

Review of FY04 agribusiness, agro-industry, and market activities

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Agribusiness,¹ agro-industry and market activities are an integral component of rural development and can play a key role in alleviating poverty by fostering economic growth. They can provide farmers with market and economic opportunities and can enhance sector linkages between agriculture and non-agricultural economic activities.

In many developing countries, agribusiness, agro-industry and market activities have been hindered by long-standing constraints such as inefficient marketing infrastructure and limited access to efficient agribusiness-related services. This problem has become an even greater challenge as globalization increasingly requires that countries modernize and strengthen their agro-food systems in order to stay competitive in the world market (not just in terms of product and process innovations but also in terms of organizational and marketing skills as well as the ability to meet increasingly demanding food safety and quality requirements).

Seeking to highlight the objectives of FY04 World Bank investments in agribusiness in developing countries, this note reviews and assesses the various elements described in the Project Appraisal Documents (PADs) of FY04 rural projects that included components in agribusiness. The note is divided into two main parts. First, it describes the main features of the FY04 lending, including the size and lending commitment levels of rural projects with agribusiness components. Second, it analyzes important qualitative aspects of the new lending to determine whether Bank interventions are meeting the challenges and needs specific to agribusiness and market development. The review concludes by highlighting important trends in agribusiness lending over the past four fiscal years. The analysis is based on the following key issues, which were identified by the Markets and Agribusiness thematic group:²

- the existence of farmer-market linkages and/or supply chains
- the policy environment for private investment and operations in agricultural markets and agro-industries;
- the functioning of infrastructure and access to support services and resources;
- the involvement of stakeholder groups in the promotion of competitiveness;
- the enforcement of sanitary and phytosanitary standards for market access/export promotion.

The overarching aim of this review is to identify interventions that can be considered good and/or innovative practices because they have the potential to successfully enhance sector linkages between agriculture, agribusiness, and non-agricultural economies, while increasing efficiency and income in rural areas. In addition, the review seeks to point out areas where the

¹ For brevity, agribusiness is broadly used in the rest of the lending review to refer to agribusiness, agro-industry and market activities. Agribusiness includes agricultural producers; market and private enterprises involved in the production, storage; distribution and processing of agro-based products and supply of production inputs (seeds, fertilizer, and equipment); downstream processors, traders, and retailers. It also includes components related to agricultural health and food safety.

² These issues served as guidelines for reviewers of the FY04 rural portfolio of the Agriculture and Rural Development Department in collecting data for this new lending review. A summary table of the data collected for each project can be found at the end of the Appendix.

Bank should strengthen its agribusiness support to successfully develop agribusiness in a way that links to the overarching goal of poverty reduction, as stated in its contemporary rural strategy.

I. Major features of Bank support to agribusiness

A small lending commitment

Out of the 195 World Bank projects identified as rural in FY04, only 14 include components in agribusiness. Of the 14 projects, 7 projects are in Africa, 4 in East Asia Pacific, and 3 in Latin America & the Caribbean; 8 projects are follow-up activities and 6 are new activities. East Asia Pacific is the region with the most new activities (3 out of 4 projects). Half of the projects are undertaken with oversight of the Agricultural and Rural Sector Board, followed by three projects with the Economic Sector Board and two with the Poverty Board.

Bank lending to agribusiness is up in FY04 but remains limited. With \$130 million in FY04, lending commitments to agribusiness components in rural projects are about four times as large as the average lending commitment of \$34.3 million for the past three fiscal years (Table 1). However, lending to agribusiness represents less than 2 percent of total WB commitment to rural areas. In addition, agribusiness components are part of larger, multi-sector projects in which these components represent less than 14 percent of the total lending commitments of \$955 million that these projects represent (Table 2). The percentage of each rural project lending commitment to agribusiness components ranges between around 1 percent (Mexico P035752;) and around 33 percent (Malawi P072395). Only one project in FY04, the Diversified Farm Income and Market Development Project in the Philippines (P075184), has agribusiness as its primary focus (with a 100 percent of its lending commitment on agribusiness), including aspects necessary to support and sustain market development as well as quality requirements.

Table 1. Agribusiness lending (\$M) and projects in rural space, by fiscal year

Fiscal Year	WB		Agribusiness	
	Rural Lending Portfolio (million)	Number of projects in rural space	Lending to agribusiness (million) (as % of rural lending portfolio)	Number of Projects (as % of total WB rural space projects)
FY01	US\$5,215	121	US\$36 (0.7%)	11 (9%)
FY02	US\$4,936	116	US\$41 (0.8%)	24 (21%).
FY03	US\$7,578	155	US\$26 (0.3%)	7 (4.5%)
FY04	US\$7,399	195	US\$130 (1.76%)	14 (7%)

Three projects constitute close to 80 percent of total rural lending to projects with agribusiness activities. The Project in the Philippines is the biggest project in terms of lending commitment (Appendix), totaling \$60 million in lending to agribusiness, followed by the Second National Fadama development project in Nigeria, with a lending commitment to agribusiness activities of \$19 million, and the Jiangzi Integrated Agricultural Modernization Project with \$14 million.

Table 2. Thematic activities in Agribusiness, Agro-Industry, and Markets, FY04

Proj ID	Country	Title	Sector Board	Follow-on project? (yes/no)	Loan amount going to Agribusiness, Agro-Industry, and Markets activities		Rural IBRD/IDA loan amount	Project addresses policy environment for private investment in Ag. Markets and agro-industries	Project improves market linkages and/or supply chains?	Project facilitates the involvement of stakeholder groups in the promotion of competitiveness
					\$m (Total: 130)	% rural loan amount	\$m (Total: 955)			
P063622	Nigeria	Fadama II	Rural	Y	19.14	19.14	100	N	Y	N
P072395	Malawi	FIMAG	Economic	Y	6.83	32.52	21	Y	Y	N
P074081	Uganda	PRSC 3	Public Sector Gov.	Y	4.73	7.06	67	Y	N	N
P074266	Chad	Agricultural Services & POs Project	Rural	N	3.96	19.80	20	N	Y	Y
P076908	Burkina Faso	PRSC 3	Poverty Reduction	Y	1.80	5.97	30	Y	N	N
P078994	Burkina Faso	PRSC 4	Poverty Reduction	Y	4.37	27.19	16	Y	N	N
P082443	Congo	Post Conflict Economic Recovery Cr	Economic	N	1.71	1.76	97	N	Y	N
P065035**	China	Gansu & Xinjiang Pastoral Development	Rural	N	6.16	9.33	66	N	Y	Y
P065463	China	Jiangxi Integrated Agric. Modern.	Rural	N	14.11	14.11	100	N	Y	Y
P075184*	Philippines	Diversified Farm Income & Mkt. Devt	Rural	N	60	100	60	Y	Y	Y
P082759	Vietnam	PRSC III	Economic	Y	1.12	4	28	N	N	N
P035752	Mexico	Irrigation & Drainage Modernization	Rural	N	3.24	1.07	303	N	Y	Y
P064914	Honduras	Forests & Rural Productivity	Rural	Y	0.53	2.65	20	N	Y	Y
P077257	Ecuador	Indigenous Peoples 2 (PRODEPINE2)	Social Dev.	Y	2.30	8.52	27	N	N	Y

* P075184 (Philippines) is the only project in FY04 with a component (\$15.45 million) designed to enforce Sanitary and Phytosanitary standards for market access/export promotion

** P065035 (China) is the only project in FY04 with a component (\$0.04 million) related to legislation of grading/ standards.

Bank operations that include agribusiness components

Agribusiness components included in bank rural projects in FY04 show various intervention approaches that are often linked and interdependent. A determining factor in selecting one approach over the next, however, is the expected returns of the economic and business opportunities resulting from such components. Overall, agribusiness components tend to be included in the following three categories of projects:

- *Projects that support structural reforms or seek accelerated growth*

Rural projects with agribusiness components fit within the rural development strategy of countries whose majority of the population rely on agriculture for their livelihoods.

Agribusiness components appear in rural projects of countries that seek to revive their economy, for example after a conflict, or that aim to coordinate advances on various economic and social fronts (e.g., Congo P082443; Malawi P072395, respectively);

- *Projects to improve the competitiveness and performance of the agricultural sector*

A number of countries already have undertaken investments in commercial activities linked to agriculture production, perhaps due to their comparative advantage in particular agricultural commodities. However, rural incomes and productivity levels in these countries are low due to various constraints such as inadequate infrastructure, inefficient marketing or poor performance of supply-chain linkages (e.g., Burkina Faso P076908 & P078994; Nigeria P063622; Chad P074266);

- *Projects that seek to adapt to and take advantage of the new business and economic changes brought by economic development and increased trade opportunities*

Increased market liberalization under the auspices of the World Trade Organization (WTO) increased competition in local markets of developing countries but also expanded opportunities for agricultural development and for raising incomes for small farmers (e.g., China P065463; Vietnam P082759).

II. Is the lending commitment meeting the challenges and needs specific to agribusiness and market development?

The majority of projects seek to improve farmer-market linkages and supply-chain integration

Inefficient markets and poor supply-chain linkages are recognized as important constraints in the majority of projects. Nine projects, some two-thirds of all projects, aim to improve market access and supply-chain linkages needed by rural enterprises and stakeholders to take advantage of the potential benefits of trade and globalization for both the provision of inputs and the marketing of outputs.

A clear example is given by the project in Uganda. The project, which proposes a review of the role of the Uganda Coffee Development Authority (UCDA), has been prepared to delineate more clearly private and public sector roles in the coffee supply chain, identify institutional and regulatory functions of UCDA that pose obstacles to adding value across the supply chain, and propose revisions to regulations and mechanisms for product quality enhancement.

Three out of the four projects that do not seek to improve supply-chains and farmer-market linkages are in countries whose agricultural sector or a particular sub-sector are or will be in the process of opening up to the private sector. In Burkina Faso (P076908 & P078994), the project

supports the opening of the cotton sector for private investors but does not specify how the transition from public to private ownership will take place or how these changes will benefit farmers. In Vietnam (P082759), the project seeks to implement the legal and economic foundations of a market economy necessary for trade liberalization and access to the WTO but an assessment of the related impact and process of agricultural diversification is only at a preliminary stage.

Few projects support an enabling environment to promote agribusiness and market development

Only 5 projects³ in FY04 seek to foster the policy environment necessary to provide for an attractive investment climate and the creation or sustainability of effective markets and private sector investment, with the intention to increase the market value of the rural economy. Only in these countries are agro-processing and marketing constraints as well as regulatory constraints clearly identified as leading causes in the stagnation of agricultural production. As agricultural production tends to be dominated by only one or two crops (tobacco in Malawi; coffee in Uganda; cotton in Burkina Faso; rice and maize in the Philippines), governments seek to diversify agricultural production, and to increase economic returns by improving market efficiency and by shaping favorable conditions for rural entrepreneurs. Examples of policies in projects that seek to foster an enabling policy environment include:

- Improving the returns of tobacco farmers by promoting direct exports, contract farming, reduction of levies and institutional reforms (Malawi);
- Formulating a Government's Marketing and Agro-processing strategy to improve aspects of the regulatory and legal framework that govern the production and marketing of a range of agricultural commodities (non-coffee) as the current framework limits growth and competition of these commodities (Uganda);
- Opening the cotton sector for private investors with the intentions of increasing yields and mechanization rates as well as income of producers and undertake studies to formulate diversification policies under a forthcoming rural development strategy (Burkina Faso); and
- Fostering greater private sector supply of improved genetic material (esp. seed and vegetative material) as well as investment in post-harvest handling by limiting public sector activities and subsidies (Philippines).

More than two-thirds of the projects seek to address constraints in marketing infrastructure and the management of agribusiness-related services

In many countries, poor marketing infrastructure, lack of adequate support services and limited access to agricultural inputs and credit by farmers continue to limit productivity and the production of high-value products. Close to 79 percent of the projects in FY04 seek to address these constraints.

³ Malawi (P072395) – *Fiscal Management and Accelerating Growth Program*
Burkina Faso (P076908 & P078994) – *Third & Fourth Poverty Reduction Support Credit*
Uganda (P074081) – *Third Poverty Reduction Support Operation*
Philippines (P075184) – *Diversified Income and Market Development Project*

In Nigeria, to overcome major constraints on increased productivity and income generation faced by fadama users (those who depend directly or indirectly on fadama or “irrigated land” resources such as farmers, pastoralists, and service providers), demand-advisory services will be provided to address know-how, market linkages constraints and help farmers adopt output-advancing techniques and more profitable marketing practices. In addition, an emphasis will be put on increasing the supply of rural infrastructure.

In the context of its post-conflict goal of stabilizing and reviving the economy, the Democratic Republic of Congo is seeking to reinstitute the food linkages from farmers to consumers and improve the efficiency of agricultural product marketing by rehabilitating nearly 5,000 rural roads and establishing an agricultural product price information system.

In Chad, the Agricultural services and producer organization project seeks to improve the yields of major crops, which are smaller than in countries with comparable agroclimatic conditions. Government controls on the distribution of seeds and fertilizer, an unreliable market price information system and lack of market integration hamper agricultural growth and result in high transaction costs.

The participation and role of stakeholders and local representative organizations is increasingly being considered when formulating projects

In many countries, small farmers are excluded from markets for agricultural products and inputs because the costs and risks of market participation are simply too high. In some cases, they also have no choice because they lack access to credit, training, and market contracts. Furthermore, producer organizations, which can play a major role in rural development by participating in the planning and implementation process, are often absent or not consulted.

At least 7 projects in FY04 focus on seeking an equitable outcome for all the stakeholders (enterprises, community groups and individuals) necessary to make markets more competitive.

Building on the lessons learned from its predecessor PRODEPINE I, the Second Indigenous and Afro-Ecuadorian Peoples Development Project (PRODEPINE II)⁴ will finance subprojects of public/ community benefit driven by the demand of grassroots communities, through matching grants. Based on perceived needs of the targeted communities, agro-industry is expected to be one of the most demanded investments to be financed with subprojects expected to include: technical assistance for production and marketing; rehabilitation or construction and equipment of post-harvest facilities; and support to activities for small-scale agro processing industry.

In Nigeria, concerns about project ownership, sustainability and conflicts among fadama users, have led to the inclusion of producers’ organizations, local government organizations, the private sector and civil society in the planning and implementation process. This demand-driven approach is also intended to provide the flexibility needed to adjust interventions to local needs and conditions while reducing potential resource leakages.

Much of the project in Chad focuses on strengthening producers’ participation in development efforts, enhancing their capacities to increase the responsiveness and accountability of service providers, and creating transparency in the planning and implementation phase. The project also

⁴ PRODEPINE II (P077257) is the only project from the social sector board in FY04

supports the promotion of access to farm inputs and collection and dissemination of economic information and other cotton-related information for cotton producer organizations.

Legislation on standards and food safety is an exception among projects

Despite a growing recognition of the importance of food safety, both in improving domestic public health and in maintaining international competitiveness of exports, only two projects with lending commitments to agribusiness include clauses that specifically address the problems linked to safety and quality standards facing exporters from developing countries.

By developing and adopting quality standards for wool, the Gansu and Xinjiang pastoral development project (P065035) in China seeks to improve Chinese wool to make it competitive with imported wool. However, the method by which this national level component will be incorporated into the project is not yet clear. The project also supports the establishment of a milk quality control center to achieve milk quality standards.

The Diversified Farm Income and Market Development project in the Philippines (P075184) includes the largest lending commitment to agribusiness that is designed to strengthen the safety and quality of agricultural products. More than \$15 million, or close to 26 percent of the total project cost, will be allocated to support the Department of Agriculture's regulatory services, in particular to ensure that international standards for safety and quality are met. In the past, lack of transparency, cumbersome procedures and inconsistent implementation, rather than the regulations themselves, have been a problem. Under the project, emphasis is put on promoting effectiveness and efficiency of export and import clearances by improve product safety and quality; and reducing transaction costs by minimizing product rejection and detentions due to contaminants that undermine export market development. This component focuses on four functions that are public sector responsibilities: laboratory capacity (for testing safety requirements); streamlining quarantine and inspection process (to reduce import and export costs as well as exposure to risks); and increased grower access to improved certified seeds and horticultural planting material (to encourage greater private sector involvement in the dissemination of improved genetic material).

Bank lending to agribusiness since FY01

Regions have outlined in their rural strategies the importance of agricultural growth and competitiveness as well as rural non-farm and private sector economic activities for alleviating poverty. Yet, only Africa has consistently included agribusiness components in its projects during the past four fiscal years, followed by the Latin American & Caribbean and the East Asia Pacific regions. The majority of agribusiness lending is in projects pertaining to the Rural sector board.

Low lending commitment levels to agribusiness and too short descriptions on how components are implemented make it difficult to identify major trends in rural projects that include agribusiness components. In general, it appears that components often do not address agribusiness and market development in a comprehensive manner. There is a noticeable trend toward more supply-chain management, primarily caused by the increasing role of the market, transition from public to private ownership, and rising public health concerns. Also, although components seem to focus on improving market linkages, primarily through advisory services (for example, with the establishment of 'agribusiness development centers' or ADCs) and improved infrastructure (roads, warehouses, telecommunications, vehicles, and agro-processing

plants), very few seek to address the policy environment that provides for an attractive investment climate and a dynamic entrepreneurship setting.

Despite a few points that emerge from the projects examined since FY01, it nonetheless remains difficult to identify ‘good and innovative practice’ among the too few components supporting agro-enterprise development and/or agricultural market reform processes.

Conclusions

As explained in the WB rural strategy, agriculture is usually the leading sector within the rural economy, implying that agribusiness and market development are key elements in enhancing productivity and competitiveness for sustained rural development. To date, however, very few projects focus strictly on agribusiness development and markets activities.

The number of rural projects with agribusiness components is not sufficiently large to draw significant conclusions. No good practice or innovative project has been identified in FY04. In spite of this, the agribusiness components included in rural projects in FY04 show that the Bank has taken some action in the right direction to enhance agricultural productivity and competitiveness:

- There is increased tendency to include stakeholders (primarily through producer organizations) in agribusiness projects, providing not only ownership but also viability and sustainability of investment.
- A number of projects include components to foster non-farm productive activities such as handicrafts, production of building material, repair shops, various types of wood-work metal and leather work (e.g., Chad P074266).
- A number of projects recognize the importance of providing access to land, productive infrastructure and inputs (for example, through seed multiplication programs) to improve competition.

APPENDIX

Review of FY03 lending to Agribusiness, Agro-Industry, and markets⁵

There are only 7 rural projects with lending commitments to agribusiness out of the 155 World Bank projects identified as rural in FY03, representing 4.5 percent of total WB rural space projects in FY03. In FY02, there were 24 such projects, representing 21 percent of total WB rural space projects. With 2 projects each, AFR and ECA were the two regions with the most rural projects with agribusiness components in FY03; the other 3 projects were in: EAP, MNA, and SAR.

Despite an increase in overall WB rural lending in FY03, lending to agribusiness decreased from \$41 million in FY02 to \$26 million in FY03, representing less than 0.5 percent of total WB commitment to rural areas in FY03. Agribusiness components were only about 5.5 percent of the \$471 million in lending commitments to rural projects with agribusiness components. The percentage of each rural lending commitment to agribusiness components ranged from around 4 percent (Romania, P067367) to around 42 percent (Bosnia, P055434). However, these estimates do not accurately represent the total amount of lending to agribusiness components as lending commitments for the two projects in AFR could not be determined: Tanzania (P067103) and Ghana (P076808) (Table 3).

All agribusiness components in FY03 rural projects did seek to improve market linkages. However, these components very much differed in focus and objectives, offering support in a variety of ways ranging from strategic services to direct markets improvements in specific sectors. For example:

- The Rural Transport Improvement Project in Bangladesh (P071435) included a markets improvement component that sought to build or improve about 150 rural markets to lower the cost and reduce spoilage of goods and commodities.
- The agribusiness component in the Forest Development Project in Romania sought to establish a Forest Sector Business Information Center to provide assistance and information on the forest industry chain as a way to enhance productivity and competitiveness of private wood processing industries and coordination between the growing and processing sectors.
- The agribusiness component of the Poverty Reduction Support Credit and Grant in Ghana (P076808) aimed to increase farmer income in the cocoa sector and to operationalize an action plan designed to bring progress in market access, critical for the development of the rural farm and non-farm sub-sectors.

Projects provided financing for a wide range of small investments, including technical assistance (Bosnia; Romania; Philippines), market information (Egypt P077281), market access (Ghana P076808), market creation (Bangladesh P071435) and agro-processing (Tanzania P067103). However, all projects but one failed to include measures to foster the environment necessary for markets to operate more efficiently. The only project to set clear guidelines to develop a more

⁵ This note presents an overview of FY03 World Bank investments in agribusiness in developing countries based on the various elements described in the Project Appraisal Documents (PADs) of FY03 rural projects that included components in agribusiness. Agribusiness is broadly used in this note to refer to agribusiness, agro-industry and market activities. Agribusiness includes agricultural producers; market and private enterprises involved in the production, storage; distribution and processing of agro-based products and supply of production inputs (seeds, fertilizer, and equipment); downstream processors, traders, and retailers.

conducive business environment while increasing productivity was the Small-scale Commercial Agricultural Development Project in Bosnia. The project aimed to strengthen linkages among stakeholders; promote the development of associations and marketing cooperatives; provide training and assistance to farmers, agro-processors and traders in preparing business plans to facilitate access to credit; and assist in the development of quality specifications and food safety that are consistent with market opportunities and legal requirements in international markets.

The majority of project documents did not mention measures to provide a framework for improved market development such as identifying regulatory and marketing constraints, creating incentives for private sector investment and participation, or examining problems linked to the growing importance of food safety standards.

In addition, little information was provided on how such components would be implemented, perhaps because agribusiness components are so small within larger multi-sectoral projects. For example, the Participatory Agricultural Development Project in Tanzania (P067103) supported subprojects to improve agro-processing, such as small-scale milling of oil-seeds, rice, and maize, processing of cashew nuts, canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables, and processing of dairy products. However, no information is provided on the type of marketing skills, expertise or resources that would be needed to exploit such a specialized market niche or agro-processing opportunities.

Finally, except for three projects (Bosnia, Romania, and Tanzania), which are community-driven initiatives, the majority of projects did not facilitate the involvement of stakeholders in the promotion of market development and competitiveness. Likewise, except for the Forest Development Project in Romania, no attention was given to supply-chain management approaches.

Table 3. Thematic activities in Agribusiness, Agro-Industry, and Markets, FY03

Proj ID	Country	Title	Sector Board	Loan amount going to Agribusiness, Agro-Industry, and Markets activities		Rural IBRD/IDA loan amount	Project addresses policy environment for private investment in Ag. Markets and agro-industries	Project improves market linkages and/or supply chains?	Project facilitates the involvement of stakeholder groups in the promotion of competitiveness
				\$m (Total: 26)	% rural loan amount	\$m (Total: 471)			
P067103	Tanzania	Participatory agricultural development & empowerment project	Rural	a*	n/a	57	Y ⁶	Y	Y
P076808	Ghana	Poverty-reduction support credit & grant	Public Sector Gov.	b*	n/a	125	YN? ⁷	Y	n/a
P071007	Philippines	Second agrarian reform communities & development project	Rural	6	12	50	N	Y	N
P055434	Bosnia	Small-scale commercial agriculture development project	Rural	5	41.7	12	NY? ⁸	Y	NY? ⁹
P067367	Romania	Forest development project	Rural	1	4	25	YN? ¹⁰	Y	Y
P074075	Egypt	Second Matruh resource management project	Rural	1	8.33	12	N	Y	N
P071435	Bangladesh	Rural transport improvement project	Transport	13	6.84	190	N	Y	N

a*: \$ amount breakdown is not possible as the agribusiness-related activities are tied to community development activities

b*: \$ amount breakdown is not possible as project activities are part of a PRSC loan

n/a: Not available

⁶ The project does not improve private investment directly. Measures supported are only to support marketing via the establishment of marketing centers and the construction of market yards.

⁷ The project only refers to measures that seek to improve the business environment, such as creating a more stable supply of energy, improvements in custom clearance procedures and such. These measures are not meant to improve private investment in agro-industries. However, one could only hope that they will provide the right incentives.

⁸ The project seeks to improve access to market for all participants in the value chain, primarily through the creation of marketing associations.

⁹ The project aims to promote private sector investment, strengthening rural infrastructure, and facilitate agricultural trade practices through technical assistance.

¹⁰ This project seeks to set up an independent business development and advisory service that establish linkages between the forest industry chain. The project doesn't however seek to address any potential market or regulatory constraints that may exist and hinder private investment.

Table 4. Thematic Activities in Agribusiness, Agro-Industry and Markets, FY02

Proj ID	Country	Title	Sector Board	Loan amount going to Agribusiness, Agro-Industry, and Markets activities		Rural IBRD/IDA loan amount	Project addresses policy environment for private investment in Ag. Markets and agro-industries	Project improves market linkages and/or supply chains?	Project facilitates the involvement of stakeholder groups in the promotion of competitiveness
				\$m (Total: 41)	% rural loan amount	\$m (Total: 1071.6)			
P035630	Mali	Agri. Services & Producer Org. Project	Rural	10.77	24.76	43.5	Y	Y	Y
P039437	Ecuador	Poverty Reduction & Local Rural Development Project	Public Sect. Gov	n/a	n/a	25.2	N	Y	N
P041642	Colombia	Productive Partnerships Support Project	Rural	n/a	n/a	32	N	Y	N
P043869	Brazil	Santa Catarina Natural Res. Mgt & Poverty Reduction Project	Environment	n/a	n/a	62.8	N	N	N
P046043	Uzbekistan	Rural Enterprise Support Project	Uzbekistán	0.00	0.00	36.1	Y	Y	Y
P050383	Ethiopia	Food Security Project	Rural	0.42	0.49	85	N	N	N
P057692	Colombia	Second Magdalena Medio Regional Development Project	Social Dev.	0.66	20.63	3.2	Y	Y	Y
P059936	Vietnam	Northern Mountains Poverty Red. Project	Rural	n/a	n/a	110	N	Y	N
P060434	Moldova	Rural Investment & Services Project	Rural	n/a	n/a	10.5	N	Y	N
P064729	China	Sustainable Forestry Dev. Project	Environment	n/a	n/a	93.9	N	Y	N
P066170	Brazil	Second Rural Poverty Reduction Project – Rio Grande do Norte	Rural	n/a	n/a	22.5	N	Y	N
P067770	Mongolia	Sustainable Livelihoods Project	Rural	n/a	n/a	18.7	N	N	N
P068808	Romania	Social Development Fund II	Social Protection	4.51	22.55	20	N	Y	Y
P069269	Paraguay	Pilot Community development Project	Social Protection	n/a	n/a	4.1	N	Y	N
P069916	Philippines	Second Social Expenditure Management Project	Health, Nutri. & Pop.	0.12	0.29	41	N	N	N
P072503	Benin	Cotton Sector Reform Project	Rural	18	100	18	Y	Y	Y
P072601	Vietnam	Rural Finance II Project	Rural	n/a	n/a	200	N	Y	N
P072996	Niger	Private Irrigation Promotion	Rural	n/a	n/a	38.7	N	Y	N
P073604	Eritrea	Demobilization & Reintegration Program	Social Protection	0.09	0.55	16.3	N	Y	Y
P074085	Brazil	Sergipe Rural Poverty Reduction Project	Rural	n/a	n/a	20.8	N	N	N
P074408	Turkey	Social Risk Mitigation Project	Social Protection	3.42	2.63	130	N	Y	N
P074543	Uruguay	Foot & Mouth Disease Outbreak Emergency Recovery Project	Rural	1.48	8	18.5	N	Y	N
P074639	Congo	Emergency Demobilization & Reintegration Project	Economic Policy	n/a	n/a	1.4	N	N	N
P077326	Laos	Poverty Reduction Fund Project	Social Protection	1.02	1.02	19.3	N	Y	N

Table 5. Thematic activities in Agribusiness, Agro-Industry, and Markets, FY01

Project ID	Country	Project Name	Sector Board	Loan amount going to Agribusiness, Agro-Industry and Markets activities		Loan amount going to capacity building for Agribusiness, Agro-Industry and Markets activities		Project addresses policy environment for private investment in Ag. Markets and agro-industries	Project improves market linkages and/or supply chains?	Project facilitates the involvement of stakeholder groups in the promotion of competitiveness
				\$m	% of Rural Loan Amount	\$m	% of Rural Loan Amount			
P044695	Uganda	National Agricultural Advisory Services Project	Rural	\$ 3.24	7%	n/a	n/a	N	Y	*
P000968	Ghana	Agricultural Services Subsector Investment Project	Rural	\$ 5.23	8%	\$ 5.63	8%	Y	Y	N
P057926	Bulgaria	Agriculture Sector Structural Adjustment Loan Project (02)	Rural	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Y	N	N
P064965	Rwanda	Rural Sector Support Project	Rural	\$ 9.55	20%	n/a	n/a	Y	Y	Y
P051922	Madagascar	Rural Development Support Project	Rural		n/a	\$ 0.39	0%	Y	N	N
P054736	Albania	Agriculture Services Project	Rural	\$ 1.82	18%	\$ 1.65	17%	Y	Y	*
P050881	Brazil	Rural Poverty Reduction Project - Piaui	Rural	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	Y	N
P050880	Brazil	Rural Poverty Reduction Project - Pernambuco	Rural	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	N
P064906	Nicaragua	Poverty Reduction and Local Development Project	Social Protection	\$ 4.41	11%	n/a	n/a	N	N	N
P005750	Tunisia	Agriculture Support Services Project	Rural	\$ 0.21	1%	\$ 0.21	1%	Y	Y	*
P064895	Honduras	Fifth Social Investment Fund Project	Social Protection	\$ 3.34	11%	n/a	n/a	N	N	N