410	0.9
Pest management	1 118	0.3	223	0.1	555	0.1	7 585	0.1
Policy support/development ^{b/}	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 142	0.5	8 568	0.2
Processing	60	0.0	807	0.2	1 746	0.4	11 469	0.2
Rangeland/pastures	3 920	1.2	4 763	1.2	6 302	1.5	67 152	1.2
Resource management/protection	4 557	1.4	3 878	0.9	13 331	3.2	97 580	1.8
Roads/tracks	9 643	2.9	12 789	3.1	16 075	3.8	184 789	3.4
Rural enterprises	7 013	2.1	238	0.1	5 643	1.3	63 577	1.2
Rural financial services	7 385	2.2	24 163	5.8	27 364	6.5	270 773	5.0
Rural infrastructure	7 933	2.4	28 933	7.0	20 728	4.9	275 022	5.1
Rural settlement	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	614	0.0
Seed production/multiplication	1 897	0.6	1 502	0.4	1 201	0.3	25 966	0.5
Soil and water conservation	11 580	3.5	4 947	1.2	7 344	1.7	102 327	1.9
Storage	62	0.0	0	0.0	16	0.0	780	0.0
Technology development	7 408	2.2	13 519	3.3	2 806	0.7	110 251	2.0
Technology transfer	34 411	10.3	35 315	8.5	23 773	5.7	416 509	7.7
To be determined after mid-term review	0	0.0	725	0.2	4 896	1.2	26 684	0.5
Training	2 635	0.8	4 578	1.1	8 483	2.0	70 125	1.3
Total	334 349	100.0	413 106	100.0	420 232	100.0	5 421 577	100.0

^{a/} Data set includes 97% of IFAD financing since 1992.

^{b/} Activity category introduced during period 2002-2005.

APPENDIX II

RESULTS AND IMPACT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

A. Introduction

1. Following Executive Board approval of the Framework for a Results Management System for IFAD-Supported Country Programmes (document EB 2003/80/R.6) in December 2003, the Fund began implementing activities associated with mainstreaming results and impact management within existing projects, project design processes and headquarters reporting systems. In brief, the Results and Impact Management System (RIMS) framework calls for the selection of indicators to measure and report on project results and impact. The results indicators are classified into first-level results (those associated with physical progress) and second-level results (generally reflective of change in behaviour or sustainability). Reporting on two impact indicators – prevalence of child malnutrition and household asset index – is mandatory for all projects. Depending on the project, other impact indicators that may be selected include measures related to female literacy, drinking water, health and sanitation.⁵ The system as a whole is expected to evolve as experience is gained during implementation, which may call for some modification to the proposals contained in the original framework. The first reporting on RIMS was submitted to the Executive Board in 2005.

B. Process

2. **Implementation coordination team.** The IFAD interdepartmental RIMS implementation coordination team, established in early 2004, continued to meet throughout the year to provide guidance and support for the implementation of RIMS. The priority of the team during 2005 was finalizing the methodology for impact assessment surveys, in order to build a data set that could be used to measure and compare project impact.

3. **Outreach to stakeholders and other partners.** The impact survey and associated methodology were introduced to project management teams at two dedicated training workshops in the Asia and Pacific region, as well as at a workshop convened for project staff in Western and Central Africa. Issues relating to the RIMS were discussed at the annual regional implementation workshop, as well as at a regional training workshop on "managing for impact" organized in Eastern and Southern Africa. The Programme for Strengthening the Regional Capacity for Monitoring and Evaluation of Rural Poverty Alleviation Projects in Latin America and the Caribbean (PREVAL) continues to be an important partner. It has been actively engaged in helping develop processes to mainstream the RIMS into project management, and has assisted in carrying out the pilot survey in Nicaragua. In the Near East and North Africa region, the RIMS, and particularly the impact survey, was discussed at a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) workshop and in the context of a workshop on KariaNet. An international NGO (Counterpart International) provided materials for the impact manual.

C. Reporting

4. For newly effective projects, country programme managers and project management teams agreed on RIMS indicators on which projects would report in 2005 and onwards. For many of these projects, the RIMS indicators had already been incorporated into the project logical frameworks. Targets for the annual work plan and budget (AWP/B) were identified and where possible cumulative appraisal targets were estimated. In order to align RIMS reporting with other project processes, in particular with budget cycles, project teams were requested to provide data on the basis of a project year rather than that of a calendar year. Project management teams returned the forms, including values for actual results, to IFAD. (As part of this analysis, a "calendar" year for the results was determined based on the project's effective year and the project year reported. Care was taken to ensure that results reported in 2004 were not counted again for 2005.) In order to increase the accuracy of the results reported, the data entered into IFAD's system was reviewed against data

5 See Attachment I for a complete list of indicators.

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submitted by the projects. Projects were requested to verify results that appeared inconsistent with other data; and in limited cases, outlier data was not included in this year's reporting.

5. The RIMS framework recognizes that appraisal targets may not be the best measure of project performance during the course of implementation and that "real time" project performance is best judged against AWP/B targets. For many projects, the demand-driven nature of the interventions has meant that appraisal targets are not readily identifiable or comparable. Some projects have explicit targets and others do not; aggregation of appraisal targets is therefore not very meaningful at the early stages of implementation. Appraisal targets will be useful in judging performance at completion and in assessing the adequacy of project design, but they are of limited value for this year's report.

D. Projects for 2005

6. Actual results were reported by 86 projects, 20 projects more than last year or a 30% increase over 2004. A list of the projects that reported in 2005 is provided in Table 9. A total of 103 projects were expected to report this year.⁶ Some of the projects that did not report in 2005 were experiencing delays in recruitment of project staff or in procurement or changes in project management, or had been operating in insecure environments (in terms of political instability or conflict). Three of the projects that did not report had disbursements of 5% or less. In addition to the 86 projects that reported actual results, forms were received from six other projects that became effective in the latter part of 2005 but for which no results had yet been realized. This indicated that the project management units had begun to internalize the RIMS and would likely report on 2006 results.

7. The projects reporting in 2005 represent more than half of the ongoing portfolio of IFAD-initiated projects, in terms of both number of projects and value of IFAD financing.⁷ This percentage will increase in coming years as older project that are not required to report on the RIMS exit from the portfolio. The reporting projects are highly representative of the ongoing portfolio. Table 1 shows that the mix of project types among reporting projects is very similar to the breakdown by project type for the ongoing portfolio. No fisheries-oriented projects were reported this year. However, these make up less than one per cent of the active portfolio. The reporting projects are also representative of the ongoing portfolio in regional terms, although the Latin America and the Caribbean region is slightly over-represented. The data set of reporting projects includes 13 financed under the Flexible Lending Mechanism (FLM).⁸

Table 1: Projects Reporting Actual Results in 2005

Project Type	PA	PF	PI	PL	PN	Total	% of Projects Reporting	% of Projects by Type in Ongoing Portfolio
Agricultural development	3	2	10	6	10	31	36	36
Credit and rural financial services	1	3	3		2	9	10	10
Irrigation			1			1	1	1
Livestock					1	1	1	1
Marketing		3				3	3	3
Research, extension and training	1			3		4	5	7
Rural development	12	8	6	8	2	36	42	42
Settlement					1	1	1	1
Grand Total	17	16	20	17	16	86	100	100

6 The projects expected to report were those that had been effective for all of 2005. As a result of the devastation caused by the earthquake in Pakistan, the Community Development Programme was not required to report this year. Combined reports from the two Umutara projects in Rwanda and from two projects in Honduras were received.

7 IFAD-initiated projects that had not reached mid-term by January 2004 were required to report RIMS indicators.

8 The FLM is no longer used to designate project type. The formerly designated FLM-type projects have been recategorized to reflect the project focus using the standard methodology for determining project type.

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8. Loans to almost 80% of the reporting projects were made on highly concessional terms, equivalent to the highly concessional share of the ongoing portfolio. The remainder of the projects are about evenly divided between intermediate (11%) and ordinary lending terms (10%), closely mirroring the ongoing portfolio levels of 10% and 9% respectively. One of the reporting projects is grant-financed.

9. In terms of implementation periods, the projects have been effective for an average of about three and a half years. However, just below 40% of the projects have been effective for less than three years and of those, 16% have been effective for less than two years. The breakdown of projects since effectiveness is shown in Table 2. Disbursements for reporting projects range from a high of 96% of the original loan to a low of 0%,⁹ with an average of just over 30% as at end-2005. This implies that overall the status of the projects was relatively immature. It is expected that results from the lower disbursing projects will be modest and mainly associated with low-cost (but high-value) activities such as group formation or training. Conversely for higher disbursing projects, it may be difficult to “fit” the RIMS indicators into an existing M&E system, which means that these projects also may have reported on relatively few indicators. It should be noted that longer implementation periods and slower disbursements in the early years are expected for projects financed under the FLM (about 15% of those reporting). On average, FLM projects have been effective slightly longer – 4.1 years as compared with 3.4 for non-FLM projects – and on average have disbursed less – 26% as compared with 35%.

Table 2: Projects by Effectiveness Period and Average Disbursement

Range	No. of Projects	Percentage of Total	Cumulative Percentage	Average Disbursement
Less than one year	3	4	4	4%
1 to less than 2 years	11	13	16	10%
2 to less than 3 years	18	21	37	22%
3 to less than 4 years	21	24	62	34%
4 to less than 5 years	22	26	87	45%
5 to less than 6 years	7	8	96	55%
6 to less than 7 years	4	5	100	40%

Percentages may not add due to rounding.

10. Reporting on RIMS indicators will follow the sequence of project implementation, e.g. the initial stages are taken up with activities related to laying the foundation for achieving results in subsequent years and therefore there will be few results to report. The 2005 projects reported on an average of 19 indicators per project, up from 14 indicators per project in 2004. As expected, more second-level indicators were reported this year than last, reflecting the growing “maturity” of the projects.

E. Results

11. Reporting on results has been organized around the domains of impact that IFAD has accepted for evaluating its projects (see the Annual Report on Results and Impact of IFAD’s Operations [ARRI] for 2003). In order to do so, the data was reviewed to eliminate obvious inconsistencies or inaccuracies. In addition, efforts were made to “clean” the data (to reconcile differences in nomenclature between IFAD headquarters and project management teams) in order to facilitate comparisons and aggregate reporting. This analysis does not include results for which it was impossible to determine a level of detail consistent with the ARRI domains. The indicators were assigned to one of the six domains of impact. Because results indicators tend to overlap categories or be applicable to more than one category, supplemental information on the indicator (e.g. gender, type or sector) or associated component was used to establish the best “fit” with the ARRI domains.

⁹ In this case, the significant government financing allowed early reporting of results, even before the IFAD loan disbursed.

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Table 3: Results by Domain

Domain	Projects Reporting	% of Total Projects	Total Count of Indicators Reported	Average of Count
Physical and financial assets	76	88	475	6
Human assets	75	87	479	6
Social capital	73	85	320	4
Food security	45	52	123	3
Environment	39	45	71	2
Policy	9	10	11	1
Total	86	100	1 479	17

12. The data indicates that more guidance is required to help ensure that the same criteria are applied across individual project management teams. Reporting on infrastructure-related indicators presents relatively few problems as the indicators are straightforward, e.g. kms of roads constructed/rehabilitated. However, second-level indicators and indicators that call for judgements (for example on functionality) may not have been applied in the same way by all projects. Even indicators that appear relatively clear-cut are not easily interpreted. For example, should calculations of the number of active borrowers be based on a count at year-end or a count that runs throughout the year? In order to improve the system, a handbook providing definitions and guidance on aspects such as methods of data collection, time frame and incrementality is required and will be prepared in 2006.

13. The indicators have been placed in a cause/effect hierarchy to demonstrate the potential results chain – activity to output to outcome – within each domain cluster. This is a somewhat different format from last year. Notably, all training activities have been placed in the human assets domain (last year the training activities were organized by domain) and all indicators related to groups have been included in the social empowerment domain. Reporting this year is still from relatively young projects and most results are at the first level, i.e. at the lower end of the chain. More second-level results have been reported this year than last, and it is anticipated that more again will be reported next year. The aforementioned handbook should increase confidence in reporting on the second-level indicators.

14. For each domain, the results reported for 2005¹⁰ are shown in tables and a rating assigned in relation to the AWP/B targets for 2005. Projects that met or exceeded AWP/B targets were rated as “achieved”; projects that met at least 70% of the targets were rated as “mostly met” and those that met below 70% were rated as “below”. The relatively large percentage of “below” ratings among younger projects may be explained by the normal “teething” problems associated with setting up a management unit. They may also indicate a reliance on optimistic appraisal targets in preparing AWP/Bs in the early years of the project. Because of problems in “retrofitting” RIMS indicators into project M&E systems, many projects had difficulty in identifying AWP/B targets for the RIMS indicators (shown as “no target reported”). In addition, targets for second-level indicators are not easily planned. Nonetheless, the ratings for these indicators have been included.

15. The aggregate results (for 1999-2005) reported are also shown in the tables. Because the system is still very new and there are marked differences between the two reporting years, changes in reporting between this year and last have not been included. (For example, if an indicator was reported by only a few projects last year, the 2005 figure could be on the order of a 1000% increase). It should be noted that this year some projects reported results for previous years that had not been reported in 2004; still others may have reported “revisions” to last year’s results. It is still premature to draw very many conclusions from the data, and therefore too much interpretation of the data should be avoided. Even so, the data does provide a good representation of the activities and outputs and – to a lesser extent – the outcomes of IFAD-financed projects.

¹⁰ Projects report on a project-year basis and thus may overlap calendar years, however, using the same methodology to determine calendar year should eliminate year-on-year double counting. The calendar year was estimated based on the date of effectiveness and the project year.

APPENDIX II**Physical and Financial Assets**

16. Seventy-six (or 88%) of the projects reporting in 2005 provided results under this domain (around twice as many as last year). An average of about six indicators per project (as compared with seven in 2004) were reported within this domain. Table 4 sets out the results indicators most closely associated with increases in physical and financial assets.

17. Rural financial service activities are an important component of this category of indicators as these activities are expected to contribute to increasing financial and other assets of rural poor households. In 2005, almost two million people were considered active borrowers under IFAD-supported programmes in some 43 projects. A large share of these people borrowed through national or sectoral rural financial services supported by IFAD projects in Bangladesh, China, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, the Niger, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda. Data disaggregated by gender accounts for nearly all the borrowers. Women made up about 45% of total borrowers. The aggregate value of the gross loan portfolio was estimated at about USD 290 million or an average of about USD 150 per borrower for 2005. Consistent with last year's data, there were more than twice as many active savers than borrowers in 2005: a total of five million people, participating through 26 projects. Of those projects that reported on savers disaggregated by sex, the proportion of women savers to men savers was on the order of 1.6:1. In 2005, the value of savings mobilized was about USD 269 million, or an average of about USD 54 per saver. The national projects in Ghana, Ethiopia and India accounted for the largest share of these savers.

18. Projects reported implementation of a variety of activities in support of access to physical infrastructure by poor rural households. Twenty-one projects reported support to smallholder irrigated agriculture in the form of rehabilitation of nearly 65 000 ha serving almost 78 000 farmers. Smallholder farmers often live far from market centres. The rehabilitation of roads and construction of storage and market centres are critical to helping level the playing field for these farmers. Some 2 370 km of road were constructed or rehabilitated by 32 projects and 11 projects reported construction or rehabilitation of more than 250 market facilities. Some projects reported on the functionality of infrastructure this year, however as yet the number of projects reporting is too small in relation to the total amount of infrastructure supported to allow any inferences to be drawn.

19. Livestock is the source of livelihood for many IFAD beneficiaries and therefore activities in support of improved animal production are considered part of the physical and financial assets domain. Such activities include the distribution of animals (specifically of improved breeds and sires), the provision of animal health services and the construction of animal water or dipping points. Some 26 projects reported livestock-related activities, and about 21 170 farmers reported increases in herd size this year.

20. Enterprise development has become a critical factor in increasing financial assets for both entrepreneurs and producers in rural areas. Twenty-four projects reported support to the creation or strengthening of more than 22 000 enterprises in 2005 and the generation of about 7 000 jobs (beyond the owner/operator). Some 11 500 producers reported using purchased inputs, partly as a result of availability of credit and partly as a result of the training/demonstration activities provided. Overall, close to 12 000 producers reported increases in production or yields.

21. AWP/B targets were available for slightly more than half of the projects (55%). Of those for which 2005 targets were available, 64% were mostly met or achieved. Not surprisingly, half of the indicators that fell below the AWP/B targets were found in projects that had been implemented for three or less years, and more than 50% of the indicators for which no AWP/B estimates were made came from this "younger" group of projects. This data however points to the need for more realistic planning particularly in the early years of implementation and, overall, better planning for results.

Development of Human Assets

22. Seventy-five projects (no comparison is made with last year because of the inclusion this year of all training/capacity-building activities in this domain) reported on an average of six indicators

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within this domain. Infrastructure to improve living conditions in rural communities has been supported in projects across all regions. The projects supported the construction or rehabilitation of 157 schools, 47 clinics, and drinking water/sanitation schemes. These interventions were generally considered by the communities themselves as the priority interventions to improve village/community life, and the results are directly relevant to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in the areas of education, health, drinking water and sanitation. More than 12 000 households obtained access to drinking water as a result of wells drilled through project support.

23. Training and demonstrations were provided to men and women on the subjects of health, sanitation and nutrition; and midwife training was sponsored for women. Projects also provided literacy training to more than 81 500 men and women during 2005. Specific training programmes for the accumulation and retention of physical or financial assets were also supported. Forty-eight projects reported on training in productive skills, veterinary techniques and enterprise development in 2005, more than double the number that reported last year. The figure for trainers trained includes extension agents and community animators. In addition to assisting IFAD beneficiaries, this will clearly have a multiplier effect for the project area as a whole. About 70% of the projects reported training disaggregated by sex, and this data shows that at least as many women as men received training.¹¹

24. Comparisons of results with AWP/B targets show a decline with respect to 2004. Of those projects for which AWP/B figures were available, slightly more than half (64%) of the indicators mostly met or achieved AWP/B targets. It is important to note that many of the investments related to this domain are driven by community demand and are thus difficult to plan.

Social Capital Development and People's Empowerment

25. Seventy-three projects reported an average of four indicators under this domain. Group formation and the resulting action plans can be considered as proxy measures for social capital at the village/community level. IFAD projects are assisting communities in developing action plans through training and group formation activities that lead to the eventual realization of community projects. Twenty-four projects reported that more than 1 400 action plans had been prepared, 60% were reported as included in plans of local government, indicating that these communities are beginning to have a voice in government planning processes.

26. Apart from the groups formed by communities, groups of infrastructure users and producers were set up to promote common interests such as credit and savings. In 2005, some 15 000 groups were reported formed or strengthened with members totalling more than 333 000. Women make up a significant percentage of the membership of these groups. In addition, a total of almost 5 500 women sit on management committees or hold leadership positions in the groups. In future years, better reporting in terms of disaggregation by sex will be sought, as will clearer information on the composition and purpose of the groups. Social capital formation has also been promoted by increases in trained community workers in areas such as community development and community organization.

27. Fifty-six per cent of the AWP/B targets set were reached. Differentiation by project year for this domain shows substantial variance with under 50% of targets achieved or mostly met by projects implemented for four years, and more than 70%, for projects implemented for three or six years. Here again, the data points to the need for more rigorous planning processes.

Food Security

28. It is difficult to separate increases in food security from improvements in financial and physical assets. Results indicators under this domain (an average of three indicators reported by 45 projects) are largely focused on improvements in agriculture (and poultry) and should contribute to an increase in food-secure households. The results chain would begin with training (including research and dissemination events) leading to adoption of project-recommended technologies and

¹¹ Not all projects reported training disaggregated by sex.

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increases in crops planted, and eventually to higher production/yields and greater availability of food. The results reported from 13 projects show that some 200 000 farmers recorded increases in production or yields in 2005; this represents about 70% of the farmers who accessed some form of project technical advisory service. Almost 100 000 additional ha were planted to food crops.

29. Nine projects reported that about 72 000 households had increased food security. About 82% of indicators were mostly met or achieved within this domain, the highest for any domain.

Environmental and Communal Resource Base

30. Improvements in natural resource management will provide rural poor people with more secure tenure over natural resources, an important criterion for sustainability in fragile environments. Thirty-nine projects reported on an average of two indicators under this domain. In 2005, more than 9 000 ha of common property resources were improved through the combined efforts of individuals, communities and users' groups stemming from interventions in six IFAD projects.¹² Positive environmental effects are also expected from land improvements (which were made to 71 000 ha in 2005 and included soil and water conservation measures) and better water-harvesting techniques. Resource management plans have been enacted by some 750 communities.

31. About 28 000 households were reported to have security of tenure over natural resources in 2005.

32. Under this domain, only 62% of AWP/B targets were met, indicative of the difficulty in planning and carrying out interventions associated with natural resource improvement.

Pro-Poor Institutions, Policies and Regulatory Framework

33. Six projects reported enabling policies promulgated in support of a more pro-poor policy framework. Changes in the regulatory framework were recorded in the areas of marketing (United Republic of Tanzania and Mozambique), agriculture (the Roots and Tubers Development Programme in Benin), water user associations (the Sudan) and institutional framework (Nigeria and Malawi). Decentralization processes were supported in five countries: El Salvador, Malawi, Mauritania, Nigeria and Uruguay.

Sustainability

34. This year, more projects are reporting on second-level indicators related to project outputs and outcomes. It is still, however, premature to draw conclusions from such a small data set. In future years, sustainability of interventions will be measured by comparing first-level indicators with corresponding output indicators. This year, a number of projects have begun to report on indicators of organizational sustainability in the area of rural financial services.

Gender

35. Projects were requested to disaggregate indicators by gender where appropriate. About 80% of the projects reporting results for 2005 provided gender-disaggregated information, which is encouraging. Greater efforts, however, will be made in the future. More information regarding gender balances in the realm of management and leadership positions and employment would be of particular interest. The most readily available data was in the rural financial services area, which showed a high degree of participation by women. Training activities featured a similar trend.

F. Impact

36. It is still too early to provide an indication of impact by the projects. Systematic impact assessments using a comparable methodology have only recently begun. Where baseline or national

¹² Several other projects reported on increases in common property under improved management practices. This was considered outlier data and therefore has not been included.

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data existed, projects have begun to identify key indicators of impact against which progress can be measured in future years. It is expected that in 2006, some 20 projects will carry out impact assessments using the methodology developed by IFAD (see Box 1).

Box 1: Tools for Impact Assessment

In 2005, the implementation coordination team finalized a set of tools to assist project management teams in carrying out impact assessments. In addition to the survey carried out in Senegal in 2004, pilot surveys were carried out in Bangladesh, Jordan, Kenya and Nicaragua to test the questionnaire and survey methodology. Based on experience gained in the five pilots, the impact assessment questionnaire was finalized. The impact survey will allow for benchmarking of the household asset index, extent of child malnutrition in the project area and household access to safe drinking water and sanitation. In short, it will provide data points on the MDGs most relevant to IFAD.

A software application was developed to assist project management teams with data entry and analysis. The software provides a user-friendly interface to record the questionnaire responses and pre-defined reports for analysis. The use of a standard questionnaire and analysis tools will help reduce errors in data entry and allow for easier analysis of the findings. It will also increase comparability across projects.

A comprehensive manual was developed in partnership with Counterpart International, a leading NGO in the field. The manual is divided into three parts and provides guidance on: preparing for an impact survey, conducting an impact survey, and entering and analysing survey questionnaires. An annotated table of contents for the report of the survey is also provided.

The survey questionnaire and manual are available in all IFAD official languages; finalization of the software application in the official languages is expected by mid-year. These tools are available on IFAD's Internet site and on CD-ROMs.

G. Implementation Issues

37. This year's experience with RIMS has contributed to IFAD learning: it has been informative in terms of the system itself and has also pointed to the difficulties of retrofitting new corporate initiatives into existing projects and programmes. When the system was first introduced in 2004, a number of teething problems were anticipated. No significant changes to RIMS were introduced in 2005 in order to understand the extent and nature of these problems. The exercise of matching RIMS indicators with the indicators already included in the M&E systems of projects turned out to be more complicated than expected. By contrast, the integration of RIMS into new projects is generally progressing well. Based on experiences over the last two years, the following issues will need to be addressed to ensure that RIMS data provides a reliable and comparable indication of project results and, eventually, impact.

- *Indicators are not uniformly understood.* While the meaning of first-level indicators presents few problems, the meaning of second-level indicators has been variably interpreted, e.g. the term "improved management practices" does not appear to be commonly understood. The variability of the data for some indicators also implies that the meaning of the indicators is not well grasped (e.g. the distinction between "persons adopting project-recommended technologies" and "persons accessing technical advisory services facilitated by the project" seems to have been lost). A handbook describing in greater detail the meaning and scope of each indicator will be prepared in 2006 and will include suggestions on data collection methods (particularly for second-level indicators).
- *Capacity-building efforts need to be intensified.* Although issues related to RIMS have been discussed at regional events, greater efforts need to be made to support the RIMS process in this context.
- *RIMS is perceived primarily as a reporting requirement of IFAD.* Some project managers – especially those managing projects funded by a relatively large number of donors – see RIMS as a top-down performance reporting system with little relation to project management, other harmonization efforts or government initiatives. In order for

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the system to succeed, in-country partners must perceive the RIMS as a resource that provides a more results-oriented approach to project management.

- *Cooperating institutions should become more involved.* Cooperating institutions can help ensure that planning and M&E systems are more results-oriented. They should also ensure that AWP/Bs include targets for results and are not just input-driven. Cooperating institutions should be encouraged to report on and validate project results in supervision documents.
- *Field presence offices could play a more active role.* Field presence staff could be requested to help project management teams in terms of ensuring common understanding of the indicators and processes required at the country level. They could also provide support to impact assessment surveys, in particular by assisting in the identification of nationals experienced in these types of surveys.
- *Linkages between RIMS and other national processes need to be explored/exploited.* The extent to which national data collection efforts – particularly those supported by poverty reduction strategy papers or other donors – can be used for gathering data for the RIMS should be explored. This may be especially relevant for impact indicators, for which national-level data on rural areas is available. In doing so, however, it is important to ensure that comprehensive national-level statistics are available for rural or geographic-specific areas and that the timing of such data collection meets the requirements of the RIMS. Revisions to the system will need to take into account how the system can be better aligned with in-country reporting systems while at the same time ensuring that the results of IFAD projects can be clearly identified.

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Table 4: Results in Support of Development of Physical and Financial Assets

Level	Indicator	2005 Results	Achieved	Mostly Met	Below	No Rating
	Outstanding loans/agents (number)	3	45 in Madagascar, 227 in China and 318 in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia			
	Portfolio at risk (%)	3	Less than 1% in Mongolia, 1% in Madagascar and 2% in India			
Outcome	Jobs generated by small and medium enterprises	6 959	2		1	3
	Producers reporting production/yield increases	11 912		1	1	3
	Farmers reporting increased herd sizes	21 170	2	1		1
	Farmers with secure access to water	12 216	2	1		1
Output	Days of water delivery/required	196		1		2
	Enterprises operating after three yrs	16			2	1
	Market facilities operating after three yrs	50	2			1
	Storage facilities operating after three years	8				1
	Roads operating after three years (km)	160		1		
	Irrigation schemes operating after three years (ha)	48				1
	Farmers working on rehabilitated/new schemes	77 624	4	1	2	8
	<i>Women</i>	330				1
	Other infrastructure operating after three years	1				1
	Community projects operating after three years	199				3
	Value of gross loan portfolio (USD '000)	291 330	7	1	6	22
	Value of savings mobilized (USD '000)	268 846	6	1	1	23
	Farmers using purchased inputs	11 458	1		1	
	People adopting project-recommended technologies	9 335	3		2	2
Activity	Active savers	5 015 924	9	13	6	24
	<i>Men</i>	1 955 742	1	7	4	12
	<i>Women</i>	3 053 847	7	5	1	12
	Enterprises established/strengthened	22 118	10	1	7	9
	Market facilities constructed/rehabilitated	251	2		4	5
	Storage facilities constructed/rehabilitated	189	1	1	3	
	Processing facilities established	152	2	3		3
	Roads constructed/rehabilitated (km)	2 371	8	5	14	8
	Irrigation schemes constructed/rehabilitated (ha)	64 593	7	3	6	8
	On-farm storage facilities constructed/improved	190	1		1	1
	Dipping facilities constructed/rehabilitated	94	1			1
	Animal water points improved/constructed	79	3		1	3
	Other infrastructure constructed/rehabilitated	145	2		5	1
	Community projects implemented	181		2	5	4
	Active borrowers	1 939 320	16	6	17	42
	<i>Men</i>	1 074 647	7	2	8	18
	<i>Women</i>	855 445	7	4	6	19
	Animals distributed – restocking	237 759	6	2	2	6
	Animals vaccinated	1 239 041	4	1	1	13
	People accessing project technical advisory services	115 333	7	2	3	7
	<i>Men</i>	4 863	2			2
	<i>Women</i>	2 540	2			1
	Demonstrations held on farmers' land	640	1	1		2
	Farmers participating in research trials	466	2	1	1	
	<i>Women</i>	71	1			
	Research-for-development extension/dissemination events	259	1		1	1
			114	49	93	211

Note: Sex disaggregated indicators do not total as not all projects disaggregated data by sex

APPENDIX II

Table 5: Results that Support Development of Human Assets

Level	Indicator	2005 Results	Achieved	Mostly Met	Below	No Rating
Outcome	People with access to improved sanitation					
	People with access to safe drinking water	56 602	2		2	2
Output	Households served by wells	12 768	2			3
	Clinics operating after three years	43				2
	Schools built/rehabilitated functioning after three years.	48	1			2
	Other infrastructure operating after three years					
Activity	Clinics built/rehabilitated	47	4	1	1	1
	Schools built/rehabilitated	157	4		2	3
	Schools/clinics built/rehabilitated	12			1	
	Wells (drinking water) drilled/dug	1 675	3	2	8	5
	Other infrastructure constructed/rehabilitated	1			1	
	Community projects implemented	509			3	2
	People accessing project technical advisory services	63 389	2		1	
	Research-for-development extension/dissemination events	3				1
	People attending literacy classes	81 651	9	7	9	14
	<i>Women</i>	50 671	4	4	3	7
	<i>Men</i>	18 254	2	3	5	6
	People trained	508 043	90	36	66	118
	<i>Women</i>	282 479	44	10	43	51
	<i>Men</i>	160 534	36	14	16	53
	Community workers/volunteers trained	10 481	9	4	6	5
	<i>Women</i>	306	2	1	1	1
	<i>Men</i>	707	3	1		
	Trainers trained	7 893	7	5	6	10
	<i>Women</i>	467	1	1	2	3
	<i>Men</i>	1 338	1		3	3
			136	59	109	175

Note: Sex disaggregated indicators do not total as not all projects disaggregated data by sex.

Table 6: Results that Support Social Capital Development and People's Empowerment

Level	Indicator	2005 Results	Achieved	Mostly Met	Below	No Rating
Outcome	Community action plans included in local government plans	872	3		1	2
	Groups with women in leadership posts	995	8	3	10	11
Output	Other infrastructure operating after three years					
	Community projects operating after three years	203				2
	Community workers/volunteers operating after three years	593	1			1
	Groups operational/functional after three years	3 524	2	2	5	9
	Women on management committees	4 456	3		1	4
Activity	Other infrastructure constructed/rehabilitated	123			2	
	Community projects implemented	2 545	5	3	2	4
	Village/community action plans prepared	1 447	7	4	8	5
	People accessing project technical advisory services	1 187	1			
	Demonstrations held on farmers' land	1 404				1
	Research-for-development extension/dissemination events	4			1	
	People belonging to groups	333 885	15	7	28	36
	<i>Women</i>	25 569	2	1	10	5
	<i>Men</i>	38 081	1		12	7
	Groups formed/strengthened	15 187	36	18	33	36
	<i>Women's</i>	1 109	1	1	2	3
	<i>Men's</i>	965				1
			81	37	91	111

Note: Sex disaggregated indicators do not total as not all projects disaggregated data by sex.

APPENDIX II

Table 7: Results in Support of Increased Food Security

Level	Indicator	2005 Results	Achieved	Mostly Met	Below	No Rating
Outcome	Producers reporting production/yield increases	200 545	7	5	1	10
	Households with increased food security	71 988	5	2	2	1
Output	Incremental crops planted (ha)	99 421	2		3	6
	Farmers using purchased inputs	49 780	3	3	1	2
	People adopting project-recommended technologies	191 548	6	6	2	10
Activity	Community projects implemented	6	1			
	People accessing project technical advisory services	282 788	6	1		6
	Farmers participating in research trials	5 852	3		1	1
	Demonstrations held on farmers' land	13 582	11	4	5	4
	Research-for-development extension/dissemination events	345	3			
			47	21	15	40

Table 8: Results in Support of Environment and Communal Resource Base

Level	Indicator	2005 Results	Achieved	Mostly Met	Below	No Rating
Outcome	Common property resources under improved management (ha)	9 160	3		2	1
	Farmers with secure access to water	3 665	1			
	Fishers with access to resource base	66				2
	Households w/security of tenure over natural resource	28 664	1	2	1	1
	Producers reporting production/yield increases	2 626			1	2
Output	Land improved using soil and water conservation measures (ha)	70 870	7	2	7	7
	Community projects operating after three years	2				1
	Resource management plans enacted	745	3	2	3	3
	People adopting project-recommended technologies	1 140			1	3
Activity	Cisterns/water-harvesting structures constructed	278	1		2	1
	Fish ponds established/improved	53	1	1		1
	Village/community action plans prepared					
	People accessing project technical advisory services	1 197	1	2		
	Demonstrations held on farmers' land	73				2
Research-for-development extension/dissemination events	1				1	
			19	10	18	24

Table 9: Projects Reporting Results in 2005

Region	Country	Project/Programme Name	Lending Terms	Project Type	IFAD		Loan Effectiveness	Project Completion Date	Cooperating Institution	Disbursed
					Approved Financing (USD '000)	Board Approval				
PA	Benin	Roots and Tubers Development Programme	HC ^a	RURAL	13 114	03-May-00	23-Jul-01	30-Sep-08	BOAD	58%
PA	Burkina Faso	Rural Microenterprise Support Project	HC	RURAL	9 376	28-Apr-99	14-Jul-00	30-Sep-07	BOAD	54%
PA	Cameroon	National Microfinance Programme Support Project	HC	CREDI	11 052	09-Dec-99	23-Apr-01	30-Jun-07	UNOPS	20%
PA	Chad	Food Security Project in the Northern Guéra Region – Phase II	HC	RURAL	11 674	03-May-00	12-Dec-01	31-Dec-09	UNOPS	25%
PA	Ghana	Rural Financial Services Project	HC	AGRIC	11 002	08-Sep-99	29-Jan-02	31-Mar-08	WB: IDA ^b	64%
PA	Ghana	Northern Region Poverty Reduction Programme	HC	RURAL	12 335	06-Dec-01	30-Jan-04	31-Mar-10	UNOPS	7%
PA	Ghana	Rural Enterprises Project – Phase II	HC	RSRCH	11 245	05-Sep-02	19-Jun-03	30-Jun-11	UNOPS	16%
PA	Guinea	Programme for Participatory Rural Development in Haute-Guinée	HC	RURAL	14 015	09-Dec-99	18-Jan-01	31-Mar-11	UNOPS	17%
PA	Mali	Sahelian Areas Development Fund Programme	HC	RURAL	21 949	02-Dec-98	14-Oct-99	31-Mar-09	IFAD	52%
PA	Mauritania	Maghama Improved Flood Recession Farming Project – Phase II	HC	RURAL	10 128	05-Sep-02	23-Jul-03	30-Sep-09	UNOPS	13%
PA	Mauritania	Poverty Reduction Project in Aftout South and Karakoro (PASK)	HC	RURAL	11 327	12-Sep-01	31-Oct-02	31-Dec-09	UNOPS	21%
PA	Niger	Rural Financial Services Development Programme	HC	AGRIC	11 789	03-May-00	08-Jun-01	30-Jun-11	UNOPS	22%
PA	Nigeria	Community-Based Agricultural and Rural Development Programme	HC	RURAL	29 900	12-Sep-01	31-Jan-03	31-Mar-10	WB: IDA	20%
PA	Sao Tome and Principe	Participatory Smallholder Agriculture and Artisanal Fisheries Development Programme	HC	AGRIC	9 974	26-Apr-01	25-Feb-03	31-Mar-15	UNOPS	15%
PA	Senegal	Village Management and Development Project	HC	RURAL	9 488	04-Dec-97	09-Aug-99	31-Dec-06	UNOPS	48%
PA	Senegal	Village Organization and Management Project – Phase II	HC	RURAL	13 671	07-Dec-00	16-Jul-01	30-Sep-08	BOAD	87%
PA	Senegal	Agricultural Development Project in Matam – Phase II	HC	RURAL	12 508	10-Apr-03	01-Nov-03	31-Dec-11	BOAD	27%
PF	Ethiopia	Rural Financial Intermediation Programme	HC	CREDI	25 690	06-Dec-01	06-Jan-03	31-Mar-10	WB: IDA	34%
PF	Kenya	Mount Kenya East Pilot Project for Natural Resource Management	HC	RURAL	16 740	11 Dec 02	01-Jul-04	30-Sep-11	UNOPS	9%
PF	Madagascar	Upper Mandrare Basin Development Project – Phase II	HC	RURAL	12 590	07-Dec-00	07-Aug-01	30-Sep-08	UNOPS	64%
PF	Madagascar	Rural Income Promotion Programme	HC	RURAL	14 500	18-Dec-03	07-Dec-04	31-Dec-12	UNOPS	6%
PF	Malawi	Rural Livelihoods Support Programme	HC	RURAL	14 780	12-Sep-01	30-Aug-04	30-Sep-13	UNOPS	14%
PF	Mozambique	PAMA Support Project	HC	MRKTG	22 783	08-Dec-99	07-Sep-01	30-Sep-07	UNOPS	46%
PF	Mozambique	Sofala Bank Artisanal Fisheries Project	HC	RURAL	18 000	12-Sep-01	02-Sep-02	30-Sep-08	UNOPS	29%
PF	Rwanda	Umutara Community Resource and Infrastructure Development Project	HC	AGRIC	15 927	04-May-00	05-Dec-00	31-Dec-10	UNOPS	41%
PF	Rwanda	Smallholder Cash and Export Crops Development Project	HC	MRKTG	16 263	11-Dec-02	19-Sep-03	30-Sep-10	UNOPS	26%
PF	Rwanda	Rural Small and Microenterprise Promotion Project – Phase II	HC	RURAL	14 914	11-Sep-03	15-Jun-04	30-Jun-11	UNOPS	9%
PF	United Republic of Tanzania	Rural Financial Services Programme	HC	CREDI	16 342	07-Dec-00	12-Oct-01	31-Dec-10	UNOPS	37%
PF	United Republic of Tanzania	Agricultural Marketing Systems Development Programme	HC	MRKTG	16 345	06-Dec-01	04-Oct-02	31-Dec-09	UNOPS	45%
PF	Uganda	Area-Based Agricultural Modernization Programme	HC	RURAL	13 220	08-Dec-99	20-May-02	30-Jun-08	UNOPS	52%
PF	Uganda	Rural Financial Services Programme	HC	CREDI	18 429	05-Sep-02	18-Feb-04	31-Mar-11	WB: IDA	6%
PF	Zambia	Forest Resource Management Project	HC	AGRIC	12 633	09-Dec-99	26-Jun-02	30-Jun-08	UNOPS	55%
PF	Zambia	Smallholder Enterprise and Marketing Programme	HC	RURAL	15 937	09-Dec-99	07-Nov-00	31-Dec-07	IFAD	59%
PI	Bangladesh	Sunamganj Community-Based Resource Management Project	HC	AGRIC	21 973	12-Sep-01	14-Jan-03	31-Mar-14	UNOPS	10%
PI	Bangladesh	Microfinance and Technical Support Project	HC	CREDI	16 298	10-Apr-03	20-Oct-03	31-Dec-10	UNOPS	34%
PI	Cambodia	Community-Based Rural Development Project in Kampong Thom and Kampot	HC	AGRIC	9 994	07-Dec-00	29-Mar-01	31-Mar-08	UNOPS	68%
PI	Cambodia	Rural Poverty Reduction Project in Prey Veng and Svay Rieng	HC	RURAL	15 493	18-Dec-03	14-Apr-04	30-Jun-11	UNOPS	23%
PI	China	Qinling Mountain Area Poverty-Alleviation Project	HC	AGRIC	28 990	08-Dec-99	14-Aug-01	30-Sep-07	UNOPS	58%
PI	China	West Guangxi Poverty-Alleviation Project	HC	AGRIC	30 434	07-Dec-00	21-Mar-02	31-Mar-08	UNOPS	61%
PI	India	Jharkhand-Chattisgarh Tribal Development Programme	HC	RURAL	23 000	29-Apr-99	21-Jun-01	30-Jun-09	IFAD	9%

Table 9: Projects Reporting Results in 2005

Region	Country	Project/Programme Name	Lending Terms	Project Type	IFAD		Loan Effectiveness	Project Completion Date	Cooperating Institution	Disbursed
					Approved Financing (USD '000)	Board Approval				
PI	India	National Microfinance Support Programme	HC	CREDI	21 961	04-May-00	01-Apr-02	30-Jun-09	UNOPS	35%
PI	India	Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme	HC	AGRIC	14 981	12-Sep-01	15-Jul-03	31-Dec-09	UNOPS	4%
PI	India	Livelihood Security Project for Earthquake-Affected Rural Households in Gujarat	HC	AGRIC	19 996	23-Apr-02	04-Nov-02	31-Mar-13	UNOPS	13%
PI	India	Livelihoods Improvement Project in the Himalayas	HC	CREDI	39 920	18-Dec-03	01-Oct-04	31-Dec-12	UNOPS	8%
PI	Laos	Oudomxai Community Initiatives Support Project	HC	AGRIC	13 414	23-Apr-02	19-Sep-02	31-Mar-10	UNOPS	53%
PI	Korea, D.P.R.	Uplands Food Security Project	HC	AGRIC	24 442	07 Dec 00	26 Apr 01	30 Jun 07	UNOPS	76%
PI	Mongolia	Rural Poverty-Reduction Programme	HC	RURAL	14 806	05-Sep-02	09-Jul-03	30-Sep-10	UNOPS	34%
PI	Nepal	Western Uplands Poverty Alleviation Project	HC	AGRIC	20 297	06-Dec-01	01-Jan-03	31-Mar-14	UNOPS	5%
PI	Pakistan	Southern Federally Administered Tribal Areas Development Project	HC	IRRIG	17 154	07-Dec-00	24-Jul-02	30-Sep-08	UNOPS	23%
PI	Philippines	Western Mindanao Community Initiatives Project	HC	RURAL	15 540	23-Apr-98	25-Mar-99	31-Dec-04	UNOPS	49%
PI	Philippines	Northern Mindanao Community Initiatives and Resource Management Project	HC	RURAL	14 805	06-Dec-01	01-Apr-03	30-Jun-09	UNOPS	29%
PI	Sri Lanka	Matale Regional Economic Advancement Project	HC	AGRIC	11 707	03-Dec-98	15-Dec-99	30-Jun-05	UNOPS	63%
PI	Viet Nam	Rural Income Diversification Project in Tuyen Quang Province	HC	RURAL	20 906	06-Dec-01	21-Aug-02	30-Sep-08	UNOPS	38%
PL	Argentina	North Western Rural Development Project (PRODERNOA)	O	RSRCH	17 500	08-Sep-99	04-Mar-03	31-Mar-08	CAF	9%
PL	Bolivia	Management of Natural Resources in the Chaco and High Valley Regions Project	HC	RSRCH	12 042	13-Sep-00	22-Aug-03	30-Sep-08	CAF	11%
PL	Dominican Republic	South Western Region Small Farmers Project – Phase II	Ic	RURAL	12 000	03-Dec-98	05-Apr-00	30-Jun-06	IFAD	74%
PL	El Salvador	Rural Development Project for the Central Region (PRODAP-II)	I	AGRIC	13 000	29-Apr-99	05-Apr-01	30-Jun-07	UNOPS	79%
PL	El Salvador	Reconstruction and Rural Modernization Programme	HC	AGRIC	20 000	06-Dec-01	23-Dec-02	31-Dec-08	UNOPS	23%
PL	Grenada	Rural Enterprise Project	I	RURAL	4 194	26-Apr-01	03-Oct-02	31-Dec-08	CDB	17%
PL	Guatemala	Rural Development Programme for Las Verapaces	I	RURAL	15 004	08-Dec-99	06-Sep-01	30-Sep-11	UNOPS	29%
PL	Haiti	Food Crops Intensification Project – Phase II	HC	AGRIC	15 357	03-Dec-98	05-Sep-01	30-Sep-09	UNOPS	24%
PL	Haiti	Productive Initiatives Support Programme in Rural Areas	HC	RURAL	21 695	23-Apr-02	20-Dec-02	31-Dec-12	UNOPS	7%
PL	Honduras	National Programme for Local Development (PRONADEL)	HC	RURAL	20 000	26-Apr-01	05-Oct-01	31-Dec-07	BCIE	10%
PL	Mexico	Rural Development Project for Rubber-Producing Regions of Mexico	Od	AGRIC	25 000	03-May-00	21-Dec-01	31-Dec-09	UNOPS	41%
PL	Mexico	Strengthening Project for the Micro-Watershed Programme	O	AGRIC	15 000	17-Dec-03	18-Jun-05	30-Jun-11	UNOPS	0%
PL	Nicaragua	Programme for the Economic Development of the Dry Region in Nicaragua	HC	RURAL	14 000	10-Apr-03	17-Aug-04	30-Sep-10	BCIE	6%
PL	Panama	Sustainable Rural Development Project for the Ngöbe-Buglé Territory and Adjoining Districts	O	RURAL	25 000	06-Dec-01	16-Sep-03	30-Sep-11	CAF	5%
PL	Peru	Development of the Puno Cusco Corridor Project	O	RSRCH	18 923	04-Dec-97	17-Oct-00	31-Dec-06	IFAD	56%
PL	Peru	Market Strengthening and Livelihood Diversification in the Southern Highlands Project	O	RURAL	15 985	11-Dec-02	22-Apr-05	30-Jun-11	CAF	6%
PL	Uruguay	National Smallholder Support Programme – Phase II	O	AGRIC	14 000	07-Dec-00	04-Sep-01	30-Sep-07	UNOPS	29%
PN	Albania	Mountain Areas Development Programme	HC	AGRIC	13 667	09-Dec-99	20-Jul-01	30-Sep-07	UNOPS	96%
PN	Algeria	Pilot Project for the Development of Mountain Agriculture in the Watershed Basin of Oued Saf Saf	I	AGRIC	12 502	06-Dec-01	18-Feb-03	31-Mar-10	UNOPS	7%
PN	Algeria	Rural Development Project for the Mountain Zones in the North of the Wilaya of M'Sila	I	AGRIC	17 556	17-Dec-03	21-Apr-05	30-Jun-12	UNOPS	6%
PN	Azerbaijan	Rural Development Programme for Mountainous and Highland Areas	HC	AGRIC	9 000	13-Sep-00	01-Jul-01	30-Sep-08	UNOPS	66%
PN	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Livestock and Rural Finance Development Project	HC	AGRIC	12 000	26-Apr-01	17-May-02	30-Jun-08	UNOPS	42%
PN	Egypt	West Noubaria Rural Development Project	I	STLLM	18 485	23-Apr-02	09-Apr-03	30-Jun-10	UNOPS	11%
PN	Gaza and the West Bank	Rehabilitation and Development Project in Gaza and the West Bank	G	CREDI	2 953	05-Sep-02	04-Apr-03	30-Jun-06	IFAD	90%

Table 9: Projects Reporting Results in 2005

Region	Country	Project/Programme Name	Lending Terms	Project Type	IFAD Approved Financing (USD '000)	Board Approval	Loan Effectiveness	Project Completion Date	Cooperating Institution	Disbursed
PN	Georgia	Rural Development Programme for Mountainous and Highland Areas	HC	AGRIC	8 000	13-Sep-00	04-Sep-01	30-Sep-08	UNOPS	37%
PN	Macedonia, F.Y.R.	Agricultural Financial Services Project	HC	CREDI	8 044	14-Sep-00	28-May-02	30-Jun-07	UNOPS	63%
PN	Morocco	Rural Development Project in the Mountain Zones of Al-Haouz Province	I	AGRIC	18 028	07-Dec-00	22-Jan-02	31-Mar-08	UNOPS	26%
PN	Morocco	Livestock and Rangelands Development Project in the Eastern Region – Phase II	I	LIVST	6 361	11-Sep-03	08-Nov-04	31-Dec-10	UNOPS	9%
PN	Sudan	North Kordofan Rural Development Project	HC	RURAL	10 485	28-Apr-99	14-Jun-00	30-Jun-07	IFAD	83%
PN	Sudan	South Kordofan Rural Development Programme	HC	RURAL	18 024	14-Sep-00	12-Feb-01	31-Mar-11	UNOPS	54%
PN	Sudan	Gash Sustainable Livelihoods Regeneration Project	HC	AGRIC	24 946	18-Dec-03	12-Aug-04	30-Sep-12	UNOPS	23%
PN	Syria Arab Republic	Idleb Rural Development Project	HC	AGRIC	17 551	11-Dec-02	13-Nov-03	31-Dec-10	AFESD	8%
PN	Tunisia	Agropastoral Development and Local Initiatives Promotion Programme for the South-East	O	AGRIC	18 746	05-Sep-02	08-Apr-03	30-Jun-10	UNOPS	31%

^a highly concessional

^b International Development Association

^c intermediate

^d ordinary

APPENDIX III

**MAINSTREAMING A GENDER PERSPECTIVE IN IFAD'S OPERATIONS –
MID-TERM REVIEW OF THE GENDER PLAN OF ACTION 2003-2006**

1. **Background.** The Gender Plan of Action 2002-2006 was approved by the Executive Board in April 2003, at a time when the IFAD V: Plan of Action (2000-2002) was drawing to a close. The Gender Plan of Action was requested at the conclusion of the Sixth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources as one of nine actions¹³ identified to meet the Replenishment's objectives. It was conceived as "a first step towards operationalizing those principles and objectives of the Strategic Framework for IFAD 2002-2006 related to gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment".¹⁴ The expectation of the originators (i.e. the Technical Advisory Division (PT) and the Thematic Group on Gender) was that there would be a corporate action plan into which the gender-related actions would be integrated. This did not materialize since regional strategies were prepared instead of a corporate action plan.¹⁵
2. The IEE appraised the Gender Plan of Action as one of three policy instruments prepared through consultative processes within IFAD¹⁶ and considered it a "rigorous and impressive initiative [that is] leading to a more systematic appraisal of gendering in IFAD policies, projects and loan agreements".¹⁷ It also acknowledged that IFAD had made progress in gender mainstreaming and in improving the ratio of female to male staff and consultants.
3. At the global level, the Gender Plan of Action constitutes IFAD's main policy instrument to follow up on the Beijing Platform for Action (1995), the Beijing +10 Summit and the agreed conclusions of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) on Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective in all Policies and Programmes for the United Nations.¹⁸
4. The 25 actions of the plan relate to the project cycle, policy and partnerships, learning and innovation, and accountability and monitoring. The actions focus on a limited number of time-bound specific responsibilities and are accompanied by precise indicators.
5. **Mid-term review of the Gender Plan of Action.** The Gender Plan of Action¹⁹ suggested that a review of the plan should take place in 2005 to measure progress in relation to the benchmarks established through the baseline survey of 2003.
6. Given the time and resources available, the mid-term review did not assess achievement of the quantitative targets set by the extensive baseline survey (2003). Instead, it focused on a review of the steps taken by various actors within IFAD and included a desk study of selected policy documents to ascertain if and how gender issues had been addressed. The mid-term review was undertaken as an internal programmatic assessment and learning exercise intended to speed up implementation of IFAD's Gender Plan of Action through a collective review process. In parallel, a self-evaluation of regional gender programmes is being carried out, which includes a survey of IFAD-supported projects.
7. In divisional meetings and individual interviews, the emphasis was placed on internal processes influencing IFAD's operations, policy processes within IFAD, innovation, learning and

1 The actions related to: (i) the Performance-Based Allocation System (PBAS); country strategic opportunities papers (COSOPs); the Field Presence Pilot Programme; the Private Sector Development and Partnership Strategy; the Gender Plan of Action; the RIMS; the Evaluation Policy; the Independent External Evaluation (IEE); the asset liability management framework; and the revised policy on grant financing (see document REPL.VII/2/INF.2).

14 See document EB 2003/78/R.16, Annex V.

15 On the recommendation of the IEE, an action plan was produced in 2005 and submitted to the Executive Board in December 2005. It contains specific recommendations on gender equality, but makes only reference to working with women's organizations under "consultation with internal stakeholders and external partners".

16 These were: the Rural Finance Policy, the Guide to Project M&E and the Gender Plan of Action

17 IEE Desk Review Report, 15 July 2004, paragraph 3.91.

18 ECOSOC agreed conclusions 1997/2.

19 Document EB 2003/78/R.16, Annex V, paragraph 32.

APPENDIX III

partnerships. Throughout the mid-term review process, the Thematic Group on Gender served as a focus group.

8. **Strategic focus.** Projects contain elements of the three dimensions of IFAD's approach to gender equality and empowerment of women: economic empowerment through increased access to and control over fundamental assets; strengthening women's role in decision-making in community affairs and local institutions; and improving women's well-being and easing their workload. Within this framework, regional and country-specific approaches are developed by the regional divisions to redress gender imbalances and improve the status of women. For PN, gender equality and empowerment of the rural poor remain a key development priority. Increasing women's ownership of and control over assets, and their participation in decision-making are the main concerns for PI. For PL, development interventions that provide both men and women with opportunities to improve their lives and overcome poverty are considered a priority, along with the sustainable use of natural resources. In PF, the cross-cutting issues of HIV/AIDS and land tenure – which both have a strong gender dimension – are of critical importance. PA is committed to monitoring implementation of the Gender Plan of Action and to increasing the effectiveness of gender targeting in IFAD-financed projects.

Impact on the Project Cycle (Action Area 1)

9. **Implementation performance.** A major instrument for reporting on the performance of IFAD's portfolio in terms of gender is the project status report. The format for these reports was revised in 2003 to include a specific section on gender. While ratings provided by individual country programme managers (based on supervision and other project-related reports) cannot be considered an objective measure of gender performance, they are nevertheless useful in illustrating regional trends from one year to the next and in indicating areas of relative strength and weakness. In 2005, 85% (against 78% in 2004) of the projects in the Western and Central Africa region and 69% (against 53% in 2004) in the Eastern and Southern Africa region were rated mostly on target or above or on target in terms of overall performance related to gender. In the Asia and the Pacific region, the gender focus in implementation is rated above or mostly on target in 89% of the ongoing projects. In the Latin America and the Caribbean region, 90% of the projects are rated to be on target for gender issues while in the Near East and North Africa region, 87% of the ongoing projects address gender equity and women's empowerment.

10. The Annual Report on the Results and Impact of IFAD Operations (ARRI) of 2004 reported that some 80% of the project evaluations in 2003 rated the impact on gender equality and women's empowerment as substantial, although the impact would have been greater had clearly defined gender-oriented objectives and strategies been in place. By contrast, the ARRI of 2005 found that only 33% of the nine projects evaluated in 2004 had a high or substantial impact on gender equality and empowerment of women and noted that design commitments would need to be reflected in the resources dedicated during implementation, in the recruitment of staff and in the provision of training.²⁰ To eliminate existing discrepancies between project status report ratings and evaluation findings, more objective criteria for assessment performance would need to be developed.

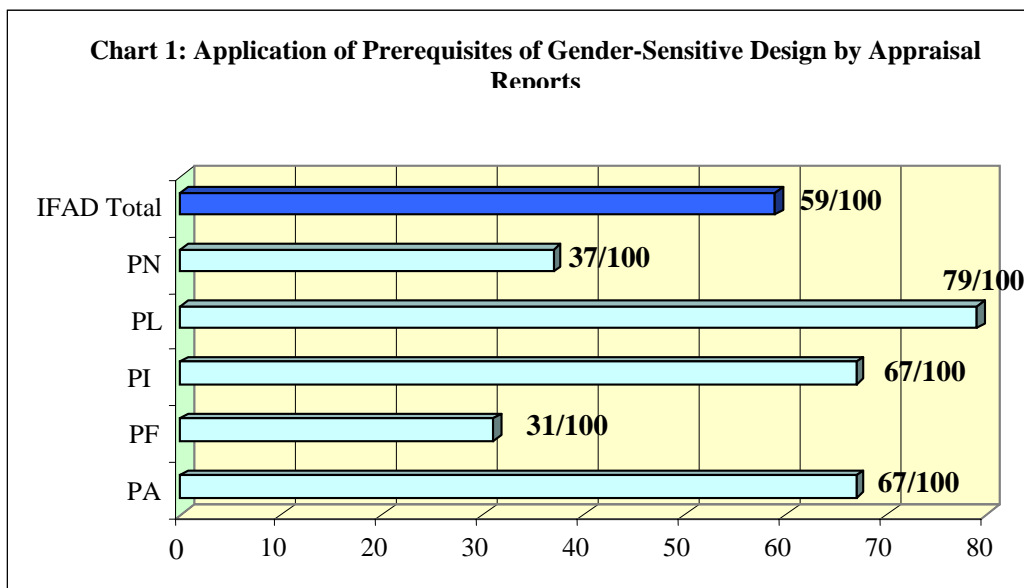
11. Most divisions make efforts to ensure that the project design documents are reviewed by gender focal points, and gender experts are included in many design missions. Gender issues tend to be more regularly mainstreamed into specific project components such as microfinance, natural resource management and income-generating activities.

20 The great variation in ratings of the impact on gender equality and women's empowerment can be explained by the limited number of evaluations carried out every year and the differing representation of the project samples. In the future, the ARRI will become an increasingly relevant tool for monitoring the Gender Plan of Action, when projects approved from 2003 and onwards – and therefore after the Gender Plan of Action was adopted – will be evaluated once they reach completion point.

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12. **Country strategic opportunities papers.** Thirteen out of the 25 actions in the Gender Plan of Action refer to the project cycle, from COSOP through design to supervision. The poverty and gender analysis provided in most COSOPs in 2004-2005 falls short of the results of the baseline survey of 2003. In the survey, COSOPs scored 79/100 for identifying gender-related opportunities and constraints compared with 63/100 in 2005. In general COSOPs describe well the economic, social and poverty context from a gender perspective, but they tend to be weak in reporting lessons learned on gender issues from IFAD experiences in the country. Furthermore, COSOPs did not include specific gender-oriented suggestions for policy dialogue. These factors contributed to the lower overall score in 2005.

13. **Design.** The prerequisites of gender-sensitive design from IFAD's Gender Plan of Action have been recast as a checklist that has been regularly attached to Technical Review Committee lead adviser memoranda since 2003. In three cases, it was compiled directly by the regional divisions. This experience shows that it can be a useful tool for self-assessment. The degree of compliance with the prerequisites was 48.6% at formulation, increasing to 59% at appraisal, with notable variations across regional divisions (Chart 1).²¹ This is only a marginal improvement over the baseline survey of 2003, where compliance at appraisal was 52%. The weaker aspects in formulation, which tend to remain unaltered at appraisal, are: resistance to establishing indicative targets for women's participation in different project activities; lack of attention to the issue of deployment of field staff or to how this might affect project outcomes; and lack of inclusion of responsibilities for gender in the terms of reference of key project staff.



14. Several country programme managers (CPMs) found the checklist very useful as a functional and simple tool for design, and for raising awareness on gender issues among the team of consultants involved. However, some cautioned that the checklist was not enough and could easily become a “ticking-the-box” or window-dressing exercise, without any further action taken by the CPMs, consultants and counterparts to ensure full internalization of the prerequisites. It was suggested that more detailed guidelines and learning notes be developed – in particular in relation to supervision – to be used by project staff and for the logical framework.

21 The desk review focused on the main report of the loan agreement and on subsequent project supervision. However, while gender-specific information is frequently presented in working papers, it is not included in the main report to the extent required by the Gender Plan of Action.

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Table 3: Analysis of Compliance with Prerequisites of Gender-Sensitive Design (comparison between formulation and appraisal)

All Projects	Degree of Compliance with Prerequisites
Formulation	48.6%
Appraisal Reports	59.0%

15. **Gender focus in loan agreements.** In terms of actions 3 and 4 of the Gender Action Plan, a desk review of loan agreements signed since April 2003 found that 38/100 recalled section 7.13 of the General Conditions²² (which refers to the principle that project benefits should accrue equally to women and men) as actions binding for the borrower under Article 3 of the loan agreement. Schedule 3A (the use of additional covenants) was utilized by 83/100 loan agreements to describe actions for gender mainstreaming such as gender-sensitive project implementation, recruitment, participation and representation, training and awareness, organization and management, monitoring and evaluation, and affirmative action. The recalling of section 7.13 under Article 3 of the loan agreement is a new feature that was introduced by the Gender Plan of Action. Most governments adopt the new format for the loan agreement in adherence with Article 3, where the general conditions to the loan agreement are provided. This means that governments are being given a copy of Article 7.13 and acknowledgement of receiving the General Conditions is therefore sufficient. Given this situation, reference to Article 7.13 will probably not increase but attention to gender issues would need to focus on additional covenants under Schedule 3A.

16. **Implementation.** Reflecting IFAD's current limited instruments in implementation, actions related to this phase are confined to the integration of gender issues into start-up workshops, AWP/Bs and supervision processes and to the use of grants to improve impact. The grant-funded regional gender programmes are the principal instruments used to influence implementation.

17. **Start-up workshops.** While there is general agreement that start-up workshops (Action 5) are of strategic importance since they define the moment when a project is handed over for implementation, progress in placing a gender component on the workshop agenda varies across regions. For example, all start-up workshops in the Central Europe and the Newly Independent States (CEN) subregion had a gender component; and PL regularly devotes one full day of the start-up workshop to gender-mainstreaming activities. Some reasons given during divisional meetings for the limited attention to the subject in start-up workshops were the lack of clear guidelines for running start-up workshops, and inadequate time and resources. It was also noted that start-up workshops alone could not address the gender issues that may arise during implementation. Additional gender workshops or gender training were needed.

18. **Continuity between design and implementation.** Resources for the design cycle have been reduced over the years, which makes it difficult to obtain full ownership of a project or programme and its guiding principles. This has major implications for sensitive issues such as gender equality and poverty targeting, which are not always understood or agreed upon by the various stakeholders. These constraints at the design stage are compounded by a lack of implementation support, and – as noted by both the IEE and the ARRI – this explains why gender-related principles contained in design are often not implemented as planned.²³ Without focused implementation support, resistance or lack of understanding among stakeholders that may have existed during design tend to persist in the implementation phase. Supervision has an important role to play in this respect but its potential is not always fully exploited.

19. In interviews, CPMs acknowledged that promoting gender mainstreaming in projects was not an easy task and that success often depended on the efforts of individuals who tried to make a

22 General Conditions for Agricultural Development Financing, Section 7.13: "The Loan Parties and the Project Parties shall ensure that the resources and benefits of the Project, to the fullest extent practicable, are allocated among the target population using gender disaggregated methods."

23 The IEE desk review undertook an assessment of targeting and found that targeting for women was satisfactory in design (81%), but was less so in implementation (58%) (IEE Report, Table 12).

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difference. They acknowledged the work of women leaders, in particular at the local level, and the importance of constantly restating the importance of gender equality.

20. Consultants play an important role at all stages of the project cycle, but especially at inception. At the interviews, it was proposed that a pool of consultants with knowledge in gender mainstreaming be organized and that these consultants should also participate in training activities. Ultimately, it was felt that accountability lay not with consultants, but with IFAD staff and that the selection of the right consultants was therefore all the more important. It was considered useful to involve women consultants from the project region who spoke the local language. The participation of women extension workers and staff was often not feasible because of financial limitations, the shortage of female staff with the required qualifications, and constraints on women's mobility and the issue of security in remote rural areas. For gender concerns to be adequately reflected in project processes, an emphasis should be placed not only on women as project stakeholders but also on men. The use of mixed teams – for example of extension workers and group promoters – to better reach out to both men and women was considered a possible way forward.

21. Action 6 of the Gender Plan of Action states that AWP/Bs should address gender as a cross-cutting concern and allocate a specific percentage of human and financial resources for gender mainstreaming. Some progress has been made in including gender activities in the AWP/B. For instance, in the CEN subregion almost all projects have planned gender activities within their AWP/Bs for 2005, set targets for participation of men and women in the project and allocated the required resources.

22. To monitor AWP/Bs more effectively, it was suggested that gender-responsive budgeting be applied as a way to trace how resources are being used.

23. **Supervision.** The Gender Plan of Action (actions 8-11) emphasizes gender mainstreaming in supervision. While for the majority of IFAD-supported projects, the administration of loans and the supervision of implementation are entrusted with cooperating institutions, 15 IFAD-initiated projects have been directly supervised and administered since 1997. The mid-term review drew on findings from the corporate-level evaluation of IFAD's Direct Supervision Pilot Programme in 2004/2005, which compared both types of supervision.²⁴ In its directly supervised projects and programmes, IFAD had been able to place special emphasis on key concerns such as gender mainstreaming, targeting, empowerment and participation, and the building of grass-roots institutions. Taken together, these issues were important elements in ensuring the sustainability of projects. Direct supervision has meant that IFAD has paid more attention to issues such as the targeting of women.²⁵ It would appear therefore that direct supervision is more conducive to ensuring implementation of the Gender Plan of Action.

24. In general, many CPMs asked for more action-oriented support in their work and in their dealings with cooperating institutions and governments. It was recognized that some potentially useful elements in supervision are not costly and CPMs expressed a need for more guidance on how more use could be made of these. The exceptional efforts made by UNOPS to support gender mainstreaming in supervision of PL projects was noted.

25. **Use of supplementary funds.** The Plan of Action specifies that grant funding and strategic partnerships (actions 12-13) should be used to improve the impact of projects and programmes in terms of gender equality and women's empowerment. It refers to the use of grants in the context of hiring gender specialists, advocacy and capacity-building. Increased efforts to mobilize and use grant funding to improve field-level impact were central to the original plan (through supplementary funds, technical assistance grants and Extended Cooperation Programme grants).

24 Direct Supervision Pilot Programme, Corporate-Level Evaluation, Report No. 1687, November 2005

25 Directly supervised projects rated 3.1 for targeting of women, compared with 2.5 for projects supervised by cooperating institutions.

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26. So far, IFAD's gender programmes at the institutional and regional level are largely financed through supplementary funds and grants.

27. Supplementary funds and regional grants were used in the Near East and North Africa region (NENA), CEN subregion, Latin America and the Caribbean region, Western and Central Africa region, Eastern and Southern Africa region, and Asia and the Pacific region to focus on gender mainstreaming and women's access to resources. Training and technical assistance have been provided to project staff and implementers inter alia as below:

- regional workshops on gender mainstreaming (NENA, the CEN subregion, the Latin America and the Caribbean region and the Western and Central Africa region);²⁶
- gender training (Western and Central Africa region);²⁷
- gender studies;²⁸
- regional grants to train rural women in the establishment and management of microenterprises (NENA and CEN);
- regional grants to the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) for gender mainstreaming in poverty reduction in the Asia and the Pacific region; and
- supplementary funds to PT for various gender activities and to finance the post of a second gender adviser.

28. Although projects should be able to stand on their own after a couple of years of funding or seek additional resources, few have incorporated gender activities into the regular budget as part of the loan agreement or have shifted to new activities. In IFAD-supported projects in Latin America and the Caribbean, a discrete "gender budget" was established within the loan portfolio to be used for gender-specific activities. This mechanism ensured that gender activities such as training could be financed through the regular loan portfolio of a project.

29. At this time, it is not clear what will happen once regional gender programmes financed through grants end. Several regional divisions (PN and PI) are currently conducting self-evaluations at the field level to examine the impact of the programmes. All divisions stated the need for grants to ensure the continuation of gender-specific activities. PA has a new grant for capacity-building of project staff (USD 1.5 million) and gender mainstreaming will be one of the modules.

IFAD as a Catalyst (Action Area 2)

30. **Policy and partnership.** The Gender Plan of Action (actions 17-18) specifies that IFAD should expand and intensify partnerships for advocacy at the field level and through policy forums at the global and regional levels.

31. In terms of institutional partnerships, IFAD is an active member of the United Nations Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality and participates in the task forces on water and indigenous women. There is also close cooperation with the gender desks of the other Rome-based organizations, FAO and the World Food Programme. A series of joint activities are organized every year (for example on women's access to land, food security and at the occasion of International Women's Day). IFAD is also working closely with the Agricultural and Rural Development Department of the World Bank and CGIAR. At the regional level, many opportunities for knowledge-sharing have been pursued through regional, subregional and national workshops, and through conferences. A regional partnership exists with the UNDP Regional Bureau for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States, which supports knowledge building and sharing, lesson

26 The NENA workshop was held in partnership with the Fund for Integrated Rural Development of Syria in 2005, the PL events were held in Argentina and Guatemala in 2004 and the CEN workshop was held in the Republic of Moldova in 2004.

27 PA organized gender training for participants from regional projects in 2004. In the CEN subregion, gender training sessions are organized at the local level on a cost-sharing basis with the project fund, which is a measure of the success of the sessions as it shows that people at the local level see the need for and the value added through gender training and are ready to make the necessary investment.

28 Gender studies have been conducted by many projects in the CEN subregion, for example in Georgia and in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the studies were fully funded by the project.

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learning and the application of lessons to IFAD's work. In partnership with UNIFEM in South Asia, PI organized a regional conference on development effectiveness through gender mainstreaming (in New Delhi in May 2005). PA has partnered with UNIFEM in Senegal to promote advocacy on gender issues in the national and regional context.

32. Local and national partners and NGOs – including international NGOs working on gender issues – are important for the successful design and implementation of gender components in IFAD-supported projects. Already in the design phase of a project, concrete efforts have been made to reach out to women through NGOs and women-friendly institutions. The challenge at the institutional level is how to capture and share the experiences from the field and use them for policy dialogue at all levels. The next step should be to set up strategic partnership with NGOs in the region and to integrate gender advocacy into national policies.

33. Changes in the development architecture as outlined in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness will also have an impact on gender mainstreaming since interventions will change under the new framework modalities. There will be a move from focusing on projects to working with national institutions. This will have a significant impact on gender mainstreaming and gender activities. There is a need to work directly with ministries, in particular the rural development departments that have been set up in many countries. Integrating gender-mainstreaming issues into national rural development policy is a challenge; and new ways need to be found to rise to this challenge. IFAD is already strengthening women's units in the ministries of agriculture in Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic. The CEN programme also organized a training and study tour for the gender focal point of the Ministry of Agriculture of Bosnia and Herzegovina. El Salvador supported the creation of a gender unit within the strategic and policy division of the Ministry of Agriculture to provide support to rural development initiatives, including IFAD operations, and to serve as a venue for policy dialogue.

Learning and innovation

34. Actions 14-16 of the Gender Plan of Action relate to learning and innovation. Sharing of information and access to knowledge are seen as the first step in promoting these vital elements. The 2005 survey of regional gender programmes found that 85% of survey respondents have easy access to the Internet, however 50% have never visited the IFAD gender website and only 33% have accessed the gender website more than once. This suggests that if the website were more interactive and updated more regularly its use as a source of information and a means of knowledge exchange might increase.

35. It should be noted that some regional gender programmes have developed their own learning tools. For example, the CEN Gender Network aims to enhance the capacity of IFAD projects to address gender issues, build up a stock of relevant knowledge and enable cross-fertilization.

36. It was suggested that short fact sheets (of 1-2 pages) that highlight gender issues in specific sectors would be useful in such areas as technical review and formulation and could provide background material for general policy statements. Although the preparation of knowledge notes (for example on livestock, trade and agriculture) is time-consuming and demands additional resources, such notes are widely used and should be updated regularly. Greater use could also be made of knowledge networks as a venue for exchange on gender experiences in the field and at the regional level.

37. An issue raised frequently during the mid-term review was the need for further training at all levels. This should range from sensitization and basic training for new staff at headquarters and in the field, to continuous and specialized gender training on topics such as conflict, violence, trade, rural finance and natural resource management. An integrated approach to training would help create a common technical understanding of gender concepts, women's empowerment and the possible impact that gender activities can have on the household and more generally on society. It was suggested that IFAD should also involve policymakers and members of civil society in gender training to increase their awareness of gender issues.

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38. With regard to innovation, several initiatives under the Initiative for Mainstreaming Innovation (IMI) within IFAD have stressed gender issues in 2004-2005, in particular the IMI projects on targeting and on land tenure security in Eastern and Southern Africa. A project in the CEN subregion is exploring alternatives to migration and trafficking of women and ways to develop new income-generating activities for women, who represent the majority among high-risk vulnerable groups.

Accountability and Monitoring (Action Area 3)

39. **Reporting on the Gender Plan of Action.** Since approval of the plan in 2003, the annual Portfolio Performance Report has included a section on implementation of the Gender Plan of Action, which is prepared by PT in collaboration with the Programme Management Department (PMD). After revision of the reporting guidelines, attempts were made in 2004 and 2005 to obtain systematic information on different aspects of the Gender Plan of Action through the regional portfolio reports. The guidelines for 2005 contain an Annex requesting specific information on the various actions. Since the introduction of the action plan, gaps in information and uneven coverage of gender issues in the divisional reports have affected the quality and extent of reporting. Where possible, PT has filled these gaps through information supplied primarily by the division's gender focal points.

40. Reporting on a corporate policy on gender and its implementation thus remains largely voluntary, with the responsibility lying primarily with PT rather than with senior management, as was specified in the Plan of Action. Since the plan is addressing areas that go beyond the remit of the PMD portfolio, it is questionable whether the Portfolio Performance Report is the most appropriate instrument for reporting.

41. **Evaluation.** The Methodological Framework for Project Evaluation, introduced in 2002 and revised in 2003, allows for a more systematic assessment of the impact that IFAD's operations and policies have vis-à-vis gender equality and women's empowerment, sustainability, innovation and replicability/scaling up.²⁹ Project, country and thematic evaluations undertaken by the Office of Evaluation are a source of information on the implementation of the Gender Plan of Action. In particular, the consolidated picture of results, impact and performance presented in the ARRI is useful for monitoring in this context.

42. In the desk review of evaluation reports undertaken for the mid-term review, it was noted that the Agreement at Completion Point does not always reflect the gender-specific findings highlighted in the evaluation. Their inclusion is important to ensure that the recommendations are taken up by the final evaluation workshop, thus increasing the impact of the evaluation exercise in terms of implementation.

43. **Overall accountability for implementation of the Gender Plan of Action.** Given the strong focus of the plan on the project cycle, responsibility for implementation of the plan falls largely on PMD. Results show that awareness of the Gender Plan of Action seems to be widespread but superficial.³⁰ Not enough efforts have been made over the last three years to win general approval and promote more extensive knowledge about the plan, either within or outside IFAD. Despite the participatory process through which the Gender Plan of Action was elaborated, full ownership of the plan seems to be lacking.

44. The plan had been kept simple by paring it down to 25 actions that could be implemented supposedly in the context of regular activities without additional resources and without the need for special communications and training efforts within IFAD and among its projects and partners in the field. This resulted in limited knowledge about the plan and a low level of implementation in some areas. The lesson is that for any strategy to be effectively implemented, policy objectives must be clearly communicated, guidance must be given to staff and resources must be allocated as appropriate. Without adequate financial resources successful implementation is difficult.

29 A Methodological Framework for Project Evaluation (document EC 2003/34/W.P.3)

30 The survey showed that only a third of project staff had actually read the plan.

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45. According to the plan, accountability lies with senior management for allocating the necessary human and financial resources. Although progress in gender mainstreaming should have been regularly on the agenda of senior management and PMD meetings, this has not been the case.³¹ While senior management has overall responsibility, other offices and staff members (for instance divisional directors and regional economists) have clearly defined duties in implementing the action plan. Not all have fully carried out these duties. The reasons for this lie in the varying approaches within divisions to the implementation of the plan and the lack of a common understanding of the plan.

46. The action plan assigns specific responsibilities to the regional gender focal points and to the Thematic Group on Gender. It was expected that by 2006, the duties of the regional gender focal point would be performed by a senior staff member in the context of an overall increase in PMD staff numbers. Little progress has been made in this respect.³²

47. In general, there is a high dependence on short-term consultants to perform normative work on gender issues. This limits the accumulation of a stock of knowledge among regular staff and may add to inconsistency in approaches and conceptual issues. CPMs greatly appreciated the support given by regional gender focal points in the project cycle, even more so when they could commit full attention and resources to this task. A number of innovative programmatic features introduced by the regional gender focal points have snowballed in country programmes and projects. One example is the gender training programmes that resulted in the elaboration of gender strategies at the project level in the Western and Central Africa region and the CEN subregion. However, with several of the regional programmes coming to an end, the continuity of substantive work on gender across the regions is in question.

48. The Thematic Group on Gender is a well functioning network that meets regularly and organizes a series of meetings and events on a variety of topics over the year.³³ It plays a significant role in knowledge sharing and cross-fertilization. It also has an important function as a pressure group. The events and seminars offer training opportunities on gender issues, although they seem not to be fully used by all staff. Shortcomings are the limited time available and sporadic attendance by members due to other commitments and travel.

49. Accountability for implementation of the Gender Plan of Action, or lack thereof, is part of a broader accountability problem at the corporate level. The prerequisites checklist is one of several guidelines and provisions introduced by IFAD over the years. The internal Audit Report on Project Development Processes notes that these have not been incorporated – as has been the practice in other International Financial Institutions – into a “comprehensive document, unifying the provisions and guiding the whole process”.³⁴ According to the Audit Report, there is no “clear indication of the extent to which they are binding for the various divisions”, which has also been a problem with similar guidelines in the past. The Audit Report noted that both the World Bank and the AsDB have institutional mechanisms “to oversee that staff instructions are followed and policies not violated”. For instance, the AsDB has introduced checklists, which include a checklist on gender issues. These lists must be filled in by the project team, and then cleared and signed by the relevant technical officer. The lists must be attached to a memorandum to the AsDB equivalent of the Operational Strategy Committee. The Office of Internal Audit recommends that IFAD adopt a similar procedure.

31 Gender issues were discussed in only 9 out of 57 senior management meetings and 3 out of 28 PMD meetings, mostly in the context of information about International Women’s day or activities and events. The action plan was a specific topic of a PMD meeting when the mid-term review was discussed on 12 September 2005.

32 Currently, only one out of the six regional gender focal points is at a senior level and funded against a regular staff position; others are temporary staff or hold fixed-term contracts on non-core IFAD funds or supplementary funds. All except one carry out other responsibilities within their divisions.

33 The group currently has 12 core members and 31 additional subscribers to the list. In 2006, it held seven regular meetings and organized six seminars.

34 Internal Audit Report on Project Development Processes, paragraph 22.

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50. **Institutional developments.** The mid-term review examined the action plan in the context of a number of recent institutional developments at the administrative and policy level in IFAD. These include the PBAS, the RIMS and the Evaluation Policy all of which have a direct impact on the Gender Plan of Action and the way in which gender issues are integrated and monitored.

51. Introduced in 2003, the PBAS includes gender issues as a principal indicator (specifically in terms of “access to education in rural areas” and “representation”) and as an element of several other indicators (i.e. education, agricultural research and extension services, and water). For instance, “rural women’s representation in water user institutions” are listed under the indicator “access to water in agriculture”. The considerable amount of gender-related information collected as part of the PBAS assessment should provide significant input for IFAD’s engagement in policy processes such as poverty reduction strategy papers. However, it is unclear to what extent this information is being used to inform country and regional strategies.

52. The RIMS has been developed as part of a results management system to compile and aggregate specific information and define indicators for the broader framework of project monitoring and evaluation. RIMS will be a tool to capture quantitative and qualitative information on project implementation and allow for better gender analysis since many indicators require gender-specific information or data disaggregated by sex. The system of results and impact indicators includes a list of indicators that measure first-level results (which are mostly quantitative measures of financial and physical progress.), second-level results (which are more qualitative and relate to functionality and/or behavioural change) and third-level results on impact. The RIMS anchor indicators of impact are linked to the MDGs, which form the basis for donor harmonization on impact assessment.

53. Together with IFAD’s Evaluation Policy, these instruments will enable a better gender analysis in IFAD’s projects, beyond the areas mentioned in the Gender Plan of Action, and, particularly in the case of PBAS, contribute to the formulation of country strategies and to policy dialogue.

Next Steps

54. Based on the findings of the mid-term review, the required follow-up actions can be summarized as:

General

- ✓ IFAD management should reiterate commitment to gender mainstreaming in IFAD policies, processes and procedures, and take concrete steps to ensure implementation of the actions suggested in the Gender Plan of Action;
- ✓ Ensure that gender concerns are well integrated into and consistently presented in new organizational policies, procedures and the new Operating Model;
- ✓ Continue employing regional gender focal points at a senior level and appoint gender focal points in all divisions, providing all of them with access to funding for activities;

Project cycle

- ✓ Significantly increase the compliance with the action plan in COSOPs, particularly at appraisal (by applying the prerequisites of gender-sensitive design);
- ✓ Further develop tools and guidelines for gender mainstreaming in the project cycle (e.g. guidance on inclusion of gender issues in project start-up workshops, gender budgeting in IFAD loans and supervision);
- ✓ Develop and apply more objective and consistent criteria for assessing project performance vis-à-vis gender;

Capacity-building

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- ✓ Develop knowledge notes/fact sheets on gender in different sectors as guidance for IFAD technical reviews, policy work, official statements and other external communication;
- ✓ Implement a training programme consisting of various modules that would meet the diverse needs of staff at different levels, consultants and partners;

Learning

- ✓ Ensure the necessary human and financial resources for regular updates of IFAD's gender website;
- ✓ Ensure that projects receive regular information on IFAD's gender policies and approaches, in addition to relevant publications;

Policy and partnership

- ✓ Increase efforts to build strategic partnerships with national governments and existing women's organizations on gender equality and women's empowerment;

Monitoring and accountability

- ✓ Make RIMS an effective tool for monitoring gender-specific differences arising in IFAD-supported projects;
- ✓ Use available evaluation procedures fully (for example the core learning partnerships and agreements at completion point) to highlight gender issues;
- ✓ Assign responsibility and identify resources for a full external evaluation and/or audit on gender mainstreaming once the Gender Plan of Action ends.

APPENDIX III, ATTACHMENT I

RESPONSIBILITIES FOR IMPLEMENTING THE PLAN OF ACTION

Unit/Position	Implementation Responsibilities
Senior management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the action plan is implemented <i>and</i> monitored by allocating necessary human and financial resources. • Include progress in gender mainstreaming as an agenda item in senior management meetings twice a year.
Office of Evaluation (OE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Includes gender equality as an impact domain in new evaluation methodology. • Requires evaluations to disaggregate impact information and analysis by gender.
Office of the General Counsel (OL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fully utilizes Schedule 3A (additional covenants) to describe actions for gender mainstreaming within the limitations of the project appraisal report. • Recalls section 7.13 as actions binding for borrower under Article 3 of loan agreement. • Ensures that letters of agreement and appointment with cooperating institutions specify tasks related to gender issues. • Monitors the Gender Plan of Action with reference to above.
External Affairs Department (EAD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catalyses partnerships with other donors and civil society groups for advocacy and policy dialogue on gender issues and women's empowerment. • Advocates gender and development issues and women's empowerment in global and regional policy forums. • Contributes to strengthening dissemination of gender-related knowledge. • Maintains and expands the gender website, with technical support from the gender focal point in PT and the Working Group on Gender in Projects and Programmes. • Mobilizes external resources to support implementation of the Gender Plan of Action.
Assistant President, PMD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensures that the action plan is implemented <i>and</i> monitored by allocating defined responsibilities and the necessary human and financial resources. • Ensures that divisional work plans and budgets incorporate gender-mainstreaming responsibilities. • Includes progress in implementing the action plan as an agenda item in PMD meetings every six months. • Recognizes the Working Group on Gender in Projects and Programmes as a thematic group. • Allocates responsibility to PT to review existing IFAD reporting formats (including supervision and key files) to ensure adequate and consistent reporting on gender mainstreaming. • Ensures that letters of agreement with cooperating institutions specify tasks related to supervision of gender issues.
Regional Division Directors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the action plan is implemented and monitored by allocating the defined responsibilities and necessary human and financial resources. • Incorporate gender-mainstreaming objectives and activities into divisional work plans and budgets, and individual staff scorecards. • Increase efforts to ensure that implementation support is available where needed. • Include progress in gender mainstreaming as an agenda item in divisional meetings every three months. • Ensure, in collaboration with OL, that letters of agreement with cooperating institutions specify tasks related to supervision of gender issues. • Nominate staff members to participate in the Working Group on Gender in Projects and Programmes.
Country Programme Managers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that COSOPs include information on the Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) and the Gender-related Development Index (GDI) (where available). • Ensure that COSOPs identify gender-related constraints and opportunities. • Ensure that project design complies with standard design features. • Ensure that start-up workshop discusses gender strategy and is substantially attended by women. • Ensure that AWP/Bs address gender as a cross-cutting concern. • Ensure that the project management unit monitors gender mainstreaming. • Ensure, in collaboration with OL, that letters of appointment specify tasks related to the supervision of gender issues. • Expand on partnerships and cofinancing arrangements to ensure implementation support for gender. • Ensure grant funding is used as a catalyst to improve gender-related field impact.

APPENDIX III, ATTACHMENT I

RESPONSIBILITIES FOR IMPLEMENTING THE PLAN OF ACTION (cont'd)

Unit/Position	Implementation Responsibilities
Regional gender focal points/regional economists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide guidance and assistance on policy-related issues in gender mainstreaming to regional directors and CPMs. • Strengthen knowledge exchange with external sources on gender and development. • Participate in the Working Group on Gender in Projects and Programmes and in external events. • Manage time-bound activities in support of gender mainstreaming. • Assist in integration of gender issues into regional activities. • Represent IFAD on gender issues to external audiences.
Director, PT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensures that gender concerns are taken into account in all aspects of the division's work, specifically in the context of the Technical Review Committee and the Project Development Team, and the review of grant proposals. • Includes progress in gender mainstreaming as an agenda item in division meetings every three months. • Ensures that key files are revised to address gender as a cross-cutting concern. • Incorporates gender-mainstreaming objectives and activities into divisional work plan and budget.
Gender Focal Point, PT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advises senior management on issues related to implementation of the Gender Plan of Action. • Ensures that project design meets gender-sensitive design prerequisites. • Undertakes baseline survey to identify benchmarks for the plan of action. • Assists in monitoring the plan of action, as requested by the Assistant President, PMD. • Assists in revision of letters of agreement to specify tasks related to supervision of gender issues. • Assists in revision of supervision report format to cover gender issues. • Establishes, maintains and expands internal and external gender networks, including the gender website. • Strengthens his/her knowledge exchange with external sources on gender and development. • Chairs the Working Group on Gender in Projects and Programmes. • Advocates gender and development issues in global and regional policy forums. • Represents IFAD on gender issues to external audiences.
Working Group on Gender in Projects and Programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides policy advice related to gender mainstreaming. • Maintains and expands internal and external gender networks. • Meets regularly for learning and information exchange on gender and development. • Contributes to gender website through collection and dissemination of 'best practices' across regions and sectors.

LIST OF PROJECTS IN THE PORTFOLIO AT 31 DECEMBER 2005

Project ID	Country	Project/Programme Name	Board Approval Date	IFAD Loan (SDR million)	Amount Disbursed (SDR million)	% Disbursed (31-Dec-05)	Project Completion Date
Africa I							
1028-BJ	Benin	Microfinance and Marketing Project	22-Apr-98	9.15	8.93	98	30-Jun-06
1127-BJ	Benin	Roots and Tubers Development Programme	3-May-00	9.75	5.61	58	30-Sept-08
1211-BJ	Benin	Participatory Artisanal Fisheries Development Support Programme	6-Dec-01	7.85	0.79	10	31-Mar-11
1250-BJ	Benin	Rural Development Support Programme	13-Dec-05	6.95	0.00	0	
1103-BF	Burkina Faso	Rural Microenterprise Support Project	28-Apr-99	6.95	3.74	54	30-Sept-07
1132-BF	Burkina Faso	Community-Based Rural Development Project	4-May-00	8.55	5.47	64	30-Jun-07
1220-BF	Burkina Faso	Community Investment Programme for Agricultural Fertility	11-Sept-03	8.80	0.63	7	31-Dec-11
1247-BF	Burkina Faso	Sustainable Rural Development Programme	2-Dec-04	10.70	0.00	0	31-Dec-13
1126-CM	Cameroon	National Microfinance Programme Support Project	9-Dec-99	8.05	1.64	20	30-Jun-07
1136-CM	Cameroon	Community Development Support Project	23-Apr-02	9.50	2.19	23	30-Jun-10
1238-CM	Cameroon	Roots and Tubers Market-Driven Development Project	10-Apr-03	9.60	0.95	10	30-Sept-12
1015-CV	Cape Verde	Rural Poverty Alleviation Programme	8-Sept-99	6.95	2.81	40	30-Sept-09
1144-TD	Chad	Food Security Project in the Northern Guéra Region – Phase II	3-May-00	8.25	2.10	25	31-Dec-09
1259-TD	Chad	Kanem Rural Development Project	10-Apr-03	9.50	0.34	4	30-Jun-13
1283-TD	Chad	Batha Rural Development Project	19-Apr-05	8.40	0.00	0	
1216-CG	Congo	Rural Development Project in the Plateaux, Cuvette and Western Cuvette Departments	21-Apr-04	8.05	0.77	10	31-Dec-11
1244-ZR	Congo, D.R.	Agricultural Revival Programme in Equateur Province	21-Apr-04	10.00	0.00	0	31-Dec-10
1311-ZR	Congo, D.R.	Agricultural Rehabilitation Programme in Orientale Province	13-Dec-05	10.95	0.00	0	
513-CI	Côte d'Ivoire	Marketing and Local Initiatives Support Project	11-Sept-96	7.25	2.79	38	30-Jun-07
1081-CI	Côte d'Ivoire	Rural Development Project in the Zanzan Region	10-Sept-98	8.30	4.40	53	30-Sept-05
1133-CI	Côte d'Ivoire	Small Horticultural Producer Support Project	4-May-00	8.30	0.55	7	30-Sept-09
1100-GM	Gambia, The	Rural Finance and Community Initiatives Project	2-Dec-98	6.60	5.72	87	30-Jun-06
1152-GM	Gambia, The	Participatory Integrated –Watershed-Management Project	21-Apr-04	4.85	0.00	0	
1124-GH	Ghana	Upper-East Region Land Conservation and Smallholder Rehabilitation Project – Phase II	29-Apr-99	8.30	6.57	79	30-Jun-06
1134-GH	Ghana	Rural Financial Services Project	3-May-00	8.20	5.25	64	31-Mar-08
1183-GH	Ghana	Northern Region Poverty Reduction Programme	6-Dec-01	9.75	0.66	7	31-Mar-10
1187-GH	Ghana	Rural Enterprises Project – Phase II	5-Sept-02	8.50	1.38	16	30-Jun-11
1312-GH	Ghana	Root and Tuber Improvement and Marketing Programme	8-Sept-05	13.05	0.00	0	
1003-GN	Guinea	Fouta Djallon Local Development and Agricultural Rehabilitation Programme	4-Dec-96	6.95	4.93	71	30-Jun-06
1135-GN	Guinea	Programme for Participatory Rural Development in Haute-Guinée	9-Dec-99	10.20	1.73	17	31-Mar-11
1206-GN	Guinea	Sustainable Agriculture Development Project in the Forest Region	5-Sept-02	9.40	0.61	6	30-Sept-12
1282-GN	Guinea	Support to Rural Development in North Lower Guinea Project	18-Dec-03	9.95	0.00	0	31-Dec-13
1089-ML	Mali	Sahelian Areas Development Fund Programme	2-Dec-98	15.65	8.06	52	31-Mar-09
1131-ML	Mali	Northern Regions Investment and Rural Development Programme	19-Apr-05	9.55	0.00	0	
1179-MR	Mauritania	Poverty Reduction Project in Aftout South and Karakoro	12-Sept-01	8.80	1.88	21	31-Dec-09
1180-MR	Mauritania	Maghama Improved Flood Recession Farming Project - Phase II	5-Sept-02	7.60	0.95	13	30-Sept-09
1255-MR	Mauritania	Oasis Sustainable Development Programme	17-Dec-03	7.90	0.41	5	31-Dec-12

LIST OF PROJECTS IN THE PORTFOLIO AT 31 DECEMBER 2005 (cont'd)

Project ID	Country	Project/Programme Name	Board Approval Date	IFAD Loan (SDR million)	Amount Disbursed (SDR million)	% Disbursed (31-Dec-05)	Project Completion Date
1139-NE	Niger	Rural Financial Services Development Programme	3-May-00	8.80	1.97	22	30-Jun-11
1221-NE	Niger	Project for the Promotion of Local Initiative for Development in Aguié	11-Dec-02	7.60	0.18	2	30-Jun-13
1016-NG	Nigeria	Roots and Tubers Expansion Programme	9-Dec-99	16.70	5.48	33	30-Sept-09
1196-NG	Nigeria	Community-Based Agricultural and Rural Development Programme	12-Sept-01	23.80	4.68	20	31-Mar-10
1260-NG	Nigeria	Community-Based Natural Resource Management Programme – Niger Delta	11-Dec-02	11.35	0.00	0	30-Sept-13
1027-ST	Sao Tome and Principe	Participatory Smallholder Agriculture and Artisanal Fisheries Development Programme	26-Apr-01	7.95	1.22	15	31-Mar-15
1019-SN	Senegal	Village Management and Development Project	4-Dec-97	6.90	3.31	48	31-Dec-06
1102-SN	Senegal	Agroforestry Project to Combat Desertification	2-Dec-98	5.85	5.10	87	30-Sept-06
1156-SN	Senegal	Village Organization and Management Project – Phase II	7-Dec-00	10.70	9.32	87	30-Sept-08
1219-SN	Senegal	Agricultural Development Project in Matam – Phase II	10-Apr-03	9.15	2.46	27	31-Dec-11
1308-SN	Senegal	Promotion of Rural Entrepreneurship Project – Phase II	19-Apr-05	8.70	0.00	0	31-Mar-13
1054-SL	Sierra Leone	Rehabilitation and Community-Based Poverty Reduction Project	18-Dec-03	5.90	0.00	0	
Total: Africa I			49 Projects	450.45	115.58	26	
Africa II							
492-AO	Angola	Northern Region Foodcrops Development Project	7-Dec-95	9.00	7.76	86	31-Dec-06
1023-AO	Angola	Northern Fishing Communities Development Programme	4-Dec-97	5.30	4.01	76	31-Dec-07
1105-BI	Burundi	Rural Recovery and Development Programme	28-Apr-99	14.75	10.04	68	30-Sept-06
1291-BI	Burundi	Transitional Programme of Post-Conflict Reconstruction	9-Sept-04	11.30	0.00	0	31-Dec-12
365-ER	Eritrea	Eastern Lowlands Wadi Development Project	5-Dec-94	8.55	8.24	96	31-Mar-06
1097-ER	Eritrea	Gash Barka Livestock and Agricultural Development Project	23-Apr-02	8.10	1.89	23	31-Mar-09
1011-ET	Ethiopia	Special Country Programme - Phase II	5-Dec-96	15.65	11.57	74	30-Jun-06
1173-ET	Ethiopia	Rural Financial Intermediation Programme	6-Dec-01	20.15	6.90	34	31-Mar-10
1237-ET	Ethiopia	Pastoral Community Development Project	11-Sept-03	14.40	5.49	38	30-Jun-09
1292-ET	Ethiopia	Agricultural Marketing Improvement Programme	2-Dec-04	18.20	0.00	0	30-Jun-07
467-KE	Kenya	Eastern Province Horticulture and Traditional Food Crops Project	2-Dec-93	7.90	4.44	56	30-Sept-08
1114-KE	Kenya	Central Kenya Dry Area Smallholder and Community Services Development Project	7-Dec-00	8.45	2.33	28	30-Sept-11
1234-KE	Kenya	Mount Kenya East Pilot Project for Natural Resource Management	11-Dec-02	12.70	1.17	9	
1243-KE	Kenya	Southern Nyanza Community Development Project	18-Dec-03	10.90	1.90	17	30-Sept-11
1305-KE	Kenya	Smallholder Dairy Commercialization Programme	13-Dec-05	12.10	0.00	0	
1022-LS	Lesotho	Sustainable Agricultural Development Programme for the Mountain Areas	10-Sept-98	6.35	5.81	91	31-Mar-06
1150-LS	Lesotho	Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resource Management Programme	2-Dec-04	6.80	0.54	8	30-Jun-11
1167-MG	Madagascar	Upper Mandrare Basin Development Project – Phase II	7-Dec-00	9.85	6.26	64	30-Sept-08
1239-MG	Madagascar	Rural Income Promotion Programme	18-Dec-03	10.15	0.63	6	31-Dec-12

LIST OF PROJECTS IN THE PORTFOLIO AT 31 DECEMBER 2005 (cont'd)

Project ID	Country	Project/Programme Name	Board Approval Date	IFAD Loan (SDR million)	Amount Disbursed (SDR million)	% Disbursed (31-Dec-05)	Project Completion Date
1047-MW	Malawi	Smallholder Flood Plains Development Programme	23-Apr-98	9.25	8.35	90	30-Jun-06
1164-MW	Malawi	Rural Livelihoods Support Programme	12-Sept-01	10.70	1.51	14	30-Sept-13
1334-MW	Malawi	Irrigation, Rural Livelihoods and Agricultural Development Project	13-Dec-05	5.50	0.00	0	
1093-MU	Mauritius	Rural Diversification Programme	29-Apr-99	8.20	3.79	46	30-Jun-06
1005-MZ	Mozambique	Family Sector Livestock Development Programme	4-Dec-96	13.45	12.09	90	30-Jun-06
1109-MZ	Mozambique	PAMA Support Project	8-Dec-99	16.55	7.55	46	30-Sept-07
1184-MZ	Mozambique	Sofala Bank Artisanal Fisheries Project	12-Sept-01	14.00	4.03	29	30-Sept-08
1267-MZ	Mozambique	Rural Finance Support Programme	17-Dec-03	6.65	0.42	6	30-Sept-13
1149-RW	Rwanda	Umutara Community Resource and Infrastructure Development Project	4-May-00	11.85	6.68	56	31-Dec-10
1222-RW	Rwanda	Umutara Community Resource and Infrastructure Development Twin Project	6-Dec-01	9.40	2.11	22	31-Dec-07
1232-RW	Rwanda	Smallholder Cash and Export Crops Development Project	11-Dec-02	12.30	3.20	26	30-Sept-10
1276-RW	Rwanda	Rural Small and Microenterprise Promotion Project - Phase II	11-Sept-03	10.65	0.99	9	30-Jun-11
1320-RW	Rwanda	Support Project for the Strategic Plan for the Transformation of Agriculture	8-Sept-05	5.65	0.00	0	
1159-SZ	Swaziland	Lower Usuthu Smallholder Irrigation Project - Phase I	6-Dec-01	11.90	1.75	15	31-Mar-12
1086-TZ	United Republic of Tanzania	Participatory Irrigation Development Programme	8-Sept-99	12.55	12.03	96	31-Mar-06
1151-TZ	United Republic of Tanzania	Rural Financial Services Programme	7-Dec-00	12.80	4.77	37	31-Dec-10
1166-TZ	United Republic of Tanzania	Agricultural Marketing Systems Development Programme	6-Dec-01	12.95	5.84	45	31-Dec-09
1273-TZ	United Republic of Tanzania	Agricultural Services Support Programme	2-Dec-04	17.05	0.00	0	
1306-TZ	United Republic of Tanzania	Agricultural Sector Development Programme – Livestock: Support for Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Development	8-Sept-05	14.25	0.00	0	
1021-UG	Uganda	Vegetable Oil Development Project	29-Apr-97	14.35	4.17	29	30-Sept-09
1060-UG	Uganda	District Development Support Programme	10-Sept-98	9.50	8.86	93	30-Jun-06
1122-UG	Uganda	Area-Based Agricultural Modernization Programme	8-Dec-99	9.60	5.00	52	30-Jun-08
1158-UG	Uganda	National Agricultural Advisory Services Programme	7-Dec-00	13.70	2.21	16	31-Dec-08
1197-UG	Uganda	Rural Financial Services Programme	5-Sept-02	13.90	0.81	6	31-Mar-11
1039-ZM	Zambia	Forest Resource Management Project	9-Dec-99	9.15	5.05	55	30-Jun-08
1108-ZM	Zambia	Smallholder Enterprise and Marketing Programme	9-Dec-99	11.55	6.83	59	31-Dec-07
1280-ZM	Zambia	Rural Finance Programme	2-Dec-04	9.25	0.00	0	
1319-ZM	Zambia	Smallholder Livestock Investment Project	13-Dec-05	7.00	0.00	0	
1051-ZW	Zimbabwe	Smallholder Irrigation Support Programme	2-Dec-98	8.65	0.89	10	31-Dec-07
Total: Africa II			48 Projects	532.90	187.92	35	
Asia and the Pacific							
1074-BD	Bangladesh	Aquaculture Development Project	23-Apr-98	15.00	11.50	77	30-Jun-06
1076-BD	Bangladesh	Smallholder Agricultural Improvement Project	29-Apr-99	13.65	11.70	86	30-Jun-07

LIST OF PROJECTS IN THE PORTFOLIO AT 31 DECEMBER 2005 (cont'd)

Project ID	Country	Project/Programme Name	Board Approval Date	IFAD Loan (SDR million)	Amount Disbursed (SDR million)	% Disbursed (31-Dec-05)	Project Completion Date
1165-BD	Bangladesh	Sunamganj Community-Based Resource Management Project	12-Sept-01	17.55	1.75	10	31-Mar-14
1235-BD	Bangladesh	Microfinance and Technical Support Project	10-Apr-03	11.90	4.07	34	31-Dec-10
1284-BD	Bangladesh	Microfinance for Marginal and Small Farmers Project	2-Dec-04	13.40	1.40	10	30-Jun-11
1322-BD	Bangladesh	Market Infrastructure Development Project in Charlands Regions	13-Dec-05	17.55	0.00	0	
1094-BT	Bhutan	Second Eastern Zone Agricultural Programme	8-Sept-99	6.95	5.93	85	30-Jun-08
1296-BT	Bhutan	Agriculture, Marketing and Enterprise Promotion Programme	19-Apr-05	9.25	0.00	0	
1106-KH	Cambodia	Agricultural Development Support Project to <i>Seila</i>	8-Sept-99	6.35	5.95	94	31-Mar-06
1175-KH	Cambodia	Community-Based Rural Development Project in Kampong Thom and Kampot	7-Dec-00	7.85	5.37	68	31-Mar-08
1261-KH	Cambodia	Rural Poverty Reduction Project in Prey Veng and Svay Rieng	18-Dec-03	10.85	2.52	23	30-Jun-11
1083-CN	China	Wulin Mountains Minority-Areas Development Project	10-Sept-98	21.10	5.78	27	30-Jun-07
1123-CN	China	Qinling Mountain Area Poverty-Alleviation Project	8-Dec-99	21.00	12.18	58	30-Sept-07
1153-CN	China	West Guangxi Poverty-Alleviation Project	7-Dec-00	23.80	14.61	61	31-Mar-08
1223-CN	China	Environment Conservation and Poverty-Reduction Programme in Ningxia and Shanxi	11-Dec-02	21.95	2.32	11	31-Mar-11
1227-CN	China	Rural Finance Sector Programme	21-Apr-04	9.95	0.00	0	30-Sept-09
1271-CN	China	South Gansu Poverty-Reduction Programme	8-Sept-05	20.15	0.00	0	
1040-IN	India	North Eastern Region Community Resource Management Project for Upland Areas	29-Apr-97	16.55	7.12	43	31-Mar-06
1063-IN	India	Jharkhand-Chattisgarh Tribal Development Programme	29-Apr-99	16.95	1.45	9	30-Jun-09
1121-IN	India	National Microfinance Support Programme	4-May-00	16.35	5.80	35	30-Jun-09
1210-IN	India	Livelihood Security Project for Earthquake-Affected Rural Households in Gujarat	12-Sept-01	11.65	1.50	13	31-Dec-09
1155-IN	India	Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme	23-Apr-02	16.05	0.68	4	31-Mar-13
1226-IN	India	Livelihoods Improvement Project in the Himalayas	18-Dec-03	27.90	2.13	8	31-Dec-12
1314-IN	India	Tejaswini Rural Women's Empowerment Programme	13-Dec-05	27.75	0.00	0	
1348-IN	India	Post-Tsunami Sustainable Livelihoods Programme for the Coastal Communities of Tamil Nadu	19-Apr-05	9.95	0.00	0	
1024-ID	Indonesia	P4K – Phase III	4-Dec-97	18.25	14.94	82	31-Dec-06
1112-ID	Indonesia	Post-Crisis Programme for Participatory Integrated Development in Rainfed Areas	4-May-00	17.50	7.16	41	31-Mar-09
1191-ID	Indonesia	East Kalimantan Local Communities Empowerment Programme	11-Dec-02	15.10	0.00	0	30-Jun-17
1258-ID	Indonesia	Rural Empowerment and Agricultural Development Programme in Central Sulawesi	2-Dec-04	22.65	0.00	0	
1154-KP	Korea, D.P.R.	Uplands Food Security Project	7-Dec-00	19.15	14.35	75	30-Jun-07
1065-KG	Kyrgyzstan	Agricultural Support Services Project	23-Apr-98	5.90	4.81	81	30-Jun-07
1207-LA	Laos	Oudomxai Community Initiatives Support Project	23-Apr-02	10.80	5.68	53	31-Mar-10
1301-LA	Laos	Rural Livelihoods Improvement Programme in Attapeu and Sayabouri	19-Apr-05	11.30	0.00	0	
1347-MV	Maldives	Post-Tsunami Agricultural and Fisheries Rehabilitation Programme	19-Apr-05	1.40	0.00	0	
1205-MN	Mongolia	Rural Poverty-Reduction Programme	5-Sept-02	11.20	3.78	34	30-Sept-10
1119-NP	Nepal	Western Uplands Poverty Alleviation Project	6-Dec-01	15.60	0.76	5	31-Mar-14
1285-NP	Nepal	Leasehold Forestry and Livestock Programme	2-Dec-04	7.15	0.00	0	30-Sept-13

LIST OF PROJECTS IN THE PORTFOLIO AT 31 DECEMBER 2005 (cont'd)

Project ID	Country	Project/Programme Name	Board Approval Date	IFAD Loan (SDR million)	Amount Disbursed (SDR million)	% Disbursed (31-Dec-05)	Project Completion Date
1042-PK	Pakistan	Northern Areas Development Project	11-Sept-97	10.75	5.78	54	30-Jun-07
1077-PK	Pakistan	Barani Village Development Project	3-Dec-98	11.15	7.75	69	30-Jun-07
1078-PK	Pakistan	Southern Federally Administered Tribal Areas Development Project	7-Dec-00	13.40	3.09	23	30-Sept-08
1182-PK	Pakistan	North-West Frontier Province Barani Area Development Project	26-Apr-01	11.15	1.44	13	30-Jun-09
1245-PK	Pakistan	Community Development Programme	18-Dec-03	15.25	1.54	10	30-Sept-11
1324-PK	Pakistan	Microfinance Innovation and Outreach Programme	13-Dec-05	18.30	0.00	0	
524-PK	Pakistan	Dir Area Support Project	11-Sept-96	11.35	6.25	55	30-Jun-06
1066-PH	Philippines	Western Mindanao Community Initiatives Project	23-Apr-98	11.00	5.44	49	31-Dec-06
1137-PH	Philippines	Northern Mindanao Community Initiatives and Resource Management Project	6-Dec-01	11.60	3.38	29	30-Jun-09
1253-PH	Philippines	Rural Microenterprise Promotion Programme	19-Apr-05	14.05	0.00	0	
1113-LK	Sri Lanka	Matale Regional Economic Advancement Project	3-Dec-98	8.35	5.28	63	30-Jun-07
1254-LK	Sri Lanka	Dry Zone Livelihood Support and Partnership Programme	9-Sept-04	15.10	0.00	0	31-Dec-12
1346-LK	Sri Lanka	Post-Tsunami Coastal Rehabilitation and Resource Management Programme	19-Apr-05	9.40	0.00	0	
1351-LK	Sri Lanka	Post-Tsunami Livelihoods Support and Partnership Programme	19-Apr-05	1.56	0.00	0	
1202-VN	Viet Nam	Rural Income Diversification Project in Tuyen Quang Province	6-Dec-01	16.40	6.22	38	30-Sept-08
1272-VN	Viet Nam	Decentralized Programme for Rural Poverty Reduction in Ha Giang and Quang Binh Provinces	2-Dec-04	16.10	0.00	0	30-Sept-11
Total: Asia and the Pacific			53 Projects	742.31	201.40	27	
Latin America and the Caribbean							
506-AR	Argentina	Rural Development Project for the North-Eastern Provinces	18-Apr-96	11.35	7.10	63	31-Dec-06
1098-AR	Argentina	North Western Rural Development Project (PRODERNOA)	8-Sept-99	12.80	1.14	9	31-Mar-08
1279-AR	Argentina	Patagonia Rural Development Project	2-Dec-04	13.35	0.00	0	
1031-BO	Bolivia	Small Farmers Technical Assistance Services Project (PROSAT)	29-Apr-97	5.85	4.29	73	31-Dec-06
1145-BO	Bolivia	Management of Natural Resources in the Chaco and High Valley Regions Project	13-Sept-00	9.25	0.99	11	30-Sept-08
1101-BR	Brazil	Sustainable Development Project for Agrarian Reform Settlements in the Semi-Arid North-East	3-Dec-98	17.80	5.16	29	31-Dec-06
1194-BR	Brazil	North-East Rural Family Enterprise Development Support Project	2-Dec-04	15.45	0.00	0	
520-CO	Colombia	Rural Micro-enterprise Development Programme	11-Sept-96	11.00	7.10	65	31-Dec-06
371-CR	Costa Rica	Agricultural Development Project for the Peninsula of Nicoya	5-Dec-94	3.40	3.40	100	30-Jun-06
1068-DO	Dominican Republic	South Western Region Small Farmers Project – Phase II	3-Dec-98	8.75	6.51	74	30-Jun-06
1249-DO	Dominican Republic	Social and Economic Development Programme for Vulnerable Populations in the Border Provinces	11-Dec-02	10.60	0.00	0	
1297-EC	Ecuador	Development of the Central Corridor Project	2-Dec-04	9.90	0.00	0	
1069-SV	El Salvador	Rural Development Project for the North-Eastern Region	4-Dec-97	13.05	12.22	94	30-Jun-06
1115-SV	El Salvador	Rural Development Project for the Central Region (PRODAP-II)	29-Apr-99	9.55	7.59	79	30-Jun-07
1215-SV	El Salvador	Reconstruction and Rural Modernization Programme	6-Dec-01	15.65	3.53	23	31-Dec-08
1321-SV	El Salvador	Rural Development and Modernization Project for the Eastern Region	19-Apr-05	9.95	0.00	0	

LIST OF PROJECTS IN THE PORTFOLIO AT 31 DECEMBER 2005 (cont'd)

Project ID	Country	Project/Programme Name	Board Approval Date	IFAD Loan (SDR million)	Amount Disbursed (SDR million)	% Disbursed (31-Dec-05)	Project Completion Date
1181-GD	Grenada	Rural Enterprise Project	26-Apr-01	3.25	0.55	17	31-Dec-08
1008-GT	Guatemala	Programme for Rural Development and Reconstruction in the Quiché Department (PRODERQUI)	4-Dec-96	10.45	5.97	57	31-Dec-06
1085-GT	Guatemala	Rural Development Programme for Las Verapaces	8-Dec-99	10.85	3.17	29	30-Sept-11
1274-GT	Guatemala	National Rural Development Programme – Phase I: The Western Region	11-Sept-03	21.55	0.00	0	
1317-GT	Guatemala	National Rural Development Programme: Central and Eastern Regions	2-Dec-04	11.35	0.00	0	
1009-GY	Guyana	Poor Rural Communities Support Services Project	4-Dec-96	7.30	4.02	55	30-Jun-06
1070-HT	Haiti	Food Crops Intensification Project – Phase II	3-Dec-98	10.95	2.61	24	30-Sept-09
1171-HT	Haiti	Productive Initiatives Support Programme in Rural Areas	23-Apr-02	17.40	1.30	7	31-Dec-12
1128-HN	Honduras	National Fund for Sustainable Rural Development Project (FONADERS)	8-Dec-99	12.00	9.11	76	30-Sept-06
1198-HN	Honduras	National Programme for Local Development (PRONADEL)	26-Apr-01	15.50	4.22	27	31-Dec-07
1141-MX	Mexico	Rural Development Project for Rubber-Producing Regions of Mexico	3-May-00	18.60	7.54	41	31-Dec-09
1268-MX	Mexico	Strengthening Project for the National Micro-Watershed Programme	17-Dec-03	10.50	0.00	0	30-Jun-11
1349-MX	Mexico	Sustainable Development Project for Rural and Indigenous Communities of the Semi-Arid North-West	8-Sept-05	17.25	0.00	0	
1120-NI	Nicaragua	Technical Assistance Fund Programme for the Departments of León, Chinandega and Managua	9-Dec-99	10.15	1.49	15	30-Jun-13
1256-NI	Nicaragua	Programme for the Economic Development of the Dry Region in Nicaragua	10-Apr-03	10.25	0.66	6	30-Sept-10
1049-PA	Panama	Sustainable Rural Development Project in the Provinces of Coclé, Colón and Panama	4-Dec-97	8.90	3.08	35	30-Jun-07
1199-PA	Panama	Sustainable Rural Development Project for the Ngöbe-Buglé Territory and Adjoining Districts	6-Dec-01	19.40	1.04	5	30-Sept-11
1333-PY	Paraguay	Empowerment of Rural Poor Organizations and Harmonization of Investments (<i>Paraguay Rural</i>) Project	19-Apr-05	7.85	0.00	0	
1044-PE	Peru	Development of the Puno-Cusco Corridor Project	4-Dec-97	13.90	7.74	56	31-Dec-06
1240-PE	Peru	Market Strengthening and Livelihood Diversification in the Southern Highlands Project	11-Dec-02	12.10	0.69	6	30-Jun-11
1161-UY	Uruguay	National Smallholder Support Programme – Phase II (PRONAPPA II)	7-Dec-00	10.80	3.13	29	30-Sept-07
521-VE	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Economic Development of Poor Rural Communities Project	11-Sept-96	8.25	3.32	40	31-Dec-07
1186-VE	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Agro-Productive-Chains Development Project in the Barlovento Region	13-Sept-00	9.75	0.68	7	30-Sept-09
1252-VE	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Sustainable Rural Development Project for the Semi-Arid Zones of Falcon and Lara States (PROSALFA II)	18-Dec-03	10.40	0.00	0	
Total: Latin America and the Caribbean projects				40	466.40	119.32	26

LIST OF PROJECTS IN THE PORTFOLIO AT 31 DECEMBER 2005 (cont'd)

Project ID	Country	Project/Programme Name	Board Approval Date	IFAD Loan (SDR million)	Amount Disbursed (SDR million)	% Disbursed (31-Dec-05)	Project Completion Date
Near East and North Africa							
1129-AL	Albania	Mountain Areas Development Programme	9-Dec-99	9.60	9.18	96	30-Sept-07
1339-AL	Albania	Programme for Sustainable Development in Rural Mountain Areas	13-Dec-05	5.50	0.00	0	
1176-DZ	Algeria	Pilot Project for the Development of Mountain Agriculture in the Watershed Basin of Oued Saf Saf	6-Dec-01	9.70	0.70	7	31-Mar-10
1257-DZ	Algeria	Rural Development Project for the Mountain Zones in the North of the Wilaya of M'Sila	17-Dec-03	12.15	0.70	6	30-Jun-12
1300-DZ	Algeria	Rural Development Project in the Traras and Sebaa Chioukh Mountains of the Wilaya of Tlemcen	2-Dec-04	7.90	0.00	0	
1307-AM	Armenia	Rural Areas Economic Development Programme	2-Dec-04	10.45	1.35	13	30-Sept-09
1148-AZ	Azerbaijan	Rural Development Programme for Mountainous and Highland Areas	13-Sept-00	6.90	4.52	66	30-Sept-08
1289-AZ	Azerbaijan	North-East Development Project	9-Sept-04	8.60	0.00	0	
1157-BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Livestock and Rural Finance Development Project	26-Apr-01	9.55	3.97	42	30-Jun-08
1236-DJ	Djibouti	Microfinance and Microenterprise Development Project	12-Dec-02	2.75	0.00	0	31-Dec-12
1014-EG	Egypt	East Delta Newlands Agricultural Services Project	5-Dec-96	17.30	9.74	56	31-Dec-05
1050-EG	Egypt	Sohag Rural Development Project	10-Sept-98	18.85	8.04	43	30-Jun-07
1204-EG	Egypt	West Noubaria Rural Development Project	23-Apr-02	14.60	1.56	11	30-Jun-10
1079-PS	Gaza and the West Bank	Participatory Natural Resource Management Programme	23-Apr-98	5.80	1.74	30	31-Mar-07
1262-PS	Gaza and the West Bank	Rehabilitation and Development Project in Gaza and the West Bank	5-Sep-02	3.00 ^{a/}	2.69	90	30-Jun-06
1147-GE	Georgia	Rural Development Programme for Mountainous and Highland Areas	13-Sept-00	6.10	2.23	37	30-Sept-08
1325-GE	Georgia	Rural Development Project	19-Apr-05	6.05	0.00	0	
1092-JO	Jordan	Yarmouk Agricultural Resources Development Project	29-Apr-99	7.45	2.50	34	30-Jun-06
1295-JO	Jordan	Agricultural Resource Management Project – Phase II	2-Dec-04	7.60	0.54	7	30-Jun-13
1162-MK	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Agricultural Financial Services Project	14-Sept-00	6.20	3.93	63	30-Jun-07
1265-MD	Republic of Moldova	Agricultural Revitalization Project	17-Dec-03	10.30	0.00	0	31-Mar-13
1340-MD	Republic of Moldova	Rural Business Development Programme	13-Dec-05	9.10	0.00	0	
1010-MA	Morocco	Rural Development Project for Taourirt - Taforal	4-Dec-96	13.50	7.54	56	31-Dec-06
1178-MA	Morocco	Rural Development Project in the Mountain Zones of Al-Haouz Province	7-Dec-00	14.10	3.68	26	31-Mar-08
1230-MA	Morocco	Livestock and Rangelands Development Project in the Eastern Region – Phase II	11-Sept-03	4.55	0.42	9	31-Dec-10
1338-MA	Morocco	Rural Development Project in the Eastern Middle Atlas Mountains	13-Dec-05	11.25	0.00	0	
1052-RO	Romania	Apuseni Development Project	10-Sept-98	12.40	8.46	68	31-Dec-06
1045-SD	Sudan	North Kordofan Rural Development Project	28-Apr-99	7.75	6.45	83	30/7/08
1140-SD	Sudan	South Kordofan Rural Development Programme	14-Sept-00	13.30	7.15	54	31-Mar-11

LIST OF PROJECTS IN THE PORTFOLIO AT 31 DECEMBER 2005 (cont'd)

Project ID	Country	Project/Programme Name	Board Approval Date	IFAD Loan (SDR million)	Amount Disbursed (SDR million)	% Disbursed (31-Dec-05)	Project Completion Date
1263-SD	Sudan	Gash Sustainable Livelihoods Regeneration Project	18-Dec-03	17.45	4.03	23	30-Sept-12
1277-SD	Sudan	Western Sudan Resources Management Programme	2-Dec-04	17.05	0.00	0	31-Dec-13
482-SY	Syrian Arab Republic	Coastal/Midlands Agricultural Development Project	6-Dec-95	13.65	8.63	63	30-Sept-06
1073-SY	Syrian Arab Republic	Badia Rangelands Development Project	23-Apr-98	14.95	2.66	18	31-Dec-08
1233-SY	Syrian Arab Republic	Idleb Rural Development Project	11-Dec-02	13.30	1.05	8	31-Dec-10
1104-TN	Tunisia	Integrated Agricultural Development Project in the Governorate of Zaghuan	3-Dec-98	11.40	4.60	40	30-Jun-07
1213-TN	Tunisia	Agropastoral Development and Local Initiatives Promotion Programme for the South-East	5-Sept-02	14.10	4.38	31	30-Jun-10
1299-TN	Tunisia	Integrated Agricultural Development Project in the Governorate of Siliana – Phase II	13-Dec-05	10.9	0.00	0	
1189-TR	Turkey	Sivas-Erzincan Development Project	11-Sept-03	9.25	0.41	4	31-Mar-12
1075-YE	Yemen	Raymah Area Development Project	4-Dec-97	8.75	6.58	75	31-Dec-06
1095-YE	Yemen	Al-Mahara Rural Development Project	9-Dec-99	8.90	4.46	50	30-Sept-07
1195-YE	Yemen	Dhamar Participatory Rural Development Project	5-Sept-02	10.90	0.32	3	30-Sept-11
1269-YE	Yemen, P.D.R	Al-Dhala Community Resource Management Project	9-Sept-04	9.80	0.00	0	
1293-YE	Yemen	Pilot Community-Based Rural Infrastructure Project for Highland Areas	19-Apr-05	5.90	0.00	0	
Total: Near East and North Africa			43 Projects	435.60	121.53	28	
TOTAL			233 PROJECTS	2,627.66	745.75	28	

a/ IFAD grant in USD. Amount not included in totals.