

China: Southwest Anhui Integrated Agricultural Development Project

Item	Assessment Remarks	Rating
Country & Project Name	China: Southwest Anhui Integrated Agricultural Development Project	
Loan No.:	451-CN	
Project Id.:	1048	
Board Date	11 September 1997	
Effectiveness date	12 December 1997	
Closing date	30 June 2004	
Total Project Cost USD(M)	55.67	
IFAD loan USD (M)	26.5	
Cofinanciers if any	World Food Programme(WFP)	
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Agriculture(MoA)	
Principal Components	Rural infrastructure	
Project Performance		
Design	The project had a conventional rural development project design. Seven components were developed: 1) rural infrastructure 30% 2) crop production 24% 3) Economic trees 26% 4) Livestock and fisheries 8% 5) women's development 4% 6) social support and female health 4% 7) institutional support for project delivery 4%. There was a weak log-frame but the design foresaw intensive development in a small area.	5
Implementation	Supervision seemed adequate but not quantified or analysed (similarly in the case of implementation training). Means of project implementation have been described in detail. No analysis of strengths and weaknesses have been provided; and no hint of problems or difficulties. Devaluation reduced foreign exchange funds by 10% but the government funding was on target. Expenditure therefore proceeded broadly as planned. Surveys of households showed total satisfaction with project delivery. Women were successfully introduced into project management.	5
Relevance	Project was highly relevant to local area and overall national goal of reducing poverty.	5
Effectiveness	Principal objectives were 1) increase food crop productivity and food production 2) ensure sustainability through technological change 3) increase credit access 4) raise incomes through economic trees etc. 5) improve female health and education 6) build local infrastructure including schools and water supplies. Most project objectives were comfortably achieved with no reported problems and few shortcomings.	5
Efficiency		5
Partner Performance		
Partner Perf. & Quality	Performance of IFAD, WFP, UN Office for Project services (UNOPS) and PRC were reported as good, but little evidence was provided to sustain this judgment. Absence of reported problems suggests sound performance by all concerned.	GOC=5, WFP=5, IFAD =5, UNOPS =5
Rural Poverty Impact		
Physical Assets	Pre project 60% villages had no road access. After project, this rose to 100% (similar success was seen with regard to electricity).	5
Food Security	Food grains per capita doubled. Child nutrition improved.	5
Environment	Land and water management substantially improved. Soils erosion declined, fertility increased. Forest cover increased.	5
Human Assets	Farmers adopted and internalised new technologies. Women's skills and health knowledge improved.	5
Soc. Cap. & Emp.	Probably increased but no data and little evidence in PCR.	4
Ag. Productivity	Food grain productivity rose substantially but not quantified. Ditto livestock. Economic trees showing high promise at closure.	5
Inst. & Serv.	Gains in institutional apparatus for project management, but little else.	4
Financial Assets	PCR implicitly suggests financial assets increased thru credit component.	4
Markets	NO evidence in PCR, but increased output and incomes suggest markets were functioning satisfactorily	4

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Rural Poverty	Project data show major impact on rural incomes and reduction of poverty. The category of poorest people declined from 15% to 2%. Average incomes tripled. The project created evident gender (income) effect through livestock activities and a handicrafts factory.	6
Overarching factors		
Targeting	5 poorest counties in province on basis of per caput income and grain availability	5
Gender	Seemingly strong impact on women's economic welfare and some positive effects on social welfare	5
Sustainability	Technological change and growth in output and environmental management suggest prospects for sustainability are good. Public services likely to be maintained. According to the PCR the project area will now develop and "become rich".	5
Innov, Rep & Scaling	Intensity of development raises obvious questions about replicability, but modest investment cost per capita, strong beneficiary work ethic and concern with self-improvement in China suggest replication is practical.	5
Overall Performance	Based on the PCR this is a fully satisfactory project, but the weaknesses of the PCR leave the certainty with which this assessment can be made in some doubt.	5
Contribution to IFAD Strategic Objectives	Strong contribution to SO1, lesser contributions to SO2 and SO3.	5
Contribution to MDG's	Significant impact on poverty MDG1. Some contribution to gender equity MDG 3 and modest contribution to MDG's 4-7.	5
PCR Quality		2
Scope	Coverage of topics seriously deficient; even basic data missing.	2
Quality	Satisfactory description of who did what but no or weak analysis of implementation, effectiveness, outputs or impact. No ERR.	2
Lessons	None identified, yet more analysis would have permitted several lessons to be distilled.	1