

India: Rural Cooperative Credit Restructuring and Development Program

Project Name	Rural Cooperative Credit Restructuring and Development Program	
Project Number	36343-013	
Country	India	
Project Status	Closed	
Project Type / Modality of Assistance	Loan Technical Assistance	
Source of Funding / Amount	Loan 2281-IND: Rural Cooperative Credit Restructuring and Deve (formerly Rural Finance -Cooperative Banks - Restructuring and Loan)	elopment Program Development Program
	Ordinary capital resources	US\$ 1,000.00 million
	Loan: Rural Cooperative Credit Restructuring and Development Finance -Cooperative Banks - Restructuring and Development Programme - Cooperative Banks - Restructuring - Cooperative Banks - Coop	
	KfW Bankengruppe	US\$ 151.80 million
	TA 4887-IND: Capacity Building for Rural Cooperative Credit Stru (piggybacked to Loan 36343-01)	ucture Reform
	ATF - DFID-United Kingdom	US\$ 2.00 million
Strategic Agendas	Inclusive economic growth	
Drivers of Change	Governance and capacity development	
Sector / Subsector	Finance - Inclusive finance	
Gender Equity and Mainstreaming	Some gender elements	
Description	The goal of the Program is to develop a sustainable CCS and the objective carry out its CCS reform agenda. Its impact is enhanced income and emp poor, while its purpose is to improve rural households' access to affordab efficient CCS. The scope is comprehensive CCS reform in five states (fron Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat, and Orissa) that have agenda. The estimated adjustment cost of implementing the Program in its about \$1.43 billion.	ployment growth for the rural le financial services through an n among Andhra Pradesh, concurred with the reform

Project Rationale and Linkage to Country/Regional Strategy While overall gross domestic product growth has been robust in recent years, it has not been broad-based or inclusive. Of particular concern in this regard is the poor performance of agriculture, which has been on a long-term declining growth trend. With about two-thirds of the population deriving their livelihood from agriculture and nearly three quarters of the poor (or nearly 200 million) living in rural areas, the impact of the decline in agricultural performance on the quality of life of the poor has been severe. The plight of the rural poor has been thrust into the international spotlight in recent years as a result of suicides by highly indebted farmers and growing rural unrest in many areas.

Development experience has confirmed that rapid, broad-based, and labor-intensive economic growth is the best means to reduce poverty. Broad-based agricultural growth offers enormous opportunities for reducing rural poverty by expanding on- and off-farm employment. Public policies, therefore, must continue to reduce the deterioration in the rural-urban terms of trade, strengthen social and economic infrastructure in rural areas, and revamp rural finance delivery systems.

While finance is a critical input for strengthening the rural economy and agricultural production base, the response of the formal rural finance system has been increasingly inadequate. The rural finance paradigm for the most part has been driven by credit expansion through government-owned or controlled financial institutions, particularly within the CCS comprising primary agricultural credit societies, district central cooperative banks (DCCB), and state cooperative banks. While a substantial network of CCS institutions and an enhanced supply of services were established as a result, the CCS has neither been able to effectively address the demand and supply gaps in rural finance, nor function as a sustainable financial intermediary.

Although organized on the principles of self-governance and self-reliance, the CCS has fundamental policy, governance, legal, and institutional problems that have impaired its solvency, sustainability, and efficiency. As a result, the intended objective of enhancing rural financial intermediation, especially to the assetpoor and disadvantaged, has only been partially realized. The prevailing policy and legal environment for the CCS has increased the tolerance for poor financial and operational performance and prevented CCS members from having their say in the management of the CCS institutions.

Rapid rural finance outreach for poverty reduction and improved living standards can be significantly facilitated by revitalizing the CCS. CCS reform is critical to rural transformation because it has an all India membership base of 135 million and has links to the broader cooperative movement comprising processing, marketing, input distribution, dairy, and weaving. Reforming the CCS will provide the institutional base for potentially significant changes in the rural economic and sociopolitical landscape. Legal, regulatory, governance, and institutional reforms are required to remove these deep-seated obstacles to enable the CCS to provide more efficient and affordable financial services to the poor.

Impact

Enhanced income and employment growth for the rural poor in the participating states (PSs)

Project Outcome

Description of Outcome Improved access by rural households to affordable financial services through a sustainable and efficient CCS in the PSs

Progress Toward Outcome

Implementation Progress

Description of Project Outputs

- 1. Establishing a Policy Reform and Implementation Framework a. A nationwide policy framework for strengthening the short-term CCS
- 2. Building a Facilitating Legal, Regulatory and Governance Framework
- a. A conducive legal framework for autonomous CCS operations
- b. Orderly development of CCS and enhanced depositor protection
- c. Democratic character of the CCS restored and governance enhanced
- 3. Institutional Reforms for Sustainability
- a. International best practices mainstreamed in the CCS
- b. PACSs strengthened to provide stronger foundation for the CCS
- c. DCCBs reformed into sustainable institutions
- d. SCBs reformed to effectively perform as apex institutions supporting efficiency and sustainability of the CCS

Status of Implementation Progress (Outputs,

Activities, and Issues)

Geographical Location Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat, and Orissa

Safeguard Categories

Environment	С
Involuntary Resettlement	С
Indigenous Peoples	С

Summary of Environmental and Social Aspects

Environmental Aspects	An environmental assessment of the policy reforms was undertaken and no potential environmental impacts are expected.
Involuntary Resettlement	
Indigenous Peoples	
Stakeholder Communication	, Participation, and Consultation
During Project Design	The project preparatory technical assistance conducted various levels of participatory stakeholder analysis.
During Project Implementation	The reformed CCS will provide a forum for discussion of local issues, mobilize local resources, build up bargaining and claim-making power of local communities to widen the options for incomegenerating activities, and enhance local control over factors of production. Improved access to rural finance services through the CCS will bring the rural poor into the economic mainstream. Furthermore, the Program will support social intermediation to empower the rural poor, including rural women, for effective access to rural finance services.

Business Opportunities

Consulting Services No consulting services required

Procurement

The proceeds of the policy loan will be used to finance the full foreign exchange costs (excluding local duties and taxes) of imports produced in, and procured from, ADB's member countries, other than those specified in the list of ineligible items and imports financed by other bilateral and multilateral sources and from countries that are not ADB members.

Responsible Staff

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Timetable

Concept Clearance	23 Nov 2005
Fact Finding	09 Aug 2004 to 30 Aug 2004
MRM	12 Sep 2006
Approval	08 Dec 2006
Last Review Mission	-
PDS Creation Date	31 Jan 2007
Last PDS Update	28 Sep 2012

Loan 2281-IND

Milestones						
Annroyal	Signing Date	Effectivity Date				
Approvai	Approval Signing Date	Effectivity Date	Original	Revised	Actual	
08 Dec 2006	11 Dec 2006	21 Feb 2007	30 Jun 2010	30 Jun 2013	30 Jun 2013	

	Financing Plan		Loan U	tilizatio	n
	Total (Amount in US\$ million)	Date	ADB	Others	Net Percentage
Project Cost	1,151.80	Cumulative Co	ontract Av	vards	
ADB	1,000.00	08 Dec 2006	800.00	0.00	100%

Counterpart	0.00	Cumulative Di	sburseme	ents	
Cofinancing	151.80	08 Dec 2006	800.00	0.00	100%

Status of Covenants						
Category	Sector	Safeguards	Social	Financial	Economic	Others
Rating	Satisfactory	-	-	Satisfactory	-	Satisfactory

TA 4887-IND

Milestones					
Annroyal	Signing Data	Effectivity Date		Closing	
Approval	Signing Date	Effectivity Date	Original	Revised	Actual
08 Dec 2006	11 Dec 2006	11 Dec 2006	31 Dec 2007	31 Dec 2009	-

	Financing Plan/TA Utilization					Cumulative Disbur	sements	
ADB	Cofinancing	Count	erpart			Total	Date	Amount
		Gov	Beneficiaries	Project Sponsor	Others			
0.00	2,000,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,000,000.00	08 Dec 2006	51,397.42

Status of Covenants						
Category	Sector	Safeguards	Social	Financial	Economic	Others
Rating	Satisfactory	-	-	Satisfactory	-	Satisfactory

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