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Subject: Submission - DE Gibbs - Proposed Australian Withdrawal from IFAD



Sub JSCoT DEG
Brief 07-04.doc ...

A/g Secretary
Joint Standing Committee on Treaties
Ph (02) 6277 4622
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Attention: Mz. Julia Thoener

Dear Mz. Thoener,

Personal Submission ; Joint Standing Committee on Treaties

I hereby attach a copy of my submission for the committee

Could you please confirm receipt by return email

Yors faithfully

DÁrcy E Gibbs

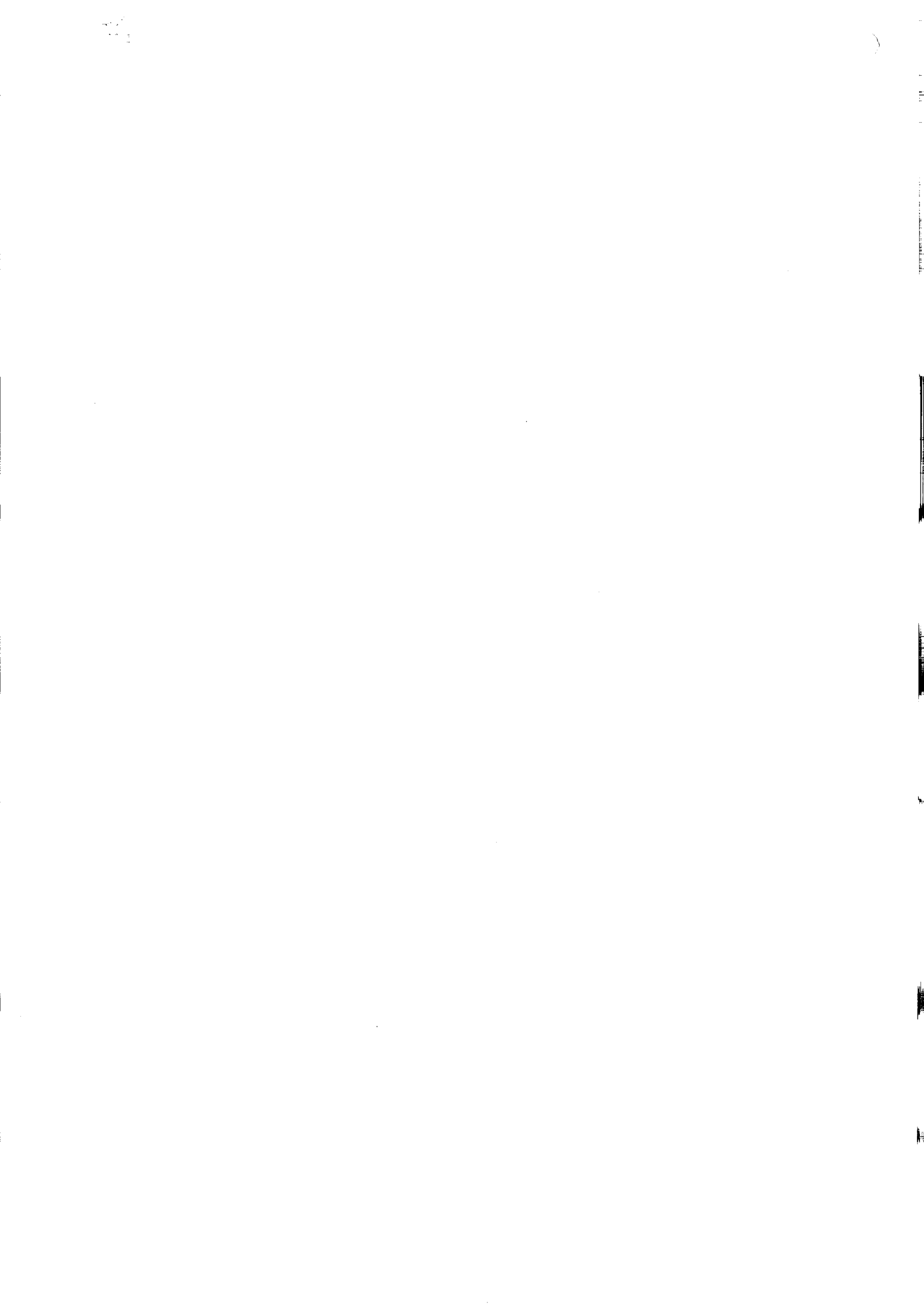
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Itinerary: Australia - Present to 12/03; 25/03 to 02/05/04
Lesotho - 12/03 to 24/03/04
South Pacific - 02/05 to 04/06/04



Submission to Joint Standing Committee on Treaties (JSCoT)
Withdrawal from International Fund for Agricultural Development IFAD)

Members of the Committee

Given an accumulated 30 years of experience contracting to all the major multilateral and bilateral banks and funds to carry out field work for project design in poverty alleviation and agricultural development (in over 50 countries), I feel I am well positioned (certainly when compared to AusAID bureaucrats on practical/hands-on experience) to comment on IFAD – its effectiveness in targeting, project delivery, impact on farm households etc. - as well as fulfilling an unparalleled leadership role of empowering the poorest of the poor. Being the sole person involved in the debate who has attended the two prior meetings with AusAID and all JSCoT Hearings, I have attempted to summarise the for and against arguments re Australia's withdrawal from IFAD, correct some of the more outrageous claims of AusAID and highlight the importance of retaining our membership. .

A. Differences/Areas that Separate IFAD from other International Finance Institutions (IFIs)

- **Mandate:** Although a small institution, IFAD is unique - being the *only* IFI specifically mandated to finance projects: firstly, in the agriculture sector (separate from rural development), and secondly, specifically targeting poverty alleviation through empowering the poor. IFAD has proven to be well equipped to sharply focus on fulfilling its mandate, and not having to spread resources across all sectors
- **Approach to Development:** Observers in international development indisputably place IFAD and IFADs approach to poverty alleviation at the vanguard of, and the most effective among the development banks. Different from the larger IFIs, which concentrate on promoting good governance at the national level, IFAD, supports capacity-building from the grass-roots upward targeting farming households, establishing farmer groups and local communities, an approach now been recognised by the World Bank.
- **Project Design:** IFAD strategy for project formulation is to encourage Participatory Development by inviting target beneficiaries (households and communities) to be equal partners in, and make major contributions to project design. This markedly different to the other IFIs who tend to spend minimum time in the field, rarely take into account beneficiary concerns and mostly rely on government departments and bureaucrats to drive project design. The 30 years of knowledge accumulated in IFAD has been recognized by the World Bank (Operations Evaluation Division 2003 Report) that is now proposing a Community-Driven Development Approach to project design as their new initiative.
- **Targeting:** IFAD is keenly target group/project area orientated – and poor farm families, small-scale farmers, women headed rural households, the under privileged, the marginalized and the disenfranchised are all principal beneficiaries. These groups are generally bypassed for a range of reasons by the larger IFIs because the number of potential beneficiaries is too small. However they comprise communities, especially to our near north, which are breeding grounds for discontent and unsocial behaviour viz. terrorism. IFAD also targets the more isolated regions and communities also bypassed by larger IFIs.
- **Niche Areas:** Apart from the targeting aspects and grass-roots approach to development (elaborated above), IFAD have pioneered partnerships with NGO, ethnic minorities, women and women groups, micro-credit with small loans/group lending, on-farm participatory research, market-led development, and championed farmer rights and empowerment. IFAD can and has designed projects in countries and areas larger IFIs consider too politically sensitive, a fact widely recorded and acknowledged.

B. IFADs South East Asia & Pacific (SEAP) Programme

2. The National Interest Analyses (NIA) presents a highly inaccurate interpretation of data related to IFADs SEAP regional program and does not disclose differences in country make-up. The facts are are:

- **Lending Program:** IFADs overall lending program reveals Asia and Pacific Region has attracted 25% of lending, and 32% of projects (Table 1). In the SEAP, IFAD has funded 69 projects - 20 projects are

on-going (Table 2) - amounting USD 1.23 million and provided 26 grants (USD 3 million). **IFADs steadfast commitment to SEAP is reflected in an increase in regional lending from 35% (1978-96) to 49% (1996-2001) with planning approval expected to raise this proportion to 63% (2002-2004).** Given the above average performance of SEAP country portfolios and adoption by IFAD of the new Performance-Based Allocation System, increased allocations to this region are likely in coming years (Table 3).

- **IFADs Pacific Re-Engagement:** IFAD has funded 10 projects in Pacific Island Nations & Territories (PINT), which were the subject of a ***Thematic Study on Small Island Developing States*** in 1998 by the Fund's Office of Evaluation & Special Studies. In mid-2003 IFAD produced a paper ***Proposed Strategy in the Pacific Sub-Region***, which underpinned an initiative for re-engagement in the South Pacific. The program kicked off in earnest in December 2003 when IFAD convened the **Rome Consultation for Re-Engagement in the Pacific**, attended by 11 countries including NZ (four Agriculture Ministers and Ambassadors). Despite being a major initiative, **Australia was not in attendance.** The second phase is now in process viz. the mounting of a mission in May 2004 to carry out fieldwork in 11 PINTs (Cook Is, Fiji, Samoa, Marshall Is, Tonga, FSM, Kiribati, PNG, Solomon Is, Tuvalu and Vanuatu), which will <in close collaboration with respective governments and the eminent South Pacific institutions> prepare a **Regional Strategy & Opportunities Paper (RESOP)**. This will map out future development options/initiatives for the sub-region. **Australia is not participating in this exercise.** The fieldwork would culminate in the presentation of the mission's findings at the **7th FAO Round Table for Pacific Island Countries** (Wellington, NZ – June 2004), which will be attended by all 16 countries and territories and sponsored by the NZ government, international organizations (FAO, IFAD, Commonwealth Secretariat) and Regional Secretariat of the Pacific Community, and Forum Fisheries Agency. Again **Australia is not a sponsor.** IFAD has also approved in its Work Programme of 2004, a USD 3.5 million grant for development in PICT. The agenda of AusAID lacks transparency and the Agencies arrogance is well recognised, unfortunately, by our Pacific neighbours

C. AusAIDs National Interest Analyses (NIA) & so-called SEAP Focus

- **Transparency, Consultation & Due-Process:** Although conspiracy has strong connotations, there is strong evidence the decision to withdraw from IFAD was at the instigation of AusAID, and to our knowledge has never been supported by a Ministerial statement – just a recent notice on AusAIDs website. This unilateral decision took everybody by complete surprise – and contrary to the lies peddled by AusAID - **not one stakeholder (neighbouring recipient nations, partner OECD countries, Australian IFAD staff, professional contract staff, Goods & Service providers, individual consultants) was consulted or informed** and history reveals AusAID planned no public debate expecting a rubber stamp from the JSCoT and the withdrawal to run a smooth course. The ISG found out via the “grapevine” and on questioning AusAID were informed on numerous occasions *“the subject was closed and to stop wasting everyone’s time!”* AusAID advised (and frequently refer to) an in-depth **“Comprehensive Analyses”** had been carried out which provided the bases for the decision, but have openly refused to table it – a good sign the analyses would not withstand public scrutiny from professionals in the business. Alternatively no such analyses are in existence. Given most documents of this nature would contain constructive debate, argument and analyses, sharing it with JSCoT would have enabled members to reach a more informed judgement.

- **Untruths & Mischief Making:** It is of major concern, AusAIDs rationale/argument in the NIA, March 8 oral presentation, plus their written *Response to IFADs Submission* are all grossly misleading, peppered with a litany of untruths, littered with mischievous statements, and misrepresentation of fact and data (JSCoTs evidence are legal proceedings of Parliament??). The ISG has challenged most of these assertions in the short time available in a revised **Annotated Version of the NIA** prepared for the JSCoT.

- **Australia’s Cooperation with IFAD:** Although Australia purports to be in the vanguard of PINT development: i) **Dec 4, 2003 Rome Consultation:**, which developed a road map for interventions. NZ attended and now occupy the drivers seat in Pacific development - **AusAID did not attend;** ii) **June RoundTable**(see above para): NZ are co-sponsoring where **AusAIDs attendance will be conspicuous by its absence;** iii) **preparation of RESOP:** the findings of the IFAD-initiated/financed field-work will be presented at the Roundtable - **AusAID is not participating;** iv) **IFAD Executive Board and Governing**

Council Meetings Attendance: Australia has not attended any meetings convened over the past 12 months as our Paris-based Representative to OECD countries, in true public service style, reportedly stated the effort to travel to Rome 3 times per year for 2 days was too onerous – a statement which went down well with the consultant fraternity who spend a good deal of their time in 10 * hotels in the bush of developing countries! IFAD have co-financed eight projects with AusAID (Table 4). Given IFAD approaches to AusAID to co-finance in SEAP (eg most recently in Vietnam which had the support of the Embassy) have received a negative response from Canberra, Australia's record in cooperation is not without blemish!!!!

- **SEAP Focus:** The rationale arguing the Government's decision to redirect contributions marked for IFAD (cir. AUD 3 million pa) to other donors in the region is a nonsense when Australian participation in IFADs 6th Replenishment is purely voluntary or Australia's membership of IFAD is not contingent upon pledging funds. Moreover, the Australian Government's capital contribution of USD 90 (making a total contribution since 1990 now of Euro 200 million) last year to the European Bank for Reconstruction & Development (EBRD) does not support AusAID's argument of a SAEP investments approach. EBRD funds are targeted to Eastern Europe and Central Asia. If all governments adopted Australia's insular approach to development, bilateral aid from European OECD and North American countries would cease to the South Pacific and East Asia (ADB and SPC) because the latter lies outside their regional influence/responsibility!!

D. Arguments to Remain in IFAD

- **Foundation Member:** Australia is a founding member and would be the first country to renounce the Treaty and leave the organization – surely a vote of no-confidence in the Fund – a message not shared by the 163 member countries who look to IFAD as a leader for World's poverty alleviation initiatives.

- **Board Seat:** Given Australia and USA are in a two seat constituency on the IFAD Executive Board (EB) of 35 member countries both are guaranteed a permanent seat and an opportunity to review all projects presented for financing – a very powerful position to forego given the expanded number of projects for SEAP. Only four other countries are afforded the same power – UK, France, Netherlands and Belgium.

- **Capital Investment:** Australia has already contributed around USD 47 million of capital to IFAD, which we would "write off". Given IFAD provides countries loans which are repaid with interest, and the capital available for reinvestment, surely Australia has an on-going financial responsibility to look after taxpayers assets and to ensure the Pacific Region gets a fair share of the cake!!

- **Financial Pledge:** Australia has pledged capital contributions amounting to AUD 9 712 840 to on-going IFAD IV and V - until 2007-2008, which government has given a commitment to fulfil. Where is Australia's representation to oversee the use of taxpayers money should we withdraw?

- **Increased Contribution by OECD Member Countries:** The USA pledge of USD 45 million to IFAD VI and USD 30 million to IFAD V reflect a three-fold increase in America's annual payment. The pledge was a dramatic reversal of the USAs former position not to participate in replenishments after IFAD IV, and is a sign of growing USAs support for and vote of confidence in the Fund. The USA position clearly has had a very positive impact on other member OECD countries (UK, Canada, Germany, Italy) and other countries such as India and Saudi Arabia, all of which have increased their contributions by 25-50%.

- **Independent External Evaluation (IEE):** Australia's demand for an IEE of IFAD (see letter from AusAID) to adjudge its effectiveness as an IFI was agreed to by the EB in April 2003 and was advertised and tendered for internationally. Independent consultants are now conducting the evaluation. Unfortunately Australia failed to attend the EB meetings over the past 12 months and did not stand for the IEE Steering Committee that approved the ToRs, selected the consultants and identified the countries and projects to be reviewed. Australia has now given notice of the intention to withdraw from IFAD before the IEE is tabled at the end of 2004 – a fairly tardy performance in terms of diplomacy, and a prejudgement on the IEE findings. Should the IEE be positive – Australia would look rather foolish in eyes of other countries.

- **Synergism:** Australia have co-financed eight projects with IFAD where each institution captures added value from investment (Table 8). AusAID generally finances the technical assistance but gets the benefit of IFADs investment in credit programmes, infrastructure, and capacity to harness NGO support etc.
- **Commercial Implications:** Although rural employment and trade issues are inconsequential to AusAID, many small businesses (machinery agents and exporters, goods & service providers, seed firms, consulting companies, professionals across the whole field of primary industry, academics) and IFAD short/medium term professional staff, project design consultants would aggressively disagree and many will be seriously impacted by the self interest of AusAID bureaucrats. **Consistent with the procurement rules of all IFIs, non-member countries are excluded from tendering/contracting.** The JSCoT have already received correspondence from firms (typical of these small business) in regional areas - Goondiwindi and Toowoomba - that will be affected. Other small seed firms and machinery manufacturers – Pacific Seeds, Gyrat Industries, Toowoomba Foundry, Janke Bros., Kimseeds - have a decided interest in the final resolution. Advice from IFAD suggests income, procurement of G&S, and contractual costs of Australians in IFAD were worth in excess of USD 5 million (equivalent to around AUD 9 million) plus an investment in Australian Government bonds of USD 12.9 million (the amount has varied between USD 12 and 30 million over the past 3 years). This is not a bad return on Australia's annual investment of around USD 1.7 million.
- **Australian Technology:** All Australian agricultural technicians are well aware of our countries comparative advantage in farming techniques – it is well known within the development community Australian originality and our farming techniques are at the forefront of improving productivity especially in the field of dryland farming technology and irrigation. These technologies have been promoted in many countries that have resulted in employment for Australians and purchase of Australian equipment. Moreover IFAD projects (targeting poverty stricken farm households in Africa, Central Asia, Eastern Europe) have benefited from these technologies and potential beneficiaries would be separated from accessing this appropriate technology should Australia leave IFAD. This is a denial of rights to the poverty stricken.
- **Education:** The financing of tertiary education, study tours, short-term courses etc. are an integral element of IFAD project design, especially the hands-on/practical aspects for which Australian Agricultural and Pastoral Colleges are renowned and promote. Given the number of colleges (and Universities with Agricultural Facility) in Australia, and funding shortfalls currently being experienced, this must be of concern. Why should we penalize these institutions from eligibility to participate in attracting full fee paying students?
- **Stakeholder/Observer Support**
 - (a) **Professional Bodies:** The Australian Institute of Agricultural Science & Technology (AIAST), the Australian Association of Agricultural Consultants (AAAC) and the Australian United Nations Association are three bodies that have published articles strongly criticizing the Government's decision on IFAD. This support is gathering momentum and more expansive articles will appear in future publications. The AIAST and AAAC provided written submissions to the JSCoT committee.
 - (b) **International:** Letters to the Australian Government indicating disappointment at the decision include: Minister for Development Co-operation (Canada) - the Convenor for OECD Countries in IFAD; Chairman of IFADs Governing Council - the Minister for Agriculture (Indonesia); the French Executive Director (IFAD); and USA Governor to IFAD. The Indonesian Ambassador met with the ISG expressing the concern of ASEAN countries and prepared an official written submission for the JSCoT committee.
 - (c) **Stakeholders:** Notwithstanding IFAD supporters are scattered across the world, in remote locations, out of electronic contact, over 30 stakeholders/observers have sent submissions to the JSCoT expressing concern. Numerous small business have emailed and written letters of support to the ISG.
 - (d) **Other:** The World Bank President and World Food Program Executive Director both lobbied the Government to remain in IFAD. The CGIAR office in the World Bank sent a letter outlining IFADs role as an important policy-making and operational catalyst of their work in all key regions: Africa, Asia/Pacific.

- **Diplomatic Fallout:** Should Australia withdraw from IFAD the event will clearly signal to the world a denunciation of our obligations to poverty reduction as espoused in the **United Nations Millennium Summit Poverty Goals**, and will also signal to our East Asian neighbours Australia is unwilling/unable to work with other wealthy nations in helping the poor. It will also send negative messages to our international partners - after demanding changes in management of IFAD in view of improving the performance and impact (all of which have been accommodated) we are still not prepared to remain a member
- **Fight Against Terrorism:** Given the turmoil in Indonesia in recent years, IFAD projects in the islands to our immediate north have: resulted in initiating racial harmony by bringing together different ethnic groups as a community; had a very positive impact on poverty reduction in marginalized communities; successfully targeted small farmers; and provided hope for the future generations - important steps forward in quelling unrest and in the global fight against terrorism.

E. Options Available

3. The AusAID **NIA Document** lays out the official reasoning/rationale behind Australia's decision to leave IFAD but is so flooded, inaccurate and lacking in substance and convincing argument, the paper will be an embarrassment to Australia when viewed by our international partner. One only hope it will be shelved and forgotten. Assertions and flooded data presented (NIA) is being challenged in an ISG official submission .

4. Clearly, the Australian government has received poor advice from AusAID and the subject has been inadequately researched and thought through. This stems from a lack of consultation with key stakeholders and interest groups and preparation of a joint impartial "comprehensive analyses".

5. For the reasons outlined above my colleagues in the IFAD Support Group are firmly of the opinion that Australia's decision to leave IFAD is **not in the nation's best interest**, and we should recognize that the fight against poverty must be attacked in partnership arrangements. We believe there are a number of options available to get out of this mess and accommodate all stakeholders, namely:

- retain membership of IFAD and **contribute to the 6th Replenishment**.
- retain membership of IFAD (not contribute to the 6th Replenishment) in view of first, **protecting Australian tax payers USD 47 million** of capital already invested in the Fund and second **securing our permanent seat on the EB** and contributing to global poverty alleviation.
- retain membership of IFAD (not contribute to the 6th Replenishment) **until 2008 when our present pledges are exhausted** to ensure Australian taxpayers USD 9.7 million of capital commitment to the Fund is spent in accordance with our national interest.
- remain a member of IFAD and not contribute to the 6th Replenishment until the **tabling of the IEE scheduled for December 2004**.

6. Any fair-minded person would have to agree the whole sorry affair has not been handled well by AusAID or Executive government. When small business, jobs, families, careers, commercial partnerships etc are at stake, ill thought through decisions by Government Departments must be questioned and the responsible bureaucrats brought to heel. A number of attachments have been included for your information. I hope your presentation to the Joint Standing Committee on Treaties will include the arguments put forward above and be convincing to your fellow JSCoT Committee members and common sense will carry the day

Briefing Paper Prepared by D'Arcy E Gibbs
Wednesday 7th April 2004
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Attachment 1

Australia's Demands on IFAD Management (Australia is a permanent member of the Executive Board)

- **performance-based lending system:** IFAD have now adopted this procedure in harmony with other IFIs
- **independent evaluation office:** The Executive Board (EB) created this office on 01 May 2003.
- **independent & external evaluation:** The exercise is underway and the report is due for tabling at the EB in December 2004.
- **advance commitment authority cap (or ceiling);** Management is now granting new loans on the basis of expected reflows from present loan repayments.
- **better field presence:** The EB has set up a Working Group, which has reported back with concrete recommendations.
- **lack of investment in the South Pacific:** This is being addressed under IFADs Re-Engagement in the Pacific initiatives currently underway.

TABLE 1: IFAD REGIONAL LENDING SHARES (1978-2003)

Region	Approved Lending Amount	% of Total IFAD Loans	No. of Projects	% of Total IFAD Projects
Africa 1	1 440 046	18%	145	22%
Africa II	1 430 471	18%	120	18%
Asia and the Pacific	2 573 843	32%	162	25%
Latin America and the Caribbean	1 295 333	16%	114	17%
Near East and North Africa	1 368 332	17%	112	17%
Total IFAD Financing	8 108 025	100%	653	100%

Source: PPMS: 2004-03-26

Note: Regions categorised according to IFAD criteria at Dec 03 Executive Board

TABLE 2: IFAD ON-GOING PORTFOLIO IN SEAP (1)

Country	Project No	Project Name	Approved Loan Amt (USD '000)	Board Approval	Loan Signing	Loan Effectiveness	Loan Closing	Cooperating Institution	Project Status
Cambodia	517	Agriculture Productivity	4 747	11 Sep 96	27 Sep 96	22 Sep 97	30 Jun 06	World Bank	Ongoing
Cambodia	1106	Agric. Dev. to Seila	8 599	08 Sep 99	05 Oct 99	16 Feb 00	30 Sep 06	UNOPS	Ongoing
Cambodia	1175	Kampong Thom & Kampot	9 994	07 Dec 00	11 Jan 01	29 Mar 01	30 Sep 08	UNOPS	Ongoing
Cambodia	1261	Prey Veng and Svay Rieng	15 493	18 Dec 03	19 Dec 03			UNOPS	Not Effective
China	1083	Wulin Mountains MADP	28 014	10 Sep 98	26 Oct 98	21 Apr 99	31 Dec 04	UNOPS	Ongoing
China	1123	Qinling MAPA	28 990	08 Dec 99	16 Feb 00	14 Aug 01	31 Mar 08	UNOPS	Ongoing
China	1153	West Guangxi	30 434	07 Dec 00	20 Feb 01	21 Mar 02	30 Sep 08	UNOPS	Ongoing
China	1223	ECPRP	28 966	11 Dec 02	21 Feb 03			UNOPS	Not Effective
Indonesia	1024	P4K - Phase III	24 901	04 Dec 97	21 Jan 98	09 Jul 98	30 Sep 05	AsDB	Ongoing
Indonesia	1112	PIDRA	23 520	04 May 00	21 Jun 00	31 Jan 01	30 Sep 09	IFAD	Ongoing
Indonesia	1191	East Kalimantan Programme	19 958	11 Dec 02	12 Mar 04			UNOPS	Not Effective
Laos	1041	Northern Sayabouri	7 278	04 Dec 97	20 Jan 98	30 Mar 98	31 Dec 04	UNOPS	Ongoing
Laos	1099	Xieng Khouang Phase II	6 933	03 Dec 98	15 Jan 99	27 Apr 99	31 Dec 05	UNOPS	Ongoing
Laos	1207	Oudomxai Community	13 414	23 Apr 02	17 Jul 02	19 Sep 02	30 Sep 10	UNOPS	Ongoing
Mongolia	1205	RPRP	14 806	05 Sep 02	25 Nov 02	09 Jul 03	31 Mar 11	UNOPS	Ongoing
Philippines	486	Cordillera Highland Agric	9 240	06 Dec 95	06 Mar 96	04 Dec 96	30 Jun 05	AsDB	Ongoing
Philippines	1066	Western Mindanao	15 540	23 Apr 98	29 Apr 98	25 Mar 99	31 Dec 05	UNOPS	Ongoing
Philippines	1137	Northern Mindanao-CIREMP	14 805	06 Dec 01	08 Apr 02	01 Apr 03	31 Dec 09	UNOPS	Ongoing
Viet Nam	1091	Ha Tinh RDP	15 433	29 Apr 99	18 Jun 99	17 Sep 99	31 Mar 06	UNOPS	Ongoing
Viet Nam	1202	RIDP in Tuyen Quang	20 906	06 Dec 01	18 Feb 02	21 Aug 02	31 Mar 09	UNOPS	Ongoing
Total Ongoing Lending Amount			341 971						

Source: PPMS 26 March 2004

(1) **Note:** Countries correlate with East Asia and Pacific Regions as identified on AusAID website 25/0304. IFAD SE Asia exclude China & Mongolia

TABLE 3: HISTORICAL LENDING - ASIA AND PACIFIC REGION (COUNTRY/REGION)

Sub -Region	Country	1978 - 1996			1997 - 2001			2002 - 2004 (2)			Project Total	Total Loan	
		Project No	Loan Amt (USD 000)	%of Total	Project No	Loan Amt (USD 000)	%of Total	Project No	Loan Amt (USD 000)	%of Total		Amt (USD 000)	%of Total
South Asia													
	Bangladesh	15	235 942	13%	5	91 247	15%	1	16 298	5%	21	343 487	13%
	Bhutan	4	18 850	1%	1	9 511	2%	0	0	0%	5	28 361	1%
	India	12	322 059	18%	4	82 842	13%	2	59 916	18%	18	464 817	17%
	Maldives	3	7 920	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	3	7 920	0%
	Nepal	8	86 034	5%	2	29 163	5%	1	14 000	4%	11	129 197	5%
	Pakistan	14	251 450	14%	4	61 491	10%	1	21 766	6%	19	334 707	12%
	Sri Lanka	9	100 567	6%	1	11 707	2%	1	21 000	6%	11	133 274	5%
South Asia sub-total		65	1 022 822	58%	17	285 961	46%	6	132 980	39%	88	1 441 763	53%
South East Asia & Pacific													
	Cambodia	1	4 747	0%	2	18 593	3%	1	15 493	5%	4	38 833	1%
	China	12	286 250	16%	4	113 937	18%	3	71 666	21%	19	471 853	17%
	Korea, DPR	1	15 726	1%	2	53 349	9%	0	0	0%	3	69 075	3%
	Indonesia	9	194 931	11%	2	48 421	8%	2	47 958	14%	13	291 310	11%
	Laos	5	27 570	2%	2	14 211	2%	1	13 414	4%	8	55 195	2%
	Mongolia	1	5 038	0%	0	0	0%	1	14 806	4%	2	19 844	1%
	Philippines	7	73 702	4%	2	30 345	5%	1	19 000	6%	10	123 047	5%
	Papua New Guinea	3	19 035	1%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	3	19 035	1%
	Samoa	2	3 473	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	2	3 473	0%
	Solomon Islands	2	3 050	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	2	3 050	0%
	Thailand	4	62 700	4%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	4	62 700	2%
	Tonga	3	6 264	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	3	6 264	0%
	Viet Nam	2	32 792	2%	3	48 862	8%	1	24 000	7%	6	105 654	4%
South East Asia sub-total		52	735 278	42%	17	327 718	53%	10	206 337	61%	79	1 269 333	47%
Central Asia													
	Kyrgyzstan	1	3 527	0%	1	7 920	1%	0	0	0%	2	11 447	0%
Central Asia sub-total		1	3 527	0%	1	7 920	1%	0	0	0%	2	11 447	0%
Grand Total		118	1 761 627	100%	35	621 599	100%	16	339 317	100%	169	2 722 543	100%

Source: PPMS 26 March 2004

Note: SEAP sub-region reported according to AusAID criteria (IFAD has separate sub-regions for the Pacific and allocates China, DPR Korea and Mongolia to East Asia Region.

(2) Column 2002-2004 includes projects planned for 2004 as not yet approved by the Executive Board

Table 4: IFAD/AusAID COFINANCING (1978-2003)

<i>Financier</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Project No</i>	<i>Project Name</i>	<i>Board Approval</i>	<i>Cooperating Institution</i>	<i>Current IFAD (USD '000)</i>	<i>Current Financing by Cofinancier (USD '000)</i>	<i>Current Total Cofinancing (USD '000)</i>	<i>Current Domestic (USD '000)</i>	<i>Project Status</i>
AusAID	Zimbabwe	341	SDARMP	02 Dec 93	UNOPS	13 880	6 475	6 475	3 000	Ongoing
AusAID	Cambodia	1106	Agric. Dev. to Seila	08 Sep 99	UNOPS	8 599	1 777	1 777	1 172	Ongoing
AusAID	Cambodia	1175	Kampong Thom & Kampot	07 Dec 00	UNOPS	9 994	552	9 734	3 123	Ongoing
AusAID	Papua New Guinea	192	South Simbu Rural Develop	18 Sep 86	World Bank: I	2 084	2 000	2 000	1 600	Closed
AusAID	Papua New Guinea	326	North Simbu Rural Dev.	06 Apr 93	UNOPS	5 935	6 119	6 119	3 228	Closed
AusAID	Solomon Islands	224	Rural Financial Services	15 Sep 88	UNOPS	1 550	503	518	514	Closed
AusAID	Thailand	45	Agric. Research Project	16 Sep 80	World Bank: I	11 198	14 400	42 880	7 360	Closed
AusAID	Tonga	327	Outer Islands Credit	06 Apr 93	UNOPS	2 964	311	431	3 336	Closed
Total						56 204	32 137	69 934	23 333	

Source: PPMS 26 March 2004