

PARTNERSHIPS

An apprentice weaves
cloth on a traditional loom
in Techiman, Ghana



The Belgian Survival Fund

In 2004, the Belgian Survival Fund (BSF) celebrated its twentieth anniversary. Since 1984, IFAD and the BSF have been working together to help rural poor people in sub-Saharan Africa become healthier and more productive. The BSF addresses the most basic needs of poor people – family nutrition and health. Once people are strong and healthy, they are in a better position to benefit from development projects funded by IFAD loans.

To commemorate its anniversary, the BSF published the brochure *Learning by doing*, highlighting the achievements of this special partnership between the BSF and IFAD and the lessons that have been learned in 20 years of working together.

To date, the BSF has provided USD 130 million in grants to 37 projects in Angola, Burkina Faso, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, the Niger, Rwanda, North-Western Somalia (Somaliland), Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania.

During 2004, IFAD and the Belgian Government strengthened their partnership by signing a memorandum of understanding adjusting the policy for the payment of BSF contributions to IFAD replenishments. Under the new arrangement, BSF contributions will be timed to coincide more closely with disbursement needs.

In November 2004, the Belgian Government approved BSF cofinancing of approximately USD 6 million for the Agricultural Revival Programme in Equateur Province in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The programme will work to restore and improve sustainable livelihoods for rural communities in the territories of Bumba and Mbandaka, in particular by supporting the rehabilitation of the agricultural and fisheries sectors. It also includes a BSF-financed rehabilitation programme for social services in the health, water and education sectors.

During the year, the final arrangements were made for approval of the Collaborative Action on Land Issues joint programme, designed by IFAD, the BSF and the International Land Coalition. The goal of this programme is to support the Governments of the Niger and of Uganda, as well as IFAD's own programmes in these countries, to maximize the impact of development activities through addressing critical issues related to land rights and better access to land.

During the year, new programmes for possible BSF cofinancing were put in the IFAD pipeline for Angola, Burundi, Mali and the United Republic of Tanzania:

- In the Northern Region Foodcrops Development Project in Angola, the relevance and possibility of additional BSF-financing to strengthen and consolidate the BSF-funded community rehabilitation component is being explored. The focus will be on further rehabilitation of health, education and drinking water for returnees in a post-conflict environment.
- In Burundi, BSF-funded components in IFAD's Transitional Programme of Post-Conflict Reconstruction will work to restore the livelihoods of victims of conflict, including orphans and traumatized people. Final design of the BSF components was completed at the end of the year.
- In Mali, the Northern Regions Investment and Rural Development Programme will consolidate activities of the Zone Lacustre Development Project, building on lessons learned during the ongoing project phase. Activities will also be expanded into the outlying *cercles* (village groups) of Gourma Rharous and Bourem as part of the country's decentralization process.

- In the United Republic of Tanzania, capitalizing on the success of previous BSF-funded interventions, BSF components for water supply and basic health services have been designed as part of the Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Livestock Development Programme, a sector-wide approach (SWAp) on livestock.

On the evaluation front, the lessons learned and recommendations made by the Eastern Lowlands Wadi Development Project, co-funded by the BSF in Eritrea, will be acted on during an extended consolidation phase. The project finished in December 2004 but has been extended to March 2006. During this time, farmers' organizations will be strengthened so that they are able to maintain infrastructure and thus ensure the sustainability of project investments in irrigation and domestic water supply.

Towards the end of 2004, work began on the BSF evaluation programme for 2004/2005, which will include a completion evaluation of the Ugandan Women's Efforts to Save Orphans Development Programme in Uganda and a mid-term review of the Northwestern Integrated Community Development Programme in Somaliland (north-west Somalia).

In the context of its work to promote microfinance services for the rural poor in sub-Saharan Africa, and in order to take advantage of Asian experience in this field, the BSF arranged for project representatives to attend the Micro-Credit Summit in Dhaka, Bangladesh, in February 2004.

As in previous years, in 2004 the BSF participated in the Annual BSF Working Group Session, sharing lessons learned from recent project evaluations in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania with Belgian parliamentarians in order to adjust BSF policy orientations. The 2004 session was preceded by a one-day technical consultation with all BSF partners that focused on harmonization of performance monitoring and evaluation systems. In line with this, much work was done during the year to strengthen monitoring and evaluation methodologies and implementation follow-up. Special attention was given to the logical framework as a key project management tool and to the introduction of malnutrition indicators.

International Land Coalition

Hosted by IFAD, the International Land Coalition is a global alliance of intergovernmental, governmental and civil society organizations working with poor men and women to help them to increase their secure access to natural resources, especially land, and enable them to participate directly at the local, national, regional and international levels in policy and decision-making processes that affect their livelihoods.

In June 2004, the Coalition Council approved the Strategic Framework for the International Coalition 2004-2006. The framework identifies two primary objectives:

- to enhance the capacity of its members and partners to assist poor men and women to gain and maintain secure access to land, including through access to related support services
- to influence public policy decisions at the national and international level, through strategies that strengthen the capacity of communities, and open up and expand spaces for dialogue

During 2004, the Land Coalition worked with farmers' organizations, landless people and civil society movements in 36 countries, with the goal of building strategic partnerships in order to more effectively shape land policies and support community-based programmes. It supported 58 projects: 6 projects to document and share knowledge; 10 to strengthen national networks so that communities can collectively negotiate their resource rights; 37 community empowerment projects; and 5 women's resource access projects.

During the year, the Land Coalition undertook a number of other initiatives at the national through to the international level, designed to open up space for dialogue. An important country-level initiative, launched by the Land Coalition at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, was the Land Alliances for National Development (LAND) Partnerships Programme, which aims to create national round tables where government and civil society actors can work together to develop policies and strategies for more equitable access to land and related productive factors. There are four LAND Partnerships initiatives in progress, in Guatemala, Indonesia, the Philippines and South Africa. In addition to these, during 2004 the Land Coalition developed programmes for partnerships in Benin and Bolivia that will begin in 2005. With IFAD and the Belgian Survival Fund, similar activities in Burkina Faso, the Niger and Uganda are expected to commence shortly.

The Land Coalition is increasingly being turned to as a convening body for international debate. For instance, in 2004 it co-chaired the session on access to land at the Global Conference on Scaling Up Poverty Reduction in Shanghai, China, sponsored by the World Bank and the Government of China. A chairing role was again taken on, this time jointly with the President of Benin, at the ECOSOC Ministerial High-Level Segment on Turning Assets in Least Developed Countries into Usable Capital to Enhance Resources to Achieve the MDGs, in New York. The Land Coalition has also been requested to assist in the formulation of international policies. In February 2004, the European Commission Land Policy Task Force called upon the Land Coalition to facilitate a consultation process on the draft European Union Land Policy Guidelines.

Interest in the role of the Land Coalition is growing within the UN system, resulting, for example, in the UNDP's invitation to co-convene a global workshop in Nairobi, in February 2005, on Land Tenure for Dryland Development. Also, in the context of inter-agency collaboration, the Land Coalition published a progress report in 2004 entitled *Rural women's access to land and property in selected countries*, within the framework of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

Financing access to land is a major challenge for which donors and governments are increasingly considering the establishment of land funds. In 2004, the Land Coalition undertook an analysis of IFAD's land fund experience in Ecuador to serve as an example for other donors in designing future land fund programmes.

To learn more about the activities of the Land Coalition, please visit www.landcoalition.org.

Global Mechanism

Established in 1997, the Global Mechanism is the organ of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) that helps member countries mobilize resources to halt the downward spiral of land degradation and the resulting poverty. In 2004, the Global Mechanism leveraged investments of about USD 700 million for UNCCD implementation in Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean.

The Global Mechanism is hosted by and works closely with IFAD. However, in 2004, actions were taken to deepen the IFAD/Global Mechanism working relationship in support of UNCCD principles:

- a joint programme of activities was established to ensure that UNCCD principles are more closely integrated into the IFAD portfolio
- the President of IFAD set up the Global Mechanism Advisory Group and charged it with promoting stronger collaboration between IFAD and the Global Mechanism in addressing UNCCD concerns

Collaboration between the Global Mechanism and IFAD took various forms in 2004:

- In the Near East and North Africa, the Global Mechanism and IFAD cofinanced the elaboration of two projects in Morocco and Jordan under the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Operational Programme on Sustainable Land Management. Both projects are in the pipeline to receive GEF grants for project development.
- In Latin America and the Caribbean, the Global Mechanism's partnership with IFAD and the GEF resulted in the entry into the GEF pipeline of five initiatives in Brazil, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Chaco Americano (vast region of 1 000 000 square kilometres in the centre of South America), the Patagonia region of Argentina and the English-speaking Caribbean islands. GEF contributions to the projects are expected to total about USD 26 million.
- In Africa, the Global Mechanism collaborated with IFAD to design a USD 42 million multi-donor project in Burkina Faso, which was approved by IFAD's Executive Board in December 2004. In addition, the Global Mechanism provided technical support for development of two GEF projects in Ethiopia and Kenya, which have since entered the GEF pipeline.

In recent years, the Global Mechanism has worked to broaden the funding base of the UNCCD by mobilizing resources from non-traditional sources. For example, the Global Mechanism has helped the Government of South Africa to mobilize USD 80 million from the private sector for implementation of the UNCCD. It is also expecting to raise approximately USD 4 million from the Italian private sector for UNCCD implementation in Guatemala and sub-Saharan African countries.

During 2004, the Global Mechanism worked to extend the reach of its Financial Information Engine on Land Degradation (FIELD) by participating in the Development Gateway's Accessible Information on Development Activities (AiDA) portal, developed jointly by a group of UN and other multilateral organizations to share project information.

The Community Exchange and Training Programme (CETP), which received a seed grant of USD 450 000 from IFAD in 2000, continued to function as the Global Mechanism's framework for promoting civil society participation in UNCCD implementation. The programme has implemented about 20 community-based projects in Africa, Asia and Latin America, and has leveraged an additional USD 1.4 million in cofinancing. In 2004, the Global Mechanism commissioned an external evaluation of the programme to assess its impact and identify lessons learned.

In collaboration with IFAD's Information and Communication Division, the Global Mechanism began work to draft a communication strategy in 2004. An outline of the strategy was presented at the thirteenth session of the Global Mechanism Facilitation Committee, which decided to develop it and use it as their common communication strategy on the UNCCD.

Promoting innovations and research partnerships: the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research and the Global Forum on Agricultural Research

As a co-sponsor of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), together with the World Bank, FAO and UNDP, IFAD continued to play a leadership role, consistently highlighting the need for research targeted at improving the generation and impact of pro-poor technologies. In 2004, IFAD approved several grants, for a total of USD 8.5 million, for CGIAR-led programmes focused on research of direct relevance to poverty reduction. All the research topics aimed to improve the livelihoods of rural poor people through income diversification based on improvements in productivity. Several research topics were commodity-specific, for example, yams in West Africa, medicinal plants in Latin America and upland rainfed rice farming systems in South Asia.

In 2004, IFAD continued to play an active role in the CGIAR Executive Council. Through this participation, IFAD has contributed to the dialogue on performance measurement and on programme and organizational alignment.

IFAD has supported the Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR) since it began in 1996. GFAR is built on strong strategic partnerships and alliances among all actors involved in agricultural research for development. IFAD participation encourages inclusiveness and provides a forum where the poor can voice their needs, show their capacities and participate as partners in finding sustainable solutions to the challenges they face.

Since 1996, IFAD's vision has been for GFAR to galvanize key players in the global agricultural research system to join forces in strategic alliances with the CGIAR. Some CGIAR Challenge Programmes involve GFAR extensively and in 2004 IFAD engaged with various CGIAR stakeholders to see how such collaboration could be enhanced. In this context, during the year IFAD led many initiatives to foster a paradigm shift in agricultural research for development towards a holistic "knowledge-intensive agriculture", mobilizing the knowledge and experience of small and poor farmers and scientists as partners in innovation systems.

Partnerships with intergovernmental agencies

New Partnership for Africa's Development

The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) is a strategic development framework for Africa that was established in 2001 by the Organisation of African Unity. Since agricultural development is among NEPAD's key priorities, and most of NEPAD's guiding principles are in line with IFAD's mandate, IFAD has been designated one of the key players within the NEPAD agenda.

In June 2004, IFAD signed a memorandum of understanding with the NEPAD Secretariat to establish a framework for collaboration and coordination to improve the livelihoods of African smallholders and reduce rural poverty in Africa. IFAD also seconded a senior technical adviser to assist the NEPAD Secretariat in programme and project development and resource mobilization.

During the year, IFAD supported NEPAD within the framework of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme – a road map document for African agriculture. IFAD worked with the NEPAD Secretariat on the participatory design and implementation of NEPAD's agricultural component, advocating for the rural poor and civil society to be more systematically involved.

Harmonization and alignment follow-up

In 2004, IFAD continued to integrate harmonization standards and practices in its activities, while identifying and disseminating new ones.

During the year, IFAD participated in the multilateral development banks' Round Table on Harmonization and Alignment in Manila, the Philippines, in June, and in the Second International Round Table on Managing for Development Results in Marrakech, Morocco, in February.

As part of the preparations for the Second High-Level Forum on Joint Progress Toward Enhanced Aid Effectiveness, to be held early in 2005, IFAD participated in the meetings of the Working Party on Aid Effectiveness sub-groups, including the Task Team on Harmonization and Alignment, and the Joint Venture on Managing for Development Results, which were held in Paris in November 2004.

IFAD also participated in regional workshops on harmonization and alignment hosted by the following regional development banks:

- Asian Development Bank in Bangkok, Thailand, in October
- African Development Bank and the World Bank in Dar-es-Salaam, the United Republic of Tanzania, in November
- Inter-American Development Bank in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, in November

The workshops brought together government officials and technical staff from developing countries, representatives of key bilateral and multilateral donors, regional organizations and civil society.

In 2004, in order to coordinate in-house efforts, IFAD set up an inter-departmental working group on harmonization. The organization also participated in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development-Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC) "Survey on Harmonization and Alignment", which was carried out during May-June 2004 with the donor community and 14 partner countries.

OECD DAC/POVNET Agricultural Sub-Committee

IFAD is a member of the Network on Poverty Reduction of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC/POVNET) and is involved in its Agricultural Task Team. IFAD staff participated in three meetings of the Agricultural Task Team in 2004 and provided inputs or comments to a number of documents. IFAD is also preparing a paper on science and technology for the Agricultural Task Team.

Partnerships with civil society and non-governmental organizations

In 2004, IFAD worked with the Third World Network to highlight the impact of globalization and trade liberalization on the rural poor. IFAD gave the network a grant that funded a series of case studies and a forum on the subject. The forum was organized as a side event to IFAD's 2004 Governing Council. NGO representatives, senior officials from Brazil, Indonesia and FAO, and trade experts were among the speakers at the forum. All the panellists had been involved in the World Trade Organization negotiations on agriculture and they shared their understanding of the implications of the negotiations for rural development, poverty reduction and food security in developing countries. The forum was opened by the President of IFAD and was chaired by Martin Khor, Director of the Third World Network.

In October, an IFAD Policy Forum (see page 60) session was organized with the participation of international and national farmers' groups on the theme Towards new partnerships with farmers' organizations. The meeting was an opportunity to exchange ideas about the future shape and direction of such partnerships at the country, regional and global level. The discussion between the farmers' representatives and IFAD staff focused on two broad issues:

- increasing and enhancing the involvement of farmers' organizations in the articulation of IFAD country strategies and in the design and implementation of country projects and programmes
- capacity-building for farmers' organizations to participate in policy processes at the national, regional and global level

During 2004, IFAD continued its conceptual and financial support for the NGO-led More and Better Campaign, which is calling for increased and improved financial and political support for agriculture and rural development as a precondition for achievement of the MDGs. The campaign unites social movements, civil society and NGOs from 20 countries and a core of national campaigns. It is closely linked to and promotes the purposes of the International Alliance Against Hunger. Organizations and campaigns in developing countries will play the lead role in defining what constitutes better aid to agriculture and rural development. They will also work to increase the level and quality of support from their own governments and donors. Meanwhile, organizations and campaigns in the OECD/donor countries will lobby their own governments for more and better aid for agriculture and rural development, based on the overall goals of the campaign and on the particular policies chosen at the national level that best address these goals.

In 2004, IFAD opened its doors to the International NGO/CSO Planning Committee (IPC) for Food Sovereignty, a global civil-society network focusing on food and agriculture that grew out of the civil society forums organized for the World Food Summit of 1996 and the World Food Summit Five Years Later in 2002. The network is made up of more than 50 non-governmental and civil society organizations and social movements. With IFAD support, the IPC Annual Assembly was held at IFAD headquarters in Rome and special sessions were organized for IFAD staff and IPC members to discuss two areas of common concern: trade and access to markets; and access to resources, especially land and water.

In June, together with the United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service, IFAD co-organized and co-hosted an informal meeting of the NGO and civil society focal points of organizations of the UN and international system. The meeting, held at IFAD headquarters, brought together representatives of 37 UN, multilateral and regional organizations and several representatives of NGOs. The topics of discussion included:

- issues, challenges and best practices for a fruitful engagement with civil society
- NGO accountability
- the implications of the report of the Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on United Nations/Civil Society Relations

During the year, IFAD's North American Liaison Office worked closely with a range of NGOs in the United States of America that support the organization's mission of enabling the rural poor to overcome poverty. These include, among others, the Association for International Agriculture and Rural Development (AIARD), the Bread for the World Institute and the World Agricultural Forum.

In January, IFAD sponsored a forum organized by AIARD entitled the Critical role of international agricultural development in the fight against undernutrition and HIV/AIDS. Speakers representing government, the private sector, academia and NGOs addressed a capacity audience and emphasized the importance of an integrated approach to HIV/AIDS that builds on the resilience of households and communities, with particular focus on women and youth.

In 2004, as in a number of other years, IFAD supported the publication of the Bread for the World Institute's Hunger Report, which provides anti-hunger forces with important analysis. This year's report, *Are we on track to end hunger?* assessed recent faltering progress towards overcoming hunger in the United States of America and around the world.

The World Agricultural Forum was established in 1997 to provide a venue for discussion on crucial issues affecting agriculture by representatives of the broad range of groups with a stake in agricultural development. IFAD participated in the Forum's Regional Congress in May 2004, which looked at the future of the agri-food system: perspectives from the Americas. Addressing the congress, IFAD's President called attention to the increasing numbers of rural poor in the region. He emphasized the importance of adapting strategies that support rural communities and reflect their dynamic and diverse livelihood strategies, and of focusing greater attention on linkages between rural and urban areas.

Partnerships with Rome-based UN agencies

The International Alliance Against Hunger

IFAD continued to work with the International Alliance Against Hunger in 2004. The Alliance was founded in 2003, uniting Rome-based agencies working on agriculture and rural development – IFAD, FAO, WFP and the International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI) – and major NGOs.

The Alliance is a promising partnership for concerted and coordinated action to mobilize political will and financial support to fight hunger and poverty and thus achieve the first Millennium Development Goal. The Alliance is important to IFAD for a number of reasons, as it:

- brings together the objectives of hunger and poverty reduction
- adopts a people-centred approach
- is open to partnerships with different kinds of organizations that represent the interests of poor and hungry people
- respects national leadership and national ownership

During 2004, IFAD contributed to:

- the development of the Alliance's strategy
- the preparation of communication messages about its progress
- a number of events organized to raise awareness on, and support for, its goals

IFAD also provided grant financing for the creation of the Alliance's web site and in support of the NGO-led More and Better Campaign. The campaign is promoting the Alliance and calling for increased and improved financial and political support to agriculture and rural development as a precondition for achievement of the MDGs.

World Food Day

Every year on 16 October, IFAD participates in World Food Day, commemorating the founding of its sister agency FAO in 1945. The World Food Day theme for 2004 was Biodiversity for Food Security, highlighting the role that biodiversity plays in giving people sustainable access to adequate high-quality food.

In 2004, a series of events took place over the week preceding World Food Day. Together with FAO, WFP and IPGRI, IFAD participated in a round table organized by the Association of Italian NGOs on the theme Biodiversity and Food Security on 5 October in Rome. On 12 October, IFAD and other members of the International Alliance Against Hunger met for the opening of a joint exhibition. IFAD's message focused on the key role that biodiversity plays in ensuring food security among the world's poorest communities and on the contribution that rural poor people make in protecting biodiversity. The organization's experience has shown that women and indigenous peoples play a key role in maintaining biodiversity. However, their knowledge is often ignored and increasingly the natural resources that they have managed sustainably for millennia are slipping out of their control. IFAD works to empower such groups, helping them to blend traditional knowledge with appropriate modern technologies and access markets in order to sell niche products.

OPERATIONAL ASPECTS



Project and programme portfolio management

During 2004, IFAD continued to monitor and assess the project and programme portfolio, moving towards a more analytical and results-oriented process. Quantitative and qualitative aspects of the portfolio are first discussed, analysed and reported on at the project and country level by the country programme manager (CPM) and then reviewed collectively with the assistant president, Programme Management Department. The regional portfolio reviews provide the basis for a discussion of regional and corporate issues facing the current and future portfolio, which are later synthesized in a report submitted to the President and the Executive Board, the Portfolio Performance Report.

The overall size of the ongoing portfolio varied only slightly from 2003, decreasing from 195 to 192 projects at year-end (Table 3). Work to improve the performance of the projects and programmes in the portfolio was funded through budgetary resources for early implementation support, implementation support and accelerated project and programme performance. Regional and subregional workshops were held to address more generic issues, such as monitoring and evaluation and gender-related concerns.

Given the importance of leveraging and building synergies among IFAD initiatives within a given country, the organization has shifted its emphasis from country portfolio management towards country programme management.

Project supervision and cooperating institutions

As in previous years, supervision for the majority of IFAD-financed projects and programmes continued to be contracted to a select number of cooperating institutions. Fourteen projects were directly supervised by IFAD during 2004 as part of the Direct Supervision Pilot Programme. At year-end, 178 projects remained in the active portfolio to be supervised by cooperating institutions. Of these, 117 (some 66 per cent) were entrusted to the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) and 61 to other supervising institutions (Table 4). By the end of the year, two of the directly supervised projects had been completed.

The corporate-level evaluation on *Supervision modalities in IFAD-supported projects* (carried out by IFAD's independent Office of Evaluation) was published in 2004. One of the key findings of this evaluation was the need to develop a new supervision policy that, among other things, distinguishes between mandatory supervision functions, including loan administration, and implementation support aimed at strengthening programme poverty impact and sustainability. It is anticipated that the findings of this evaluation and the forthcoming evaluation on direct supervision, together with the recommendations of the Independent External Evaluation of IFAD (see page 44) will be taken into account in formulating a new approach to supervision and IFAD's relationship to its cooperating institutions. The new approach to supervision, which is expected to be formalized in early 2006, will:

- rationalize the selection of cooperating institutions
- better define the link between supervision and implementation support
- make explicit the relationship between cooperating institutions and IFAD's field presence initiatives
- strengthen the relevant processes and agreements associated with supervision

Project and programme portfolio and lending trends

In 2004, 25 new projects and programmes were approved, financed through IFAD loans worth USD 433.4 million (Table 1). The total cost of these projects is estimated at USD 928.8 million, of which USD 176.2 million will be provided by other external financiers and USD 316.1 million by financiers in the recipient countries – primarily the governments. When fully operational, these projects are expected to directly benefit more than 10 million people.

Grants worth USD 33.3 million were approved in 2004 (Table 6).

TABLE 3
Ongoing project and programme portfolio by region
(as at end December 2004)

	Number of projects and programmes	IFAD investment ^a (USD million)
Western and Central Africa	39	471.2
Eastern and Southern Africa	43	650.8
Asia and the Pacific	39	697.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	33	485.7
Near East and North Africa ^b	38	516.9
Total	192	2 822.3

^a Amounts as appearing in President's reports at the time of approval. Amounts include component grants. Discrepancy in totals is due to rounding.

^b This region includes countries in the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

TABLE 4
IFAD-cooperating institutions entrusted with loan administration and project and programme supervision
Regular Programme and Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries
Affected by Drought and Desertification (SPA)^a

Cooperating institution	Projects and programmes at end 2002		Projects and programmes at end 2003		Projects and programmes at end 2004	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
	Actual ^b					
African Development Bank	2	1.1	3	1.6	1	0.6
Andean Development Corporation	13	7.0	14	7.7	12	6.7
Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development	11	5.9	9	4.9	8	4.5
Asian Development Bank	4	2.2	4	2.2	2	1.1
Caribbean Development Bank	5	2.7	4	2.2	3	1.7
Central American Bank of Economic Integration	4	2.2	3	1.6	4	2.2
United Nations Office for Project Services	112	60.5	111	61.0	117	65.7
West African Development Bank	10	5.4	10	5.5	8	4.5
World Bank	24	13.0	24	13.2	23	12.9
Total^c	185	100.0	182	100.0	178	100.0

^a Year reference for projects and programmes relates to loan effectiveness. Figures refer to approved projects and programmes that have not been completed for each year period.

^b Projects and programmes may change cooperating institution. This table shows numbers of cooperating institutions at end 2004 for projects and programmes that were effective in 2002, 2003 and 2004.

^c Figures do not include projects and programmes supervised or administered directly by IFAD.

TABLE 5
IFAD projects and programmes by region, 1978-2004^a
(amounts in USD)

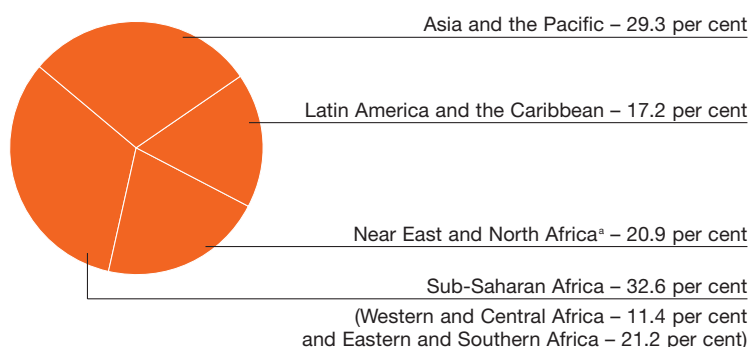
	1978-1983	1984-1993	1994-2003	2004	%	1978-2004	%
Western and Central Africa							
Total amount	234.2	512.9	692.9	49.8	11.4	1 489.8	17.5
Number of projects and programmes	24	61	60	4		149	
Recipient borrowers						24	
Eastern and Southern Africa							
Total amount ^b	254.2	434.8	742.8	92.5	21.2	1 524.3	17.9
Number of projects and programmes	22	42	56	5		125	
Recipient borrowers						20	
Asia and the Pacific							
Total amount	760.3	661.7	1 151.9	127.9	29.3	2 701.8	31.7
Number of projects and programmes	41	54	67	6		168	
Recipient borrowers						21	
Latin America and the Caribbean							
Total amount	269.8	353.1	672.5	75.0	17.2	1 370.3	16.1
Number of projects and programmes	28	38	48	4		118	
Recipient borrowers						28	
Near East and North Africa^c							
Total amount ^b	293.6	368.0	681.2	91.2	20.9	1 434.0	16.8
Number of projects and programmes	22	37	51	6		116	
Recipient borrowers						22	
Total IFAD financing	1 812.1	2 330.4	3 941.3	436.5	100.0	8 520.3	100.0
Total number of projects and programmes	137	232	282	25		676	
Total recipient borrowers						115	

^a Amounts as appearing in President's reports at the time of approval. Project and programme amounts include component grants. Grants not related to projects and programmes are not included in this table. Discrepancy in totals is due to rounding.

^b Projects and programmes totally financed by grants in these regions are included.

^c This region includes countries in the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

CHART 1
Regional distribution of IFAD loans approved in 2004



^a This region includes countries in the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

TABLE 6
Summary of IFAD grant financing, 1978-2004^a
(amounts in USD million)

	1978-2003	%	2004	%
Projects and project component^b				
Amount	32.4	7.0	3.1	9.3
Number of grants	40		6	
Project preparation/ Project Development Fund^{c, d}				
Amount	89.4	19.3	0.0	–
Number of grants	621		0	–
Research				
Research CGIAR				
Amount	115.6	67.0	0.0	–
Number of grants	143		0	–
Research non-CGIAR				
Amount	56.9	33.0	0.0	–
Number of grants	73		0	–
Total amount of research grants	172.5	37.3	0.0	–
Total number of research grants	216		0	–
Training and other				
Amount	127.7	27.6	0.0	–
Number of grants	329		0	–
Special Operations Facility^d				
Amount	18.1	3.9	0.0	–
Number of grants	185		0	–
Environmental assessment^d				
Amount	4.2	0.9	0.0	–
Number of grants	52		0	–
IFAD/NGO Extended Cooperation Programme				
Amount	18.7	4.0	0.0	–
Number of grants	275		0	–
Global/regional grants				
Amount			23.9	71.7
Number of grants			48	
Country-specific grants^e				
Amount			6.3	19.0
Number of grants			33	
Total amount	463.0	100.0	33.3	100.0
Total number of grants	1 718		87	

^a The grant policy adopted in December 2003 stipulated only two grant windows: Global/regional and Country-specific. Reporting in 2004 reflects the new policy.

^b Project component grants are not reflected in the country-specific grants window to avoid double counting.

^c The Project Development Fund was established in 1995 to cover the costs of project formulation. Prior to 1995, part of such costs was covered under the Preparation Grant Facility.

^d These grants have been covered under the Programme Development Financing Facility (PDFF) since 2002.

^e Amounts related to activities financed under PDFF are not included in this table.

Since it began operations in 1978, IFAD has supported 676 projects and programmes in 114 countries and in Gaza and the West Bank for total financing of USD 8 520.3 million. Governments and other financing sources in the recipient countries, including individuals and households participating in the projects, contributed USD 8 376.5 million. Another USD 6 841.3 million came from external cofinanciers, of which bilateral donors contributed USD 1 144.6 million, multilateral donors USD 5 406.5 million and international and northern NGOs USD 23.6 million. Basket funding or similar arrangements amounted to about USD 72.7 million and private-sector sources accounted for some USD 7.2 million. Cofinancing from sources that are yet to be confirmed amounted to USD 186.7 million.

Regional and priority country lending⁶

In 2004, the largest share of new lending again went to Africa. Sub-Saharan Africa received 32.6 per cent of 2004 loans, of which 11.4 per cent went to Western and Central Africa and 21.2 per cent to Eastern and Southern Africa (Table 5 and Chart 1).

These two administrative regions of sub-Saharan Africa have received almost equal shares of IFAD's lending since inception, with Western and Central Africa receiving 17.5 per cent of the loan portfolio and Eastern and Southern Africa 17.9 per cent.

In 2004, Asia and the Pacific received a slightly higher share than in recent years: 29.3 per cent of lending. Latin America and the Caribbean received 17.2 per cent, and the Near East and North Africa received 20.9 per cent.

IFAD continues to emphasize assistance to least developed countries and countries with low food security. Of 2004 lending, 61.9 per cent was to low-income food-deficit countries – as classified by FAO – and 38.1 per cent to the UN classified least developed countries (Table 7 and Chart 2).

Allocation of lending by lending terms⁷

The bulk of IFAD's lending is on highly concessional terms.⁸ In 2004, the value of highly concessional loans represented 80.7 per cent of the year's total lending. Another 9.3 per cent were intermediate loans and the remaining 10 per cent were ordinary term loans (Chart 3).

As a share of IFAD's cumulative lending portfolio, highly concessional loans now represent almost 71.2 per cent, higher than the two-thirds target set out in the *Lending policies and criteria* of IFAD (Table 8).

In terms of regional distribution, 92.5 per cent of total cumulative IFAD lending to Africa has been on highly concessional terms, followed by Asia and the Pacific with 82.1 per cent (Table 9). In Latin America and the Caribbean and the Near East and North Africa, where recipients on average are relatively higher-income countries, lending tends to be on less concessional terms. Highly concessional loans to these regions have represented 23.2 per cent and 51.9 per cent respectively of their total loans from IFAD.

Disbursements

In 2004, IFAD loan disbursements reached their highest level ever at USD 311.4 million. Cumulative disbursements on loans under the Regular Programme amounted to USD 4 906.5 million (74.4 per cent of effective commitments) at the end of 2004, compared with USD 4 595.8 million (73.2 per cent of effective commitments) disbursed at the end of 2003 (Tables 10 and 11).

Cofinancing of IFAD projects and programmes

All 25 projects and programmes approved in 2004 were designed and initiated by IFAD (Table 12). Of these, 13 will receive external cofinancing for USD 176.2 million (29.7 per cent of their cost) and domestic contributions – from recipient governments or other local sources – for another USD 203.6 million, or 34.4 per cent of their cost. The other 12 IFAD-initiated projects were financed by IFAD for USD 223.6 million (66.5 per cent) and domestic sources for USD 112.5 million (33.5 per cent).

6/ See pages 16, 20, 24, 29 and 33 for lists of countries by administrative region.

7/ These lending terms refer to loans made by IFAD to borrowing countries and have no bearing on the terms and conditions placed on credit lines offered through projects and programmes.

8/ IFAD provides loans on three different types of lending terms: highly concessional loans carry no interest charge but have a service charge of 0.75 per cent and are repaid over 40 years; intermediate loans carry a variable interest charge equivalent to 50 per cent of the interest rate charged on IBRD loans and are repaid over 20 years; ordinary loans carry a variable interest charge equal to that charged by the IBRD and are repaid over 15 to 18 years.

TABLE 7
Summary of IFAD project and programme lending to priority countries, 1978-2004
(amounts in USD million)

	1978-1983	%	1984-1993	%	1994-2003	%	2004	%	1978-2004	%	Number of countries ^e		
											In group	IFAD members	With IFAD project
Least developed countries^a													
Amount ^b	696.9	32.1	981.1	34.9	1 488.3	32.3	200.7	38.1	3 367.1	33.3	50	47	44
Number of projects and programmes	65		116		120		12		313				
Low-income food-deficit countries^c													
Amount ^b	1 475.7	67.9	1 831.0	65.1	3 118.1	67.7	325.9	61.9	6 750.7	66.7	84	78	74
Number of projects and programmes	108		182		219		19		528				
All IFAD projects^d and programmes													
	2 172.5		2 812.1		4 606.4		526.7		10 117.7				
Total number of projects and programmes	173		298		339		31		841				

^a The United Nations classifies countries as "least developed countries" on the basis of the following criteria: low income, low literacy rate and low share of manufacturing in total output. In 2004, 50 were thus classified: Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Comoros, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, the Niger, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, the Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Yemen and Zambia.

N.B. Kiribati, Tuvalu and Vanuatu are not Members of IFAD.

^b Amounts as appearing in President's reports at the time of approval. Project and programme amounts include component grants. Discrepancy in totals is due to rounding.

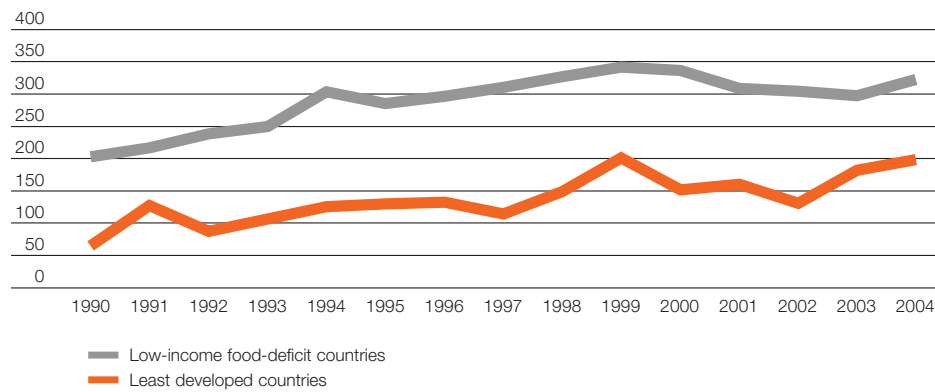
^c In 2004, FAO identified 84 countries as "low-income food-deficit": Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, China, the Comoros, the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

N.B. Belarus, Kiribati, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uzbekistan and Vanuatu are not Members of IFAD.

^d Fully cancelled or rescinded projects and programmes are not included.

^e All countries in the least-developed countries group, except Myanmar, also belong in the low-income food-deficit group, and thus there are overlaps in the group numbers.

CHART 2
IFAD lending to priority countries, 1990-2004
(amounts in USD million)



Of the USD 2 611.0 million contributed over the years to IFAD-initiated projects by external cofinanciers, the bulk was from multilateral donors, 71.2 per cent, followed by bilateral donors with 20.3 per cent (Chart 4). NGOs have contributed USD 13.6 million (0.5 per cent).

The major multilateral cofinanciers of IFAD-initiated projects over the years were IBRD (of the World Bank Group) with USD 259.9 million, the OPEC Fund with USD 244.4 million, followed by the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD) with USD 236.1 million, and WFP with USD 185.4 million (Chart 5). Together, these four represent almost 50 per cent of total multilateral cofinancing of USD 1 859.2 million.

TABLE 8
Summary of IFAD loans by lending terms, 1978-2004^a
(amounts in USD million)

	1978-1983	%	1984-1993	%	1994-2003	%	2004	%	1978-2004	%
Highly concessional										
Amount	1 204.8	66.9	1 454.0	62.8	3 030.6	77.1	350.0	80.7	6 039.4	71.2
Number of loans	90		159		224		20		493	
Intermediate										
Amount	498.0	27.7	549.9	23.7	499.0	12.7	40.2	9.3	1 587.2	18.7
Number of loans	41		52		35		3		131	
Ordinary										
Amount	96.8	5.4	313.0	13.5	402.3	10.2	43.2	10.0	855.2	10.1
Number of loans	7		28		27		2		64	
Total amount	1 799.7	100.0	2 316.9	100.0	3 931.8	100.0	433.4	100.0	8 481.8	100.0
Total number of loans^b	138		239		286		25		688	

^a Amounts as appearing in President's reports at the time of approval. Discrepancy in totals is due to rounding. Includes Regular Programme loans and Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification loans.

^b A project or programme may be financed through more than one loan or through a grant, and thus the number of loans may differ from the number of projects or programmes shown in other tables.

TABLE 9
Summary of IFAD loans by region and lending terms, 1978-2004^a
(amounts in USD million)

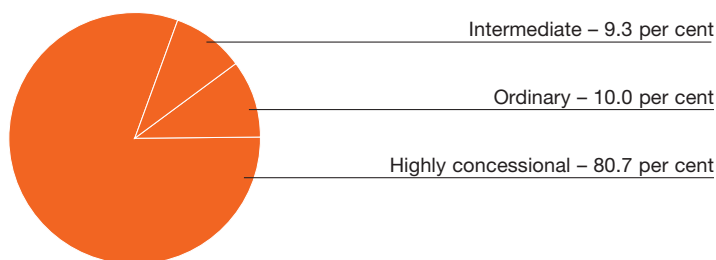
	Sub-Saharan Africa	%	Asia and the Pacific	%	Latin America and the Caribbean	%	Near East and North Africa ^d	%	Total	%
Highly concessional										
Amount	2 769.4	92.5	2 212.8	82.1	317.7	23.2	739.5	51.9	6 039.4	71.2
Percentage of highly concessional loans	45.9		36.6		5.3		12.2		100.0	
Number of loans	261		139		27		66		493	
Intermediate										
Amount	208.1	7.0	482.6	17.9	446.9	32.7	449.5	31.6	1 587.2	18.7
Percentage of intermediate loans	13.1		30.4		28.2		28.3		100.0	
Number of loans	21		30		48		32		131	
Ordinary										
Amount	16.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	603.1	44.1	235.5	16.5	855.2	10.1
Percentage of ordinary loans	2.0		0.0		70.5		27.5		100.0	
Number of loans	3				43		18		64	
Total amount	2 994.2	100.0	2 695.4	100.0	1 367.7	100.0	1 424.5	100.0	8 481.8	100.0
Percentage of total IFAD lending	35.3		31.8		16.1		16.8		100.0	
Total number of loans^c	285		169		118		116		688	

^a Amounts as appearing in President's reports at the time of approval. Discrepancy in totals is due to rounding. Includes Regular Programme loans and Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification loans.

^b This regions includes countries in the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

^c A project or programme may be financed through more than one loan or through a grant, and thus the number of loans may differ from the number of projects or programmes shown in other tables.

CHART 3
IFAD loans approved in 2004 by lending terms^a



^a Percentages refer to value of loans.

TABLE 10
Annual loan disbursement by region under the Regular Programme 1979-2004^a
(amounts in USD million)

	1979-1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1979-2004
Western and Central Africa	292.5	26.0	25.8	27.8	34.2	34.2	30.4	36.0	33.0	34.5	48.6	61.4	684.4
Eastern and Southern Africa	321.7	25.0	27.2	28.9	24.9	37.9	30.7	40.2	54.1	46.9	55.4	70.2	762.9
Asia and the Pacific	887.2	55.5	62.7	88.4	94.8	95.7	86.2	83.0	97.9	86.1	78.7	73.1	1 789.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	306.7	30.7	29.7	35.7	45.3	50.4	53.2	51.0	63.1	51.4	47.0	49.1	812.9
Near East and North Africa^b	357.2	25.7	19.5	38.9	28.9	55.5	70.2	59.7	43.2	44.5	56.1	57.6	856.9
Total^c	2 165.3	163.0	164.9	219.7	228.2	273.7	270.7	269.8	291.3	263.4	285.8	311.4	4 906.5

Source: Loans and grants system.

^a Loan disbursements relate solely to Regular Programme loans and exclude the Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification.

^b This region includes countries in the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

^c Discrepancy in totals is due to rounding.

TABLE 11
Loan disbursement by region and lending terms under the Regular Programme 1979-2004
(amounts in USD million)

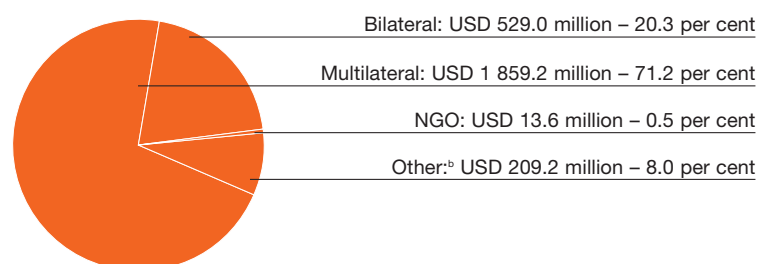
	Highly concessional	Intermediate	Ordinary	Total
Western and Central Africa				
Amount	611.8	60.3	12.3	684.4
Percentage of effective commitment	69.0%	100.0%	100.0%	70.5%
Eastern and Southern Africa				
Amount	688.4	73.3	1.2	762.9
Percentage of effective commitment	65.7%	76.9%	100.0%	68.3%
Asia and the Pacific				
Amount	1 421.0	368.4	0.0	1 789.4
Percentage of effective commitment	77.1%	98.6%	0.0%	80.0%
Latin America and the Caribbean				
Amount	178.3	334.2	300.4	812.9
Percentage of effective commitment	59.6%	90.7%	67.0%	69.7%
Near East and North Africa^a				
Amount	445.7	258.4	152.8	856.9
Percentage of effective commitment	74.7%	68.3%	81.3%	71.8%
Total	3 345.2	1 094.6	466.7	4 906.5
Total percentage of effective commitment	71.6%	85.8%	71.9%	74.4%

Source: Loans and grants system.

^a This region includes countries in the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

Germany is the largest bilateral donor, having provided USD 81.6 million over the years in cofinancing, followed by the United Kingdom with USD 74.1 million and the Netherlands with USD 71.0 million. These figures represent 15.4 per cent, 14.0 per cent and 13.4 per cent respectively of total bilateral cofinancing of IFAD-initiated projects of USD 529.0 million (Chart 6).

CHART 4
Cofinancing of IFAD-initiated projects and programmes, 1978-2004^a



^a Amounts as appearing in President's reports at the time of approval. Includes Regular Programme loans and Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification loans.

^b 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.

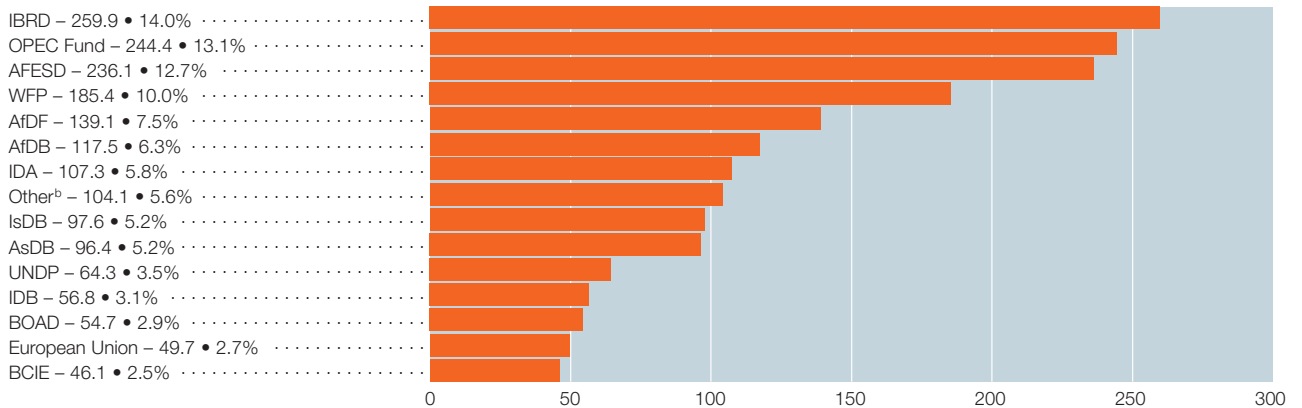
TABLE 12
Cofinancing of IFAD projects and programmes, 1978-2004
(amounts in USD million)

	1978-1983	%	1984-1993	%	1994-2003	%	2004	%	1978-2004	%
Projects and programmes initiated by cooperating institutions										
IFAD ^a	866.4	14.8	222.9	14.9	386.5	19.2	0		1 475.8	15.8
Cofinanced ^b	2 218.8	37.9	855.6	57.3	1 155.8	57.5	0		4 230.3	45.2
Domestic	2 772.5	47.3	414.0	27.7	467.3	23.3	0		3 653.8	39.0
Total	5 857.7	100.0	1 492.5	100.0	2 009.6	100.0	0		9 359.9	100.0
Number of projects and programmes	69		33		34				136	
IFAD initiated and cofinanced projects and programmes										
IFAD ^a	283.9	42.7	1 440.1	40.1	2 221.5	45.6	212.8	35.9	4 158.4	42.8
Cofinanced ^b	205.0	30.9	1 055.4	29.4	1 174.3	24.1	176.2	29.7	2 611.0	26.9
Domestic	175.3	26.4	1 092.6	30.5	1 480.7	30.4	203.6	34.4	2 952.3	30.4
Total	664.3	100.0	3 588.1	100.0	4 876.5	100.0	592.7	100.0	9 721.6	100.0
Number of projects and programmes	27		141		159		13		340	
IFAD-initiated and exclusively financed projects and programmes										
IFAD ^a	661.7	59.4	667.4	59.9	1 333.3	63.7	223.6	66.5	2 886.1	62.0
Domestic	451.4	40.6	447.0	40.1	759.5	36.3	112.5	33.5	1 770.4	38.0
Total	1 113.1	100.0	1 114.4	100.0	2 092.9	100.0	336.1	100.0	4 656.5	100.0
Number of projects and programmes	41		58		89		12		200	
All projects and programmes										
IFAD	1 812.1	23.7	2 330.4	37.6	3 941.3	43.9	436.5	47.0	8 520.3	35.9
Cofinanced	2 423.9	31.7	1 911.0	30.8	2 330.1	26.0	176.2	19.0	6 841.3	28.8
Domestic	3 399.2	44.5	1 953.6	31.5	2 707.6	30.2	316.1	34.0	8 376.5	35.3
Total	7 635.1	100.0	6 195.1	100.0	8 979.0	100.0	928.8	100.0	23 738.0	100.0
Number of projects and programmes	137		232		282		25		676	

^a Amounts as appearing in President's reports at the time of approval. Project and programme amounts include component grants. Grants not related to projects and programmes are not included in this table. Discrepancy in totals is due to rounding.

^b Includes cofinancing that may not have been confirmed at Executive Board approval but for which funding has been secured.

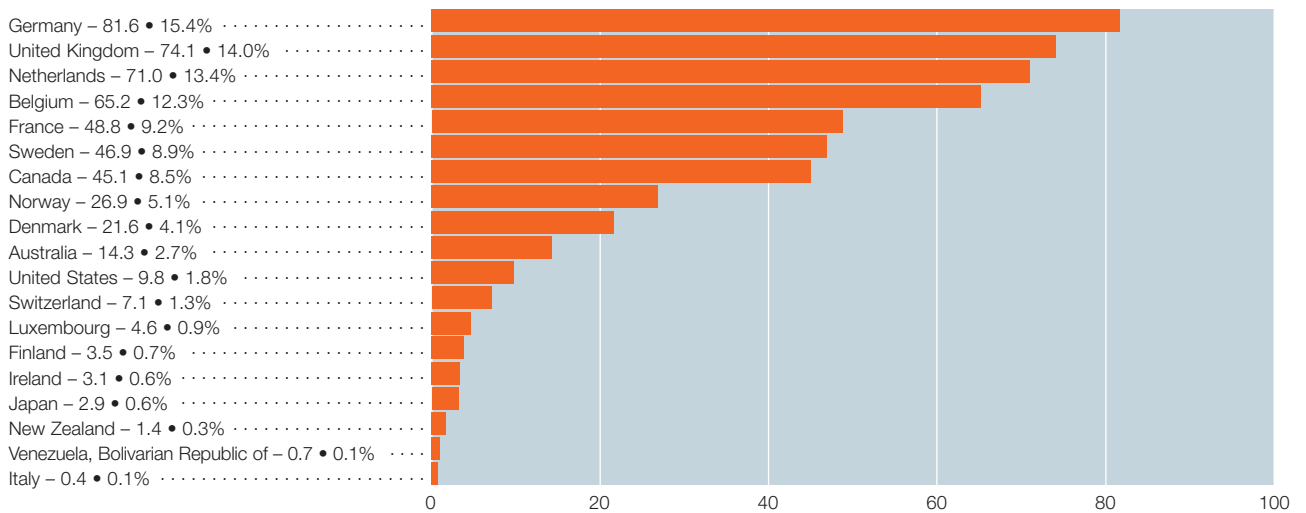
CHART 5
Cofinancing of IFAD-initiated projects and programmes by multilateral donors, 1978-2004^a
 (amounts in USD million)



^a Amounts as appearing in President's reports at the time of approval. Discrepancy in totals is due to rounding. Includes Regular Programme loans and Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification loans. The amounts and percentages shown here represent the share of each multilateral in total multilateral cofinancing of USD 1 859.2 million. Multilateral participation in basket or similar funding arrangements is not included.

^b Other cofinanciers include: Arab Authority for Agricultural Investment and Development (AAID), Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA), Africa Fund, Andean Development Fund (CAF), Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), FAO, GEF, Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), United Nations Drug Control Programme (UNDCP), United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC), United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM).

CHART 6
Cofinancing of IFAD-initiated projects and programmes by donor Member States (bilateral), 1978-2004^a
 (amounts in USD million)



^a Amounts as appearing in President's reports at the time of approval. Discrepancy in totals is due to rounding. Includes Regular Programme loans and Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification loans. The amounts and percentages shown here represent the share of each bilateral in total bilateral cofinancing of USD 529.0 million. Bilateral participation in basket or similar funding arrangements is not included.

SUMMARY OF 2004 PROJECTS, PROGRAMMES AND GRANTS

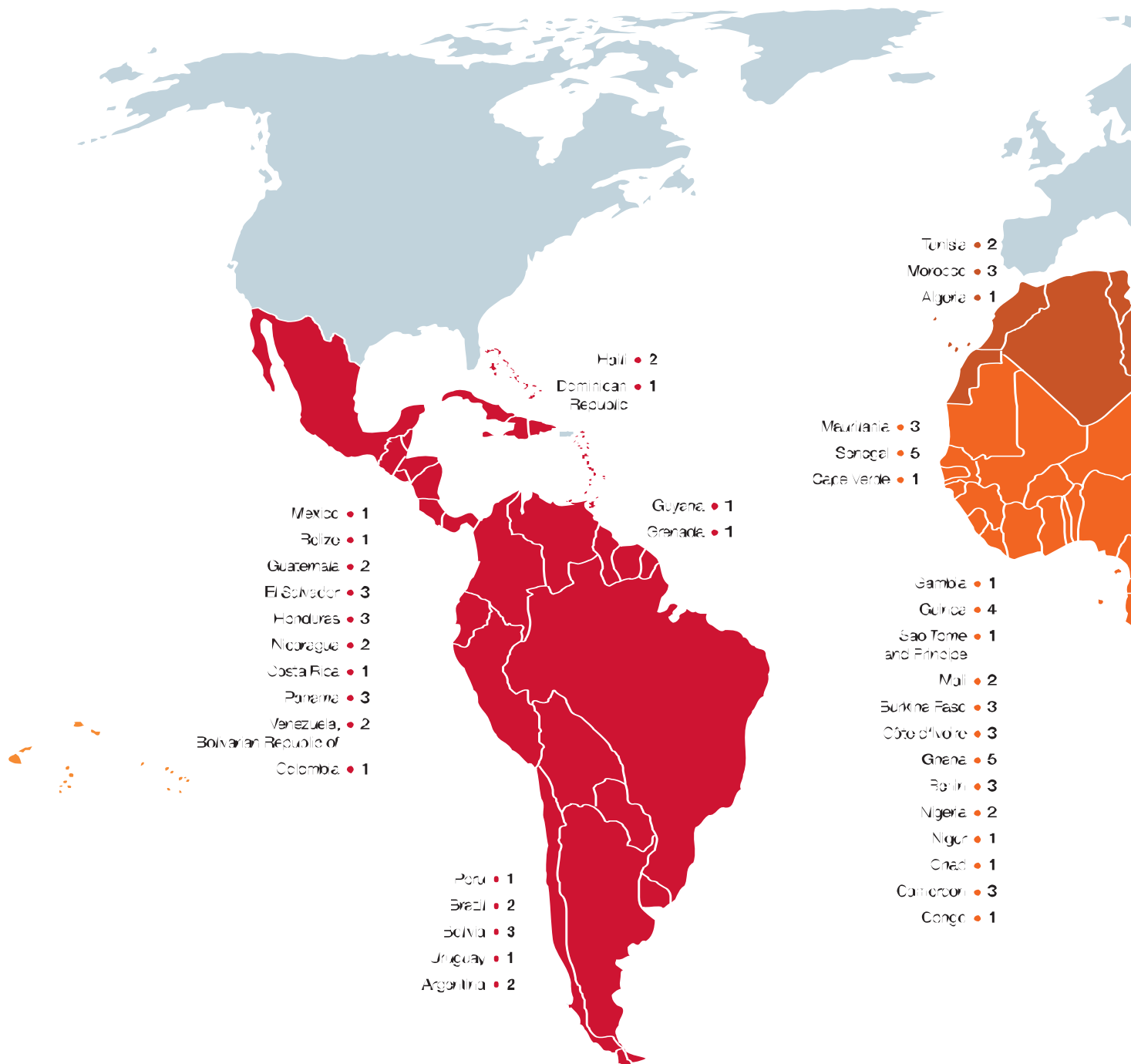


Number of effective projects and programmes by region and country (end 2004)

192 projects
85 countries and
Gaza and the West Bank

Western and Central Africa
39 projects
16 countries

Eastern and Southern Africa
43 projects
16 countries

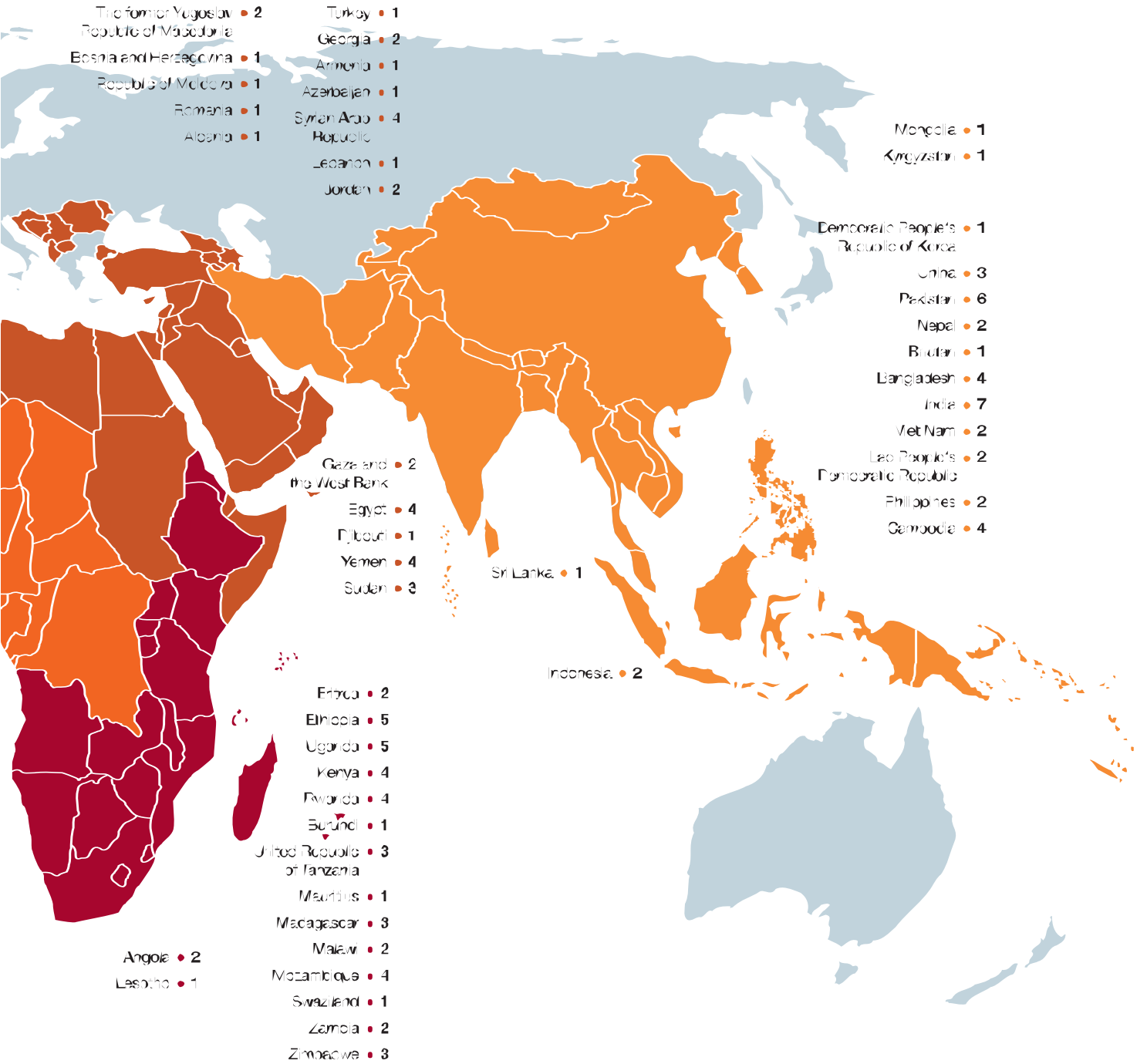


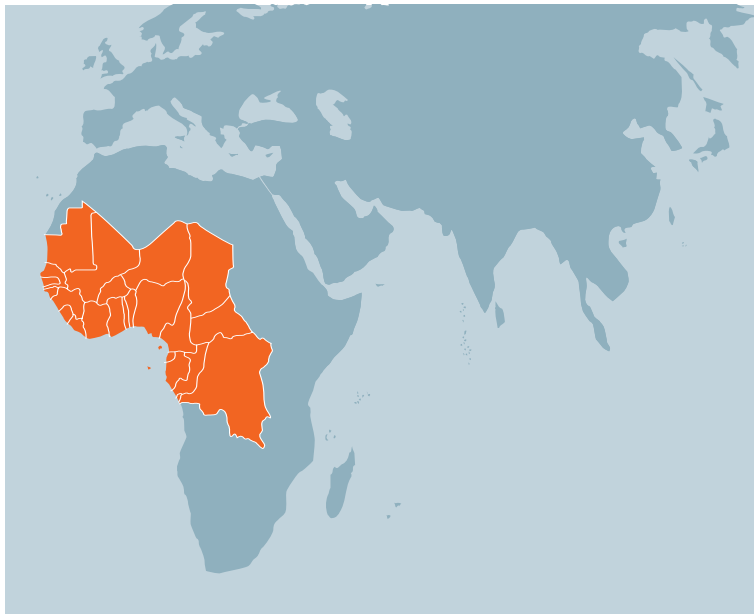
Note: Excludes closed projects and those not effective as at year-end.

Asia and the Pacific
39 projects
15 countries

Latin America and the Caribbean
33 projects
19 countries

Near East and North Africa, Central and Eastern Europe and the Newly Independent States
38 projects
19 countries and
Gaza and the West Bank





Projects and programmes

Western and Central Africa

Burkina Faso

Sustainable Rural Development Programme

The programme will contribute to the effort to tackle rural poverty. Specifically, it will:

- build capacity among target village groups and their institutions, so they can better manage their productive land resources
- reverse the trend towards degradation of cultivated and non-cultivated land through watershed development and irrigation schemes
- increase the revenues of the targeted rural poor through improved agricultural production and productivity
- improve the living conditions of the target groups through enhanced access to basic social services and markets

Within the context of decentralization, the distinct programme features address production issues and the protection and improvement of natural resources and capital assets (water, land and vegetation). The target group includes approximately 440 000 beneficiaries. The programme will have a direct impact on small-scale farmers, landless migrants, women and youth.

Loan amount: SDR 10.7 million (approximately USD 16.0 million) on highly concessional terms.

Total programme costs: estimated at USD 38.3 million, of which beneficiaries will provide USD 3.0 million, West African Development Bank (BOAD) USD 3.8 million, GEF USD 6.1 million, the OPEC Fund USD 2.9 million and the national Government USD 6.4 million.

Cooperating institution: BOAD

The Congo

Rural Development Project in the Plateaux, Cuvette and Western Cuvette

Departments

The project is designed to increase the incomes and food security of the target population sustainably and to improve their living conditions. Specifically, it will:

- facilitate smallholder access to markets and production zones
- strengthen the capacities of grass-roots organizations and those of economic interest groups
- intensify and diversify agricultural and fishery production
- facilitate smallholder access to financial services

The project will ensure that smallholders have access to improved inputs to increase their production. It will rehabilitate rural infrastructure to facilitate farmers' and fishers' access to markets, thereby improving their incomes. The project will also work to strengthen the capacities of the rural poor population, particularly those of women and young people. About 300 000 people (50 000 households) will benefit directly from the project.

Loan amount: SDR 8.1 million (approximately USD 11.9 million) on highly concessional terms.

Total project costs: estimated at USD 15.2 million, of which beneficiaries will provide USD 137 000 and the national Government USD 3.1 million.

Cooperating institution: United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)

The Democratic Republic of the Congo

Agricultural Revival Programme in Equateur Province

The overall goal of the programme is to enhance food security and improve the livelihoods of rural poor people. Specifically, the programme will:

- restore and improve agricultural production assets, increase equitable and sustainable access of farmers to markets and raise agricultural income
- restore and improve fishery-sector production assets, increase equitable and sustainable access of fishers to markets and raise their incomes
- restore and improve communities' access to basic social services

Special attention will be given to addressing the development constraints of the poorest rural people – particularly widows, pygmies and other vulnerable groups.

The programme will use a sustainable livelihoods approach to support beneficiaries, improve their livelihoods, and rebuild the structures and processes necessary to deliver goods and services.

Loan amount: SDR 10.0 million (approximately USD 14.8 million) on highly concessional terms.

Total programme costs: estimated at USD 22.6 million, of which beneficiaries will provide USD 414 000, BSF USD 6.0 million and the national Government USD 1.4 million.

Cooperating institution: UNOPS

The Gambia

Participatory Integrated-Watershed Management Project

The goal of the Participatory Integrated-Watershed Management Project is to empower poor rural communities to undertake and maintain integrated watershed management activities that will enhance their livelihoods and protect their natural resources. The project will:

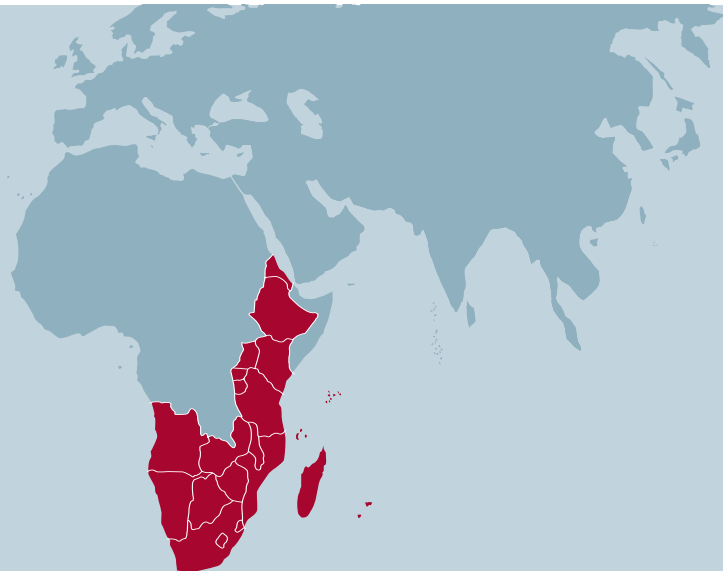
- strengthen the capacity of rural communities and service providers to plan, implement and maintain watershed management activities sustainably
- provide resources that enable local communities to implement their watershed development activities

The project will empower communities to improve their productive capacities and address long-term land degradation through a coordinated group of activities. It will subsequently develop the capacity of service providers to proactively support capacity-building within rural communities, so that community groups can plan, implement, monitor and maintain livelihood improvements and the sustainable management of the natural resources on which they depend. The cross-cutting issues of women's and youth group development and empowerment will be incorporated in all activities.

Loan amount: SDR 4.9 million (approximately USD 7.1 million) on highly concessional terms.

Total project costs: estimated at USD 17.5 million, of which beneficiaries will provide USD 1.7 million, African Development Bank (AfDB) USD 7.1 million and the national Government USD 1.7 million.

Cooperating institution: AfDB



Eastern and Southern Africa

Burundi

Transitional Programme of Post-Conflict Reconstruction

The programme will focus on regenerating rural livelihoods, reconstructing social capital, and assisting poor and vulnerable people in achieving food security and re-establishing their human dignity. It will primarily benefit 74 000 vulnerable rural households.

The benefits of the programme will include:

- community development: reconciliation and participatory transition and development
- legal support: training in legal rights and responsibilities for up to 45 800 citizens, settlement of civil disputes, and funds to pursue 750 cases in higher courts if necessary
- regeneration of rural women's livelihoods: better health through HIV/AIDS information and education campaigns, increased incomes through funding for off-farm income-generating activities, more and stronger women's organizations, and functional literacy training for 44 000 women
- rehabilitation and development of agriculture and rural infrastructure

Loan amount: SDR 11.3 million (approximately USD 16.4 million) on highly concessional terms.

Total programme costs: estimated at USD 32.7 million, of which beneficiaries will provide USD 78 334, the OPEC Fund USD 14.6 million and the national Government USD 1.6 million.

Cooperating institution: UNOPS

Ethiopia

Agricultural Marketing Improvement Programme

The goal of the programme is to achieve sustainable poverty reduction through safeguarding and increasing the real incomes and food security of the majority of smallholder farmers living below the national poverty line. Specifically, the programme will improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the agricultural output marketing system through:

- institutional development
- marketing development at the grass-roots level
- programme coordination and management

By improving national capacity for policy analysis and strategy formulation in agricultural output marketing, the programme will contribute to the stabilization of domestic grain prices within and between years. This is critical to encouraging the majority of smallholder farmers to increase production and thereby safeguard and increase household incomes. The target group comprises about 4.25 million rural households – typically subsistence farming families – about 20 per cent of which are headed by women. In recognition of the important role that women play in agricultural marketing, at least a third of the beneficiaries trained under the programme will be women.

Loan amount: SDR 18.2 million (approximately USD 27.2 million) on highly concessional terms.

Total programme costs: estimated at USD 35.1 million, of which the national Government will provide USD 7.9 million.

Cooperating institution: UNOPS

Lesotho

Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resource Management Programme

The overall goal of the programme is to improve food security, family nutrition and incomes for rural households in the programme area. Specifically, the programme will secure a sustained increase in agricultural production and productivity through investment to:

- promote effective delivery of core support services responsive to the needs and priorities of poor rural households
- promote agricultural diversification and intensification, with due attention to the sustainable use and management of natural resources
- strengthen the institutional capacity of decentralized district administrations as the focal points for programming, implementation, monitoring and evaluation
- empower local communities through a participatory community-action planning process, underpinned by complementary social infrastructure

The programme's beneficiaries are rural households classified as landless, below-subsistence, subsistence or small-scale farmers owning less than 2 hectares of land each. Nearly 30 per cent of the beneficiaries are members of *de jure* woman-headed households, and approximately 60 per cent of beneficiary households cannot produce enough food to meet their requirements throughout the year.

Loan amount: SDR 6.8 million (approximately USD 10.1 million) on highly concessional terms.

Total programme costs: estimated at USD 12.0 million, of which beneficiaries will provide USD 198 400 and the national Government USD 1.7 million.

Cooperating institution: UNOPS

The United Republic of Tanzania

Agricultural Services Support Programme

The programme will contribute to the national Agricultural Sector Development Programme's objective of achieving greater and more sustained agricultural productivity, profitability and farm incomes. The Agricultural Services Support Programme will ensure that agricultural advice and technology development are relevant and responsive to farmers' needs, and that large numbers of farmers are able to adopt more productive, economically rewarding and environmentally sustainable practices. The overall objective of the programme is that all farmers, including women, should have better access to, and make better use of, relevant agricultural knowledge and technologies. These will contribute, through sustained partnerships with service providers, to improving household food sufficiency, cash incomes and hence livelihoods. Given that the programme is national in scope, all farmers will be entitled to benefit. However, the priority for both the Government and its development partners is to concentrate on small farmers, in particular the poor, the poorest of the poor and the most disadvantaged. The main target group consists of an estimated 1.16 million households and will include the landless, casual labourers, and small farm households headed by women and orphans and affected by HIV/AIDS.

Loan amount: SDR 17.1 million (approximately USD 25.0 million) on highly concessional terms, of which SDR 13.9 million (approximately USD 20.4 million) will support the Mainland Sub-Programme and SDR 3.2 million (approximately USD 4.6 million) the Zanzibar Sub-Programme.

Total programme costs: estimated at USD 221.2 million, of which beneficiaries will provide USD 5.2 million, development partners (the World Bank and Development Cooperation Ireland) USD 72.7 million and the national Government USD 118.7 million.

Cooperating institution: UNOPS

Zambia

Rural Finance Programme

The programme will increase the use of sustainable financial services in rural areas.

This will be achieved through investments in five components to:

- develop the use of sustainable community-based financial institutions
- promote rural banking services
- increase and intensify small-scale production in contract farming operations
- develop new financial services products and expand existing ones in rural areas
- establish a more conducive policy and institutional framework for rural finance

Direct beneficiaries will include:

- 30 000 poor rural households participating in savings and credit associations
- 100 000 rural households and small enterprises accessing rural banking services, including 15 000 households and small enterprises accessing credit
- medium- to large-scale enterprises intensifying or expanding a contract relationship with 60 000 rural households, some of whom will also be accessing rural banking services
- an unknown number of households benefiting from the programme's matching grants for financial services projects, including those specifically targeting rural poor people, such as woman-headed households and households affected by HIV/AIDS

As many as 150 000 rural households could be direct programme beneficiaries.

Loan amount: SDR 9.3 million (approximately USD 13.8 million) on highly concessional terms.

Total programme costs: estimated at USD 17.4 million, of which beneficiaries will provide USD 144 000, domestic financial institutions USD 431 000 and the national Government USD 3.0 million.

Cooperating institution: UNOPS



Asia and the Pacific

Bangladesh

Microfinance for Marginal and Small Farmers Project

The goal of this six-year project is to improve the livelihoods of 210 000 poor small and marginal farm households. The project will meet this goal by financing three components: microfinance services; capacity-building and market linkages; and project coordination and management. These components will:

- establish viable microfinance institutions to provide opportunities to small and marginal farm households to invest in on- and off-farm enterprises
- increase agricultural production by boosting access to information, the adoption of new technologies and linkages to markets
- develop and mainstream Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation's (a government apex funding agency for NGOs) operational procedures for lending to farmers and related agro-enterprises

The target group will consist of poor small and marginal farm households, identified as those households working between 0.5 and 2.5 acres of land.

Loan amount: SDR 13.4 million (approximately USD 20.1 million) on highly concessional terms.

Total project costs: estimated at USD 29.7 million, of which domestic financial institutions will provide USD 8.0 million and local NGOs USD 1.7 million.

Cooperating institution: UNOPS

China

Rural Finance Sector Programme

This programme corresponds to one of IFAD's strategic objectives: enabling the rural poor to escape poverty by increasing their access to financial services and markets. It will help strengthen IFAD's catalytic impact by establishing institutional and policy frameworks that support the poor. The programme is part of the National Reform Process of the rural banking sector, and its overall aim is to ensure that rural financial services contribute effectively and sustainably to reducing poverty. Specifically, the programme will ensure that:

- rural households, including poor households, gain better access to financial services and use them to improve their living standards
- rural credit cooperative policy reforms are successfully tested in the programme area and are implemented in IFAD-financed interventions elsewhere
- rural credit cooperatives' efficiency and sustainability are improved
- improved institutional and operational management capacities in the programme's rural credit cooperatives are applied on a larger scale and contribute to improving cost-effectiveness and profitability
- modalities to resolve the problem of non-performing loans are tested and applied on a wider scale

Loan amount: SDR 10.0 million (approximately USD 14.7 million) on highly concessional terms.

Total programme costs: estimated at USD 21.3 million, of which domestic financial institutions will provide USD 6.2 million and the national Government USD 406 000.

Cooperating institution: UNOPS

Indonesia

Rural Empowerment and Agricultural Development Programme in Central Sulawesi

The programme will fight poverty by creating conditions that lead to increased incomes and improved livelihoods among marginal communities through the sustained growth of rural economic activity. This will be achieved by:

- empowering poor rural men and women to use financial, technical, market and government services to advance their own economic well-being
- building well-planned and -managed public facilities that enable poor rural men and women to gain access to mainstream markets, production opportunities and utilities
- establishing effective and flexible programme management – providing enhancements to existing rural institutions through engagement and operational support

The programme will take a systemic approach to the constraints affecting poor households. It will support and leverage all economic actors in order to reorient the market to the benefit of the poorest communities. The programme focuses on these communities, which are found mainly in the upland and coastal areas of the province.

Loan amount: SDR 22.7 million (approximately USD 33.9 million) on highly concessional terms.

Total programme costs: estimated at USD 37.9 million, of which IFAD will also provide USD 500 000 (grant), and the national Government USD 3.4 million.

Cooperating institution: UNOPS

Nepal

Leasehold Forestry and Livestock Programme

The overall goal of this eight-year programme is a sustained reduction in the poverty of 44 300 poor households, in 22 districts allocated leasehold forestry plots, through increased production of forest products and livestock. The programme has four components: leasehold forestry and group formation; livestock development; rural financial services; and programme management and coordination. The objectives of the components are:

- improved household forage and tree-crop production from secure and sustainable management of leasehold plots
- improved household production of small livestock
- viable microfinance institutions providing services to leaseholders
- enhanced government capacity to implement leasehold forestry in a gender-sensitive way as a national poverty reduction programme

The target group will consist of poor and food-insecure households living in the hills in areas adjacent to degraded forest. In view of the overall poverty of the programme area, the programme will adopt an inclusive approach to targeting.

Loan amount: SDR 7.2 million (approximately USD 10.5 million) on highly concessional terms.

Total programme costs: estimated at USD 12.8 million, of which IFAD will also provide USD 1.2 million (grant), beneficiaries USD 14 000 and the national Government USD 1.1 million.

Cooperating institution: UNOPS

Sri Lanka

Dry Zone Livelihood Support and Partnership Programme

The programme's goal is a sustainable increase in the incomes and improvement in the living conditions of poor women and men in about 80 000 households in the dry zone. It will put a mechanism in place to mobilize resources and services to sustainably increase production and add value to the produce of the country's dry zone. The programme will:

- improve and increase rainfed upland farm productivity
- increase irrigated crop production by rehabilitating and operating the necessary infrastructure

- expand marketing opportunities and linkages, and add value to agricultural production from rainfed and irrigated areas
- diversify sources of income for the poor, especially women, through expanded microfinance services
- realize priority community infrastructure and ensure that it is effectively used

Loan amount: SDR 15.1 million (approximately USD 22.0 million) on highly concessional terms.

Total programme costs: estimated at USD 30.4 million, of which IFAD will also provide USD 339 200 (grant), beneficiaries USD 1.7 million, Japan USD 1.1 million, UNDP USD 1.5 million, WFP USD 1.1 million, Canada/CIDA USD 963 100 and the national Government USD 1.7 million.

Cooperating institution: World Bank/IDA

Viet Nam

Decentralized Programme for Rural Poverty Reduction in Ha Giang and Quang Binh Provinces

The programme will improve the socio-economic status of the poorest households in Ha Giang and Quang Binh Provinces, with particular emphasis on the use of highly decentralized, community-driven development approaches that operationalize the Government's "grass-roots democratization" legislation. Specifically, the programme will:

- enhance the capabilities of local people to become active stakeholders in the management of communal- and village-level institutions
- increase the productivity and income levels of poor households, ethnic minorities and women and improve their household food security
- reinforce ongoing decentralization processes, with an emphasis on village-level infrastructure
- establish decentralized programme management structures and delivery services responsive to the priorities of the target group
- develop local capabilities to bridge the gap between national-level policies and provincial implementation of initiatives on decentralization

The target group comprises the poorest households and women in 93 communes, identified as the poorest in nine rural districts of Ha Giang and Quang Binh Provinces.

Loan amount: SDR 16.1 million (approximately USD 24.1 million) on highly concessional terms.

Total programme costs: estimated at USD 38.8 million, of which IFAD will also provide approximately USD 631 000 (grant), beneficiaries USD 2.7 million, the national Government USD 6.1 million and government non-fiscal contributions of USD 5.3 million (proceeds from the debt swap with the Government of Norway).

Cooperating institution: UNOPS



Latin America and the Caribbean

Argentina

Patagonia Rural Development Project

The overall project goal is to improve the economic and social conditions of the rural population of the Patagonia region of Argentina, reducing poverty by one half, in line with Argentina's Millennium Development Goals. The project will work to achieve the effective economic integration of the target population into the regional and national economic context, in an environmentally sustainable and gender-equitable manner, by improving its access to business opportunities, technical and financial resources, and local and national labour markets. Project activities have been organized in two components:

- organizational capacity-building
- rural business development

A gender-oriented and natural resource management strategy will cut across all component activities. The target group is estimated at 36 000 people, comprising 15 000 direct and 21 000 indirect beneficiaries. It will consist of small poor farmers (45 per cent), microentrepreneurs and artisans (20 per cent), rural youth (20 per cent) and indigenous people (at least 15 per cent).

Loan amount: SDR 13.4 million (approximately USD 20.0 million) on ordinary terms.

Total project costs: estimated at USD 29.0 million, of which beneficiaries will provide USD 1.0 million and the national Government USD 8.0 million.

Cooperating institution: Andean Development Corporation (CAF)

Brazil

North-East Rural Family Enterprise Development Support Project

The project's overall development objective is to reduce the levels of poverty and social inequality among the rural poor of the country's north-east region. The project will ensure that the rural poor in the target area can improve their business and organizational capacities and increase their income through:

- establishment of sustainable, economically viable market-oriented agro-industries and other rural enterprises
- application and management of financial resources
- integration of poor rural women into the local economy and provision of support so they can improve their social position and achieve gender equity

Project beneficiaries mainly include family agricultural producers and rural women and youth. Beneficiaries of agrarian reform that have an outstanding need for technical services and credit will also be covered. The project area consists of about 100 municipalities in the north-east region, where poverty and semi-arid land prevail. Approximately 20 000 rural women and men will be direct beneficiaries.

Loan amount: SDR 15.5 million (approximately USD 23.2 million) on ordinary terms.

Total project costs: estimated at USD 47.4 million, of which beneficiaries will provide USD 1.5 million and the national Government USD 22.8 million.

Cooperating institution: UNOPS

Ecuador

Development of the Central Corridor Project

The overall objective of the project is to improve the livelihoods of 36 000 poor small-scale farmers, indigenous and peasant communities, women and small-scale entrepreneurs in three agro-ecological regions of Ecuador. This will be achieved by providing increased opportunities for participatory planning, developing entrepreneurial capacities, managing natural resources sustainably, and recognizing the value of cultural assets in a local dimension. Main project objectives include:

- strengthening national, local and community capacities to identify, plan, implement and evaluate integrated development initiatives
- supporting development of local initiatives and of on- and off-farm businesses in a rural-urban continuum
- sustainably managing natural resources
- recognizing, recovering and systematizing local knowledge and culture

The project includes a targeted poverty reduction approach with a gender perspective, and it is expected to have a positive impact on the gender situation in the area.

Loan amount: SDR 9.9 million (approximately USD 14.8 million) on highly concessional terms.

Total project costs: estimated at USD 24.3 million, of which beneficiaries will provide USD 3.3 million, the Ecuadorian-Canadian Development Fund USD 5.0 million and the national Government USD 1.2 million.

Cooperating institution: CAF

Guatemala

National Rural Development Programme: Central and Eastern Regions

The programme will reduce poverty levels and address the exclusion and discrimination suffered by the poorest groups in Guatemala. Its general objective is the active participation of all stakeholders – both men and women – in the development and transparent implementation of pro-poor, national rural development policies and their institutional framework. Programme activities have been organized in three components

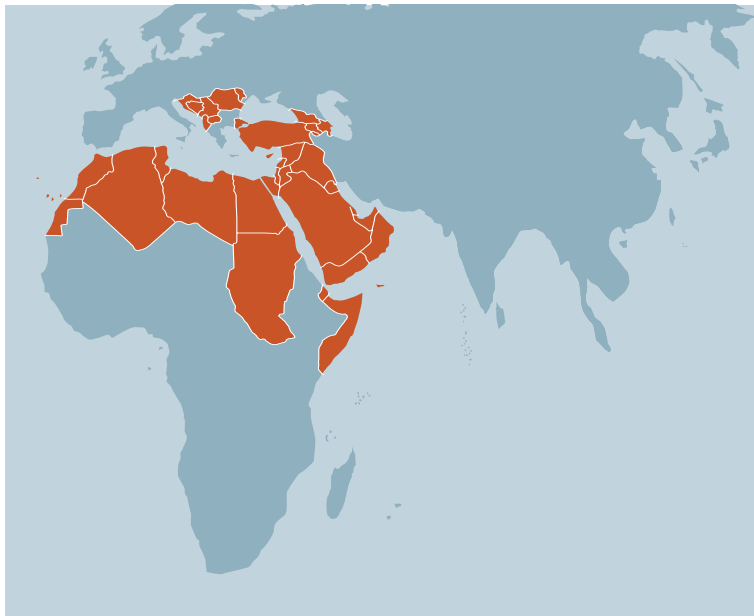
- land-use planning and decentralization
- rural business and marketing
- rural services

A gender-oriented strategy will cut across all component activities. A programme management unit will be established, including gender, planning, monitoring and evaluation, and administrative sub-units. The target group is estimated at 258 000 people, including 30 000 direct and 70 000 indirect beneficiaries. Direct beneficiaries include poor men and women small farmers and landless farmers (44 per cent), microentrepreneurs and artisans (20 per cent) and poor, landless young men and women (36 per cent).

Loan amount: SDR 11.4 million (approximately USD 17.0 million) on intermediate terms.

Total programme costs: estimated at USD 38.0 million, of which beneficiaries will provide USD 2.0 million, the OPEC Fund USD 15.0 million and the national Government USD 4.0 million.

Cooperating institution: UNOPS



Near East and North Africa, Central and Eastern Europe and the Newly Independent States

Algeria

Rural Development Project in the Traras and Sebaa Chioukh Mountains of the Wilaya of Tlemcen

The overall objective of the project is to contribute to the reduction of rural poverty through the diversification and sustainable growth of rural household incomes, coupled with the rehabilitation and sustainable management of the natural resources on which the target groups depend. Specifically, the project will:

- build local capacity for planning rural development, and for the design and implementation of local development projects, by targeting the most disadvantaged populations, in particular people that abandoned their farms during the events of the past decade
- support and ensure the sustainability of agricultural development through the mobilization of surface water and measures to reduce soil degradation and to intensify and diversify agricultural production
- provide sustained access to financial services for those who currently have little or no such access, especially women and young people, in order to support initiatives to secure, increase and diversify stable sources of income

The project will benefit the 193 000 rural residents of the project area both directly and indirectly.

Loan amount: SDR 7.9 million (approximately USD 11.8 million) on intermediate terms.

Total project costs: estimated at USD 39.6 million, of which beneficiaries will provide USD 3.3 million, and the national Government USD 24.5 million.

Cooperating institution: UNOPS

Armenia

Rural Areas Economic Development Programme

The programme's objectives are to increase the sustainable incomes of rural people in the mountain areas of seven disadvantaged *marzes* (administrative districts) and to stimulate sustained growth of rural enterprise activity in the programme area. The principal outputs will be to:

- provide medium- and long-term financing to rural commercial entities in a competitive environment
- ensure that small and medium enterprises have effective access to required business intermediation services
- establish commercially derived infrastructure in the area

More specifically, the programme will contribute to a number of beneficial results at institutional and operational levels in the financial sector. For example, it will increase the competence and interest of commercial banks in serving small and medium enterprise clients, and it will provide new and more appropriate financing instruments to the client population. Financial-sector reforms and operations will also constitute the principal areas for future policy dialogue with the Government.

Loan amount: SDR 10.5 million (approximately USD 15.3 million) on highly concessional terms.

Total programme costs: estimated at USD 28.7 million, of which beneficiaries will provide USD 3.7 million, the OPEC Fund USD 5.0 million, USAID USD 521 650, domestic financial institutions USD 1.8 million and the national Government USD 2.3 million.

Cooperating institution: UNOPS

Azerbaijan

North-East Development Project

The overall goal of the project is to improve the livelihoods of households that depend upon irrigated agriculture through increased food security and enhanced income-generating opportunities.

The project will:

- support water users' associations in operating and gradually rehabilitating on-farm irrigation and drainage systems on behalf of their members – in ways that are financially viable, equitable and sustainable
- assist small farmers of the area in sustainably increasing food production and incomes from irrigated crop production and associated livestock enterprises – through better technology, appropriate farm investments, and enhanced marketing and processing opportunities
- induce microfinance agencies to offer sustainable, gender-sensitive financial services for small-scale farmers and other microentrepreneurs
- provide effective project management and coordination mechanisms

The primary target group is households that received privatized land as residents of the villages on privatized, former state and collective farms.

Loan amount: SDR 8.6 million (approximately USD 12.6 million) on highly concessional terms.

Total project costs: estimated at USD 25.1 million, of which beneficiaries will provide USD 2.0 million, domestic financial institutions USD 990 000, and the national Government USD 2.2 million. Cofinancing of USD 7.4 million to be determined.

Cooperating institution: UNOPS

Jordan

Agricultural Resource Management Project – Phase II

The project's main objectives are to improve food and water security and to boost the incomes of the target group of rural poor households in the project area. This will be done by promoting community development and through the efficient use and improved management of soil and water resources. The project will provide technical and financial support to:

- build soil and water conservation structures and improve agricultural production with the active participation of the target group
- promote sustainable land and water management practices and environmental monitoring
- promote rural microfinance for on- and off-farm activities
- strengthen the capacity of the existing project management unit and the agricultural directorates in the project area

The target group is estimated at about 22 300 households (134 000 people) comprising 13 500 small and medium farmers, 2 700 rural landless and 6 100 other disadvantaged households.

Loan amount: SDR 7.6 million (approximately USD 11.4 million) on intermediate terms.

Total project costs: estimated at USD 42.0 million, of which IFAD will also provide USD 200 000 (grant), beneficiaries USD 2.4 million, OPEC Fund USD 10.3 million, GEF USD 6.5 million (grant) and the national Government USD 11.0 million.

Cooperating institution: UNOPS

The Sudan

Western Sudan Resources Management Programme

The overall goal of the programme is to improve the equity, efficiency and stability of the economy of the three Kordofan States by rationalizing the regulation and use of natural resources and enabling poor households to gain access to productive services and fair terms of trade. The specific objectives of the programme will be to:

- promote the establishment of a natural resources governance system that is equitable, economically efficient and environmentally sustainable
- enable the development of effective market chains to produce added value, and which are accessible to women and men

- improve the livelihoods of rural, poor man- and woman-headed households and their access to productive and social services
- strengthen the capacity at state and interstate levels to manage regional natural resources in a way that is sustainable, and gender and socially equitable

It is anticipated that 44 000 settled households and 7 000 pastoralist households will be direct beneficiaries.

Loan amount: SDR 17.0 million (approximately USD 25.5 million) on highly concessional terms.

Total programme costs: estimated at USD 49.0 million, of which beneficiaries will provide USD 1.6 million, the OPEC Fund and other cofinanciers to be determined USD 8.6 million, domestic financial institutions USD 500 000 and the national Government USD 12.8 million.

Cooperating institution: UNOPS

Yemen

Al-Dhala Community Resource Management Project

The overall goal of the project is to enhance family food security for subsistence farmers, raise family incomes and improve the living conditions and development participation of small farm households and village communities in Al-Dhala. The project will:

- empower communities, including women and the poor, to mobilize and organize themselves to participate in and gain direct benefit from development planning and project execution
- remove critical infrastructure and social constraints on productivity and advancement
- equip farm households to enhance output, and support them in doing so, in order to secure basic food supply, produce marketable surpluses and pursue income-raising opportunities

The target group will principally be a mix of small farmers and livestock owners on rainfed land and landless livestock owners. Special emphasis will be given to women and in particular to woman-headed households.

Loan amount: SDR 9.8 million (approximately USD 14.4 million) on highly concessional terms.

Total project costs: estimated at USD 22.8 million, of which beneficiaries will provide USD 4.5 million, domestic financial institutions USD 248 000 and the national Government USD 3.7 million.

Cooperating institution: World Bank

Grants

Under the global and regional grants window, the IFAD 2004 programme of work for grants focused on those initiatives in poverty reduction that promote knowledge and information exchange through regional research and innovation networks – both those led by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) and otherwise.

Country-specific grants were applied for the first time in 2004. Grants given under this window were guided by critical rural development and poverty reduction issues, as identified by the regional divisions. These grants included: addressing policy and institutional factors bearing on the effectiveness of lending operations; addressing agricultural production constraints; focusing on provision of technical assistance; and strengthening the capacity of country-level or local plant protection agencies. Country-specific grants also focused on addressing institutional weaknesses in agricultural research and development through capacity-building. This is in line with the two main strategic objectives of the new grant policy:

- promoting pro-poor research on innovative approaches and technological options to enhance field-level impact
- building pro-poor capacities of partner institutions, including community-based organizations and NGOs

IFAD's actual grant portfolio for 2004 was USD 47.2 million, including the transfer to the Programme Development Financing Facility. Large grants (over USD 200 000) approved in 2004 are listed below. Over 50 small grants were approved during the year, to a value of USD 9.7 million. Most of these came under the country-specific grants window, with a focus on capacity-building and technical assistance.

IFAD grants awarded to projects and programmes implemented by centres supported by CGIAR

International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT): Project for Developing and Disseminating Stress-Tolerant Maize for Sustainable Food Security in East, West and Central Africa – Phase II – USD 1.3 million. The project will support strategic partnerships between advanced research centres and national agricultural research systems and will strengthen their capacity, as well as that of development projects and farming communities, to adapt and validate crop management practices and maize varieties with increased tolerance to drought, poor soil conditions and weeds.

International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI): Programme for Empowering Sahelian Farmers to Leverage their Crop Diversity Assets for Enhanced Livelihood Strategies – USD 1.3 million. This programme will improve the livelihoods of poor farmers in Burkina Faso, Mali and the Niger by strengthening community-based management of plant genetic resources.

World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF): Diversification of Smallholder Farming Systems in West and Central Africa through Cultivation of Indigenous Trees – Phase II – USD 1.2 million. This programme promotes innovative strategies for poverty reduction and environmental sustainability in resource-poor areas of West and Central Africa.

International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA): Programme for Developing Sustainable Livelihoods of Agropastoral Communities of West Asia and North Africa – USD 1.3 million. This programme will scale up and institutionalize the sustainable livelihoods approach in national agricultural research and extension programmes, and will extend the approach through its use in development programmes in the dry areas.

International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA): Programme for Improving Livelihoods in Rural West and Central Africa through Productive and Competitive Yam Systems – Phase II – USD 1.5 million. The outputs will improve the livelihoods of yam producers, processors, traders and consumers.

IPGRI: Programme for Overcoming Poverty in Coconut-Growing Communities: Coconut Genetic Resources for Sustainable Livelihoods – USD 1.0 million. Given that coconut trees are the main source of regular income to marginal smallholders, in particular disadvantaged groups including women, the programme will provide opportunities for sustainable livelihood improvements.

International Rice Research Institute (IRRI): Programme for Managing Rice Landscapes in the Marginal Uplands for Household Food Security and Environmental Sustainability – USD 1.19 million. The programme will work to improve agricultural technologies in order to directly raise the land and labour productivity of the poor in marginal areas.

IFAD grants awarded to projects and programmes implemented by centres not supported by CGIAR

International Center for Biosaline Agriculture (ICBA): Programme for Saving Freshwater Resources with Salt-Tolerant Forage Production in Marginal Areas of the West Asia and North Africa Region – An Opportunity to Raise the Incomes of the Rural Poor – USD 1.35 million. The programme aims to improve the livelihoods of resource-poor rural men and women in degraded and marginal lands in West Asia and North Africa.

Centre for the Study and Promotion of Development (DESCO): Programme for Strengthening the Regional Capacity for Monitoring and Evaluation of Rural Poverty-Alleviation Projects in Latin America and the Caribbean – Phase III – USD 850 000. The programme aims to apply improved capacities to design, implement and document impact- and results-oriented pro-poor monitoring and evaluation systems for rural poverty reduction programmes and policies.

Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP): Programme for Building Strategic Coalitions and Promoting Innovation and Learning in Rural Finance – USD 1.2 million. This grant will enhance IFAD's capacity as a networking organization engaged in 'virtual' debates and active partnerships with other donors and rural finance practitioners. While providing support to CGAP, the grant will also enable IFAD to access critical support services from CGAP that will strengthen IFAD's strategic partnerships with other donors and greatly expand the organization's knowledge base and learning agenda in rural finance.

International Development Research Centre (IDRC): Regional Water Demand Initiative – USD 1.2 million. This grant aims to empower poorer communities, rural populations and women to improve their access to water through more informed decision-making.

United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS): Programme to support the Remittances and Rural Development Programme in Latin America and the Caribbean – Strengthening the Income-Generating Capacity of the Rural Poor in Remittance-Recipient Countries – USD 1.0 million for a three-year period to UNOPS/Division for IFAD Programmes. The programme will document and evaluate the experiences of sustainable models for transnational community development and will disseminate the lessons learned. It will strengthen the capacity of the rural poor and their organizations; improve equitable access to productive natural resources and technology; and increase access to financial services and markets.

UNOPS: Regional Programme in Support of a Medicinal Plants Development Network in Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay – USD 1.0 million for a three-year period. The overall goal of the programme is to assist small farmers in the region in overcoming poverty by diversifying and increasing their income through expanded production of medicinal plants and their transformation into herbal medicines.

Global Mechanism: Support to Resource Mobilization for and Implementation of Action Programmes and Related Initiatives – USD 1.25 million for the first phase of a two-year grant in the period 2004-2005. The programme's goal is to provide financial resources for the implementation of the Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD).

International Land Coalition: Programme to Strengthen the Secure Access of the Rural Poor to Land and Related Support Services – USD 900 000. This programme will enhance the capacities of Land Coalition members and partners to help landless people and smallholders gain and maintain secure access to land and related production support services. It will also facilitate the opening of arenas for dialogue with decision-makers.

Regional Unit for Technical Assistance (RUTA): A grant to Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama to support RUTA – Phase VI – USD 1.2 million for a three-year period. RUTA's overall objective for the sixth phase is to contribute to the eradication of rural poverty and sustainable rural development in the Central American region, including Belize and Panama. In this phase, RUTA will provide regional and national public and private institutions with the capacity to develop policies, strategies, programmes and projects that contribute to the overall project goal in a more efficient and effective manner.

Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific International (FSPI): USD 2.0 million to finance the first phase of the Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovations (MORDI) Programme in the Pacific. This programme aims to strengthen the capacity of the rural poor and their organizations by improving equitable access to productive natural resources and technology, and increasing access to financial services and markets.

Desert locust eradication and control campaign: a grant for agricultural research and training to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) for Development of a Preventive and Environmentally Safe Approach to a Desert-Locust Control Methodology. IFAD responded to the urgent call for the containment of the recent invasion of desert locusts in North and West Africa by pledging USD 3.0 million for disbursement in two tranches. First, IFAD has approved country-specific grants in the amount of USD 1.5 million for direct disbursement through FAO to assist ten affected or threatened countries (Algeria, Burkina Faso, Chad, the Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, the Niger, Senegal and the Sudan). IFAD's support will strengthen the FAO-led campaign in technical assistance, training, capacity-building, and surveillance and media campaigns to directly complement the ongoing emergency operations. Second, a large regional grant proposal of USD 1.5 million was approved by the Executive Board in December 2004. The aim of this grant is longer term – to improve the comprehensive control methodology for desert locusts through development and deployment of a preventive approach.

FINANCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS

Workers pound cassava to make *fou fou*, which is often eaten with meat or sauce, in Ejura, Ghana



Institutional risk and control assessment

In 2004, as endorsed by the Audit Committee of the Executive Board, IFAD carried out an assessment of organizational risk and internal controls, focused on the organization's internal management processes. The assessment included:

- a high-level organization-wide risk assessment (strategic, operational, reporting and compliance risks)
- the documentation and evaluation of IFAD's existing internal control framework, with recommendations for areas that are missing or that need improvement
- a business impact assessment: this identified the IFAD business processes for which contingency plans and disaster recovery mechanisms need to be defined

The systematic assessment of organizational risks and periodic evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control framework are critical to ensure that organizational objectives are met. Risk assessment involves identification of risks that threaten the ability of IFAD to achieve its objectives, and evaluation of their probability and potential impact. Internal controls are activities aimed at ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of the organization's processes, the reliability of its reporting and compliance with its rules and regulations.

The results of the 2004 risk and internal control assessment will provide a basis for:

- addressing areas of significant risk exposure and control weaknesses
- designing and implementing a systematic risk management process to support strategic planning and institutional decision-making
- defining institutional business continuity and disaster recovery plans

Good governance and anti-corruption policy

The eighth institutional priority of IFAD's 2004 Programme of Work and Budget is to "Manage institutional governance and IFAD's working environment for enhanced effectiveness". As part of this, the organization is working to formalize its approach to anti-corruption by issuing a specific policy on the subject.

In 2004, work started on the formulation of an anti-corruption policy consolidating existing elements and ensuring that IFAD is in line with good governance practices of other international financial institutions and international organizations.

Good governance was also promoted in 2004 through continuing work to consolidate the various internal rules and regulations of the organization, to eliminate inconsistencies, to update and to fill in any gaps, while establishing transparent procedures applicable to all staff.

Implementation of an Asset Liability Management function and a new cash management system

In January 2004, an Asset Liability Management (ALM) function for IFAD was created under the direct responsibility of the Treasurer. This followed the endorsement of the ALM framework by the Executive Board in December 2003. The ALM function focuses on strategic balance sheet management, taking into account all risks related to interest rates, market prices, exchange rates, credit risk and IFAD's liquidity position.

During the year, IFAD's financial model was expanded and adopted as an analytical tool of the ALM framework. Furthermore, the financial impact of holding a portion of the investment portfolio until maturity was analysed. As a result, IFAD decided that, in order to further reduce the impact of market volatility on its investment portfolio, all equities and a portion of the government bonds in the portfolio would be reallocated to a newly created held-to-maturity (HTM) sub-portfolio to be fully funded by the end of the first quarter of 2005. The HTM investment will be managed by the Treasury Division and therefore preparations for its implementation were Treasury's main priority in the third and fourth quarters of 2004.

A treasury-cash management system was also implemented in 2004. This has allowed the Treasury Division to integrate bank transactions with the IFAD financial system and to deliver online reconciliation for all operational bank accounts.

Organization and staff

IFAD's overall regular staffing positions for 2004 were 143 Professional and higher-category positions (excluding the positions of President and Vice-President) and 171.5 General Service positions. As at 31 December 2004, the number of filled positions totalled 295.5, 128 in the Professional category and above, and 167.5 in the General Service category. Staff in the Professional and higher categories were nationals of 48 Member States, reflecting IFAD's adherence to the principle of geographical distribution. The proportion of women increased from 35 per cent in 2003 to 39 per cent in 2004. As in previous years, IFAD engaged the services of consultants, conference personnel and other temporary staff to enable it to meet its short-term operational needs, while maintaining a minimum number of fixed-term staff.

Under its Associate Professional Officer (APO)/Special Programme Officer (SPO) Programmes, the organization benefited from the services of APOs and SPOs from nine donor countries – Denmark, Finland, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. In the Internship programme, IFAD accepted 41 professionals from 17 countries – Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, India, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Malta, Nigeria, Spain, Tunisia and the United States of America.

In 2004, IFAD made significant progress in achieving key milestones set out in the Human Resources Action Plan to modernize human resource management within the organization. A new Human Resources Policy was approved by the Executive Board in September 2004 and procedures will be implemented in 2005. The new policy will guide management decisions in all areas of human resources management.

The Office of Human Resources was restructured at the beginning of the year and officers were appointed to provide dedicated service to IFAD's departments. Performance indicators for human resources staff have been developed and work is in progress to develop indicators for other divisions. Human resources staff worked hard to build a positive image in-house.

IFAD-wide developmental training in 2004 focused on performance management and IFAD management team retreats. These were organized to create team consciousness, strengthen a horizontal approach based on teamwork within and between departments, and focus and harmonize efforts to deliver on IFAD's corporate agenda. A series of workshops on harassment and on the Initiative for Mainstreaming Innovation (see page 48) were held in 2004.

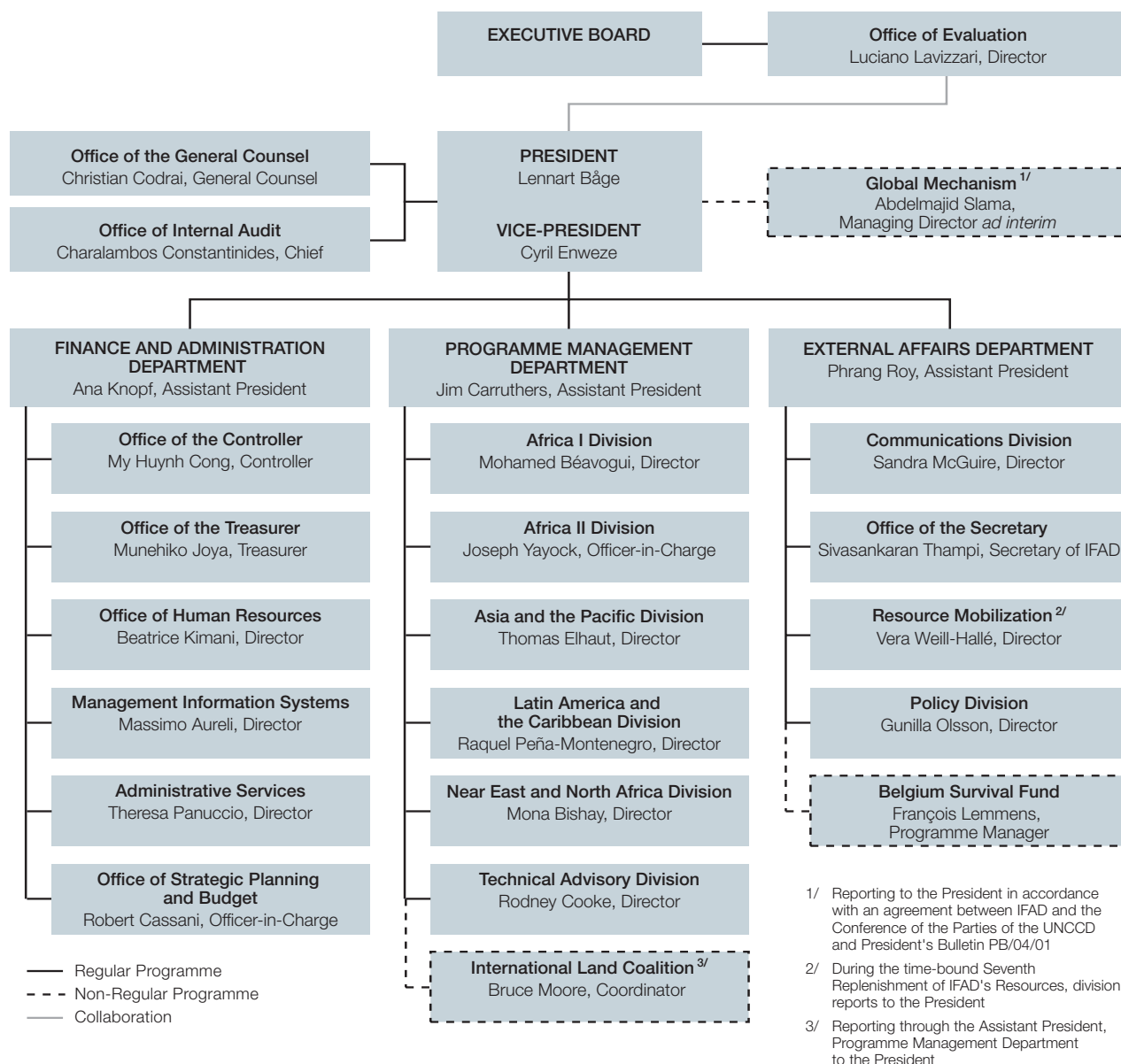
IFAD's participation in the International Civil Service Commission pilot study on pay and benefits made good progress during the year. Four pilot-study task force meetings were held where the inputs into the attitude survey were agreed upon. The workforce data was submitted to the commission and all human resources officers were trained in job classification using SPECTRA, the new job evaluation methodology established by the commission.

In 2004, the IFAD management team also agreed on a competency framework. Key competencies for all staff members and their levels were defined and the performance and career guidelines were updated. These competencies have also been used to develop inter-agency assessments for IFAD/FAO/WFP staff and will be used to generate individual development objectives.

During the year, management was able to review, discuss and bring to closure 18 Joint Appeals Board cases that had been pending since 2000.

Organizational chart

as of 31 December 2004



Membership and representation

As of 31 December 2004, IFAD had a total membership of 163 countries – 23 in List A, 12 in List B and 128 in List C, of which 49 in Sub-List C1, 48 in Sub-List C2 and 31 in Sub-List C3.

LIST A	LIST B	LIST C		
		<i>Sub-List C1 Africa</i>	<i>Sub-List C2 Europe, Asia and the Pacific</i>	<i>Sub-List C3 Latin America and the Caribbean</i>
Australia	Algeria	Angola	Afghanistan	Antigua and Barbuda
Austria	Gabon	Benin	Albania	Argentina
Belgium	Indonesia	Botswana	Armenia	Barbados
Canada	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Burkina Faso	Azerbaijan	Belize
Denmark	Iraq	Burundi	Bangladesh	Bolivia
Finland	Kuwait	Cameroon	Bhutan	Brazil
France	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Cape Verde	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Chile
Germany	Nigeria	Central African Republic	Cambodia	Colombia
Greece	Qatar	Chad	China	Costa Rica
Iceland	Saudi Arabia	Comoros	Cook Islands	Cuba
Ireland	United Arab Emirates	Congo	Croatia	Dominica
Italy	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Côte d'Ivoire	Cyprus	Dominican Republic
Japan		Democratic Republic of the Congo	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Ecuador
Luxembourg		Djibouti	Fiji	El Salvador
Netherlands		Egypt	Georgia	Grenada
New Zealand		Equatorial Guinea	India	Guatemala
Norway		Eritrea	Israel	Guyana
Portugal		Ethiopia	Jordan	Haiti
Spain		Gambia	Kazakhstan	Honduras
Sweden		Ghana	Kyrgyzstan	Jamaica
Switzerland		Guinea	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Mexico
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		Guinea-Bissau	Lebanon	Nicaragua
United States of America		Kenya	Malaysia	Panama
		Lesotho	Maldives	Paraguay
		Liberia	Malta	Peru
		Madagascar	Mongolia	Saint Kitts and Nevis
		Malawi	Myanmar	Saint Lucia
		Mali	Nepal	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
		Mauritania	Oman	Suriname
		Mauritius	Pakistan	Trinidad and Tobago
		Morocco	Papua New Guinea	Uruguay
		Mozambique	Philippines	
		Namibia	Republic of Korea	
		Niger	Republic of Moldova	
		Rwanda	Romania	
		Sao Tome and Principe	Samoa	
		Senegal	Solomon Islands	
		Seychelles	Sri Lanka	
		Sierra Leone	Syrian Arab Republic	
		Somalia	Tajikistan	
		South Africa	Thailand	
		Sudan	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	
		Swaziland	Timor-Leste	
		Togo	Tonga	
		Tunisia	Turkey	
		Uganda	Viet Nam	
		United Republic of Tanzania	Yemen	
		Zambia	Yugoslavia ⁹	
		Zimbabwe		

9/ Membership in IFAD governing bodies suspended by the Executive Board on 4 December 1992.

List of Governors and Alternate Governors of IFAD Member States

as of 31 December 2004¹⁰

Member	Governor	Alternate
AFGHANISTAN	Mostapha Zaher	–
ALBANIA	Agron Duka	Pellumb Xhufi (January 2004 – November 2004) Pavli Zeri (December 2004 –)
ALGERIA	Said Barkat	Mokhtar Reguieg
ANGOLA	Gilberto Buta Lutucuta	–
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	Robin Yearwood (January 2004 – June 2004) Errol Cort (June 2004 –)	–
ARGENTINA	Humberto Jesús Roggero (January 2004 – March 2004) Victorio María José Taccetti (March 2004 –)	Hilda Gabardini
ARMENIA	Davit Lokyan	Zohrab V. Malek
AUSTRALIA	Christine Gallus (January 2004 – October 2004) Bruce Billson (October 2004 –)	Bruce Davis
AUSTRIA	– Thomas Wieser (April 2004 –)	Herbert Jäger
AZERBAIJAN	Irshad Aliyev (January 2004 – November 2004) Ismat Abbasov (November 2004 –)	–
BANGLADESH	M. Saifur Rahman	Ayub Quadri
BARBADOS	Erskine R. Griffith	–
BELGIUM	Christian Monnoyer (January 2004 – September 2004) Jean De Ruyt (September 2004 –)	Bernard De Schrevel (January 2004 – September 2004) Philip Heuts (September 2004 –)
BELIZE	Servulo Baeza	–
BENIN	Lazare Sehoueto	Sossou Justin Adanmayi
BHUTAN	Sangay Ngedup	– Sonam Tobden Rabgye (March 2004 –)
BOLIVIA	Carlos Mauricio Chanove Salvatierra (January 2004 – February 2004) Maira Paz Estenssoro (February 2004 –)	–
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	Lukša Šoljan	Branko Kesic
BOTSWANA	Pelokgale Kenathetswe Seloma (January 2004 – December 2004) Peter Letlhogonolo Siele (December 2004 –)	Mmapula Modise
BRAZIL	Guido Mantega (January 2004 – November 2004) Nelson Machado (November 2004 –)	Demian Fiocca (January 2004 – May 2004) José Carlos da Rocha Miranda (May 2004 –)

10/ At its Twenty-Seventh Session, on 19 February 2004, His Excellency Guido Mantega (Brazil) was elected as chairperson of the Governing Council. His Excellency Nobuko Matsubara (Japan) and His Excellency Nuri Ibrahim Hasan (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) were elected as vice-chairpersons.

BURKINA FASO	Mamadou Sissoko (January 2004 – March 2004) Jean-Baptiste Marie Pascal Compaoré (March 2004 –)	– Mamadou Sissoko (March 2004 –)
BURUNDI	Pierre Ndikumagenge	Cyprien Ndayegamiye
CAMBODIA	Chan Sarun	–
CAMEROON	Abdoulaye Aboubakary	Michael Tabong Kima
CANADA	Bruce Montador	Roger Ehrhardt
CAPE VERDE	Jorge Maria Custódio dos Santos	Arnaldo Delgado (January 2004 – November 2004) Maria Goretti Santos Lima (November 2004 –)
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	Pierre Gbianza (January 2004) Daniel Emery Dédé (February 2004 – September 2004) Parfait-Anicet M'bay (September 2004 –)	– Ernest Gothard-Bassebe (February 2004 –)
CHAD	David Houdeingar Ngarimaden (January 2004 – September 2004) Pascal Yaodimnadjji (September 2004 –)	Oumar Chaïb Hassantay (January 2004 – November 2004) –
CHILE	Ángel Sartori Arellano (January 2004) Jaime Chomali (January 2004) Gustavo Ayares (January 2004 – February 2004) José Mario Goñi Carrasco (February 2004 – November 2004) Gustavo Ayares (November 2004 –)	Antonio Arturo Plaza Jiménez (January 2004) –
CHINA	Han Changfu (January 2004) Li Yong (January 2004 –)	Ma Shiqing (January 2004) Zhao Xiaoyu (January 2004 –)
COLOMBIA	Fabio Valencia Cossio	Dario Alberto Bonilla Giraldo
COMOROS	Said Ali Boina Ali (January 2004 – October 2004) Mohamed Abdoulhamid (October 2004 –)	Ahmed Djabir
CONGO	Jeanne Dambenzet	– Mamadou Kamara Dekamo (April 2004 –)
COOK ISLANDS	Robert Woonton	James Gosselin (January 2004 – June 2004) –
COSTA RICA	Victoria Guardia Alvarado de Hernández	Yolanda Gago Pérez
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	Richard Gbaka Zady	–
CROATIA	Drago Kraljevic	Vlado Matijasic
CUBA	Marta Lomas Morales	Alfredo Néstor Puig Pino
CYPRUS	George F. Poulides	–
DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA	Ri Kyong Sik (January 2004 – May 2004) Kim Yong Suk (May 2004 –)	–
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	Justin Kangundu (January 2004 – March 2004) Valentin Senga (March 2004 –)	–
DENMARK	Ove Ullerup-Petersen (January 2004) Ole E. Moesby (January 2004 –)	Bo Jensen (January 2004) Kirsten Geelan (January 2004 –)
DJIBOUTI	Dini Abdallah Bililis	–

DOMINICA	Venice Henderson (January 2004 – February 2004) Ambrose George (February 2004 –)	–
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	Pedro Padilla Tonos (January 2004 – October 2004) Mario Arvelo Caamaño (October 2004 –)	Dolores Margarita Cedeño Pérez
ECUADOR	Emilio Izquierdo Miño	– Sandro Celi (February 2004 –)
EGYPT	Youssef Amin Wally (January 2004 – July 2004) Ahmed Abdelmoneim Alleithy (July 2004 –)	–
EL SALVADOR	Salvador Urrutia Loucel (January 2004 – June 2004) Mario E. Salaverría Nolasco (June 2004 –)	Joaquín Rodezno Munguía
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	Francisco Pascual Eyegue Obama (January 2004 – August 2004) Teodoro Nguema Obiang Mangue (August 2004 –)	–
ERITREA	Arefaine Berhe	–
ETHIOPIA	Ato Belay Ejigu (January 2004 – June 2004) Adissu Legesse (June 2004 –)	Mengistu Hulluka Deyas
FIJI	Isikeli Uluinairai Mataitoga (January 2004 – November 2004) Seremaia Tuinausori Cavuilati (November 2004 –)	–
FINLAND	Hannu Kyröläinen	Pasi Hellman
FRANCE	Stéphane Pallez (January 2004 – October 2004) Odile Renaud-Basso (October 2004 –)	–
GABON	Paul Mba-Abessole (January 2004 – September 2004) Faustin Boukoubi (September 2004 –)	Yolande Bivigou
GAMBIA	– Susana Waffa Ogoo (February 2004 – September 2004) Sulayman Mboob (September 2004 –)	– Yusupha Alieu Kah (February 2004 –)
GEORGIA	David Kirvalidze (January 2004 – March 2004) David Shervashidze (March 2004 –)	Rusudan Lordkipanidze (January 2004 – December 2004) Zaal Gogsadze (December 2004 –)
GERMANY	Michael Hofmann	–
GHANA	Courage Quashigah	– Kofi Dsane-Selby (August 2004 –)
GREECE	Costantin Yerocostopoulos (January 2004 – February 2004) Anastassis Mitsialis (February 2004 –)	Emmanuel Manoussakis
GRENADA	Ruth Elizabeth Rouse	–
GUATEMALA	Acisclo Valladares Molina (January 2004 – June 2004) Ileana Rivera de Angotti (June 2004 –)	– Alejandro Vela (September 2004 –)
GUINEA	Jean Paul Sarr	Ibrahima Cherif Bah
GUINEA-BISSAU	Mamadou Badji (January 2004 – May 2004) João de Carvalho (May 2004 –)	–

GUYANA	Laleshwar K.N. Singh	–
HAITI	Sébastien Hilaire (January 2004 – March 2004) Philippe Mathieu (March 2004 –)	– Roger Pérodin (February 2004 – September 2004) –
HONDURAS	Mariano Jiménez Talavera	–
ICELAND	Sveinn Ágúst Björnsson (January 2004) Jón Erlingur Jónasson (February 2004 –)	Jón Erlingur Jónasson (January 2004 – February 2004) Hermann Örn Ingólfsson (February 2004 –)
INDIA	Jaswant Singh (January 2004 – May 2004) Palaniappan Chidambaram (May 2004 –)	Sudhir Gunvantrai Mankad
INDONESIA	Agus Haryanto (January 2004 – November 2004) Agus Mohammad (November 2004 –)	Freddy Numberi
IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)	Bozorgmehr Ziaran	–
IRAQ	– Hoshyar Mahmoud Zebari (October 2004 –)	–
IRELAND	John Francis Cogan	Anthony Devlin (January 2004 – November 2004) Padraic Dempsey (November 2004 –)
ISRAEL	Ehud Gol	Denis-Paul Mordehay-Rodgold
ITALY	Gianluigi Magri	–
JAMAICA	Ransford A. Smith	–
JAPAN	Nobuko Matsubara	Kiyoshi Kodera
JORDAN	Bassem Awadallah	– Awni Taimeh (March 2004 –)
KAZAKHSTAN	Akhmetzhan S. Yessimov (January 2004 – May 2004) Serik Umbetov (May 2004 –)	–
KENYA	Kipruto Rono Arap Kirwa	–
KUWAIT	Mahmoud Al-Nouri	Bader Mishari Al-Humaidi
KYRGYZSTAN	Askar Aitmatov	–
LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	Chansy Phosykhham	Phouphet Khamphounvong
LEBANON	Fadi Hajj Ali (January 2004 – February 2004) Melhem Nasir Mistou (February 2004 –)	–
LESOTHO	Daniel Rakoro Phororo	Mathoriso Molumeli (January 2004 –)
LIBERIA	George Kramee	– John B. Samuels (August 2004 –)
LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA	El Baghdadi Ali El-Mahmoudi (January 2004 – March 2004) Nuri Ibrahim Hasan (March 2004 – August 2004) Seraj Addin S.A. Essa (August 2004 –)	Hussain Moftah Laswad (January 2004 – March 2004) –
LUXEMBOURG	Charles Goerens (January 2004 – October 2004) Jean-Louis Schiltz (October 2004 –)	Georges Heinen

MADAGASCAR	Yvan Randriasandratiniony (January 2004) Harison Edmond Randriarimanana (January 2004 –)	Auguste Richard Paraina
MALAWI	Charles J. Matabwa (January 2004 – February 2004) Thom Chakukwa Chihana (February 2004 –)	– Charles J. Matabwa (April 2004 –)
MALAYSIA	Samsudin bin Hitam	– Lily Zachariah (February 2004 –)
MALDIVES	Abdulla Kamaluddeen	Hamdun Hameed
MALI	Seydou Traoré	Ibrahim Bocar Daga
MALTA	Abraham Borg	– Pierre Hili (April 2004 –)
MAURITANIA	Abdallahi Ould Cheikh Sidiya (January 2004 – August 2004) Sidi Ould Mohamdi Ould Didi (August 2004 –)	– Hamoud Ould Ely (February 2004 – July 2004) Yahya N'Gam (August 2004 –)
MAURITIUS	Pravind Kumar Jugnauth (January 2004) Nandcoomar Bodha (January 2004 –)	Kan Oye Fong Weng-Poorun (January 2004) Moheenee Nathoo (February 2004 –)
MEXICO	Rafael Tovar y de Teresa	Víctor Hugo Morales Meléndez
MONGOLIA	Darjaagyn Nasanjargal (January 2004 – October 2004) Dendeviin Terbishdagva (October 2004 –)	–
MOROCCO	Hassan Benezderazik (January 2004 – December 2004) Moha Marghi (December 2004 –)	Ali Lamrani
MOZAMBIQUE	Luisa Dias Diogo	–
MYANMAR	Nyunt Tin (January 2004 – October 2004) Htay Oo (October 2004 –)	–
NAMIBIA	Paul Smit	Desmond R. Tshikesho
NEPAL	Prakash Chandra Lohani (January 2004 – August 2004) Hom Nath Dahal (August 2004 –)	–
NETHERLANDS	A. M. Agnes van Ardenne-van der Hoeven	Ewald Wermuth
NEW ZEALAND	Julie Clare MacKenzie	Tiffany Babington
NICARAGUA	José Cuadra Chamorro	Amelia Silvia Cabrera
NIGER	Abary Maï Moussa	–
NIGERIA	Adamu Bello	–
NORWAY	Åge B. Grutle (January 2004 – February 2004) Nils Haugstveit (February 2004 –)	– Ingrid Glad (February 2004 –)
OMAN	Khalifan Bin Saleh Mohammed Al Naebi	–
PAKISTAN	Sardar Yar Mohammad Rind (January 2004 – November 2004) Sikandar Hayat Khan Bosan (November 2004 –)	Waqar Masood Khan
PANAMA	Pedro Adán Gordón (January 2004 – August 2004) Horacio J. Maltez (August 2004 –)	Horacio J. Maltez
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	Bart Philemon	–

PARAGUAY	Lilia Romero Pereira (January 2004 – June 2004) Ana María Baiardi Quesnel (June 2004 – October 2004) Jorge Figueredo Fratta (October 2004 –)	–
PERU	José Pablo Morán Val (January 2004 – November 2004) Roberto Seminario (November 2004 – December 2004) Harold Forsyth Mejía (December 2004 –)	Oswaldo del Águila Ramírez
PHILIPPINES	José Isidro Camacho (January 2004 – February 2004) Juanita D. Amatong (February 2004 –)	–
PORTUGAL	Carlos Manuel Inácio Figueiredo	Carlos Manuel dos Santos Figueiredo
QATAR	Ali Bin Saad Abdulla Al-Kuwari (January 2004 – April 2004) Hassan Dhabit Al-Dousari (April 2004 –)	–
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	Song Young-oh (January 2004 – October 2004) Cho Young-jai (October 2004 –)	Kim Chang-hyun (January 2004 – February 2004) Kim Sung-min (February 2004 – April 2004) Kim Chang-hyun (April 2004 –)
REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	Mariana Durllesteanu	Viorel Gutu
ROMANIA	Ilie Sarbu (January 2004 – October 2004) Petre Daea (October 2004 – December 2004) Gheorghe Flutur (December 2004 –)	– Cristian Valentin Colteanu (March 2004 –)
RWANDA	Patrick Habamenshi	– Jacques Bihozagara (February 2004 – November 2004) Edison Nyandwi (November 2004 –)
SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS	Cedric Roy Liburt	–
SAINT LUCIA	Calixte George (January 2004 – February 2004) Ignatius Jean (February 2004 –)	Julius Polius
SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	Girlyn Miguel	–
SAMOA	Tuisujaletaua Sofara Aveau	–
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	Jorge Amado (January 2004 – October 2004) Helder Martinho de Barros Pinto (October 2004 –)	–
SAUDI ARABIA	Fahad Bin Abdulrahman Balghunaim	–
SENEGAL	Habib Sy	Momar Gueye
SEYCHELLES	William Herminie (January 2004 – May 2004) Ronald Jumeau (May 2004 –)	–
SIERRA LEONE	Sama Sahr Mondeh	Umaru Bundu Wurie (January 2004 – September 2004) Cristina F.S. Wright (September 2004 –)
SOLOMON ISLANDS	Paul Maenu'u (January 2004 – August 2004) Alex Bartlett (August 2004 – November 2004) Minister for Agriculture (November 2004 –)	Ezekiel Walaodo

SOMALIA	Abbas Musse Farah	–
SOUTH AFRICA	Lenin Magigwane Shope	Margaret Mohapi
SPAIN	Jorge Domecq (January 2004 – August 2004) Eduardo Ibáñez López-Doriga (August 2004 –)	Luis Cuesta Civis
SRI LANKA	E. Rodney M. Perera	Maringa Sumanadasa (January 2004 – November 2004) Niluka Kadurugamuwa (November 2004 –)
SUDAN	Magzoub Elkhalifa Ahmed	–
SURINAME	Jaswant Sahtoe	Gerhard Otmar Hiwat
SWAZILAND	Mtiti Fakudze (January 2004 –)	–
SWEDEN	Ruth Jacoby	Stefan Emblad
SWITZERLAND	Serge Chappatte	Martin Rohner
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	Adel Safar	Hassan Al-Ahmad
TAJIKISTAN	Talbak Nazarov	–
THAILAND	Banphot Hongthong	Pote Chumsri
THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	Ivan Angelov	–
TIMOR-LESTE	José Ramos-Horta	–
TOGO	Komikpime Bamnante	Ekoué Kandé Assiongbon
TONGA	Fetu'utolu Tupou (January 2004 – November 2004) Viela Tupou (November 2004 –)	–
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	John Rahael (January 2004 – February 2004) Jarette Narine (February 2004 –)	Bernard Anthony Weston
TUNISIA	Mohamed Nouri Jouini	–
TURKEY	Necati Ütkan	–
UGANDA	Gerald M. Ssendaula	Wilburforce Kisamba-Mugerwa (January 2004 – August 2004) –
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	Mohamed Khalfan Bin Khirbash	–
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Peter Grant (January 2004 – August 2004) Matthew Wyatt (August 2004 –)	Anthony Beattie (January 2004 – June 2004) – Peter Reid (September 2004 –)
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	Charles N. Keenja	Costa Ricky Mahalu
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	John W. Snow	Anthony Wayne
URUGUAY	Carlos Alejandro Barros Oreiro	Gabriel Bellón
VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF)	Angela Delgado de Salazar	–
VIET NAM	Le Vinh Thu (January 2004 – July 2004) Le Thi Bang Tam (July 2004 –)	– Truong Thai Phuong (July 2004 –)
YEMEN	Hasan Omar Sowaid	Abdulrahman Mohammed Bamatraf
ZAMBIA	Webby D. Kamwendo	–
ZIMBABWE	Joseph M. Made	Mary Margaret Muchada

List of Executive Board Directors

as of 31 December 2004

Member		Alternate Member	
LIST A			
Charles Parker	Canada	John Francis Cogan	Ireland
Alain Guillouët	France	Bernard De Schrevel (January – September 2004) Philip Heuts (October 2004 –)	Belgium
Bernd Dunnzlauff	Germany	Lothar Caviezel	Switzerland
Augusto Zodda	Italy	Klaus Oehler	Austria
Masaharu Sato (January – June 2004) Kazumi Endo (June 2004 –)	Japan	Kristian Hojersholt	Denmark
Jeroen T.M.G. Steeghs	Netherlands	Anthony Beattie (January – June 2004) Matthew Wyatt (August 2004 –)	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Michael Odevall (January – October 2004) Ann Uustalu (November 2004 –)	Sweden	Margaret Slettevoll	Norway
Mark M. Jaskowiak	United States of America		Australia
LIST B			
Hesham Ibrahim Al-Waqayan	Kuwait	Majed Ali Ahmed Omran Al Shamsi	United Arab Emirates
Oloche Anebi Edache (January – May 2004) Gabriel Lombin (September 2004 –)	Nigeria		–
Ahmed Ben Souleiman Al-Aquil	Saudi Arabia	Memed Gunawan	Indonesia
Rudolf Römer (February 2004 –)	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Larbi Boumaza	Algeria
LIST C			
SUB-LIST C1			
Africa			
Médi MOUNGUI	Cameroon	Mohamed Hassan Jubara Mohamed	Sudan
Mariam Mousa	Egypt	Abel Gonçalves Lopes	Mozambique
SUB-LIST C2			
Europe, Asia and the Pacific			
Tang Zhengping (January – April 2004) Zhao Xiaoyu (April 2004 –)	China	E. Rodney M. Perera	Sri Lanka
S. G. Mankad	India	So Man-ho	Republic of Korea
SUB-LIST C3			
Latin America and the Caribbean			
Bervindo Belluco	Brazil	Acisclo Valladares Molina (April 2004 – June 2004) Ileana Rivera de Angotti (November 2004 –)	Guatemala
Rafael Tovar y de Teresa	Mexico	Ariel Fernández	Argentina