

Document:	<u>EB 2009/98/R.56</u>
Agenda:	<u>21</u>
Date:	<u>17 November 2009</u>
Distribution:	<u>Public</u>
Original:	<u>English</u>

E



Enabling poor rural people
to overcome poverty

Progress report on implementation of the performance-based allocation system

Executive Board — Ninety-eighth Session
Rome, 15-17 December 2009

For: Approval

Note to Executive Board Directors

This document is submitted for approval by the Executive Board.

To make the best use of time available at Executive Board sessions, Directors are invited to contact the following focal point with any technical questions about this document before the session:

Brian Baldwin

Senior Operations Management Adviser

telephone: +39 06 5459 2377

e-mail: b.baldwin@ifad.org

Queries regarding the dispatch of documentation for this session should be addressed to:

Deirdre McGrenra

Governing Bodies Officer

telephone: +39 06 5459 2374

e-mail: d.mcgrenra@ifad.org

Recommendation for approval

The Executive Board is invited to approve the submission of a progress report on implementation of the performance-based allocation system to the thirty-third session of the Governing Council in 2010, based on this report and its addendum containing the 2009 country scores and 2010 allocations.

Progress report on implementation of the performance-based allocation system

I. Introduction

1. At its twenty-sixth session, held in February 2003, the Governing Council endorsed the view that the Executive Board would henceforth approach the performance-based allocation required by the Lending Policies and Criteria in a more systematic way and along the lines of the approach found at other international financial institutions (IFIs), and adopt a performance-based allocation system (PBAS). Authority was delegated to the Executive Board to develop the details of the system's design and implementation.
2. Several other development finance institutions use performance-based allocation systems, including: the African Development Bank (AfDB), the Asian Development Bank (AsDB), the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank. All these IFIs implement a system that assesses both performance and need, and together with IFAD, meet annually to review issues and progress.
3. The PBAS is based on annual allocation exercises that operate in the context of three-year cycles, or "allocation periods". Within each cycle, IFAD reviews the ex ante allocations annually to reflect the results of the annual country performance assessments, as these capture significant changes in country needs and/or achievements in the sphere of policy and institutional frameworks. The first allocation exercise covered the period 2005-2007. The current exercise covers the 2007-2009 period, which coincides with the Seventh Replenishment period. The Report of the Consultation on the Seventh Replenishment of IFAD's Resources¹ confirmed that the uniform system of allocation across the IFAD lending programme as a whole would become effective in the 2007 programme of work (i.e. the first year of the Seventh Replenishment period), and that fixed regional allocations would no longer apply.

II. Adjustments to the PBAS

4. After these systems were introduced, it was recognized by all practitioners that adjustments and improvements were needed. At its April 2006 session, the Executive Board agreed that:
 - (a) In line with the Agreement Establishing IFAD, the resources of the Fund would continue to be used with "due regard to a fair geographic distribution". Moreover, with the application of a uniform system of allocation as from 2007, IFAD would, in line with the decisions reached during the Seventh Replenishment, "continue to direct at least the current percentage share of resources to sub-Saharan Africa, provided that the performance of individual countries warrants it".
 - (b) The weight of 0.45 was regarded as a "point of balance" where population still carried significant influence as a determinant of "needs" in the formula but at the same time allowed performance and gross national income (GNI) per capita to have a strong role. It was therefore agreed that the formula would be modified accordingly to reflect a revised weight of population at 0.45.
 - (c) There was broad agreement that, given IFAD's specific focus on rural poverty, the use of rural population (rather than total population) would respond better

¹ IFAD's Contribution to Reaching the Millennium Development Goals: Report of the Consultation on the Seventh Replenishment of IFAD's Resources (2007-2009) (document GC 29/L.4).

to IFAD's mandate. In this regard, it was agreed that the concept of rural population would be applied as of the 2008 work programme.

III. PBAS working group

5. After April 2006, a working group was convened to develop a broader understanding of evolving issues in PBAS implementation. In the Report of the Consultation on the Eighth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources approved by the Governing Council in February 2009, the Board was requested to mandate the PBAS working group to continue its functions and, as well, to review the practices of other IFIs and identify ways to improve the system. Possible areas for examination include: the relative weight of different elements of the PBAS formula, the current level of minimum and maximum allocations and the possible need for exceptional allocations for particularly vulnerable countries, in addition to the current support extended to post-conflict countries. The reallocation approaches of other IFIs also needed to be examined. The working group is due to meet in November 2009 to appoint a new chairperson, review the issues raised by other IFIs and the proposals for allocation management in the 2010-2012 allocation period.

IV. Multilateral development bank/IFI PBAS technical meeting

6. The Caribbean Development Bank hosted the fifth PBAS technical meeting in April (IFAD hosted the meeting in 2008). In summarizing the status of PBAS implementation, it was noted that while each organization is making minor adjustments to the PBAS to better reflect the requirements of the organization, no major changes have been made to the systems since their adoption, with the exception of GEF, where members have called for the simplification of the system. Participants highlighted some of the important features of their systems and emerging development issues.

Fragile states

- AfDB sets aside 7.5 per cent of resources for a fragile state facility including supplemental financing, arrears clearance and targeted support. No formal reports on the use or results of this supplemental financing are yet available.
- AsDB has no formal policy on additional funds but does use technical assistance resources when appropriate and has increased these resources for fragile states by about 20 per cent in 2008-2010 as compared with the 2004-2006 period.
- IDA has no formal resource allocation apart from the additional allocations provided to countries designated as post-conflict countries.
- CDB has allocated about US\$40 million for fragile states, in particular Haiti.

Response to natural disasters

- AsDB offers limited disaster and emergency assistance financing, which is designed to mitigate immediate losses of priority assets, capacity or productivity over a term of two to three years. AsDB has a general allocation of 4.5 per cent for Western Pacific Warm Pool countries.
- IDA allocates ("front-loading") additional resources from the next year's resources.

Response to food and economic crises

- IDA emphasizes (like IFAD) fast-track project processing and speedier disbursement, financed mainly through PBAS resources with some flexibility in terms of front-loading allocations.

V. Application of the PBAS in 2009

7. The practice introduced for the 2007-2009 allocation period included only those countries designated as "active" for new commitments where IFAD expected to have lending or Debt Sustainability Framework (DSF) grant operations in 2007-2009. As a result 90 countries were identified as potentially requiring financing² which has facilitated more reliable, and higher, allocations at the country level (only nine countries required the minimum allocation) and reduced the extent of reallocations required when countries do not subsequently use their allocations.
8. On this basis, final country scores and allocations have been assigned annually, to be combined with the provisional figures for subsequent years in the allocation period, to provide an overall country allocation for the three-year allocation period. The provisional allocations are by nature indicative and subject to changes in annual performance (based on assessment of projects at risk, rural sector performance and the IDA resource allocation index), population and GNI per capita. Where appropriate, weighted averages have been used to reduce statistical variance over time. With the move to uniform allocations, the data have been subject to interregional review and benchmarking to ensure consistency in assessments and, as a result, the scoring approach of the Rural Sector Performance Assessment indicators has been improved. In this regard, the Latin America and the Caribbean Division worked closely with the Regional Unit for Technical Assistance (RUTA) throughout the allocation period to assess and compare scores throughout the region. This process has provided consistency in both approach and assessment and is conducive to policy dialogue on specific country and subregional issues, using the country strategic opportunities programme (COSOP) annual review, for example, as a basis for discussions.
9. All loans and country-specific grants presented to the Executive Board for approval in 2009 have been within the country's PBAS three-year allocation. As discussed at the December 2008 Executive Board, the allocations for 2009 reflected the inclusion of Liberia and Haiti so as to facilitate entry into the pipeline of projects for Board approval in 2009. During 2009, Eritrea was also included, without upsetting the balance of all the other country allocations. In line with the implementation of DSF, those countries assessed as **not** at risk of future debt distress (classified as "green") and therefore continuing to be eligible for loans from IFAD, have received slightly higher allocations, in line with the DSF policy. The DSF classification for countries for 2010 is attached (annex I). Countries classified as post-conflict by IDA have received additional allocations during the 2007-2009 allocation period in line with the post-conflict methodology.
10. In 2007 and 2008, the first two years of the allocation period, no reallocations were required among countries. This was also the case in other agencies that have adopted the PBAS. However, in developing the PBAS within IFAD, the Executive Board recognized that there would be situations in which it would not be possible to deliver on commitments against ex ante country allocations within the allocation period owing, for example, to a lack of demand for IFAD loans or the absence of opportunities to engage in operations in priority activities as identified in the results-based COSOPs. In such cases, the unused allocation would be reabsorbed into the allocable resource pool³ for redistribution through the prevailing PBAS allocation system (document EB 2003/79/R.2/Rev.1, paragraph 40).
11. In 2009, therefore, all unused PBA resources from the 2007-2009 allocation period were treated as part of the allocable pool of resources for the allocation period. This included allocations to countries that did not require finance (for either loans or DSF grants) in 2009 and any other allocations unused in 2009. These unused resources

² "Active" refers only to new financing commitments and does not refer to the level or status of ongoing portfolios.

³ The concept of the pool as a source of funds for reallocation was also noted in the section on reallocation of uncommitted resources in document EB 2003/79/C.R.P.3.

were reallocated to programmes with absorptive capacity, in line with their PBAS country score (i.e. according to standard PBA methodology). Moreover, no country was reallocated more than 10 per cent of the resources available for reallocation. The final scores and allocations for the 2007-2009 allocation period are given in annex II.

VI. The updating of the 2009 country scores and 2010 country allocations

12. In the fourth quarter of 2009, updated data on performance (both portfolio and rural sector performance) became available and the process of updating country scores for 2009 has been undertaken. The updated data will be reflected in the final 2009 country scores and 2010 country allocations (which represent the first allocations in the 2010-2012 allocation period), which will be tabled at the December Executive Board and subsequently disclosed in accordance with the procedures agreed for disclosure of PBAS information on the IFAD website (www.ifad.org/operations/pbas). As in the previous allocation period, the scores provided for 2010 are final, as they are based on the 2009 country scores, and the allocations for 2011 and 2012 are provisional, and subject to change in line with changes in the annual country scores.
13. In the 2010-2012 allocation period, with the increase in resources available, it has not been necessary to delineate specific "active" countries and divisions have identified PBAS allocations for countries based on planned project activities and COSOPs. However, in order to continue to manage the allocations in the three-year period, countries that are expected to use only part of their potential allocation have been capped at the expected level of financing. This should further reduce the need for reallocations and provide better planning parameters for other countries.

Debt sustainability analysis for 2010 programme of work

<i>Region</i>	<i>Green (100 per cent loan)</i>		<i>Yellow (50 per cent loan/ 50 per cent grant)</i>	<i>Red (100 per cent grant)</i>
Western and Central Africa	Cameroon Equatorial Guinea	Mali Nigeria	Chad Sierra Leone	Central African Republic Côte d'Ivoire Guinea Sao Tome and Principe Togo
Eastern and Southern Africa	Botswana Kenya Madagascar Mozambique	Swaziland Uganda United Republic of Tanzania Zimbabwe	Ethiopia Malawi	Burundi Eritrea
Asia and the Pacific	Bangladesh China India Indonesia Mongolia	Bhutan Pakistan Papua New Guinea Philippines Samoa Viet Nam	Kyrgyzstan	Solomon Islands Tajikistan Timor Leste Tonga
Latin America and the Caribbean	Bolivia (Plurinational State of) Brazil Dominican Republic Guatemala	Guyana Honduras Peru	Nicaragua	Haiti
Near East and North Africa	Armenia	Republic of Moldova Morocco Sudan Syrian Arab Republic		Djibouti Yemen

Allocation period 2007–2009

2009 country scores and final 2007-2009 allocations

Country	Country needs		Country performance				Country score	2007 allocation	2008 allocation	2009 allocation	Final allocation 2007-2009
	GNI per capita 2006	Rural population 2006	IRAI 2007	Rural sector performance 2008	PAR 2008 weighted	Country performance rating					
Benin	530	5 211 995	3.57	3.94	4.4	4.03	3 560	6 232 440	5 977 197	5 714 363	17 924 000
Burkina Faso	440	11 673 461	3.69	3.93	4.7	4.15	5 704	6 779 811	7 746 943	13 111 245	27 638 000
Cameroon	990	8 095 010	3.23	3.98	3.5	3.66	3 071	4 406 829	4 345 519	4 979 651	13 732 000
Cape Verde	2 130	217 589	4.16	5.06	6.0	5.21	1 008	1 315 632	1 404 795	1 532 572	4 253 000
Central African Republic	350	2 636 503	2.50	-	-	0.77	106	1 258 146	1 470 035	(2 728 182)	-
Chad	450	7 771 576	2.58	2.99	4.5	3.44	3 234	5 914 820	6 411 226	7 413 954	19 740 000
Congo	1 569	1 454 322	2.66	3.19	6.0	4.07	1 560	2 949 981	2 671 608	2 952 411	8 574 000
Côte d'Ivoire	880	10 319 737	2.55	2.71	3.3	2.89	2 190	2 143 795	2 524 265	4 891 941	9 560 000
Democratic Republic of Congo	130	40 801 209	2.84	3.39	2.9	3.11	7 602	8 296 317	11 564 144	3 465 539	23 326 000
Equatorial Guinea	8 510	302 042	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	5 360	208 683	-	2.83	-	2.83	232	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	3 000 000
Gambia (The)	290	752 688	3.23	3.68	6.0	4.40	2 071	2 777 282	2 883 042	2 339 676	8 000 000
Ghana	510	11 840 145	3.95	4.00	4.9	4.31	5 948	10 057 500	8 891 750	10 167 750	29 117 000
Guinea	400	6 109 260	3.01	3.47	4.4	3.70	3 472	5 493 515	5 458 487	7 747 998	18 700 000
Guinea-Bissau	190	1 157 136	2.59	3.13	-	2.96	1 264	1 500 740	1 803 631	1 377 629	4 682 000
Liberia	130	1 475 233	-	2.39	-	2.39	1 009	-	-	3 794 128	3 794 128
Mali	460	8 250 998	3.71	3.92	4.5	4.08	4 662	6 831 579	8 834 966	9 377 456	25 044 000
Mauritania	760	1 807 922	3.38	3.89	6.0	4.53	2 551	3 509 901	4 006 011	4 404 088	11 920 000
Niger	270	11 401 479	3.30	3.82	3.8	3.71	5 084	3 595 460	6 219 728	6 184 812	16 000 000
Nigeria	620	73 807 176	3.40	3.32	5.3	4.03	11 304	13 124 325	15 196 367	15 237 307	43 558 000
Sao Tome and Principe	800	63 850	2.98	-	6.0	2.70	198	-	-	-	-
Senegal	760	7 018 939	3.73	3.91	4.2	3.97	3 622	4 717 804	4 982 398	5 655 797	15 356 000
Sierra Leone	240	3 362 922	3.09	3.64	3.6	3.52	2 717	2 146 890	3 720 348	4 015 762	9 883 000
Togo	350	3 793 691	2.53	-	-	2.53	1 355	-	-	-	-
Western and Central Africa total								94 052 768	107 112 463	112 635 898	313 801 128

5

Country	Country needs		Country performance				Country score	2007 allocation	2008 allocation	2009 allocation	Final allocation 2007-2009
	GNI per capita 2006	Rural population 2006	IRAI 2007	Rural sector performance 2008	PAR 2008 weighted	Country performance rating					
Angola	1 970	7 622 866	2.73	3.04	4.0	3.32	2 063	2 636 540	2 668 346	2 895 114	8 200 000
Botswana	5 570	777 455	-	4.38	-	4.38	992	1 544 070	1 465 841	(3 009 912)	-
Burundi	100	7 329 609	3.02	3.42	4.0	3.54	4 870	5 628 332	8 059 136	11 598 377	25 285 844
Comoros	660	382 399	2.39	3.17	-	2.93	552	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	3 000 000
Eritrea	190	3 761 199	2.43	3.65	5.1	3.91	3 753	-	-	8 000 000	8 000 000
Ethiopia	170	64 593 329	3.42	4.35	6.0	4.74	20 358	22 663 585	28 583 725	40 765 690	92 013 000
Kenya	580	28 877 257	3.63	4.15	4.3	4.10	7 781	7 399 223	10 705 846	11 964 931	30 070 000
Lesotho	980	1 616 258	3.53	3.89	6.0	4.56	2 308	2 647 951	3 372 366	2 867 683	8 888 000
Madagascar	280	13 970 750	3.68	4.10	5.0	4.33	7 521	9 828 340	13 039 341	22 850 301	45 717 982
Malawi	230	11 174 125	3.41	3.87	5.1	4.21	6 749	5 096 934	8 509 866	3 095 200	16 702 000
Mauritius	5 430	720 975	-	5.03	4.4	4.76	1 140	1 000 000	1 000 000	2 856 919	4 856 919
Mozambique	310	13 572 722	3.61	3.92	4.9	4.20	6 821	9 797 757	10 150 016	11 287 227	31 235 000
Namibia	3 210	1 316 344	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	250	7 550 571	3.66	4.32	4.2	4.15	5 380	6 188 867	6 773 949	16 820 220	29 783 037
Seychelles	8 870	39 441	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	5 390	19 060 670	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	2 400	860 491		3.77	4.9	4.26	1 217	1 000 000	1 000 000	3 049 657	5 049 657
Uganda	300	26 089 517	3.88	4.28	4.4	4.24	9 402	14 335 091	17 082 703	21 275 205	52 693 000
United Republic of Tanzania	350	29 736 083	3.88	4.60	6.0	4.94	13 034	14 964 289	19 611 724	22 020 144	56 596 157
Zambia	630	7 586 129	3.48	3.71	4.4	3.91	3 798	5 893 220	5 421 438	8 685 343	20 000 000
Zimbabwe	131	8 415 775	1.65	2.27	0.6	1.56	942	1 063 649	1 233 726	(1 683 375)	614 000
Eastern and Southern Africa total								112 687 847	139 678 024	186 338 725	438 704 596

Country	Country needs		Country performance				Country score	2007 allocation	2008 allocation	2009 allocation	Final allocation 2007-2009
	GNI per capita 2006	Rural population 2006	IRAI 2007	Rural sector performance 2008	PAR 2008 weighted	Country performance rating					
Afghanistan	319	20 014 448	2.50	2.90	-	2.78	3 528	5 014 121	6 390 530	8 403 403	19 808 054
Bangladesh	450	116 150 733	3.48	4.01	5.5	4.42	18 103	17 600 725	25 488 496	34 591 778	77 681 000
Bhutan	1 430	574 547	3.89	-	6.0	2.88	526	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	490	11 311 860	3.21	3.63	5.6	4.24	5 695	4 952 398	8 408 300	9 553 302	22 914 000
China	2 000	770 025 245	-	4.31	4.5	4.39	28 756	28 250 000	30 750 000	33 746 000	92 746 000
Cook Islands	13 098	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of Korea	508	9 018 351	-	3.35	6.0	4.51	5 780	-	-	-	-
Fiji	3 720	405 665	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	820	788 187 877	3.85	3.77	3.5	3.69	25 676	28 250 000	30 750 000	33 748 000	92 748 000
Indonesia	1 420	113 260 541	-	3.80	6.0	4.76	15 552	21 483 496	22 409 561	24 836 443	68 729 500
Iran	2 930	22 837 900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	3 870	6 496 751	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	500	3 325 021	3.67	3.83	4.8	4.14	3 117	4 888 345	5 704 204	6 407 450	17 000 000
Lao People's Democratic Republic	500	4 549 928	3.14	3.60	4.5	3.82	3 062	3 905 401	5 292 005	5 802 594	15 000 000
Malaysia	5 620	8 304 166	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives	3 010	209 904	3.56	3.16	2.9	3.15	333	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	3 000 000
Mongolia	1 000	1 115 020	3.41	3.68	6.0	4.44	1 843	3 313 012	3 126 155	(6 439 167)	-
Myanmar	281	33 255 866	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	320	23 141 348	3.44	3.68	3.1	3.43	5 730	4 904 895	8 748 093	7 167 012	20 820 000
Niue	5 300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	800	102 842 519	3.58	3.65	3.7	3.65	10 103	14 271 749	15 937 106	23 697 145	53 906 000
Papua New Guinea	740	5 363 223	3.32	3.24	-	3.27	2 182	1 921 736	3 724 399	(4 946 135)	700 000
Philippines	1 390	31 538 013	-	4.38	4.0	4.21	6 891	13 958 556	13 859 932	15 509 504	43 327 992
Republic of Korea	17 690	9 189 751	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	2 270	143 473	3.88	-	-	3.88	457	-	-	-	-
Solomon Islands	690	400 189	2.73	2.86	-	2.82	517	1 000 000	1 000 000	(2 000 000)	-
Sri Lanka	1 310	16 883 214	-	3.90	3.4	3.68	4 022	7 490 290	8 523 554	9 446 156	25 460 000
Tajikistan	390	5 006 437	3.24	3.82	-	3.64	3 088	3 478 837	4 228 371	4 592 792	12 300 000
Thailand	3 050	42 735 845	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timor Leste	840	751 930	2.70	-	-	2.70	597	-	-	-	-
Tonga	2 250	75 597	3.03	-	-	3.03	208	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	700	61 499 843	3.79	4.64	4.6	4.46	12 347	18 071 685	18 182 290	20 696 025	56 950 000
Asia and the Pacific total								183 755 246	213 522 997	225 812 303	623 090 546

Country	Country needs		Country performance				Country score	2007 allocation	2008 allocation	2009 allocation	Final allocation 2007-2009
	GNI per capita 2006	Rural population 2006	IRAI 2007	Rural sector performance 2008	PAR 2008 weighted	Country performance rating					
Antigua	11 050	50 795	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentina	5 150	3 811 681	-	-	2.5	1.09	129	-	-	-	-
Barbados	8 617	136 798	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	3 740	153 211	-	3.68	0.6	2.33	150	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	3 000 000
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	1 100	3 305 649	3.73	3.93	4.5	4.09	2 492	5 574 494	5 065 925	(2 640 419)	8 000 000
Brazil	4 710	29 042 146	-	4.62	6.0	5.22	7 514	20 153 094	12 207 721	18 049 185	50 410 000
Chile	6 810	1 991 640	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	3 120	12 300 782	-	4.19	6.0	4.98	5 146	10 990 253	8 440 564	(19 430 817)	-
Costa Rica	4 980	1 661 855	-	4.49	4.8	4.62	1 603	3 116 764	3 063 056	3 009 179	9 189 000
Cuba	4 571	2 776 115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominica	4 242	19 373	3.85	-	3.6	2.03	43	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	2 910	3 120 922	-	4.19	6.0	4.98	2 825	4 930 713	4 435 501	4 433 785	13 800 000
Ecuador	2 910	4 847 773	-	4.22	3.5	3.90	2 116	4 286 776	3 802 263	4 968 824	13 057 863
El Salvador	2 680	2 698 165	-	4.27	6.0	5.03	2 750	4 455 566	4 470 108	5 834 326	14 760 000
Grenada	4 167	74 968	3.68	-	2.3	1.54	46	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	2 590	6 819 155	-	3.96	4.5	4.20	2 933	5 626 908	6 113 796	6 882 296	18 623 000
Guyana	1 150	530 205	3.42	3.75	2.8	3.35	726	1 000 000	1 177 117	1 773 150	3 950 267
Haiti	430	5 718 576	2.86	3.60	3.0	3.24	2 537	-	-	5 660 000	5 660 000
Honduras	1 270	3 696 192	3.84	3.68	4.9	4.14	2 589	2 169 297	3 433 135	3 927 568	9 530 000
Jamaica	3 560	1 242 428	-	4.17	-	4.17	1 242	-	-	-	-
Mexico	7 830	24 742 151	-	4.08	3.1	3.65	3 006	12 048 680	6 324 560	(13 173 241)	5 200 000
Nicaragua	930	2 247 246	3.75	4.01	5.4	4.44	2 578	2 379 212	3 158 604	3 490 185	9 028 000
Panama	5 000	933 661	-	4.09	2.7	3.48	701	1 757 887	1 249 415	1 000 000	4 007 302
Paraguay	1 410	2 460 544	-	3.75	3.5	3.64	1 627	1 125 847	1 000 000	1 654 153	3 780 000
Peru	2 980	7 498 575	-	4.35	6.0	5.07	4 318	8 654 979	6 846 235	7 534 786	23 036 000
Saint Kitts and Nevis	9 106	32 791	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Lucia	5 349	120 061	3.97	-	-	3.97	355	-	-	-	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	3 537	64 342	3.83	-	-	3.83	278	-	-	-	-
Suriname	4 210	117 278	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	12 500	1 161 847	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	5 310	261 843	-	4.49	6.0	5.15	852	-	-	-	-
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	6 070	1 702 318	-	4.34	6.0	5.06	1 850	7 120 711	3 042 920	3 036 369	13 200 000
Latin America and the Caribbean total								96 391 181	74 830 921	37 009 330	208 231 431

Country	Country needs		Country performance					Country score	2007 allocation	2008 allocation	2009 allocation	Final allocation 2007-2009
	GNI per capita 2006	Rural population 2006	IRAI 2007	Rural sector performance 2008	PAR 2008 weighted	Country performance rating						
Albania	2 930	1 708 523	-	4.51	6.0	5.16	2 312	2 778 746	3 250 453	3 570 802	9 600 000	
Algeria	3 030	12 026 420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Armenia	1 920	1 082 836	4.35	5.17	6.0	5.30	2 203	3 754 371	3 287 845	5 357 785	12 400 000	
Azerbaijan	1 840	4 108 146	3.77	4.33	6.0	4.80	3 334	5 224 646	5 540 688	6 430 666	17 196 000	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3 230	2 109 265	3.68	4.50	6.0	4.86	2 199	3 448 270	3 653 476	4 011 254	11 113 000	
Croatia	9 310	1 920 418	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cyprus	23 270	235 216	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Djibouti	1 060	110 499	3.08	3.46	4.7	3.82	475	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	3 000 000	
Egypt	1 360	42 289 736	-	4.19	5.5	4.77	10 108	11 702 091	14 852 864	21 645 045	48 200 000	
Gaza and the West Bank	1 422	1 068 232	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Georgia	1 580	2 114 532	4.26	4.44	1.5	3.38	1 270	2 058 521	1 898 322	4 930 787	8 887 629	
Iraq	1 646	9 452 538	-	-	-	0.00	-	1 000 000	1 000 000	(815 000)	1 185 000	
Jordan	2 650	962 435	-	4.27	4.7	4.46	1 365	3 363 814	1 859 075	5 301 016	10 523 906	
Lebanon	5 580	538 544	-	4.24	-	4.24	790	2 608 480	1 000 000	1 191 520	4 800 000	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	7 290	899 758	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Malta	15 310	18 108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Moldova	1 080	2 032 869	3.78	4.44	6.0	4.86	2 838	4 107 787	4 461 226	4 673 988	13 243 000	
Morocco	2 160	12 399 899	-	4.19	4.5	4.33	4 276	5 743 274	6 196 046	7 117 680	19 057 000	
Oman	11 275	724 684	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Romania	4 830	9 957 492	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Somalia	274	5 433 768	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sudan	800	21 991 004	2.51	2.79	4.2	3.23	3 945	8 502 113	8 147 194	13 404 325	30 053 632	
Syrian Arab Republic	1 560	9 544 637	-	4.19	4.9	4.50	4 463	7 382 208	6 649 507	6 273 286	20 305 000	
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	3 070	619 466	-	4.56	6.0	5.19	1 461	2 744 224	2 318 116	(5 062 341)	-	
Tunisia	2 970	3 475 964	-	4.38	5.5	4.87	2 822	4 434 276	4 251 760	(8 686 036)	-	
Turkey	5 400	23 527 140	-	4.42	3.0	3.80	3 498	3 215 898	3 247 091	12 771 732	19 234 721	
Yemen	760	15 708 068	3.23	3.92	4.1	3.84	4 867	5 044 240	7 241 935	15 600 039	27 886 214	
Near East and North Africa total								78 112 958	79 855 596	98 716 548	256 685 102	
IFAD Total								565 000 000	615 000 000	660 512 804	1 840 512 804	

Note: IRAI = IDA resource allocation index
PAR = projects at risk

