

ANNEX 8 SELECTED AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS BY COUNTRY SINCE 1990

COUNTRY	PROJECT	PERIOD	BUDGET	MAINCOMPONENTS	IMPACT
Egypt	Egypt-Finland Agricultural Project (EFARP)	1990 – 93 (phase I); 1994 – 98 (Phase II) 1998-2003	FIM 10,381,000 FIM 7,700,000 n.a.	Renovation of buildings, laboratories and experimental fields; equipment; applied research (both crop & animal production and animal health); strengthening research-extension linkage (phase III), TA; training scientific exchange.	Infrastructure for Ismailia Research Station, strengthening of extension capacity, enhancement of interaction between researchers and extensionists, small farmers knowledge of profitable farming methods increased, small farmers income increased, 13 PhD and 11 MSc students supported, international exposure to Finnish and Egyptian researchers. Negatively evaluated were the facts that the should have been implemented in area where Finnish rural development were implemented to enhance the adoption of innovations by the latter.
Egypt	Quality Control of Agricultural Products	1993 – 99	FIM 19 million	Training, TA; construction of laboratory; equipment, vehicles, materials	Laboratory completed and operational with capacity of 2 to 3000 samples per year; quality assurance work started; improved regulations and standards in place; certification system introduced, increased production and income in rural areas, decreased number of rejections in the export markets.
Egypt	Finnish-Egyptian Sheep Breeding Project	1981 - 96	n.a.	Crossbreeding the Finnish and Egyptian sheep, distribution of offspring, analysing the impact on productivity and farm income, embryo transfers (phase III), research	Establishment of breeding material which was still used after the completion, increased sheep research and breeding capacity, functioning research institute, embryo transfer and artificial insemination for sheep

					introduced, income for small scale farmers increased, five PHD and seven MSC degrees completed, contribution to international knowledge of sheep rearing and breeding.
Kenya	Rural Dairy Development Programme (RDDP)	1979 - 89	n.a.	Support to agricultural extension services, strengthening milk marketing through cooperatives, training, material & equipment, constructing & equipping two dairy plants.	Over 10.000 farmers trained, cooperators & extension staff trained, 2 dairy plants operating at the end, 55 cooperatives received equipment & material and managerial assistance. Problem areas included the low utilization rate of coolers, large programme area, coordination from Nairobi, the poor performance of Kitinda Dairy, the problems with the milk packing material, wrong sites of the two dairies, low utilization rates of the means of transportation due to low milk intake.
Kenya	Kenya-Finland Livestock Development Programme (LDP)	1991-2003	FIM 86 million	Livestock Development (Upgrading of cattle, disease control, demonstration through contact farmers, fodder production & conservation, training of farmers, staff training, extension material and equipment); Cooperative Component (Cow-from-Cow rotation scheme, training of women group members, work load easing, training and management assistance for cooperatives, material & equipment for cooperatives, training& equipment for ministry staff.	988 bull schemes (providing 138,000 services) established, large number of crosses born, 22 A.I schemes supported, over 100 dips rehabilitated, over 100 community maintained animal health workers trained & supported, procurement of material and equipment by small farmers facilitated, over 1,000 crop fodder demo sites and almost 1,000 agro-forestry nurseries established, over 1 million fodder tree seedlings distributed, Napier planting material distributed to over 10,000 farmers, almost 200,000 participations in farmers' training events, over 7,500 participations in MOALD training

					<p>events, over 90,000 participation in training for women groups, over 1,700 cows distributed for women, training material prepared and distributed for training of cooperative members, committee members and staff (over 140,000 participations in the training events), the standard of management and accounting in the cooperatives improved, the volume and value of milk produced and marketed by small farmers increased considerably in the area, where it was not common before, change in the role of women in livestock sector, low cow mortality rates as a result of training and intensive monitoring, the innovative Cow-from- Cow rotation scheme adopted by other projects.</p> <p>Negative features: the critical mass providing the basis for commercially oriented services (especially the veterinary services) not achieved in parts of the area, due to low milk intake some societies did not achieve sufficient economic viability, the Kenyan Government did not have resources to continue the support to farmers at sufficient level.</p>
Mozambique	Chimoio Agricultural Institute (IAC) ¹	1998 –	n.a.	Renovation of physical facilities for the IAC, support to administration, teacher training	Agricultural (and forestry training) strengthened, school management trained, adaptation of new curriculum and training material, sustainability improved through support to income generation, clear gender strategy.

¹ At present considered as an education sector project.

					On the negative side the support to IAC was not considered as the best way of increasing agricultural productivity.
Mozambique	Proagri	2005 - 09	EUR 18 mill.	Agricultural sector support programme (ASWAp) (also includes support to forestry)	Finnish role: participation in monitoring, active participation in environmental issues, active monitoring of financial aspects, participation in dialogue with the government. Finland the second largest donor.
Mozambique	Prodeza	2006 - 10	EUR 5.0 mill.	Support to agricultural extension, good governance, small and micro-enterprises and micro credit.	<i>MTR considers Prodeza to be compatible with relevant policies but it is too early to evaluate project impact or sustainability yet. MTR gave concrete recommendations on how to improve project management and reflected upon issues to be considered if / when planning the second phase of the project.</i> Comments by the Desk Officer of Mozambique
Nicaragua	PRODETEC (Support to Generation and of Agricultural Technology)	1998-95	FIM 91.2	Initially extension to support fertilizer deliveries from Finland. Support to efforts to increase and diversify production, reduction of post-harvest losses, transfer of agricultural technology.	70 technicians trained and facilitated, farmers trained through extension, a revolving fund created. positive impact on environment through agro-forestry and conservation at farm level, adoption of appropriate technologies by farmers in the area, improvement in the food self-sufficiency for farming families. Negatively evaluated were the differences in the approach of the project and the government extension service, commitment by the implementing agency, dismissal all the trained extension agents after the completion, failure to achieve targets in the area of capacity building, change of the implementing agency slowed down operations, the income level of

					farmers did not improve, no evidence of continuation, poor sustainability of credit fund, no continuation of application by farmers after completion, no attention to animal husbandry, the planned continuation aiming at strengthening sustainability was not implemented, limited impact on diversification of crops, no attention to marketing.
Nicaragua	PRODEGA	1990-2003	FIM93.8 mill.	Technology transfer to reference farms focusing on cattle feeding, animal health and farm management, improvement of milk marketing infrastructure, creation of local organizations, support to women groups, institutional development, credit, farm mechanization, rural road construction, training, crop production, gender issues, material assistance and subsidies, development of cooperatives, extension services, establishment of milk and cheese coops, financing investment by coops and a credit fund.	Creation of nine service coops and two unions (at least the bigger ones being sustainable at the end of the project), increase in the milk production, improved producer prices, 500 farmers benefited directly from the project, project was able to change its strategy after initial problems and worked successfully with the cooperatives, high ownership of cooperatives by members. Negative aspects included lack of interest by local authorities, cost-effectiveness, small number of beneficiaries, limited impact on poverty reduction as most beneficiaries were medium scale farmers.
Nicaragua	PRORURAL	2006 - 09	Euro 9.7 mill.	Sector programme based on "basket" funding approach. Focus on both livestock and crop production and forestry, food security, agro-industries, financial services, investments in infrastructure, strengthening of institutions, sustainable policies and strategies.	Early to analyse the impact
Nicaragua	FOMEVIDAS	2004-09	Euro 8.58 mill.	Agricultural development and poverty reduction through support to civil	n.a.

				society, increased income for poorest segment of population, employment generation, improvement in the capacity of key institutions, improving the standard of living for landless and women.	
Nicaragua	NIFAPRO (The Nicaragua – Finland Agro-Biotechnology Programme	2007-2012	Euro 716,650	Building national capacity in agro-biotechnology through education at Helsinki University, organizing international workshops.	Four students studying at Helsinki University. Second group coming in August 2009. One workshop organized (deemed as successful). On the negative side: there seems to have some delays in starting the studies in Helsinki
South Africa	DWAF/Community Development Programme in the Northern Province/LAPED	1997-2009		Support to crop production & animal husbandry by small farmers, water management, agro-forestry, institutional strengthening, small scale irrigation, promotion of agribusiness, including marketing of products, input distribution, training of farmers & extensions workers, promotion of micro business	220 extension workers and 754 farmers trained, participatory approach concept became known, impact on gender issues (at later stages) Negatively affected by the fact that the first plan was not in line with local priorities, poor communication, rapidly changing implementation environment, lack of commitment of government staff.
Tanzania	RIPS	1988 - 2005		Phase I: agriculture at schools, rural roads, support to cooperatives, beekeeping, village artisans, vocational training, small livestock, institutional strengthening. Phase II: health and water, education, natural resources, land use and tenure, agriculture, rural transport and markets, rural savings and credit, strengthening of formal and informal institutions. Phase III: strengthening public services, encouragement the use of	Introduction and spread of PRA, change from command tradition to more participatory approach, curbing dynamite fishing, introduction of innovative approaches to rural development, successful goat rotation scheme, promotion of cashew production, vast amount of research produced. Negative features: lack of organized management, transparency, cumbersome organization, poor

				participatory methods by local administration and civil society, supporting participatory planning at local level, enhancing small enterprises.	communication between different activities, lack of coordination with district level administration (phase II; improved during phase III, poorly identified indicators), programme became a parallel organization
Vietnam	QTRDP	1997 - 2009		Promotion for potential of income generation by rural poor, support to sustainable livelihoods including agriculture, rural infra-structure, institutional capacity building, environmental protection, promoting market access and rural credit.	Good results in the area of rural infrastructure, rice production increased, position of the poor improved, information flow between the QTRDP and TTHRDP, strong Vietnamese ownership, credit assisted the poor, women benefited of the credit and business planning. Negative: less attention to institution building than planned, problem in reaching the poorest segment of population, management of the credit component, weaker than planned impact on agriculture
Vietnam	TTHRDP	1999-2009		Institution building and policy dialogue, rural income generation including support to increasing agricultural productivity, improved rural infrastructure, environmental protection, rural credit	Good results in the area of infrastructure, spread of participatory and gender concepts, impact on poverty alleviation. Problem areas: difficulty in supporting the poorest segment of population, no micro credit institution to operate and take over the operation.
Zambia	Luapula Rural Development Programme ²	1980 -2001		Agricultural Extension, cooperative development, provincial planning, fisheries, micro finance, fertilizer deliveries, livestock development and animal draft power; both TA and material support	Considerable increase in maize and cassava production, improved food security, strong participation by women in extension events, introduction of green manure systems and agro-forestry species.

² The name changed between the phases as did part of the components

					Problems: the policies towards cooperatives, limited resources of the local administration, poorly planned and executed micro-finance component.
Zambia	PLARD	2005 – 10	EUR 10 mill.	Development of agricultural sector, agribusiness and institutional framework; promotion of sustainable fishery industry	Early to judge – implementation started 2007; progress slower than anticipated.