

Definition of the IFAD evaluation criteria

Evaluation criteria

Relevance

The extent to which: (i) the objectives of the /country strategy and programme are consistent with beneficiaries' requirements, country needs, institutional priorities and partner and donor policies; (ii) the design of the strategy, the targeting strategies adopted are consistent with the objectives; and (iii) the adaptation of the strategy to address changes in the context.

Coherence

This comprises two notions (internal and external coherence). Internal coherence is the synergy of the intervention/country strategy with other IFAD-supported interventions in a country, sector or institution. The external coherence is the consistency of the intervention/strategy with other actors' interventions in the same context.

Non-lending activities are specific domains to assess coherence.

Knowledge management

The extent to which the IFAD-funded country programme is capturing, creating, distilling, sharing and using knowledge.

Partnership building

The extent to which IFAD is building timely, effective and sustainable partnerships with government institutions, private sector, organizations representing marginalized groups and other development partners to cooperate, avoid duplication of efforts and leverage the scaling up of recognized good practices and innovations in support of small-holder agriculture.

Policy engagement

The extent to which IFAD and its country-level stakeholders engage to support dialogue on policy priorities or the design, implementation and assessment of formal institutions, policies and programmes that shape the economic opportunities for large numbers of rural people to move out of poverty.

Effectiveness

The extent to which the country strategy achieved, or is expected to achieve, its objectives and its results at the time of the evaluation, including any differential results across groups.

A specific sub-domain of effectiveness relates to:

Innovation, the extent to which interventions brought a solution (practice, approach/method, process, product, or rule) that is novel, with respect to the specific context, time frame and stakeholders (intended users of the solution), with the purpose of improving performance and/or addressing challenge(s) in relation to rural poverty reduction.¹

Efficiency

The extent to which the intervention or strategy delivers, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way.

"Economic" is the conversion of inputs (funds, expertise, natural resources, time, etc.) into outputs, outcomes and impacts, in the most cost-effective way possible, as compared to feasible alternatives in the context. "Timely" delivery is within the intended timeframe, or a timeframe reasonably adjusted to the demands of the evolving context. This may include assessing operational efficiency (how well the intervention was managed).

¹ Conditions that qualify an innovation: newness to the context, to the intended users and the intended purpose of improving performance. Furthermore, the 2020 Corporate-level Evaluation on IFAD's support to Innovation defined transformational innovations as "those that are able to lift poor farmers above a threshold, where they cannot easily fall back after a shock". Those innovations tackle simultaneously multiple challenges faced by smallholder farmers. In IFAD operation contexts, this happens by packaging / bundling together several small innovations. They are most of the time holistic solutions or approaches applied or implemented by IFAD supported operations.

Evaluation criteria

Impact

The extent to which the country strategy has generated or is expected to generate significant positive or negative, intended or unintended, higher-level effects.

The criterion includes the following domains:

- changes in incomes, assets and productive capacities
- changes in social / human capital
- changes in household food security and nutrition
- changes in institution and policies

The analysis of impact will seek to determine whether changes have been transformational, generating changes that can lead societies onto fundamentally different development pathways (e.g., due to the size or distributional effects of changes to poor and marginalized groups)

Sustainability and scaling up

The extent to which the net benefits of the intervention or strategy continue and are scaled-up (or are likely to continue and scaled-up) by government authorities, donor organizations, the private sector and others agencies.

Note: This entails an examination of the financial, economic, social, environmental, and institutional capacities of the systems needed to sustain net benefits over time. It involves analyses of resilience, risks and potential trade-offs.

Specific domain of sustainability:

Environment and natural resources management and climate change adaptation. The extent to which the development interventions/strategy contribute to enhancing the environmental sustainability and resilience to climate change in small-scale agriculture.

Scaling-up* takes place when: (i) other bi- and multi laterals partners, private sector, etc.) adopted and generalized the solution tested / implemented by IFAD; (ii) other stakeholders invested resources to bring the solution at scale; and (iii) the government applies a policy framework to generalize the solution tested / implemented by IFAD (from practice to a policy).

*Note that scaling up does not only relate to innovations.

Gender equality and women's empowerment.

The extent to which IFAD interventions have contributed to better gender equality and women's empowerment. For example, in terms of women's access to and ownership of assets, resources and services; participation in decision making; work load balance and impact on women's incomes, nutrition and livelihoods; and in promoting sustainable, inclusive and far-reaching changes in social norms, attitudes, behaviours and beliefs underpinning gender inequality.

Evaluations will assess to what extent interventions and strategies have been gender transformational, relative to the context, by: (i) addressing root causes of gender inequality and discrimination; (ii) acting upon gender roles, norms and power relations; (iii) promoting broader processes of social change (beyond the immediate intervention).

Evaluators will consider differential impacts by gender and the way they interact with other forms of discrimination (such as age, race, ethnicity, social status and disability), also known as gender intersectionality.²

Partner performance (assessed separately for IFAD and the Government)

The extent to which IFAD and the Government (including central and local authorities and executing agencies) ensured good design, smooth implementation and the achievement of results and impact and the sustainability of the country programme.

The adequacy of the Borrower's assumption of ownership and responsibility during all project phases, including government, implementing agency, and project company performance in ensuring quality preparation and implementation, compliance with covenants and agreements, establishing the basis for sustainability, and fostering participation by the project's stakeholders.

² Evaluation Cooperation Group (2017) Gender. Main messages and findings from the ECG Gender practitioners' workshops. Washington, DC. <https://www.ecgnet.org/document/main-messages-and-findings-leg-gender-practitioners-workshop>

Evaluation framework

Evaluation criteria (project and country levels)	Overarching questions	Specific questions
Relevance <p>The extent to which: (i) the objectives of the intervention/strategy are consistent with beneficiaries' requirements, country needs, institutional priorities and partner and donor policies; (ii) the design of the interventions/strategy and the targeting strategies adopted are consistent with the objectives; and (iii) the intervention/strategy has been (re-) adapted to address changes in the context.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Were country strategy and programme relevant and aligned to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the country's development needs and challenges as well as national policies and strategies; (b) IFAD's relevant strategies and priorities; (c) the needs of the beneficiaries and tailored to very poor or marginalized people or special categories. Was the design realistic in terms of the context and implementation capacity? To what extent were project designs re-adapted to the changing context in China? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent did strategies and projects incorporate the lessons from closed operations? Were the resources adequate to support SO2 (NRM and CCA), including human resources from IFAD, project participating institutions and staff, and counterpart funding, and how did this influence progress towards this objective? Did the adoption (and further elaboration) of the modular approach lead to enhanced alignment with government systems under the 2016 COSOP, and did this enable enhanced government ownership? (relevance) How did targeting approaches evolve in recent projects, and were they implemented as planned? (relevance) How did the programme address its thematic focus area 2A - Sustainable land management at household and landscape level? (relevance) How relevant and inclusive were the approaches to rural finance and value chains? Relevance of financial instruments used.
Coherence <p>This comprises the notions of external and internal coherence. External coherence is the consistency of the strategy with other actors' interventions in the same context. Internal coherence looks at the internal logic of the strategy, including the complementarity of lending and non-lending objectives within the country programme. Non-lending activities are specific domains for assessing coherence.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the overall coherence of the country programme? To what extent were there synergies and interlinkages between different elements of the country strategy/programme (i.e. projects, non-lending activities)? How coherent are the non-lending activities with the lending portfolio and the overall objectives of the programme and strategy? To what extent were NL activities embedded into the loan portfolio (e.g. through the use of loan component grants for policy engagement)? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the external coherence of the country programme? What was the extent of coordination and harmonization between IFAD-supported initiatives and those supported by other actors working in the same space, including public-funded initiatives? Did the country programme allocate sufficient (human and financial) resources for non-lending activities? Did IFAD's programme, both lending and non-lending, take into account the 2016-2020 UNDAF, and conversely did preparation of the 2021-2025 UNSDCF take into account IFAD's comparative advantage among UN agencies in China – for both activities within China and SSTC? Are knowledge management activities outlined in the COSOP and/or is there a specific country strategy for KM? Did the programmes / projects produce any KM / communication strategy?
Knowledge management <p>The extent to which the IFAD-funded country programme is capturing, creating, distilling, sharing and using knowledge.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent lessons and knowledge produced through IFAD-funded initiatives (both loans and grants) have been gathered, documented and disseminated? 	

- To what extent have lessons from success and failure been learned in IFAD's operations (e.g. exchange between different programmes and/or provinces)? And how have these informed new strategies and project design?
- To what extent data and information generated through M&E systems feed into lessons learning and KM for IFAD and its partners (both at local and central levels)?
- What is the Government's approach to managing knowledge on innovations and results from IFAD projects, through which channels? How does this relate to the knowledge produced through IFAD grants?
- What is the Government's role and ownership in studies and research funded through IFAD grants? Which implications does this for the scaling up of results, both in China and through SSTC?
- Is there any evidence that lessons and knowledge produced through IFAD lending and non-lending activities have been effectively used to support scaling up successful initiatives?
- Did IFAD loans and grants contribute to create and support partnerships at different levels (local, national, international) with the aim to leverage resources, broker knowledge and avoid duplication of efforts in supporting Chinese smallholder agriculture? Were these partnerships effective?
- What are the specific features of IFAD SSTC activities in China, and how do they add value to the Government of China's SSC initiatives?
- Is there any explicit strategy on policy engagement in COSOP?
- Did IFAD use in-house knowledge and resources to engage and inform government on relevant policies and regulatory frameworks? How effective was policy engagement around the key issues identified in the COSOP?
- How were the grants expected to support policy engagement? And were the expected outputs/contributions from grants realistic?
- Was there a consistent follow-up in documenting and supervising results on IFAD policy engagement in areas of strategic focus?

Partnership building

The extent to which IFAD is building timely, effective and sustainable partnerships with government institutions, international organizations, the private sector, organizations representing marginalized groups and other development partners to cooperate, avoid duplication of efforts and leverage the scaling up of recognized good practices and innovations in support of smallholder agriculture and rural development.

- How did IFAD position itself and its work in partnership with the government and with other development partners working on similar themes (e.g. climate change adaptation, value chains, rural finance)? How did IFAD position itself and its work in partnership with the private sector, civil society organisations and research institutions?

Policy engagement

The extent to which IFAD and its country-level stakeholders engage, and the progress made, to support dialogue on policy priorities or the design, implementation and assessment of formal institutions, policies and programmes that shape the economic opportunities for large numbers of rural people to move out of poverty.

- Did IFAD contribute to policy discussion drawing from its programme experience?

Effectiveness

The extent to which the intervention/country strategy achieved, or is expected to achieve, its objectives and results at the time of the evaluation, including any differential results across groups.

- How effectively did IFAD use its national partnership, e.g. with MoF, MoA and LGOP, for scaling up good practices and innovations, beyond the targeted counties and provinces?
- Were the objectives of the intervention/country strategy and programme achieved or likely to be achieved at the time of the evaluation?
- Did the intervention / strategy achieve other objectives or did it have any unexpected consequence?
- To what extent did the IFAD programme make progress towards the COSOP's second objective of strengthening environmental sustainability and climate resilience starting from 2016, taking into account both projects and IFAD's non-lending activities covering China?
- How did M&E systems take into account the modular approach to report on actual project coverage and results? (effectiveness)
- How effective was the involvement with national agencies such as LGOP and ACWF in strengthening poverty and gender focus? (effectiveness)
- How reliable is the information on poverty and gender outreach from project M&E systems? (effectiveness)
- To what extent were poor women and men able to access technical and financial services? (effectiveness)
- What was the progress towards the COSOP's second objective of strengthening environmental sustainability and climate resilience starting from 2016? Were the (financial and human) resources adequate? (effectiveness)

Innovation

The extent to which interventions yielded a solution (practice, approach/method, process, product or rule) that is novel with respect to the specific context, timeframe and stakeholders (intended users of the solution), with the purpose of improving performance and/or addressing challenge(s) related to rural poverty reduction.

- To what extent did the programme or project support / promote innovations, aligned with stakeholders' needs or challenges they faced?
- Were the innovations inclusive and accessible to a diversity of farmers (in terms of gender, youths, diversity of socio-economic groups)?
- What were the main reason for the lower ratings on innovation in closed projects? Did the performance improve under 2016?
- To what extent did IFAD introduce innovations in the lending portfolio?
- To what extent was the focus on climate resilient infrastructure in recent projects relevant to local needs, allowed sufficient space for innovation? (innovation)
- To what extent did the "modular approach" for delivering interventions allow or constrain innovation, and why?
- To what extent were programme interventions respond to the diversity of challenges faced by beneficiaries? Were the innovations inclusive and accessible to a diversity of farmers (in terms of gender, youths, and diversity of socio-economic groups)?
- To what extent did IFAD loans and grants support partnerships at different levels (local, national, international) for innovation

<p>Efficiency</p> <p>The extent to which the intervention or strategy delivers, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely manner.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How did benefits and costs relate (e.g., net present value, internal rate of return)? How did this compare with similar interventions (if the comparison is plausible)? • Were government unit costs used (and adequate) for the construction of infrastructure? • Were programme management cost ratios justifiable in terms of intervention objectives, results achieved, considering contextual aspects and unforeseeable events? • Was the time-frame of the intervention development and implementation justifiable, taking into account the results achieved, the specific context and unforeseeable events? 	<p>and scaling up? Were these partnerships effective in strengthening poverty and gender focus?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How efficiently has IFAD's support been delivered over the evaluation period? • How were the project's financial or technical inputs (e.g. loans, grants, technical assistance) deployed and in what ways? • How efficiently the projects were processed and implemented, including: (i) project preparation and processing timeliness; (ii) implementation/ disbursement timeliness (including project management performance); (iii) cost-benefit, economic internal rate of return; and (iv) project management cost. • How were IFAD's human resources deployed and organised to supervise and support the lending portfolio and engage in non-lending activities? • What were the main factors affecting efficiency in the closed projects? What are the trends in the ongoing project? • What were the reasons for the lower performance on efficiency in closed operations? • How did the project management units perform? Was there a difference in the performance of different PMU/PCU types?
<p>Impact</p> <p>The extent to which the country strategy has generated or is expected to generate significant positive or negative, intended or unintended, higher-level effects. Whether changes have been transformational, generating changes that can shift societies onto fundamentally different development pathways (e.g. due to the size or distributional effects of changes to poor and marginalized groups).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has the country strategy and programme had the anticipated impact on the target group and institutions and policies? Why? • To which extent changes were observed and can be attributed to the programme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -changes in incomes and assets -changes in social / human capital -changes in household food security and nutrition -changes in institution and policies • Have very poor / marginalized groups, special categories, benefited in a sizable manner? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What evidence is there that project beneficiaries achieved higher productivity and incomes? How do the changes in productivity and impact compare to the overall changes (at county/provincial) level? • How effective were the value-chain linkages promoted by the projects in ensuring sustainable market access as well as inclusive benefits for smallholder farmers, poor people, women and men? • How equitable and inclusive were the contractual farming arrangements promoted by the projects?
<p>Sustainability</p> <p>The extent to which the net benefits of the intervention or strategy continue and are scaled up (or are likely to continue and be scaled up) by government authorities, donor organizations, the private sector and other agencies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent did the intervention/country strategy and programme contribute to long-term institutional, environmental and social sustainability? • What is the level of engagement, participation and ownership of the government, local communities, grass-roots organizations and the rural poor? In particular, did 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the reasons for low sustainability in some of the projects? • To what extent were successful innovations from IFAD operations scaled up beyond individual provinces? • Did the 2016 COSOP achieve its objective of mainstreaming environmental and climate resilience in all operations?

Whether systems and institutions have the (financial, economic, social, environmental, and institutional) capacities to sustain net benefits over time.

Scaling up

Whether (i) bi- and multilateral partners, the private sector and communities adopt and disseminate the solution tested by IFAD; (ii) other stakeholders invest resources to bring the solution at scale; and (iii) the government applies a policy framework to generalize the solution tested by IFAD (from practice to policy).

Environment and natural resources management and climate change adaptation.

The extent to which the development interventions/strategy contribute to the enhancement of environmental sustainability and resilience to climate change in small-scale agriculture.

the government ensure Budget allocations to cover operation and maintenance?

- Did the programme include an exit strategy?

- Improving farming practices? Minimizing the damage and introducing offsets to counter the damage caused by those farming practices?
- Supporting agricultural productivity that is sustainable and integrated into ecosystems?
- Channelling climate and environmental finance through the intervention/country programme to smallholder farmers, helping them to reduce poverty, enhance biodiversity, increase yields and lower greenhouse gas emissions?
- Building climate resilience by managing competing land-use systems while reducing poverty, enhancing biodiversity, increasing yields and lowering greenhouse gas emissions?

Gender equality and women's empowerment.

The extent to which IFAD interventions have contributed to gender equality and women's empowerment.

Whether interventions and strategies have been gender-transformational, relative to the context, by (i) addressing root causes of gender inequality and discrimination; (ii) acting upon gender roles, norms and power relations; (iii) promoting broader processes of social change (beyond the immediate intervention).

To what extent gender intersected with other forms of inequality (such as age, ethnicity, and income status).

- What were the project's achievements in terms of promoting gender equality and women's empowerment?
- Changes in: (i) women's access to resources, income sources, assets (including land) and services; (ii) women's influence in decision-making within the household and community; (iii) workload distribution (including domestic chores); (iv) women's health, skills, nutrition?
- Were there notable changes in social norms, attitudes, behaviours and beliefs and policies / laws relate to gender equality?

- Did the programme (and projects) have gender strategies? How transformational were these strategies?
- Were sufficient (human and financial) resources allocated to implement these strategies?
- Were indicators (and data) to monitor targets and results disaggregated (according to gender, age and ethnic groups)?

Performance of partners

The extent to which IFAD and the Government (including central and local authorities and executing agencies) supported design, implementation and the achievement of results and impact and the sustainability of the intervention/country programme.

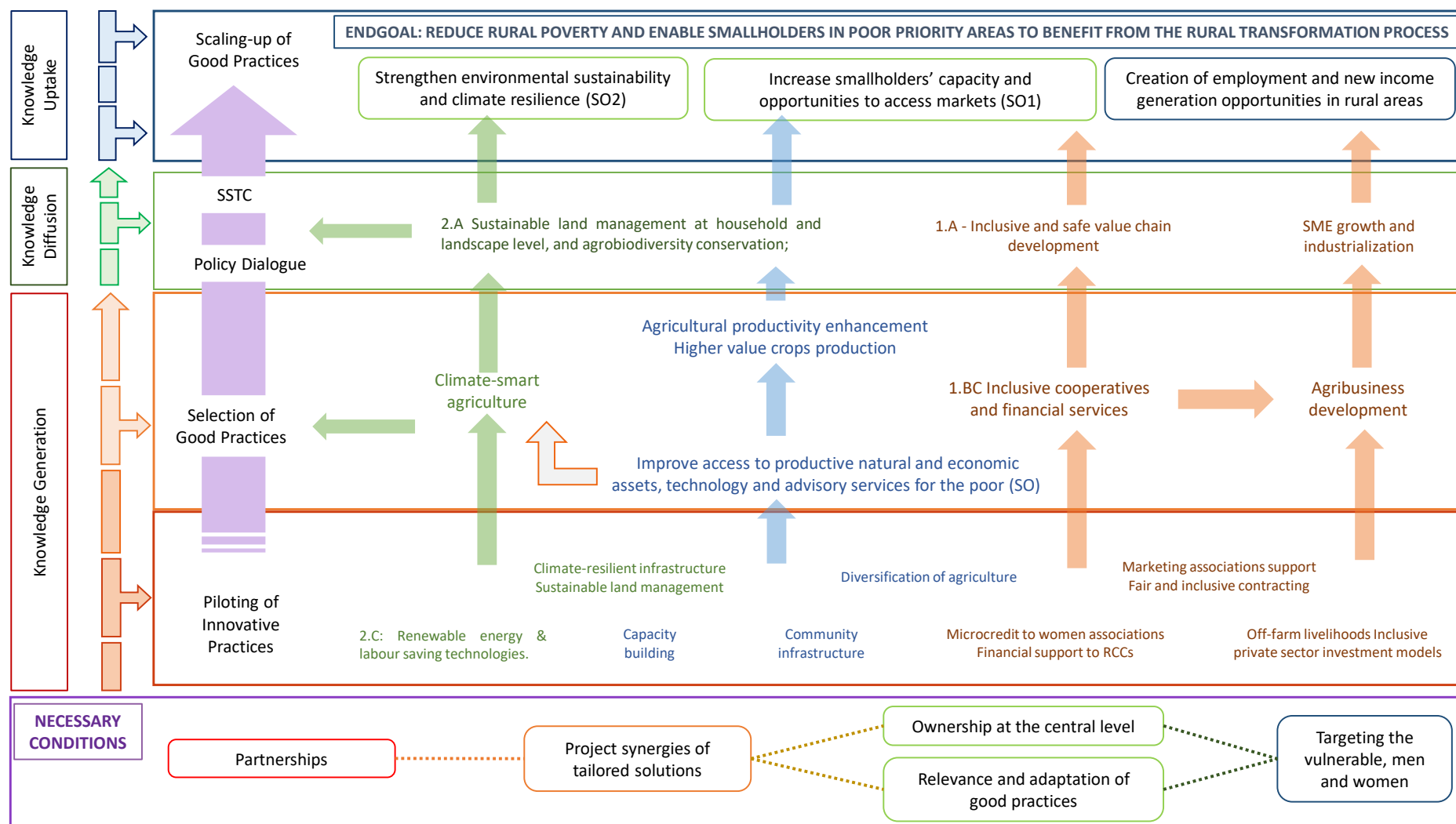
The adequacy of the borrower's assumption of ownership and responsibility during all project phases, including government and implementing agency, for

- Did the partners pay adequate attention to design quality (adhering to quality standards when available) and realistic expectations on targets and implementation capacity?
- Did they provide oversight and strategic guidance at design and during implementation? Did Government comply with the loan covenants and fulfil its fiduciary responsibilities according to the loan agreement? To what extent did the Government demonstrate its

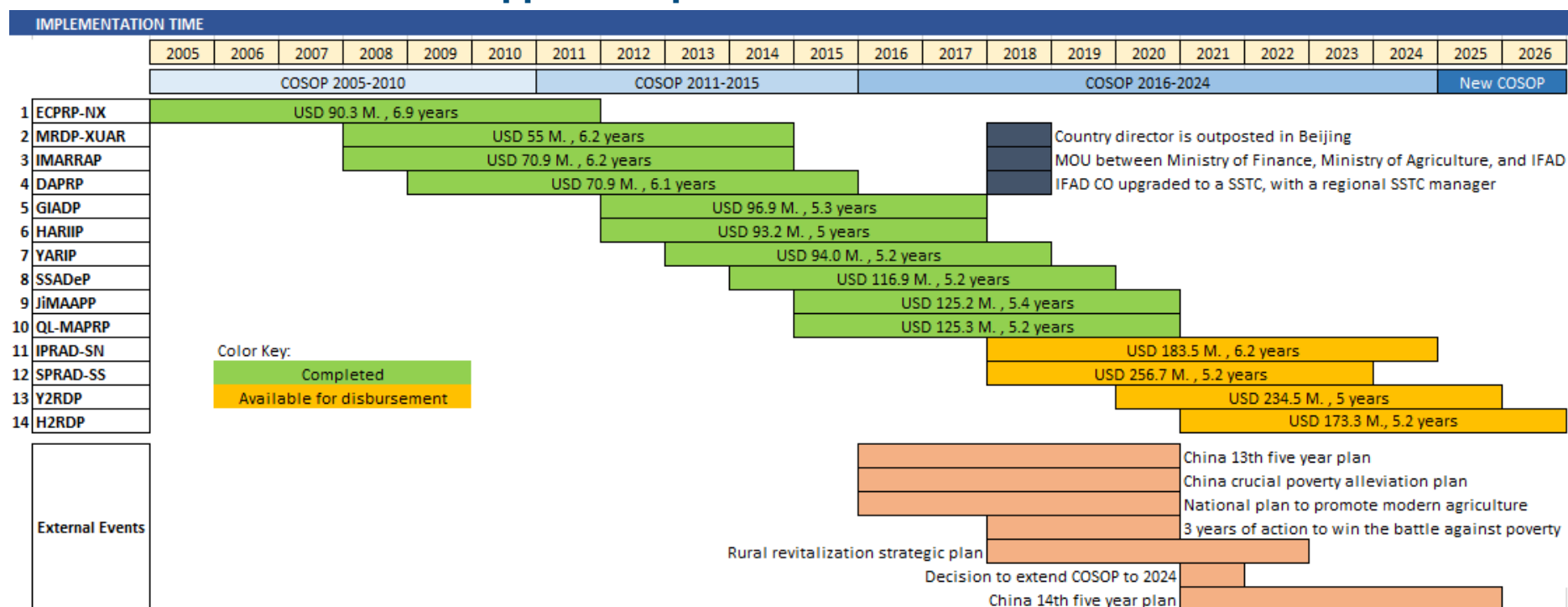
ensuring quality preparation and implementation, compliance with covenants and agreements, support for a conducive policy environment and for laying the foundation for sustainability and fostering participation by the project's stakeholders.

- ownership of the programme (and in the relevant sectors)?
- Were management decisions supported by a functioning M&E system?

Theory of Change



Timeline and list of IFAD-supported operations in China



IFAD-financed projects in China

Project name	Total project cost US\$ million	IFAD approved financing US\$ million	Co-financing US\$ million	Counterpart US\$ million	Beneficiary contribution US\$ million	Other Domestic US\$ million	Executive Board approval	Loan effectiveness	Project completion date	Cooperating institution	Project status
ECPR-NX	90.3	29.0	7.3	47.0	7.1		11/12/2002	11/02/2005	31/12/2011	IFAD	Financial Closure
MRDP - XUAR	55.0	25.1		29.9			14/12/2006	29/04/2008	30/06/2014	IFAD	Financial Closure
IMARRAP	70.9	30.0		31.1		5.7	13/12/2007	12/11/2008	31/12/2014	IFAD	Financial Closure
DAPRP	70.9	31.9		39.0			17/12/2008	19/08/2009	30/09/2015	IFAD	Financial Closure
GIADP	96.9	47.0		46.4	3.4		13/12/2011	20/01/2012	31/03/2017	IFAD	Financial Closure
HARIIP	93.2	47.0		45.6	0.6		21/09/2012	21/09/2012	30/09/2017	IFAD	Financial Closure
YARIP	94.0	46.7		47.3			13/12/2012	31/01/2013	31/03/2018	IFAD	Financial Closure
SSADeP	116.9	43.8		20.1	24.5	28.5	11/12/2013	30/01/2014	31/03/2019	IFAD	Financial Closure
JiMAAPP	125.2	43.8		40.8	12.1	28.5	16/12/2014	15/02/2015	30/06/2020	IFAD	Financial Closure
QL-MAPRP	125.3	43.5	7.15	42.5	13.6	18.6	15/09/2015	04/11/2015	31/12/2020	IFAD	Financial Closure
IPRAD-SN	183.5	80.0		80.5	23.0		13/09/2018	30/10/2018	31/12/2024	IFAD	Available for Disbursement
SPRAD-SS	256.7	72.0		79.5	3.3	101.9	17/04/2018	07/05/2018	30/06/2023	IFAD	Available for Disbursement
Y2RDP	234.5	74.8		115.3	2.8	41.7	08/05/2020	15/06/2020	30/06/2025	IFAD	Available for Disbursement
H2RDP	173.3	60.2	0.3	90.9	0.5	21.5	30/12/2020	05/02/2021	31/03/2026	IFAD	Available for Disbursement

Source: OBI.

Loan projects and main areas of intervention

Project Name	Implementation period	Project cost (US\$ m)	Project overview
Environment Conservation and Poverty-Reduction Programme in Ningxia and Shanxi (ECPRP)	2005-2011 (Legacy projects)	90.3	Field crops (extension unit improvement, extension agents and farmers training); land improvement (irrigation and drainage); livestock; forestry; rural financial service; health and education; women group development; domestic water supply facilities.
Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Modular Rural Development Programme (MRDP-XUAR)	2008-2014 (Legacy projects)	55.0	Modular Approach, with 17 modules under 4 components, including: community based natural resources management, agricultural development (extension and technical advisory services, organic farming and marketing), women group development, rural financial service.
Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Rural Advancement Programme (IMARRAP)	2008-2014 (Legacy projects)	70.9	Modular Approach, with 11 modules under 4 components, including: production and market access (technical extension, greenhouses, livestock support, potato net-sheds, marketing association, agro-food safety), rural financial service and women group development.
Dabieshan Area Poverty Reduction Programme (DAPRP)	2009-2015 (Legacy projects)	70.9	Modular Approach, with 10 modules under 3 components, including: technical extension, economic crop, livestock and fishery production, farmer cooperatives, women group development and capacity building.
Guangxi Integrated Agricultural Development Project (GIADP)	2012-2017 (2011 COSOP)	96.9	Modular Approach, with 10 modules under 3 components, including: community infrastructure development, production and marketing support (technical extension, farmer cooperatives, soil and water conservations, niche product development), village sanitation and biogas digesters.
Hunan Agricultural and Rural Infrastructure Improvement Project (HARIIP)	2012-2017 (2011 COSOP)	93.2	Combination of modular modality and activity-based intervention, including: community infrastructure development, production and marketing support (technical extension, cash crops, orchard - poultry integrated agriculture, agro-forestry, root and tuber crops), farmer cooperatives support
Yunnan Agricultural and Rural Improvement Project (YARIP)	2013-2018 (2011 COSOP)	94.0	Combination of modular modality and activity-based intervention, including: community infrastructure development, productivity enhancement, value chain development and Improved market access, women group, cooperatives support.
Shiyan Smallholder Agribusiness Development Project (SSADeP)	2014-2019 (2011 COSOP)	116.9	Value chain strengthening, cooperatives support, pro-poor public-private partnership, commercial farming enhancement (rural infrastructure, farmer training, technical extension).
Jiangxi Mountainous Areas Agribusiness Promotion Project (JiMAAPPP)	2015-2020 (2011 COSOP)	125.2	Agribusiness promotion and development (cooperatives support, rural financial service), capacity building, infrastructure development.

Qinghai Liupan Mountain Area Poverty Reduction Project (QL-MAPRP)	2015-2020 (2011 COSOP)	125.3	Climate resilient infrastructure (irrigation and WUAs), cash crops and tree crops development, livestock, cooperatives support, off-farm IGA training.
Innovative Poverty Reduction Programme: Specialised Agribusiness Development in Sichuan and Ningxia (IPRAD-SN)	2018-2024 (2016 COSOP)	183.5	ONGOING (32.13% disbursement) Infrastructure development, land rehabilitation and improvement, ecological forest, Integrated Pest Management & Disease Control, irrigation and greenhouses, capacity building for cooperatives.
Sustaining Poverty Reduction through Agribusiness Development in South Shaanxi (SPRAD-SS)	2018-2023 (2016 COSOP)	256.7	ONGOING (57.24% disbursement) Pro-poor business plan development and financing, climate smart infrastructure development, public services and regulations for pro-poor agribusiness development.
Yunnan Rural Revitalization Demonstration Project (Y2RDP)	2020-2025 (2016 COSOP)	234.5	ONGOING (11.36% disbursement) Improving <i>chanye fupin</i> models, young/women entrepreneurs support, access to finance, climate-proofed public infrastructure development.
Hunan Rural Revitalization Demonstration Project (H2RDP)	2021-2026 (2016 COSOP)	173.3	ONGOING (9.97% disbursement) Demonstrating inclusive rural business development models (New Economic Entities and young/women entrepreneurs support), gender sensitive professional farmer training, climate-proofed public infrastructure development.

Source: Project documents

Project Stakeholder mapping

	Project Name	Lead agency	Implementing partners
ECPRP	Environment Conservation and Poverty-Reduction Programme in Ningxia and Shanxi	Provincial Department of Agriculture	Bureaus of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Water Resources, Health, Education, and the Women's Federation and Rural Credit Cooperatives (RCCs).
MRDP - XUAR	Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Modular Rural Development Programme	Xinjiang Poverty Alleviation and Development Office	Women Federations (WFs), Rural Credit Cooperatives (RCCs), Bureaus of Agriculture (BOAs), Bureaus of Livestock (BOLs), Bureaus of Forestry and Bureaus of Science and Technology.
IMARRAP	Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Rural Advancement Programme	Ulanqab Bureau of Agriculture	County and Prefecture Women Federations, Bureau of Agriculture (BOAs) and Rural Credit Cooperatives (RCCs)
DAPRP	Dabieshan Area Poverty Reduction Programme (DAPRP)	Development and Reform Commission of the Xinyang Prefecture	County and Prefecture Women Federations (WFs), Bureau of Sciences and Technologies, Bureau of Forests, Bureau of Agriculture, Bureau of Livestock, Bureau of Aquaculture, County Poverty Alleviation Offices
GIADP	Guangxi Integrated Agricultural Development Project	Guangxi Administration Centre of Foreign-Funded Project for Agriculture, Guangxi Department of Agriculture	Women Federations, Guangxi Departments of Agriculture, Transportation, and Water Resources
HARIIP	Hunan Agricultural and Rural Infrastructure Improvement Project	Hunan Provincial Department of Agriculture	County technical agencies, including County Poverty Alleviation Offices and WF
YARIP	Yunnan Agricultural and Rural Improvement Project	Yunnan Provincial Department of Agriculture	County Agriculture, Poverty Reduction and Agriculture Offices
SSADeP	Shiyan Smallholder Agribusiness Development Project	Hubei Provincial Department of Agriculture	County-level Agriculture Bureau, Finance Bureau, Economic Management Bureau, Poverty Alleviation Office, the Women's Federation, Transport Bureau
JiMAAPP	Jiangxi Mountainous Areas Agribusiness Promotion Project	Jiangxi Provincial Department of Agriculture	County Bureaus of Agriculture
Qinghai Liupan MAPRP	Qinghai Liupan Mountain Area Poverty Reduction Project	Qinghai Poverty Alleviation and Development Office	County technical bureaux such as CBOWR, CFB, CBAL, CWF and CDPF were responsible for implementing respective components. WF and PDF provided differentiated support to their respective target groups of women and people of reduced ability.
IPRAD-SN	Innovative Poverty Reduction Programme: Specialised Agribusiness Development in Sichuan and Ningxia	MARA and Provincial Departments of Agriculture	Relevant technical bureaux in the counties
SPRAD-SS	Sustaining Poverty Reduction through Agribusiness Development in South Shaanxi	Shaanxi Provincial Development and Reform Commission	Relevant technical bureaux in the counties

Y2RDP	Yunnan Rural Revitalization Demonstration Project	Yunnan Provincial Department of Agriculture	Relevant technical bureaus in the counties
H2RDP	Hunan Rural Revitalization Demonstration Project	Hunan Provincial Department of Agriculture	UN Women China Office, Relevant technical bureaus in the counties will be mobilized to support implementation of the related project activities.

IFAD-funded grants in China (Full list of grants that include China as a target country)

Project/grant name	Window	Grant amount US\$	IFAD amount US\$	Grant recipient	Approval date	Completion date	Themes	Focus country
Enhancing Knowledge Management & Cooperation and Policy Dialogue	CSPC	600,000	300,000	IPRCC	15/12/2015	30/09/2019	Knowledge Management / SSTC	China
Finalization of the future Legal Guide on Agricultural Land Investment Contracts	MICRO-GRNT	70,000	70,000	INBAR	18/09/2019	30/09/2020	Policy support (production of a legal guide on contract farming)	Brazil, China, Italy, Kenya
An IEM Approach to the Conservation of Biodiversity in Dryland Ecosystems	GEF	4,503,992	4,503,992	CCAP	06/05/2009	15/04/2016	Biodiversity - Environmental issues - Natural resource management	China
Project to Document Global Best Practices on Sustainable Models of Pro-Poor Rural Financial Services in Developing Countries (RuFBeP)	GLRG	1,523,000	1,100,000	APRACA	09/12/2013	31/12/2018	Development of pro-poor rural financial services – knowledge management	China - Indonesia - India - Philippines - Thailand
Asia Training Programme for Scaling Up Pro-Poor Value Chains	GLRG	2,238,000	2,000,000	HELVETAS / AFA	28/11/2015	31/03/2021	Farmer/producer organisations - Knowledge management - Policy dialogue - Training	Bangladesh, China, India, Vietnam, Myanmar, Lao People's Democratic Rep
ASEAN Farmers Organisations Support Programme and Medium-term Cooperation Programme phase II - AFOSP/MTCP	GLRG	6,910,000	6,910,000	MARA	14/10/2015	11/12/2020	Farmer/producer organisations - Knowledge management - Policy dialogue	Cambodia, China, Fiji, Indonesia, Laos PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand, Tonga, Viet Nam
Managing risks for rural development: promoting microinsurance innovations	GLRG	2,255,000	1,800,000	MIC	14/12/2016	30/06/2022	Finance / Non-traditional / Access to insurance for poor rural people	China - Ethiopia - Georgia - Kenya - Moldova, Republic of - Sudan
Sustainable Rural Development for the Asian Pacific Farmers' Programme	GLRG	33,700,000	3,000,000	MARA	22/12/2018	30/09/2024	Farmer/producer organisations - Good governance - Training - Value/supply chain	Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Laos PDR, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Caledonia, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan,

								Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Vanuatu, Viet Nam
Medium Term Cooperation Programme with Farmers's Organizations in Asia and the Pacific Region - phase II (MTCP-2)	GLRG	19,000,000	2,000,000	AFA	7/7/2013	30/6/2019	Farmer/producer organisations - Knowledge management - Policy dialogue	Bangladesh - China - Fiji - Indonesia - India - Cambodia - Lao People's Democratic Rep - Sri Lanka - Myanmar - Nepal - Philippines - Solomon Islands - Thailand - Timor-Leste - Tonga - Viet Nam - Vanuatu - Samoa
Rural Regional Transformation (RRT): Pathways, Policy Sequencing and Development Outcomes in China, Myanmar and Vietnam (IGSNRR – CAS)	GLRG (less relevant)	500,000	500,000	CCAP	14/12/2014	31/03/2021	Policy dialogue	China, Myanmar, Viet Nam
Harnessing CABFIN knowledge and networks for capacity develop., training in inclusive RF for IFAD's development portfolio	GLRG (less relevant)	1,000,000	1,000,000	FAO	11/09/2016	03/10/2021	Finance: non-traditional - Knowledge management	Benin, China, Ghana, Indonesia, Morocco, Uganda, Zimbabwe
ARISE RPSF (Rural Poor Stimulus Facility)	GLRG (less relevant)	2,000,000	2,000,000	UNIDROIT	22/07/2020	31/03/2022	Collaboration with UN country teams, rapid assessment of socioeconomic impact of COVID-19	Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Lao People's Democratic Rep, Philippines, Indonesia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, PNG, Samoa, Sri Lanka, Tonga, Vanuatu, Vietnam
Root and tuber crops research and development programme for food security in APR	GLRG (less relevant)	3,450,000	1,450,000	CIP	05/12/2010	31/03/2015	Crops Research for food security, nutrition and income generation	China - Indonesia - India - Philippines
Leveraging pro-poor public-private partnerships (5Ps) for rural development (energy services in APR)	GLRG (less relevant)	1,350,000	1,350,000	UN ESCAP	05/12/2010	31/12/2016	Access to energy service through PPPs	Bangladesh - China - Indonesia - Lao People's Democratic Rep - Nepal
Supporting national research capacity and policy development to cope with dwindling water resources and intensifying land use in the transborder Altay-Dzungarian region of Mongolia and China	GLRG (less relevant)	3,498,000	1,485,000	University of Kassel	04/05/2011	31/03/2016	Climate change - Pastoralism - Water management	China - Mongolia
Programme on improving productivity and resilience for the rural poor through enhanced use of crop varietal diversity in IPPM	GLRG (less relevant)	3,090,000	1,000,000	Biodiversity International	07/04/2012	30/06/2015	N/A	China - Ecuador - Morocco - Uganda

Source: OBI.

IFAD-funded grants in China (In-loan grants supporting China portfolio)

Project name	Available for Disbursement	Financial Closure	Amount (USD)	Relevant project components
IPRAD-SN	13/09/2018	31/12/2024	500,000	Programme management, knowledge management and M&E
HARIIP	21/09/2012	30/09/2017	1,000,000	Training, TA and knowledge management / Agricultural materials
JiMAAP	15/02/2015	30/12/2020	800,000	Business service development / project management
QL MAPRP	04/11/2015	30/09/2021	1,000,000	Knowledge management, TA and institutional capacity building

Source: OBI.

Achievements of country programme targets

COSOP objectives	Pathways	Achievements	Key output indicators	Output vs target	Contributin g projects	
SO1 - Increase smallholders' capacity and opportunities to access markets	Inclusive value chain development	4Ps and inclusive cooperatives: on track				
		- Broad outreach to cooperatives	Number of cooperatives getting access to 4P model support	105% (SSADeP)	Starting from QL-MAPRP	
		- Clear process and improved inclusiveness in new projects	Number of enterprises getting access to 4P model support	105% (SSADeP)		
		- Diversity of business models, development of services to smallholders, resulting in improved market access	Number of rural households having business connections with cooperatives/enterprises of 4P model	157% (SSADeP)		
		Inclusive finance: off track				
		- Grants to households, to cooperatives and enterprises	Number of guarantee mechanism established	0% (SSADeP); 0% (QL-MAPRP); 0% (IPRAD-SN); 0% (SPRAD-SS)	IPRAD, SPRAD	
		- Ant Financial scheme dropped	N/A			
		- Agricultural insurance delayed	Number of Ag insurance	0% (SPRAD-SS)		
	Agribusiness development	Cooperative and microenterprise growth: partly on track				
		- Both new creations and development of existing entities	Number of cooperatives supported	98% (GIADP); 93% (HARIIP); 87% (YARIP); 338% (SSADeP); 60% (JiMAAPP);143% (QL-MAPRP); 44% (SPRAD-SS)		All projects starting from DAPRP
			Number of business entities improved market linkage	143% (QL-MAPRP)		
			Number of members supported through cooperatives	51% (GIADP); 101% (HARIIP); 240% (SSADeP); 80% (JiMAAPP)		
		- Competitive grants introduced, encouraging quality of business plans, access to commercial banks	Number of BP approved	29% (IPRAD-SN); 29% (SPRAD-SS)		
		- Delayed capacity building for cooperatives, cooperative facilitators not mentioned as active	Number of cooperative mgt trained	218% (SSADeP); 0% (SPRAD-SS)		
		- Delayed engagement with agribusiness operators	Number of value chains supported	42% (YARIP)		
		Job creation: partly on track				
		- Jobs created monitored in on-going projects only	Number of persons trained in income-generating activities or business management	26% (JiMAAPP); 110% (QL-MAPRP)		All projects starting from GIADP
		- Net employment gains and wage levels not monitored	N/A			
		Credit guarantee funds: off track				

Agricultural productivity enhancement		- Activity was dropped or mostly supported existing creditworthy cooperatives and enterprises, with unsuccessful inclusiveness conditionality	Number of guaranteed loans issued	0% (SSADeP); 0% (JiMAAPP)	SSADeP, QL-MAPRP, JiMAAPP
			Number of guarantee mechanism established	0% (SSADeP); 0% (QL-MAPRP); 0% (IPRAD-SN); 0% (SPRAD-SS)	
			Number of guarantee entities participated	82% (JiMAAPP)	
	Diversification and higher value crops: on track				
	- Output targets met for new or increased crop/livestock income generating activities, both main commodities (fruit, protected vegetables, tea and other perennials) and mountain specialties.	Annual crops (vegetables) (number of modules)	53% (YARIP)	All projects	
		Perennial crops (number of modules)	65% (YARIP)		
		Herbal medicine (number of modules)	50% (YARIP)		
		Handicrafts and textiles (number of modules)	100% (YARIP)		
		Cash crops (ha)	105% (HARIIP); 250% (SSADeP); 275% (QL-MAPRP)		
		Landrace Livestock (hh)	1593% (GIADP); 149% (HARIIP);105% (YARIP); 365% (SSADeP)		
		Sericulture production (hh)	120% (GIADP); 166% (SSADeP)		
		Fish (hh)	166% (SSADeP)		
	Agricultural skills development: on track				
	- Broad training and visit programs for rural households	Farmer training (person)	120% (GIADP); 104% (HARIIP);179% (YARIP); 138% (SSADeP); 66% (JiMAAPP); 190% (QL-MAPRP); 9% (IPRAD-SN)	All projects	
		Technical Extension (number)	156% (GIADP); 59% (YARIP); 116% (QL-MAPRP)		
		Technical extension agents trained (number)	191% (GIADP); 187% (HARIIP); 117% (SSADeP); 78% (JiMAAPP)		
	- Mostly successful shift from public extension to capacity building through value chain operators	Number of farmers trained by cooperatives	237% (HARIIP); 174% (SSADeP); 70% (JiMAAPP); 11% (QL-MAPRP); 30% (IPRAD-SN)		
	Community infrastructure: on track				
	- Most output targets met. Synergy effect between village roads, agricultural productivity and value chain development; and between rural water supply and agricultural productivity.	Village road pavement/construction (km)	120% (GIADP) ; 121% (HARIIP) ; 102% (YARIP); 232% (SSADeP); 30% (JiMAAPP); 105% (IPRAD-SN); 49% (SPRAD-SS)	All projects. Focus in GIADP, QL-MAPRP	
		Water supply facilities (number/km)	184% (GIADP); 124% (HARIIP); 11% (YARIP)		
		Sanitary conditions improvement (village)	114% (GIADP)		
		Training of village sanitation (person)	92% (GIADP)		
		O&M group established (number)	75% (YARIP); 100% (SSADeP); 69% (JiMAAPP); 0% (IPRAD-SN)		
		Training of O&M (person)	22% (GIADP); 96% (HARIIP); 10% (YARIP)		

SO2 - Strengthen environmental sustainability and climate resilience	Climate-smart agriculture	Integrated land management: on track			
		- Continued erosion control and tree planting in perennial crop establishment	Economic trees (ha)	119% (HARIIP); 189% (SSADeP); 66% (QL-MAPRP)	All projects. Focus in IPRAD.
			Land brought under climate-resilient practices (ha)	24% (IPRAD-SN)	
			Integrated Pest Management & Disease Control (ha)	70% (IPRAD-SN)	
		Resilient crops and varieties: on track			
		- Continued support to climate change adaptation plans, research and extension on tuber crops	Crop experiment (number)	181% (GIADP); 73% (HARIIP)	All projects except JiMAAPP. Tuber crops: focus in SSADeP and HARIIP.
			Root and tuber crops (ha)	103% (HARIIP)	
			Annual crops demo and scaling up (ha)	375% (GIADP); 82% (YARIP)	
			Perennial crops demo and scaling up (ha)	153% (GIADP);	
		Climate resilient infrastructure: partly on track			
		- Continued support to protected agriculture and irrigation, increasing focus on water efficiency and O&M targets for irrigation canals exceeded in dry climates	Irrigation and drainage canals lining/pipelines (km)	72% (HARIIP); 99% (YARIP); 15% (IPRAD-SN)	All projects. Focus in QL-MAPRP, IPRAD/Ningxia.
			Water ponds repairment (number/m³)	188% (HARIIP); 27% (IPRAD-SN)	
			Pumping station rehabilitation (number)	83% (YARIP); 50% (IPRAD-SN)	
			Area of land with improved irrigation conditions (mu)	345% (YARIP); 126% (SSADeP); 100% (JiMAAPP); 145% (QL-MAPRP); 178% (IPRAD-SN)	
			Greenhouse (m²)	43% (IPRAD-SN)	
			WUAs (number)	95% (YARIP); 122% (SSADeP); 100% (JiMAAPP); 100% (QL-MAPRP)	
		- Delayed start of TA for new resiliency options	Training of irrigation O&M (person)	56% (HARIIP); 58% (YARIP); 9% (QL-MAPRP)	
		Climate information services: off track			
		- No physical progress at SPRAD mid-term	Number of people trained in climate resilient technology	0% (SPRAD-SS)	Starting from SPRAD
		Renewable energy: partly on track			
		- Biogas targets not reached	Biogas system (number)	28% (GIADP); 0% (QL-MAPRP)	GIADP, QL-MAPRP, YARIP
		- Overachievement on solar power and ecosystem restoration by YARIP	Solar-powered lamps (number)	256% (YARIP)	
			Ecosystem restoration piloting (ha)	90% (YARIP)	

Source : Project documents (PDR, PCR, PCRV, RIMS, LogFrame, AWPB, MTR).

Country programme outreach

Project	Target at design stage				Outreach				Outreach vs. target
	Direct beneficiaries	Share of women	Share of ethnic minorities	Share of youth	Direct beneficiaries	Share of women	Share of ethnic minorities	Share of youth	%
ECPRP-NX	466 855	N/A	N/A	N/A	419 661	59%	N/A	N/A	90%
MRDP-XUAR	793 000	N/A	N/A	N/A	926 352	65%	94%	N/A	117%
IMARRAP	250 000	N/A	N/A	N/A	407 988	54%	N/A	N/A	163%
DAPRP	154 000	N/A	N/A	N/A	141 849	59%	N/A	N/A	92%
GIADP	370 957	50%	N/A	N/A	245 126	53%	N/A	N/A	66%
HARIIP	760 000	N/A	N/A	N/A	640 128	49%	42%	N/A	84%
YARIP	400 000	N/A	N/A	N/A	189 273	47%	64%	N/A	47%
SSADeP	442 000	N/A	N/A	N/A	530 800	46%	N/A	N/A	120%
JiMAAPP	119 727	N/A	N/A	N/A	317 775	48%	50%	N/A	265%
QL-MAPRP	460 000	N/A	N/A	N/A	139 414	50%	50%	N/A	30%
IPRAD-SN	198 847	45%	29%	34%	100 346	45%	32%	58%	50%
SPRAD-SS	339 561	47%	0%	24%	91 267	50%	1%	20%	27%
Legacy projects	1 663 855	N/A	N/A	N/A	1 895 850	59%	N/A	N/A	114%
2011 COSOP	2 552 684	N/A	N/A	N/A	2 062 516	49%	N/A	N/A	81%
2016 COSOP (on-going)	538 408	46%	15%	29%	191 613	47%	16%	39%	36%

Sources: PCRVs and PPEs (MTRs for on-going projects)

Supporting tables and graphs

Table 1.

Project module examples

Type of modules	Module examples	Implementing agencies at country level
Agricultural production modules: supply of agricultural inputs and equipment, household training	Cash crops/ off-farm income generation module; annual/perennial cash crops production module; root and tuber crops R&D module	Bureau of Agriculture
	Orchard-poultry integrated farming module; landrace livestock development module	Bureau of Livestock
Construction - based modules: civil works, O&M training	Biogas system module; village sanitation improvement module	Bureau of Agriculture
	Irrigation facilities development module; drinking water supply system module	Bureau of Water Resources
	Village roads improvement module	Bureau of Transportation
Support service modules: technical support, staff training, capacity building	Cooperatives support module; value chain enhancement module; agricultural extension service module	Bureau of Agriculture

Source: Project design reports.

Table 2.

Rural solutions portal statistics

i) Statistics of IFAD partners in China engaging in SSTC projects (outbound)			Type of partner				
			Enterprise	Academia	Government Agency	Other	NGO
Type of cooperation*	Frequency of cooperation	No. of IFAD funded projects	12	6	3	2	1
Capacity building	17	-	21%	33%	25%	33%	33%
Technology transfer	16	-	29%	28%	38%	-	-
Knowledge exchange	9	-	-	28%	25%	17%	33%
Financing/direct investment	7	-	25%	-	-	-	-
Policy dialogue	5	-	-	11%	13%	17%	33%
Joint venture	2	-	7%	-	-	-	-
Project/business cooperation	4	-	7%	-	-	33%	-
Foreign trade	2	-	7%	-	-	-	-
Research	1	-	4%	-	-	-	-

Source: Rural solutions portal

*One partner might have multiple types of cooperation

<i>ii) Statistics of rural solutions located in China (inbound)</i>			
Type of solution*	No. of solution involved (total number: 110)	% solutions in China (total number: 15)	% solutions in China and supported by IFAD
Financing scheme	18	0%	0%
Innovation (technical or institutional)	69	17%	0%
Knowledge exchange	38	16%	0%
Methodology	21	14%	0%
Policy dialogue/forum	10	0%	0%
Processes	19	16%	0%
Technology	43	12%	0%

Source: Rural solutions portal

* One solution might apply multiple types

Table 3.

Disbursement rate of the project funds calculated from OBI yearly disbursement data

COSOP	Project	Start-up stage	Mid term	Disbursement rate at completion
Legacy projects	ECPRP-NX	17.10%	25.10%	97.95%
	MRDP-XUAR	30.50%	43.95%	99.93%
	IMARRAP	20.33%	33.34%	97.87%
	DAPRP	14.61%	30.08%	85.24%
2011 COSOP	GIADP	17.74%	25.06%	100.00%
	HARIIP	24.26%	62.92%	99.99%
	YARIP	33.43%	71.90%	99.92%
	SSADeP	23.71%	43.99%	97.20%
	JiMAAPPP	14.93%	27.38%	92.41%
	QL-MAPRP	15.41%	43.62%	98.59%
2016 COSOP (on-going)	IPRAD-SN	8.94%	23.72%	N/A
	SPRAD-SS	12.83%	44.29%	N/A

Source: OBI

Table 4.

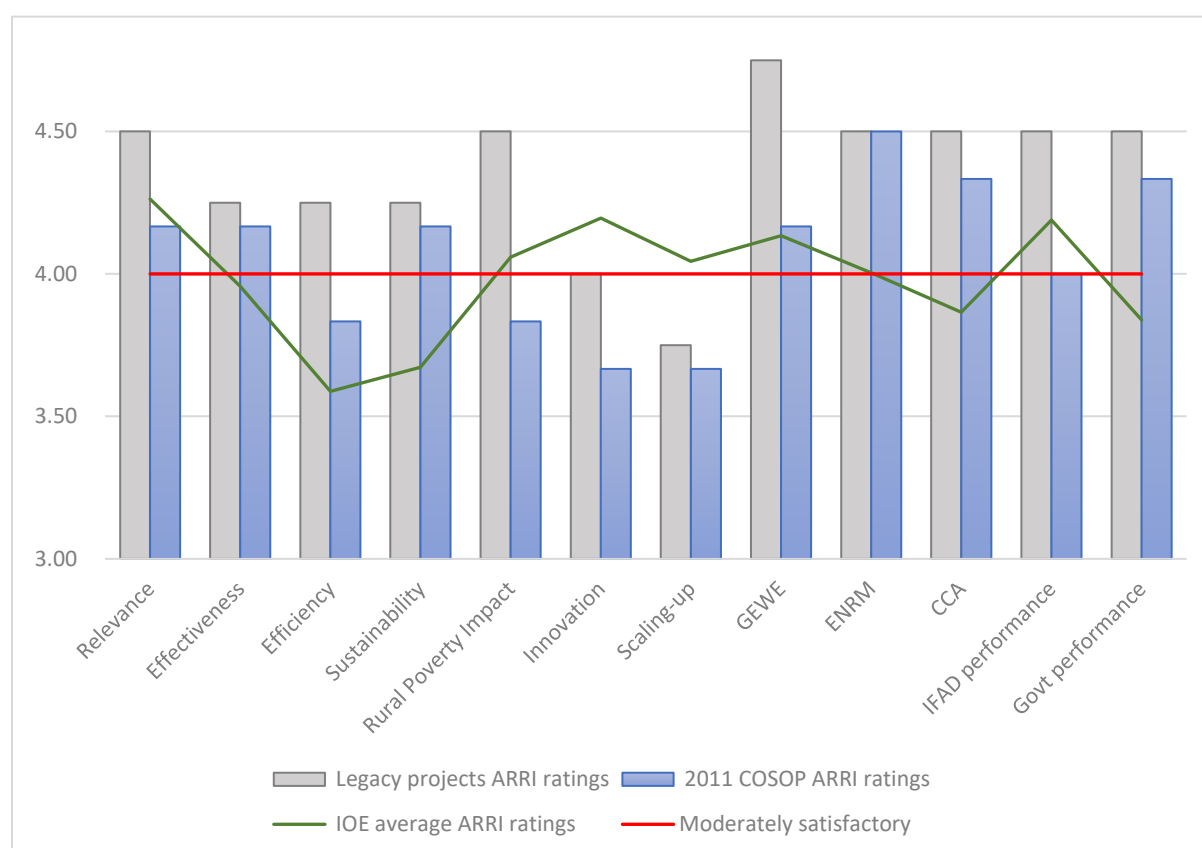
Rural Poverty Impact, by Period: Availability of Evidence and Summary of Findings

Rural Poverty Dimension	Legacy projects	Completed projects	On-going projects (mid-term)
Agricultural productivity	++(1)	++ (4)	+ (6)
Incomes	++ (2)	++ (4)	Too early (6)
Household assets	++ (2)	-/NA/++ (4) (5)	0 (6)
Nutrition	NA	--.NA/++ (3) (4)	NA
Human and social capital	++ (2)	+ (4)	+ (6)
Institutional impact	+ (3)	0/+ (7)	Too early (7)
Impact on poorest and marginal	++ (2)	NA/++ (4) (5)	Too early (6)

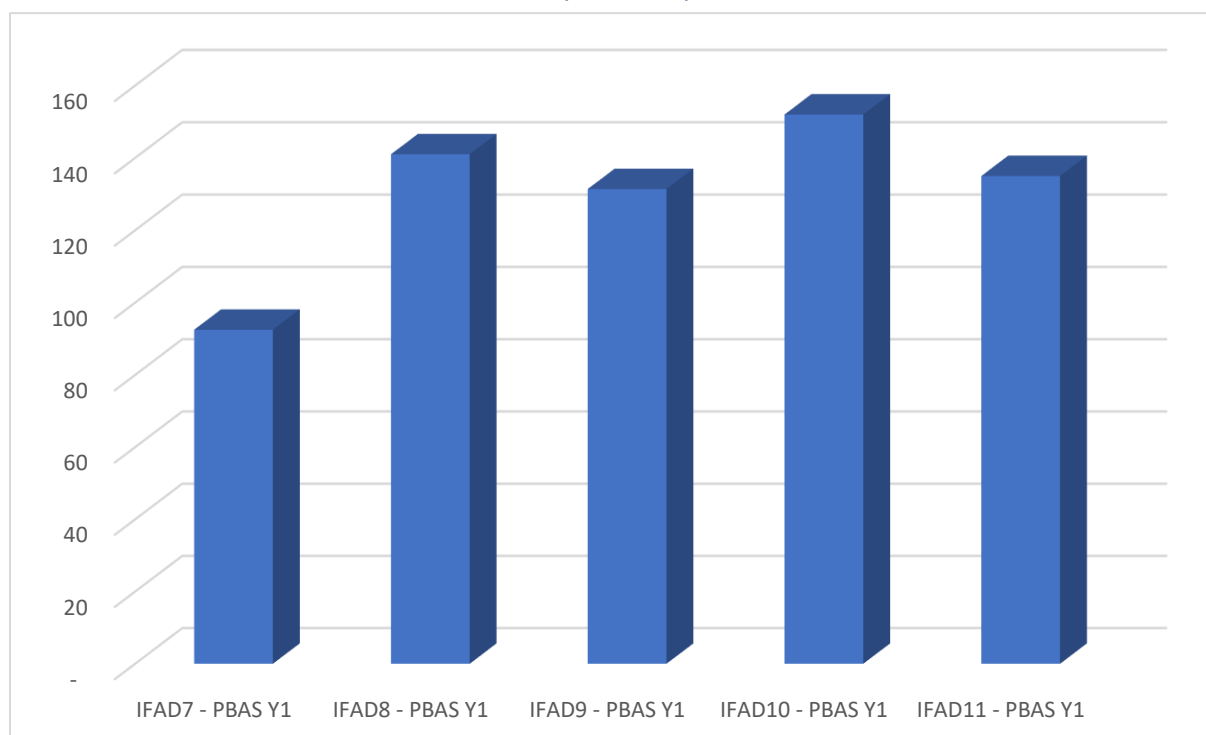
Sources: (1) ECPRP PPE. (2) Shuai 2016. (3) Shuai 2011. (4) GIADP impact evaluation. (5) Endline impact surveys. (6) Mid-term impact surveys and MTRs. (7) PMO interviews and PCR stakeholder meeting minutes. Notes: + = positive impact evidence, - = negative impact evidence, 0 = evidence of no impact. NA = impact evidence not available. ++ or -- = quantified evidence.

Figure 1.

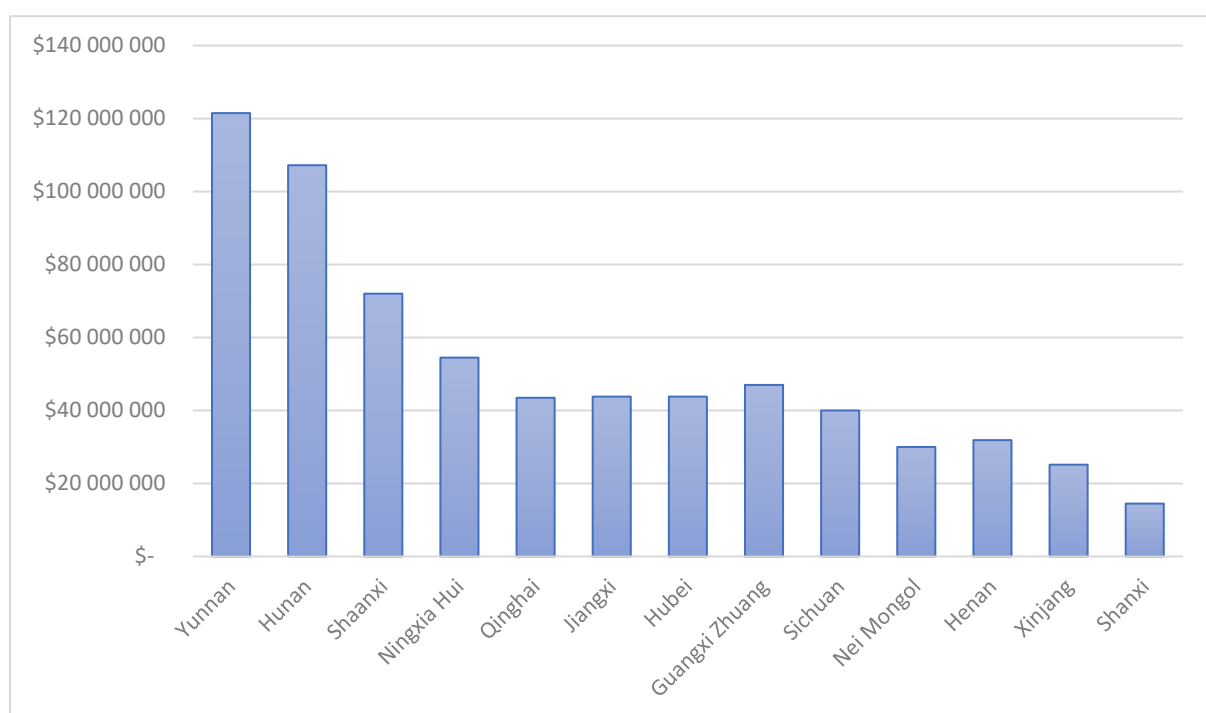
COSOP portfolios IOE ratings



Source: ARRI database

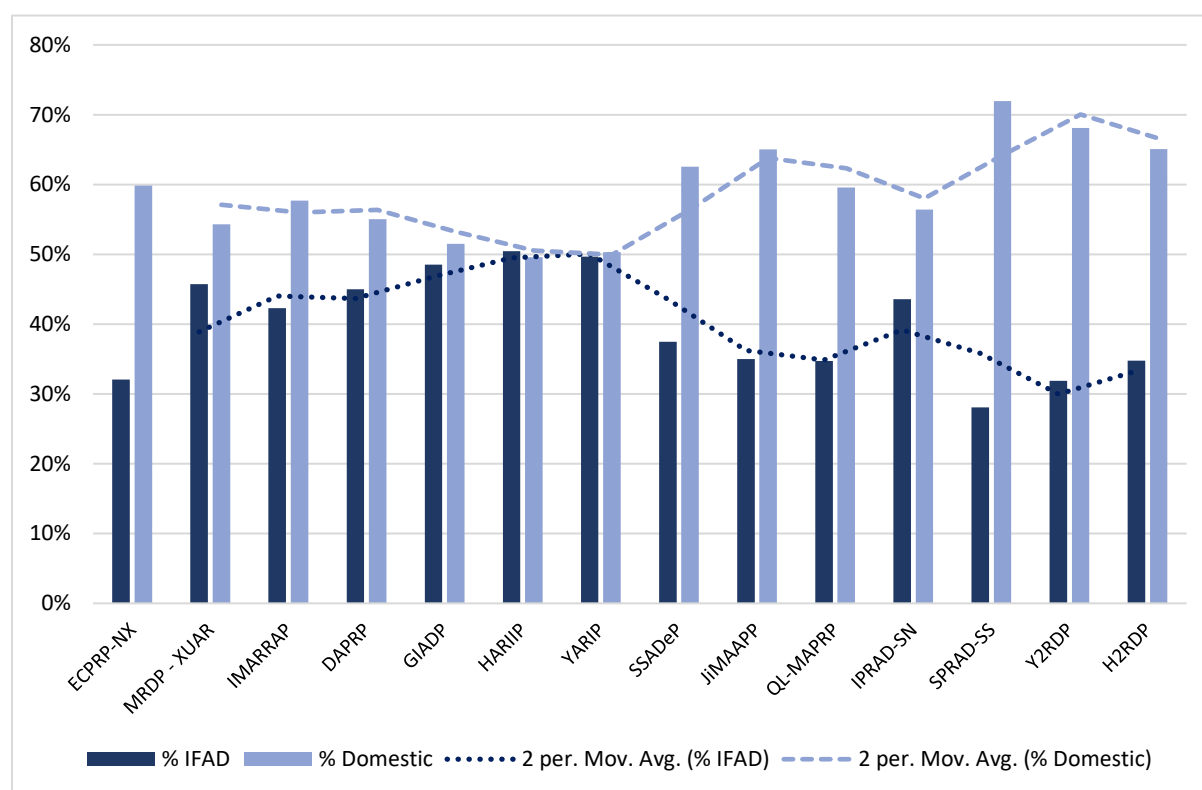
Figure 2.**IFAD PBAS allocations to china from IFAD 7 - IFAD 11 (US\$ million)**

Source: IFAD Oracle Business Intelligence reports

Figure 3.**Finance by Province**

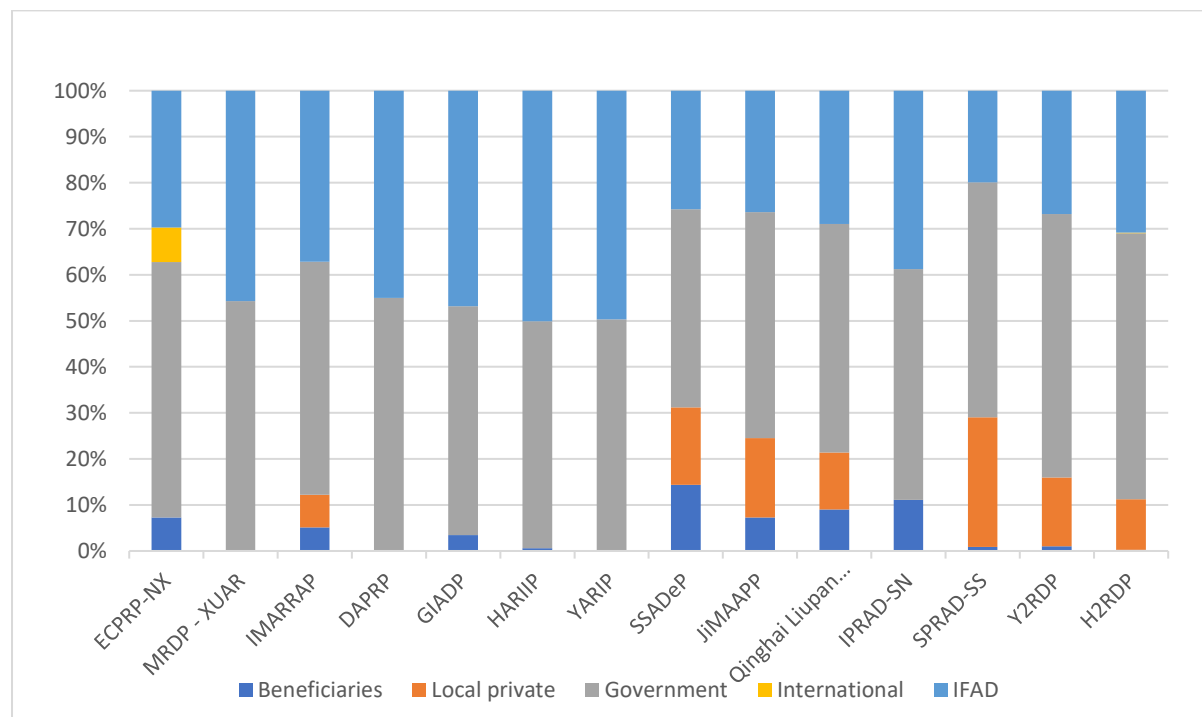
Source: Reports reviewed

Figure 4.
IFAD and Domestic Co-financing (Projects in chronological order)

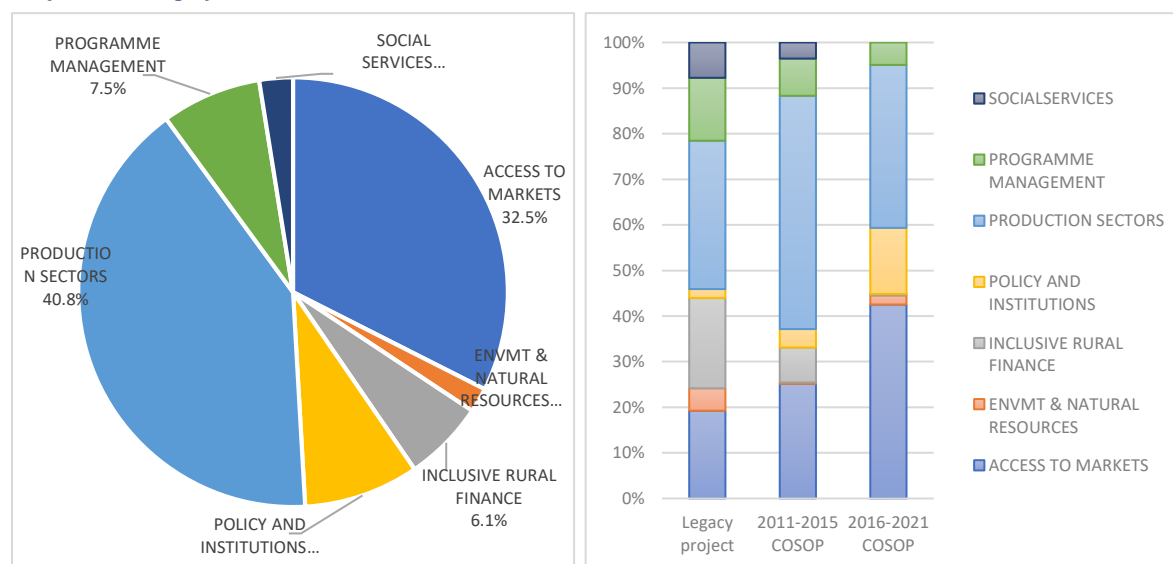


Source: OBI

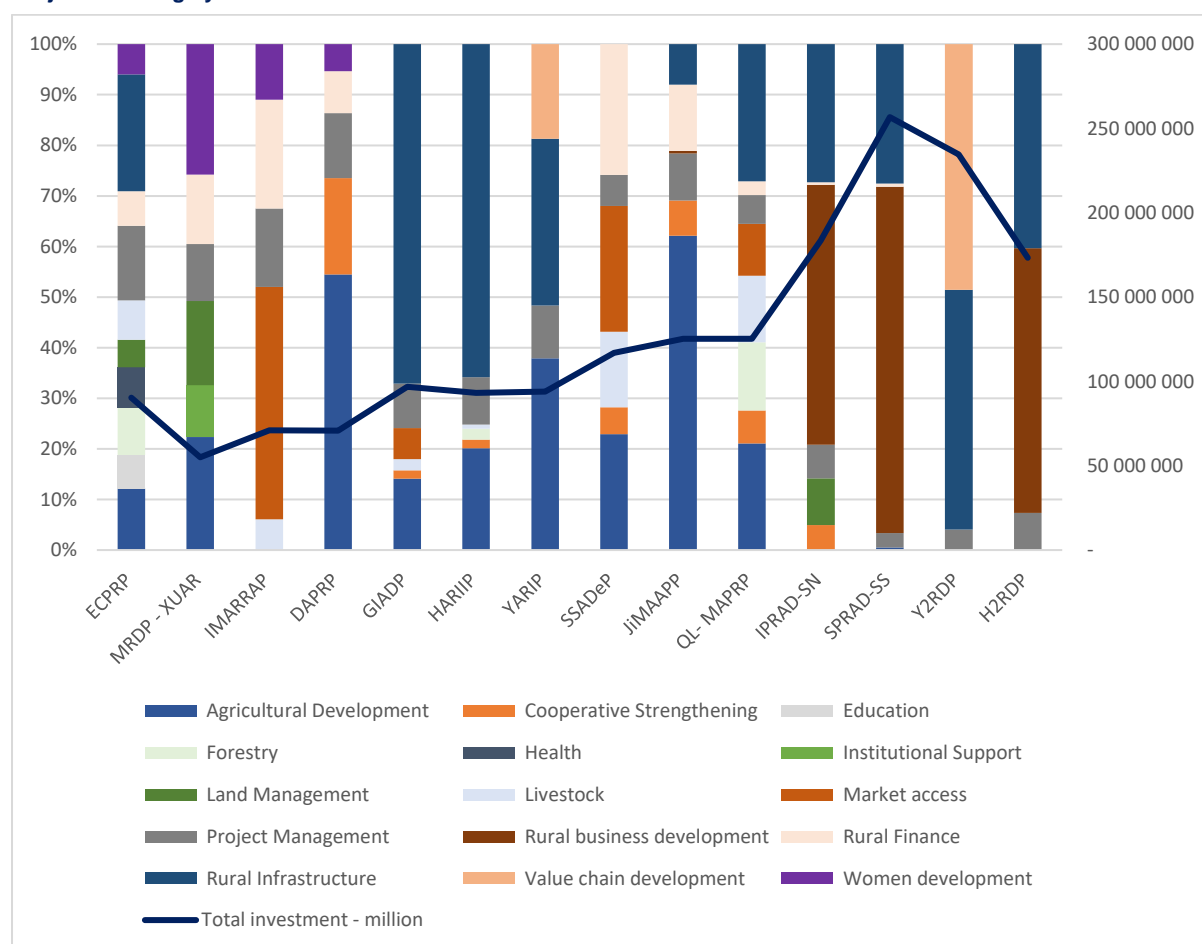
Figure 5.
Project financing by financier



Source: OBI

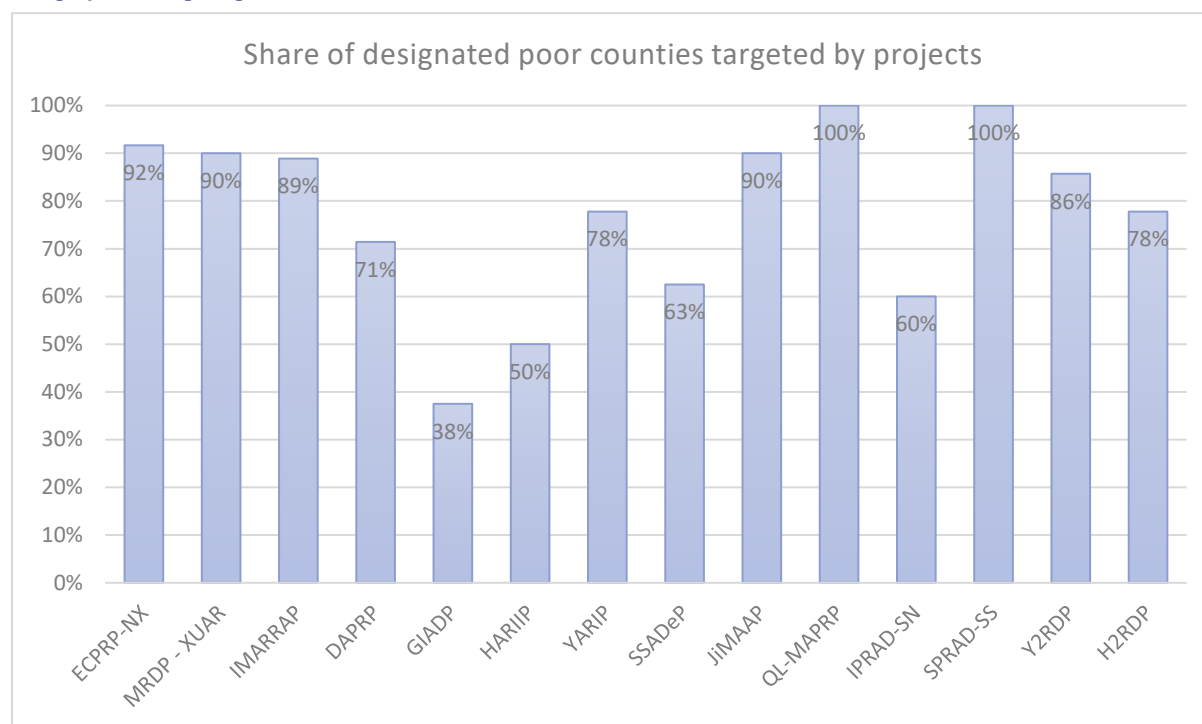
Figure 6.**Project financing by macro areas**

Source: OBI

Figure 7.**Project financing by activities**

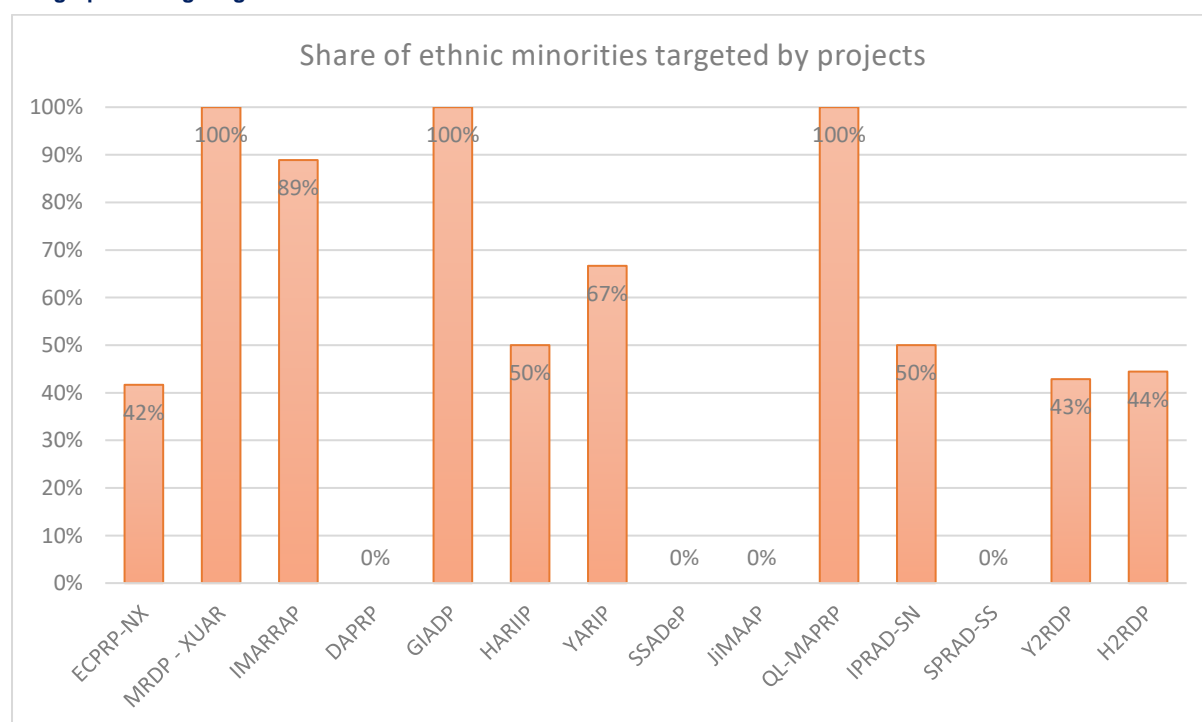
Source: OBI

Figure 8.
Geographical targeting - counties



Source: Project Design Documents.

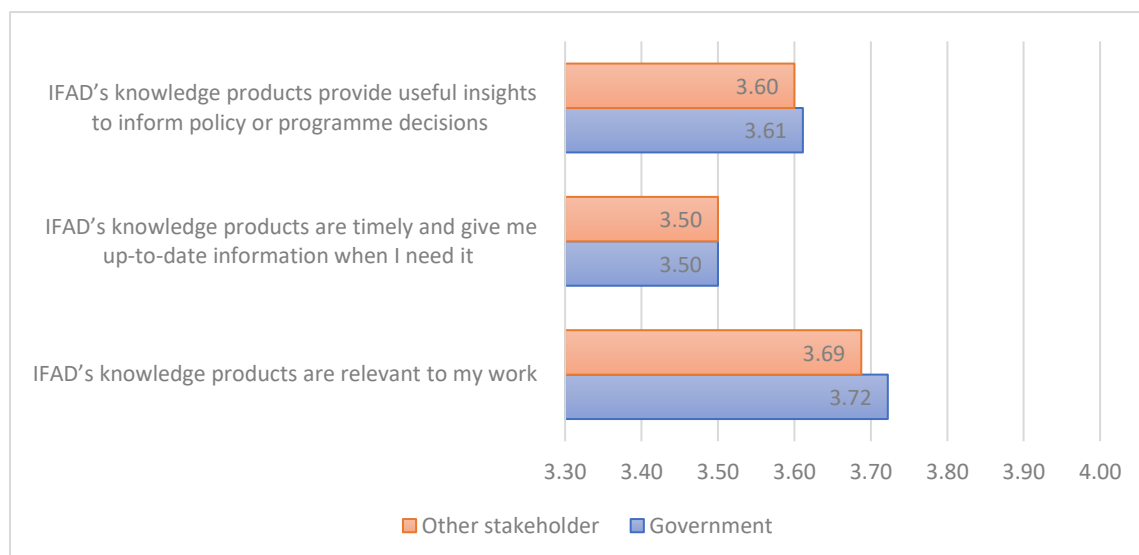
Figure 9.
Geographical targeting – ethnic minorities



Source: Project Design Documents.

Figure 10.

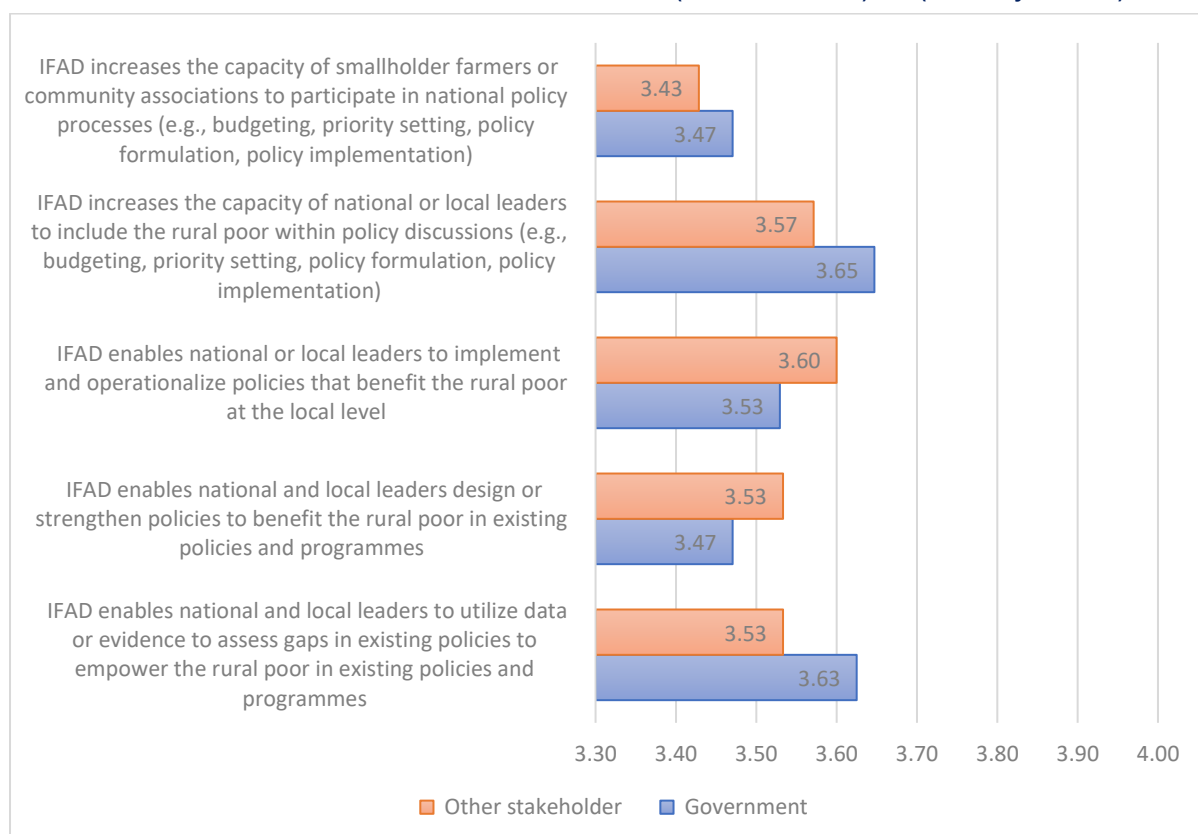
3.3.6 Knowledge Management: To what extent do you agree with the following statements about how IFAD's knowledge products (e.g., data, analysis, studies, workshops) in your country? Please identify your level of agreement with each statement about IFAD on a scale of 1 (strongly disagree) to 4 (strongly agree).



Source: CSPE analysis on 2021 Client Survey

Figure 11.

3.3.5 Country Level Policy Engagement: To what extent are IFAD's contributions leading to changes in existing laws, norms, and decision-making processes in ways that benefit the rural poor in your country? Please rate the effectiveness of IFAD's contributions in each area on a scale of 1 (not at all effective) to 4 (extremely effective).



Source: CSPE analysis on 2021 Client Survey

Figure 12.

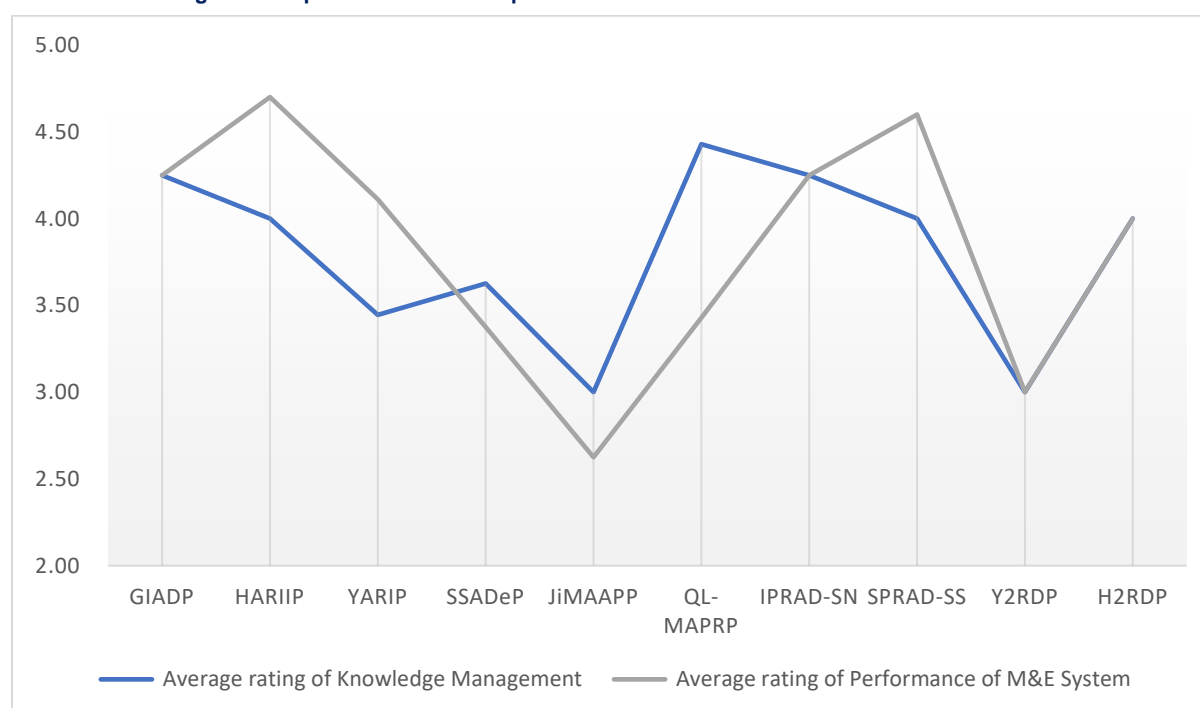
3.3.1. RELEVANCE: How relevant are IFAD's products and services in equipping your country to reduce rural poverty and food insecurity? /To what extent do you agree? 1 (not at all relevant) to 4 (extremely relevant)/1 (strongly disagree) to 4 (strongly agree)



Source: CSPE analysis on 2021 Client Survey

Figure 13.

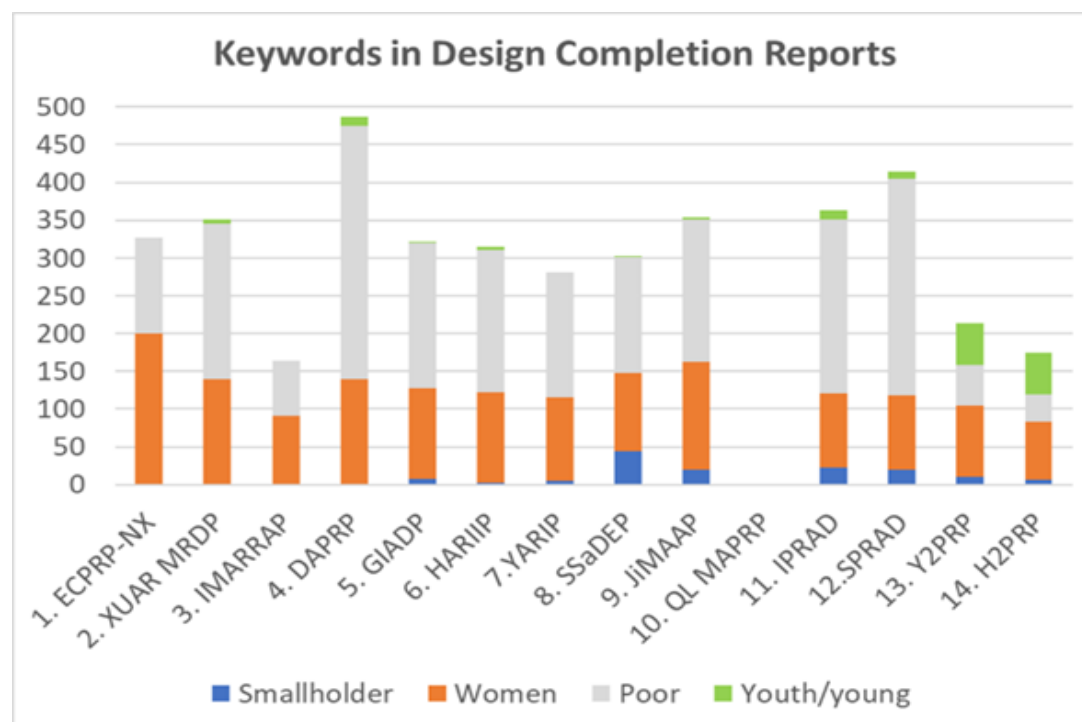
KM and M&E ratings from supervision mission reports



Source: SIS ratings.

Figure 14.

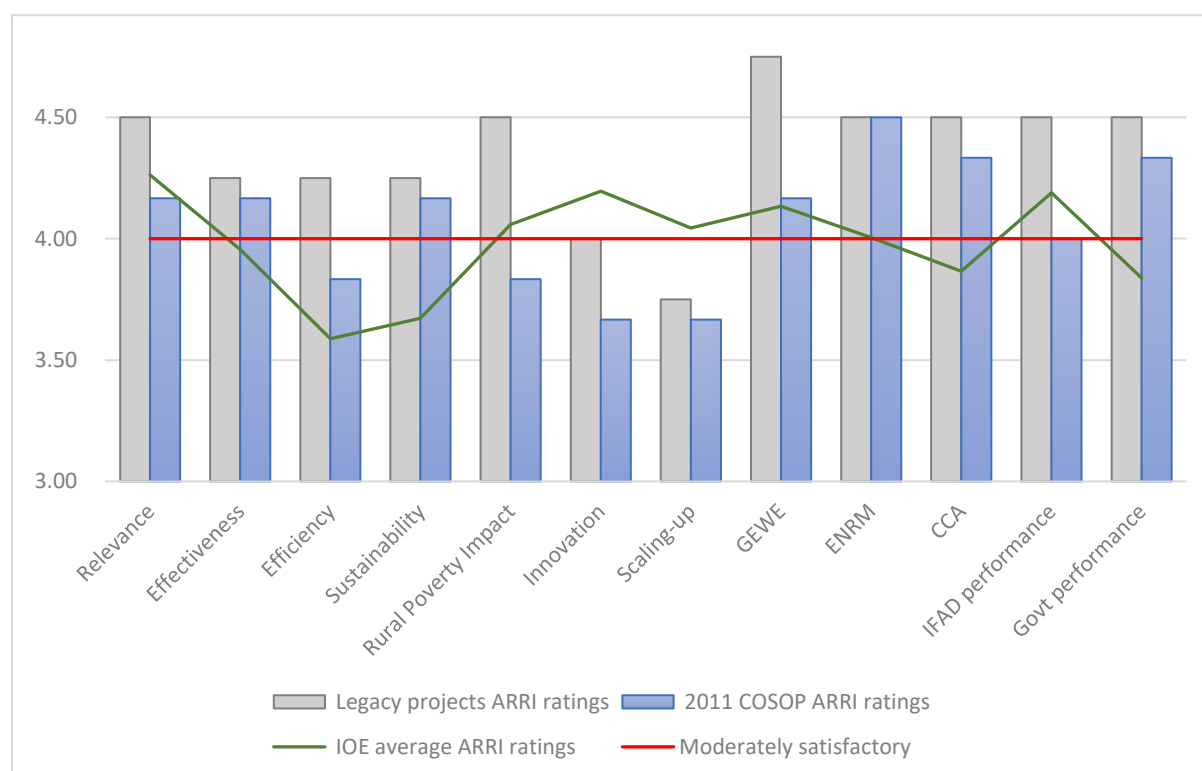
Key words in the project design completion reports



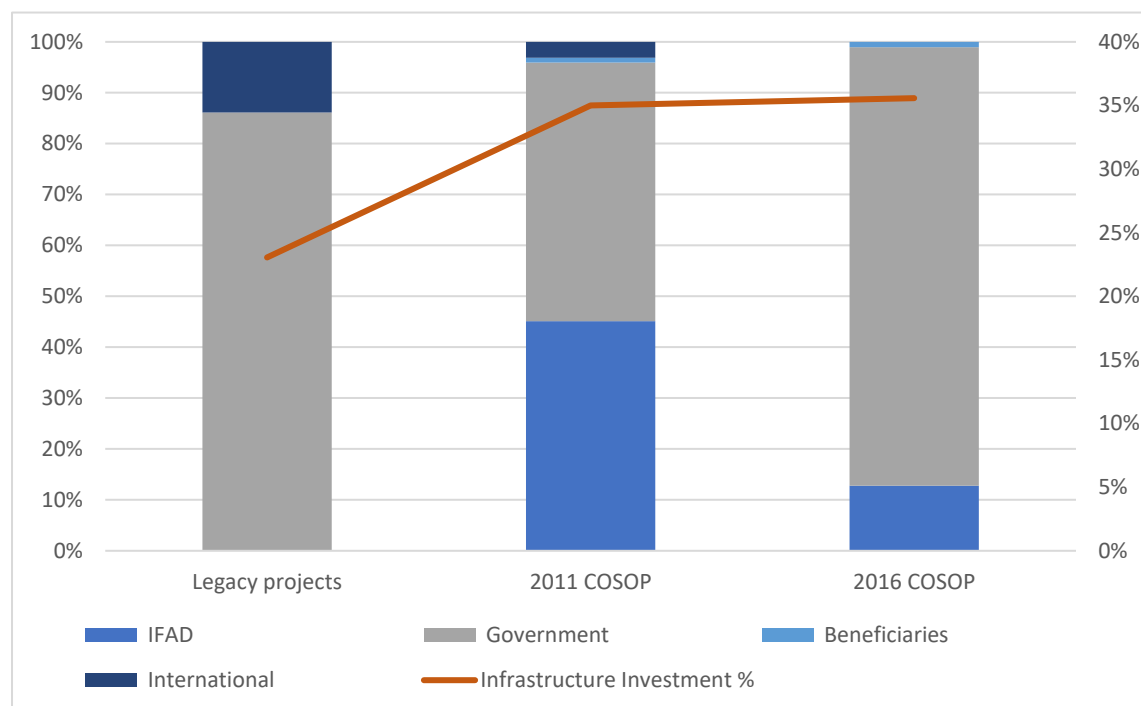
Source: CSPE analysis on project design completion reports.

Figure 15.

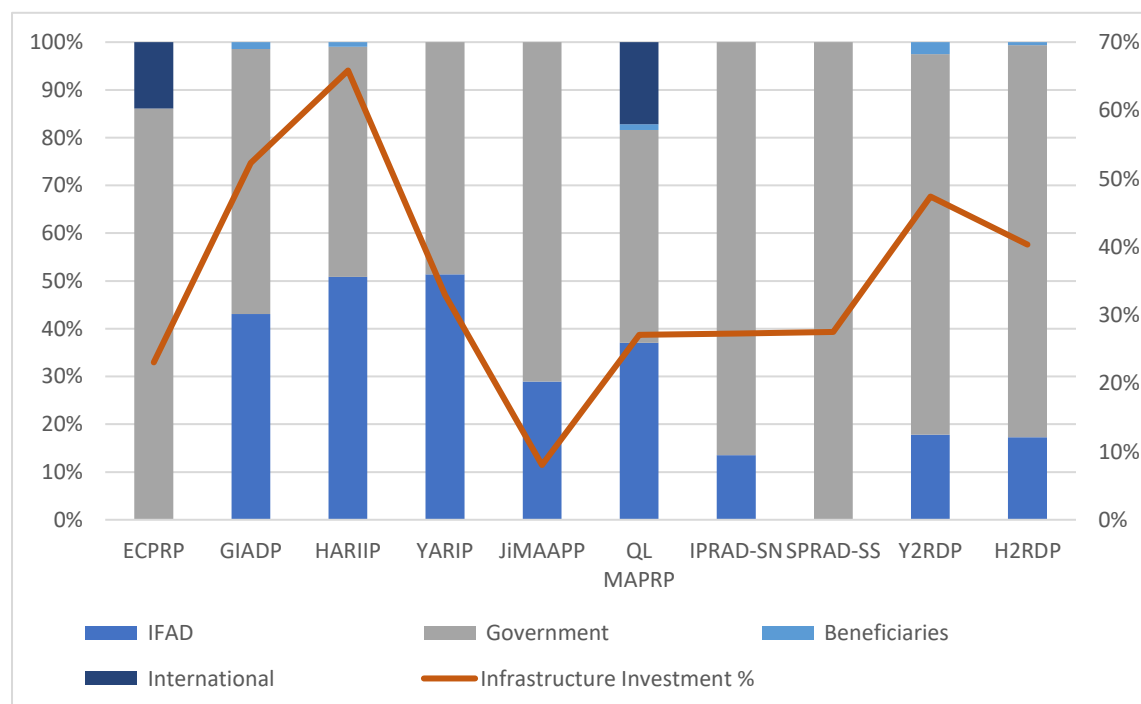
COSOP portfolios IOE ratings



Source: ARRI database

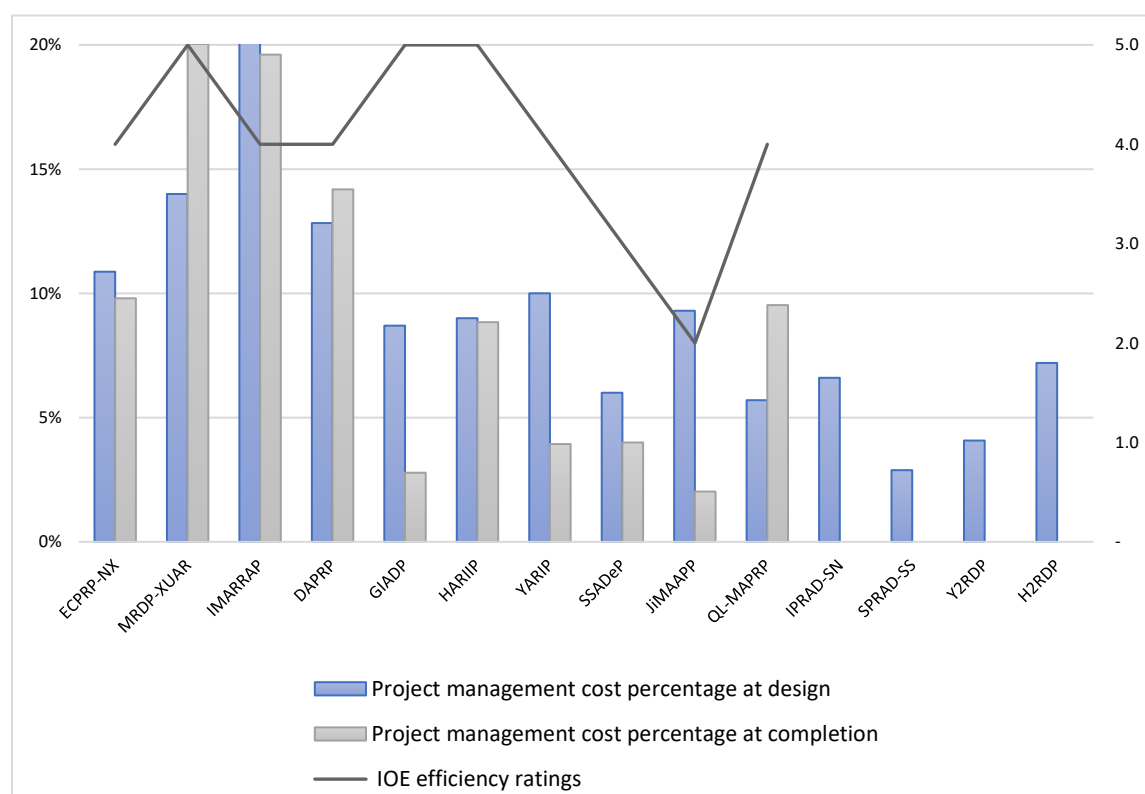
Figure 16.**Infrastructure investment by period**

Source: OBI

Figure 17.**Infrastructure investment by project**

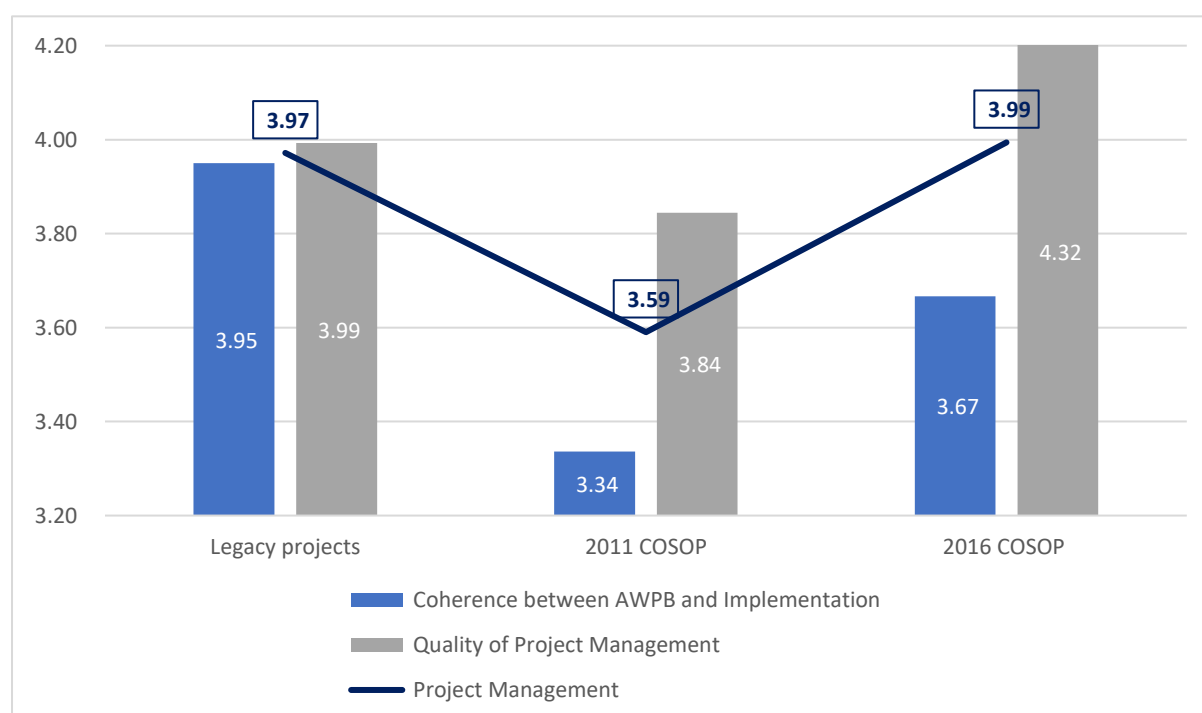
Source: OBI

Figure 18.
Project Management: costs and efficiency performance

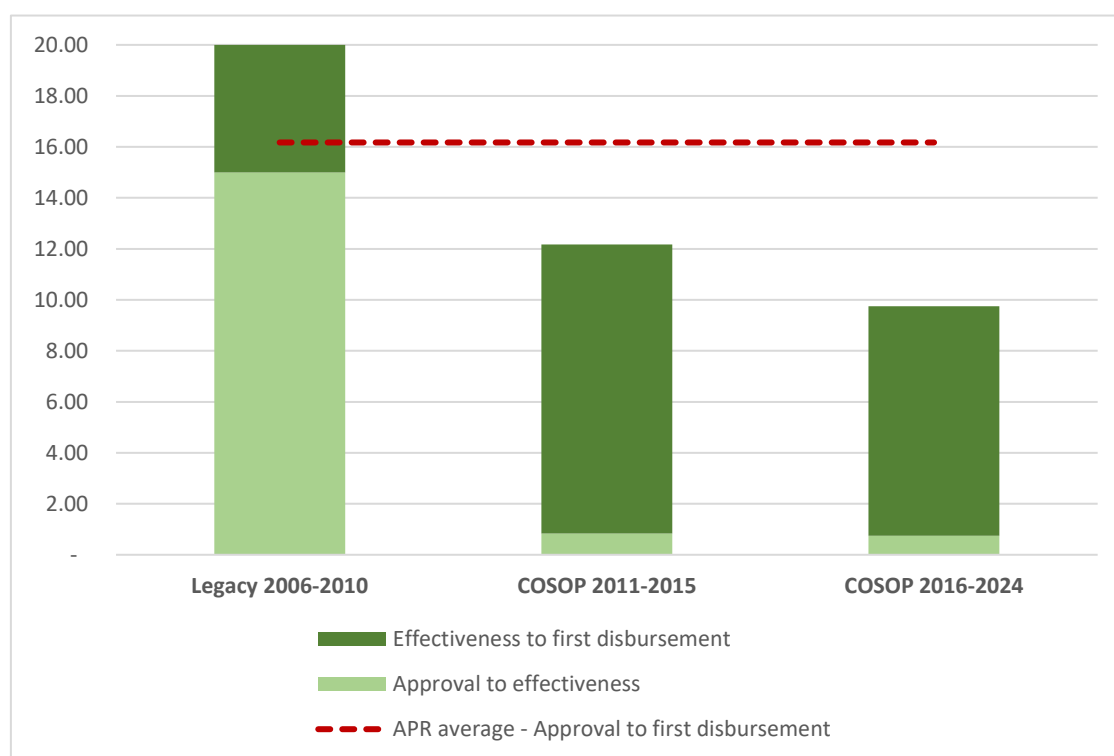


Source: CSPE analysis

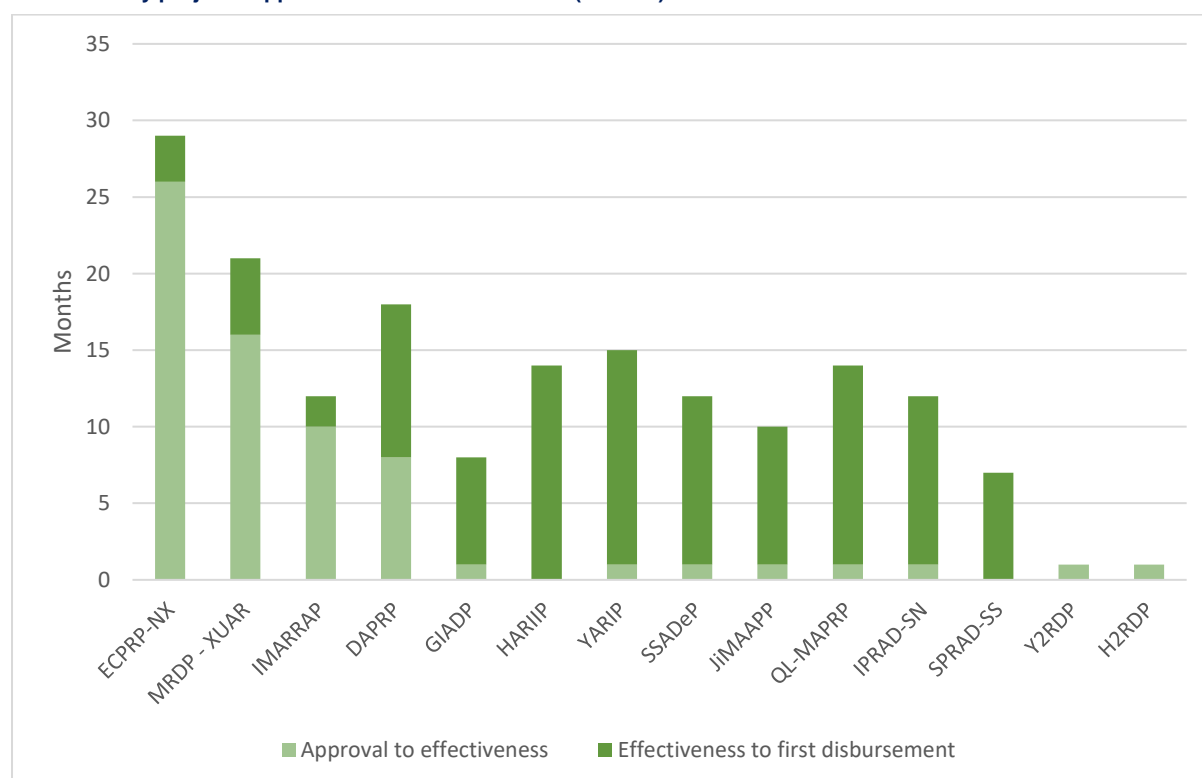
Figure 19.
Supervision mission ratings - Project Management by COSOP



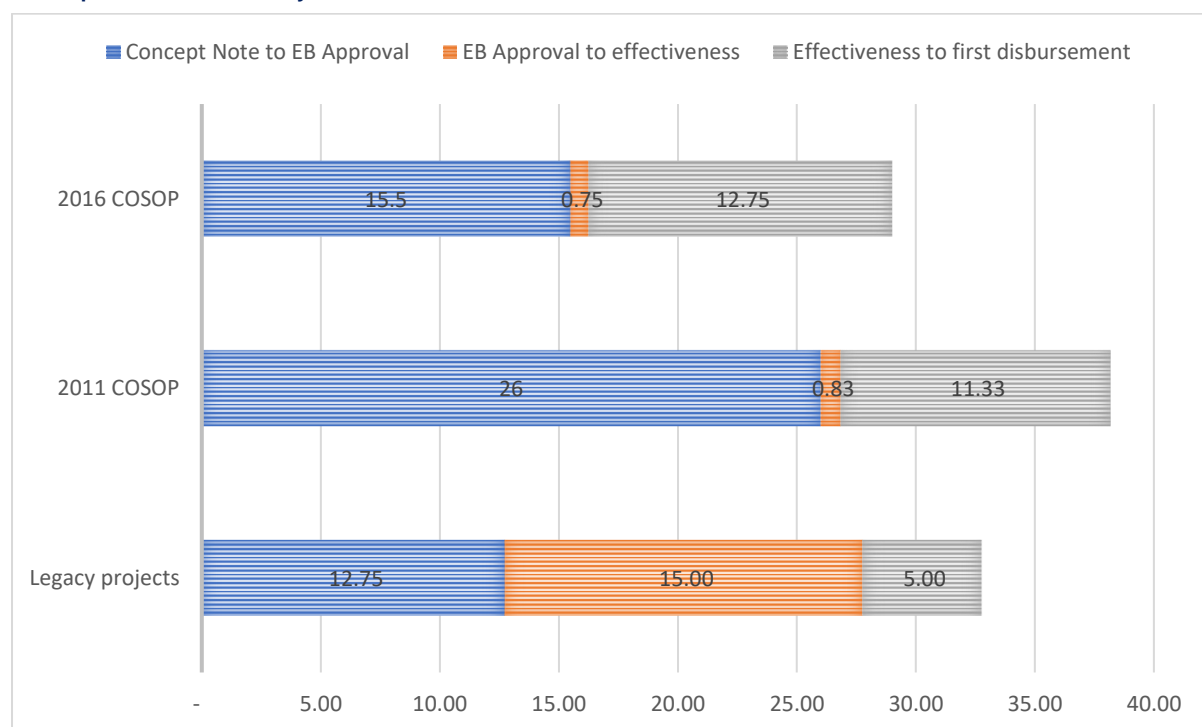
Source: SIS ratings

Figure 20.**Time lags of approval to effectiveness and effectiveness to first disbursement (months)**

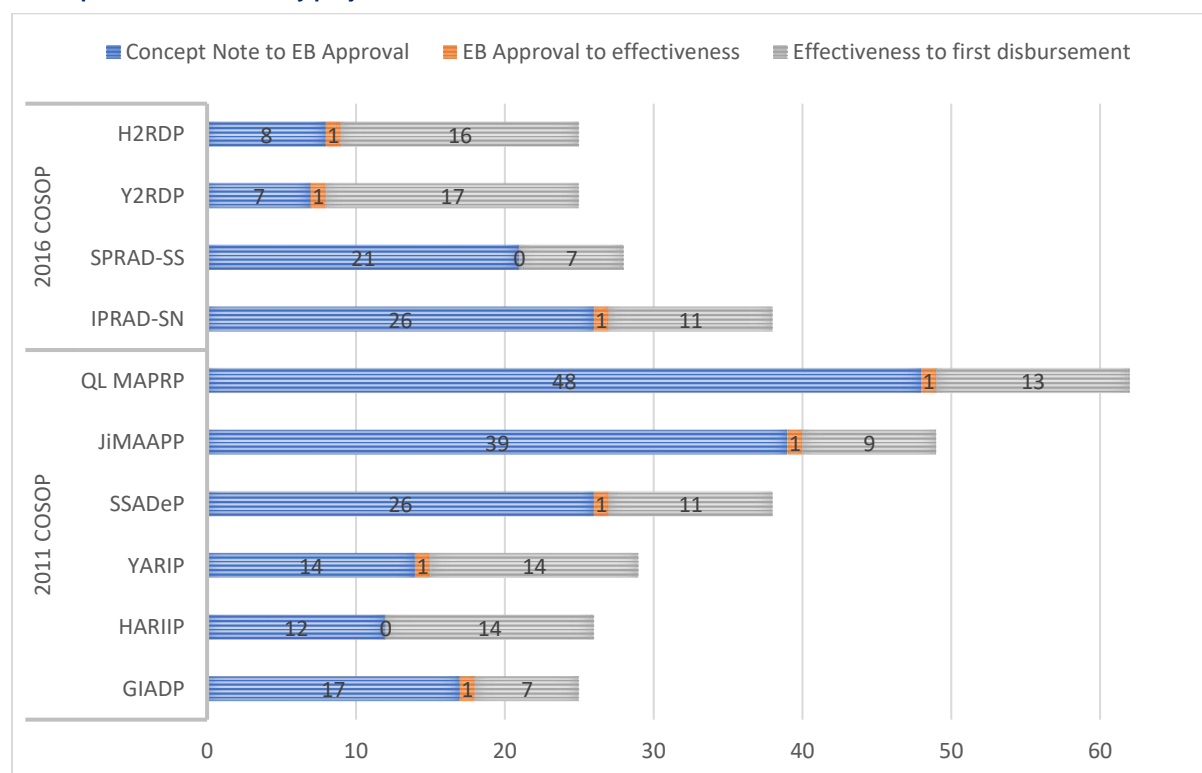
Source: OBI

Figure 21.**Timeliness by project - Approval to First Disbursement (months)**

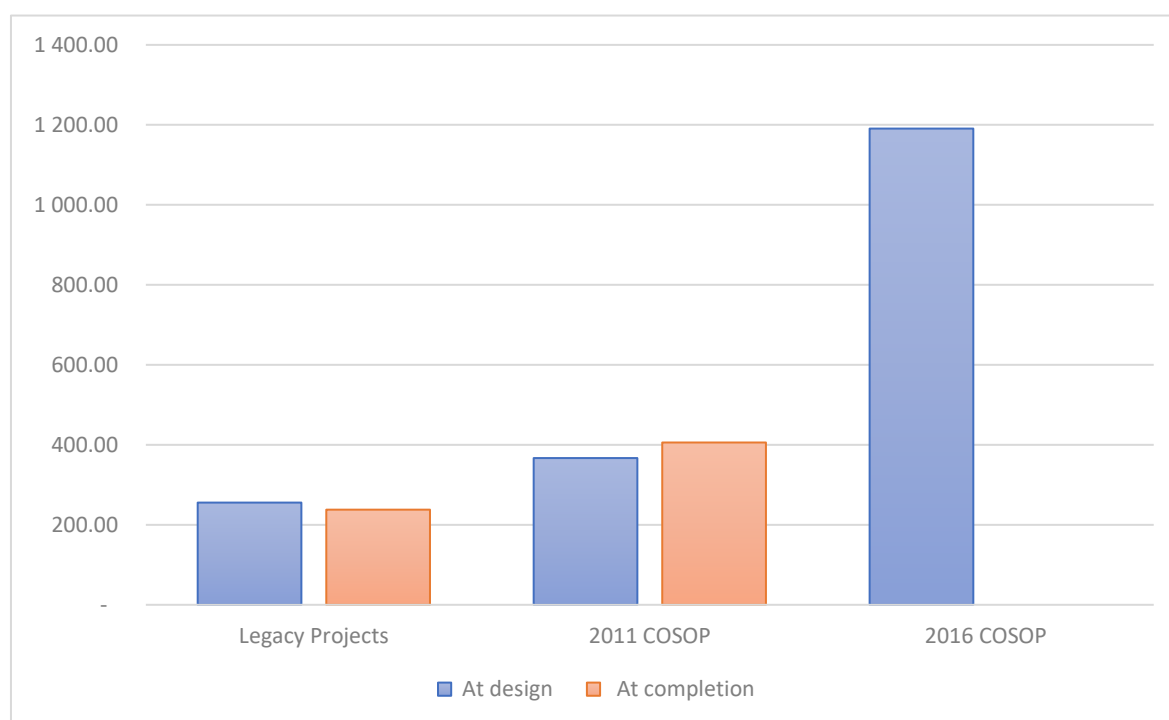
Source: OBI

Figure 22.**Start-up timeline overview by COSOP**

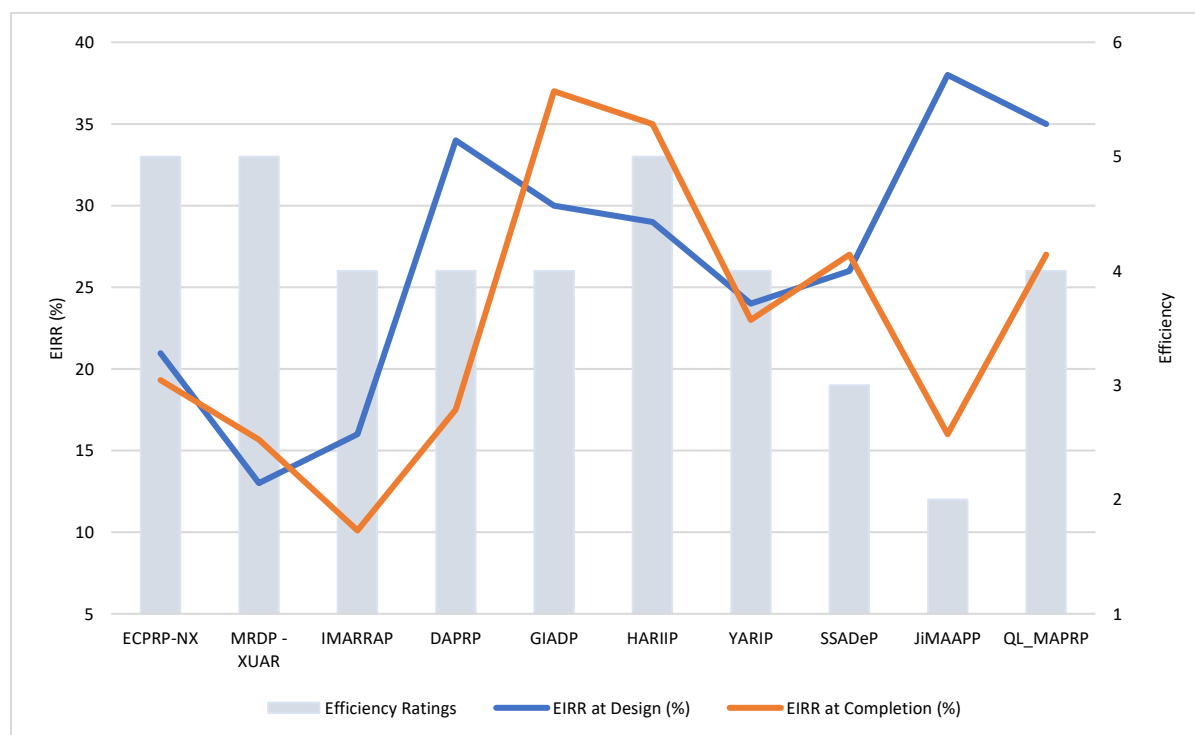
Source: OBI and ORMS

Figure 23.**Start-up timeline overview by project**

Source: OBI and ORMS

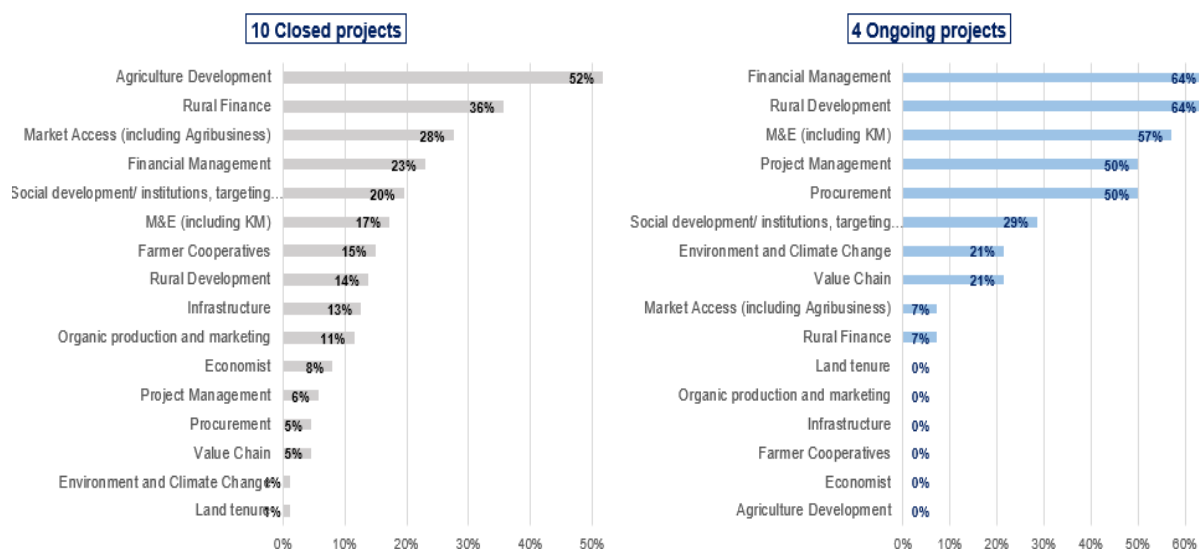
Figure 24.**Cost per beneficiary (USD) by COSOP**

Source: project documents

Figure 25.**EIRR Baseline Vs EIRR Completion**

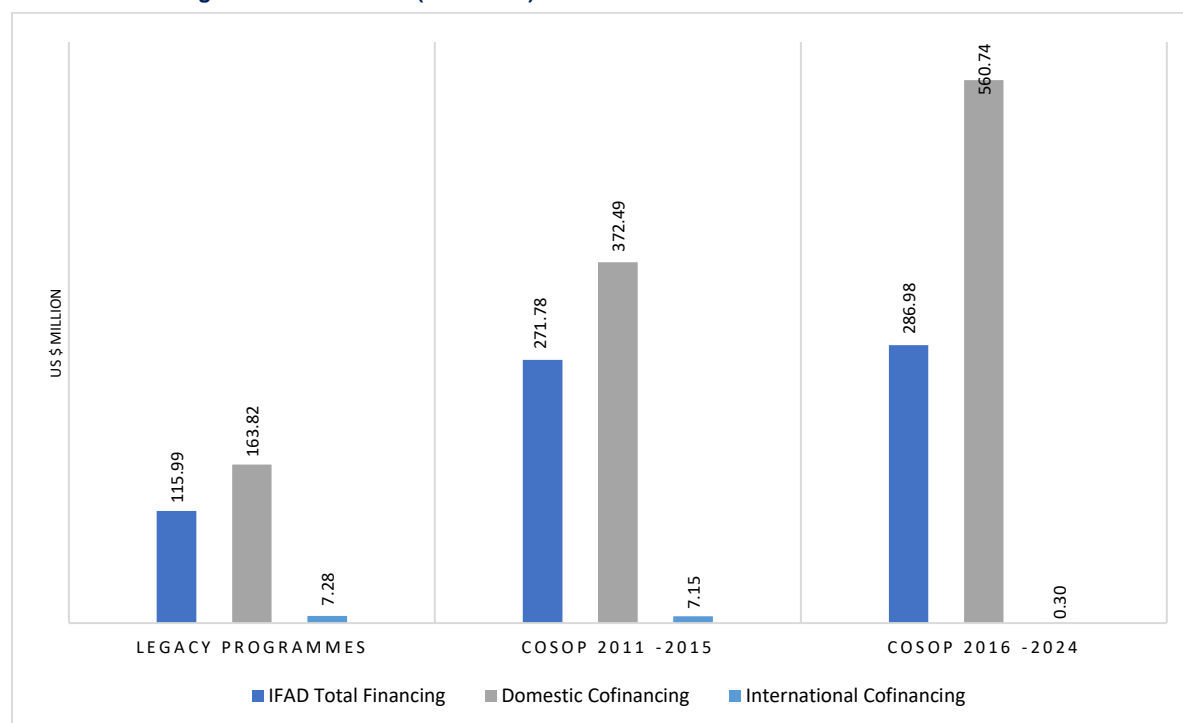
Source: IFAD project documents

Figure 26.
Frequency of IFAD SIS consultants



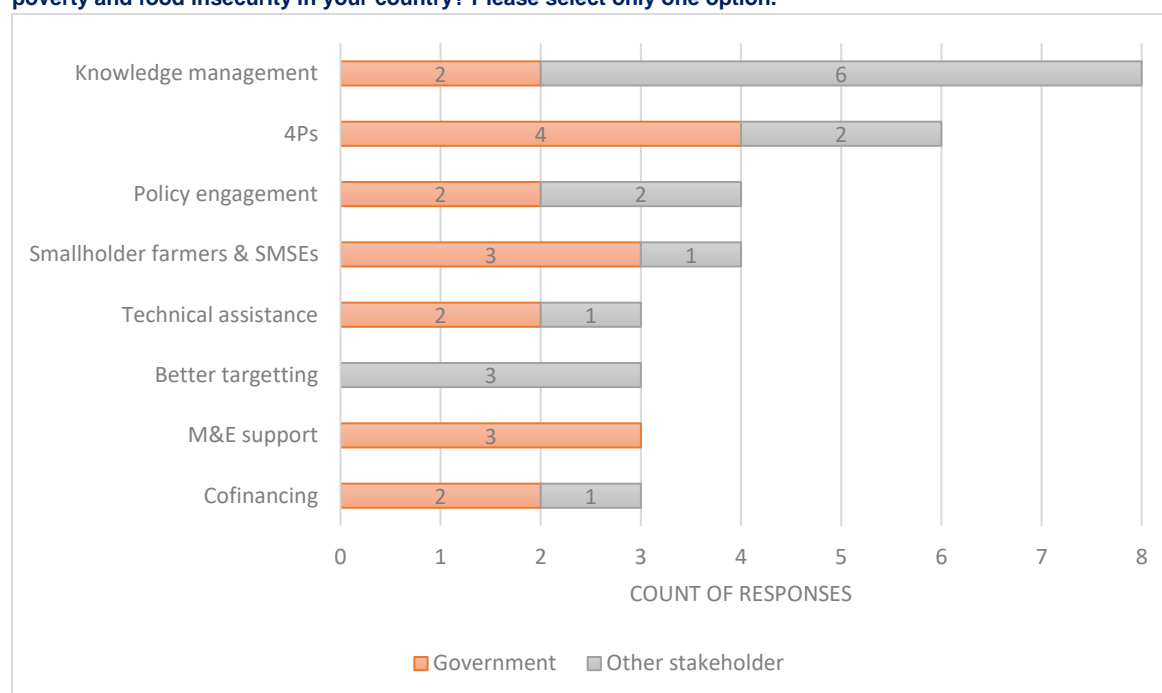
Source: CSPE analysis based on information from supervision mission reports

Figure 27.
Cumulative funding at different COSOP (US million)



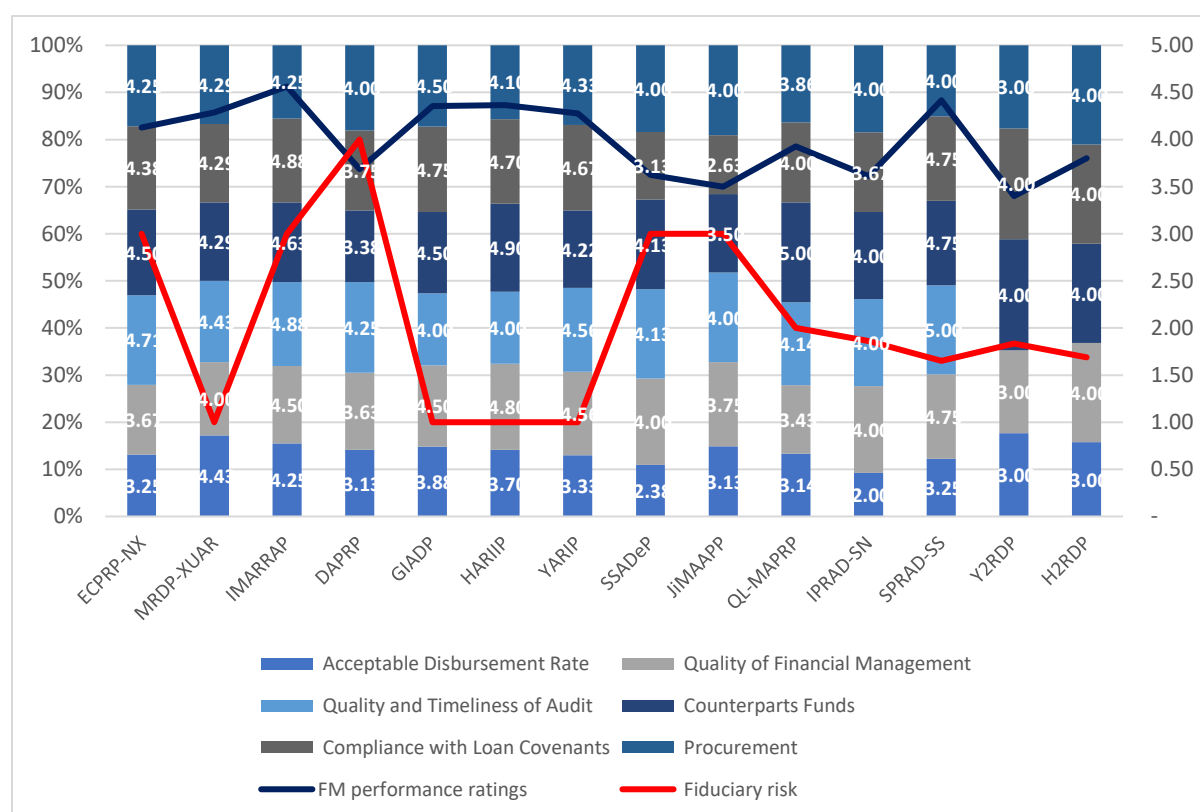
Source: IFAD OBI

Figure 28. What is the most important thing that IFAD should do in future to strengthen its efforts to reduce rural poverty and food insecurity in your country? Please select only one option.



Source: CSPE analysis on 2021 Client Survey

Figure 29.
FM performance and Fiduciary risk



Source: SIS reports

Ratings of IFAD lending portfolio in China

Year of PCR/V/PPE	2016	2016	2017	2017	2019	2020	2020	2020	2021	2022
	ECPRP-NX	MRDP - XUAR	IMARRAP	DAPRP	GIADP	HARIIP	YARIP	SSADeP	JiMAAPP	QL MAPRP
Rural poverty impact	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	4
Project performance										
Relevance	3	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	3	5
Effectiveness	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	3	4
Efficiency	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	3	2	4
Sustainability of benefits	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	3	3
Project performance ^b	3.75	5	4.25	4.25	5	4.75	4.25	3.75	2.75	4
Other performance criteria										
Gender equality and women's empowerment	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4
Innovation	3	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	2	3
Scaling up	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	1	4
Environment and natural resources management	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4
Adaptation to climate change	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4
Portfolio performance and results ^c	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	3	4

a Rating scale: 1 = highly unsatisfactory; 2 = unsatisfactory; 3 = moderately unsatisfactory; 4 = moderately satisfactory; 5 = satisfactory; 6 = highly satisfactory; n.p. = not provided; n.a. = not applicable.

b Arithmetic average of ratings for relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of benefits.

c This is not an average of ratings of individual evaluation criteria but an overarching assessment of the project, drawing upon the rating for rural poverty impact, relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability of benefits, gender, innovation, scaling up, environment and natural resources management and adaption to climate change.

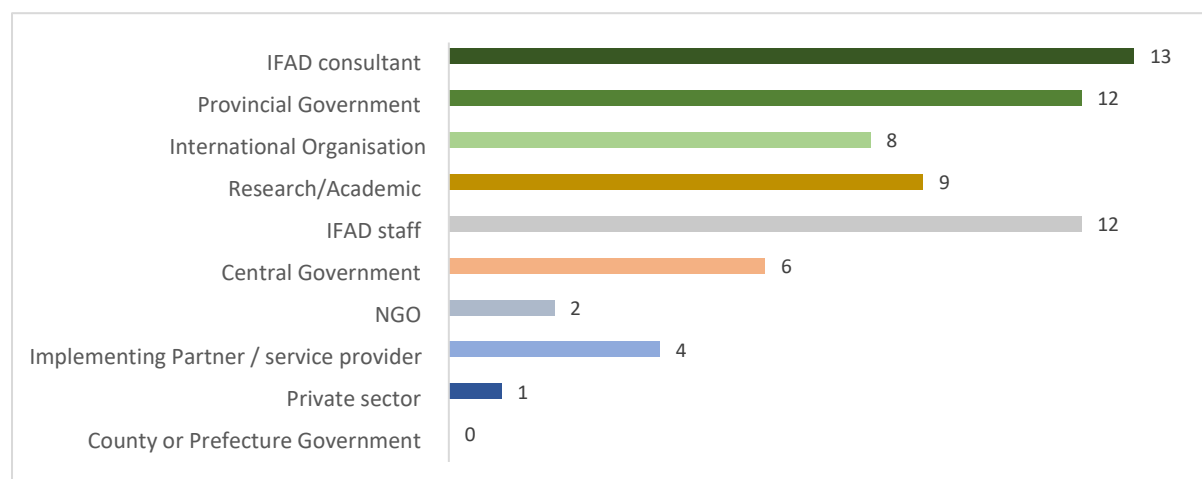
Key results of online stakeholder survey

Table 2.

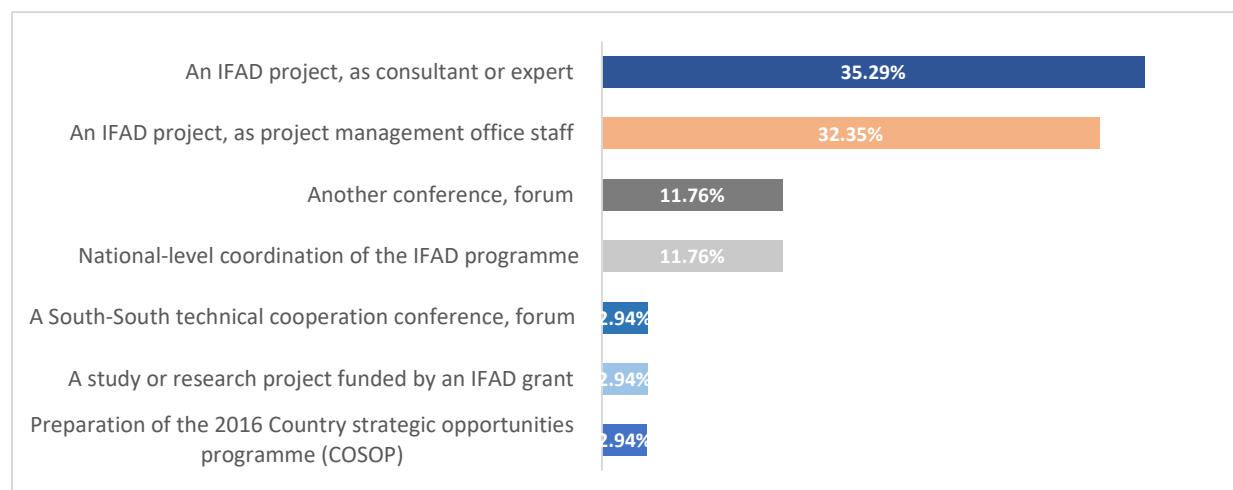
Key findings of online stakeholder survey

Topic	Strong agreement	Strong disagreement
IFAD strengths and achievements	IFAD produces and disseminates relevant knowledge and information on themes such as poverty reduction, food security, agriculture, and rural youth	IFAD, through national-level policy engagement, promotes an active role for smallholders in China
	IFAD brings in strong expertise in pro-poor value chains	IFAD knowledge products such as thematic studies and policy notes have been widely circulated among researchers, academic staff and policy audiences
	IFAD has built solid partnerships both at the national and local levels	Smallholder farmers have significantly increased the use of environmentally sustainable practices as a consequence of IFAD-funded interventions
Efficiency and programme design issues	Provincial and county governments were actively involved in programme design to ensure government priorities were included	Delays in mobilizing IFAD financing contributed to weak efficiency
	Financing technical assistance on climate change adaptation provides good value for money	Lengthy inspection processes by the government had a negative effect on disbursement funds
Issues to be resolved	Slow programme start-up negatively affects implementation	At the county level, coordination mechanisms are too weak to ensure effective implementation
	IFAD's project documents are too long	IFAD's environmental and social safeguards are difficult to conform with

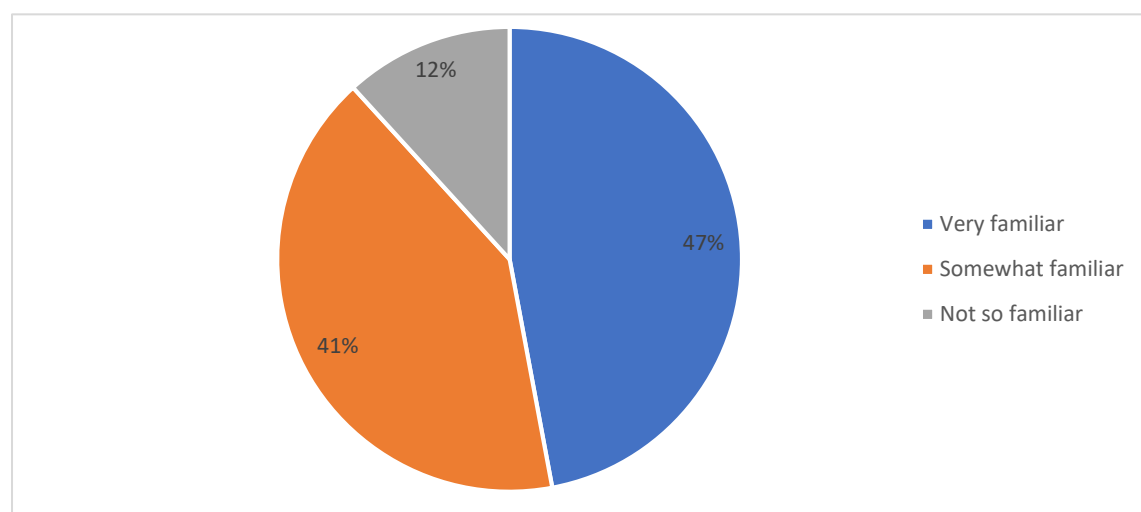
Q1. Which of the following best describes your work status?



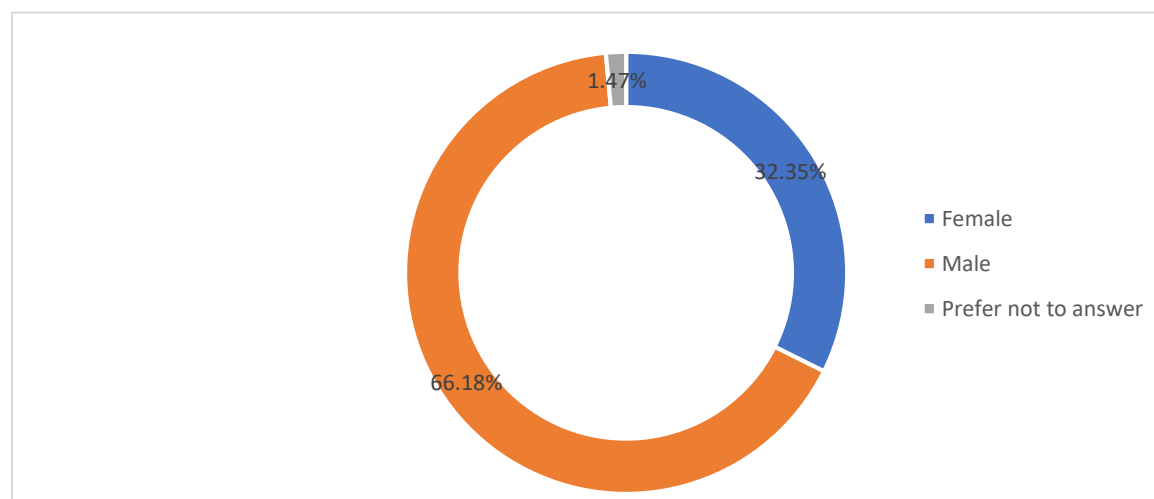
Q2. During the period 2014-2021, which IFAD activities did you participate in?



Q3. How would you describe your familiarity with IFAD's programme in China?

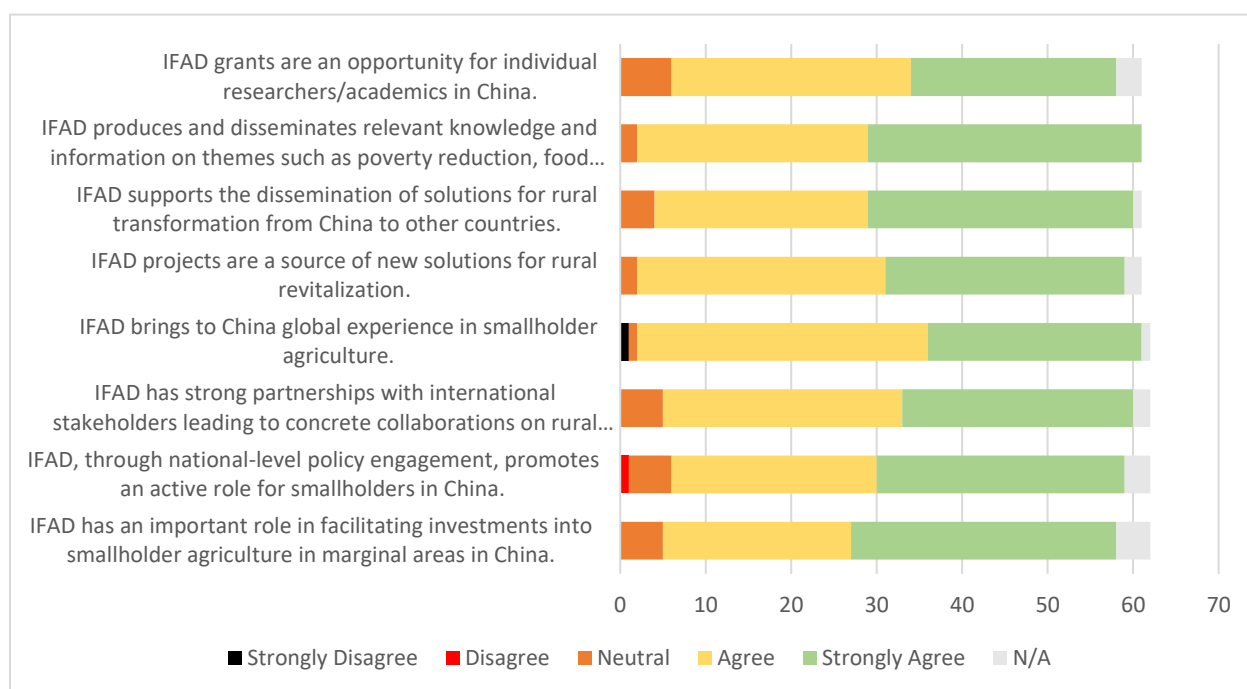


Q4. Gender



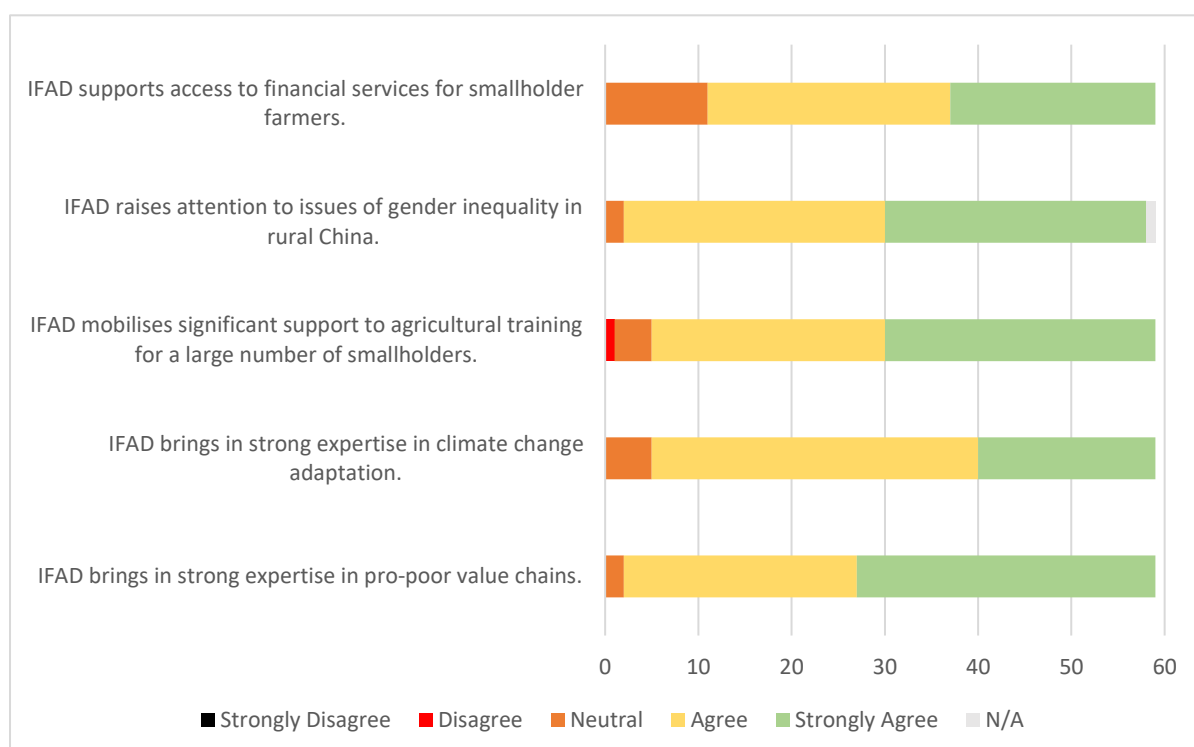
Q5. IFAD'S ROLE AND COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE IN CHINA

Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements: [rate using a scale of 5: 1=strongly disagree; 2=disagree; 3=neutral; 4=agree; 5=strongly agree; 6= N.A]



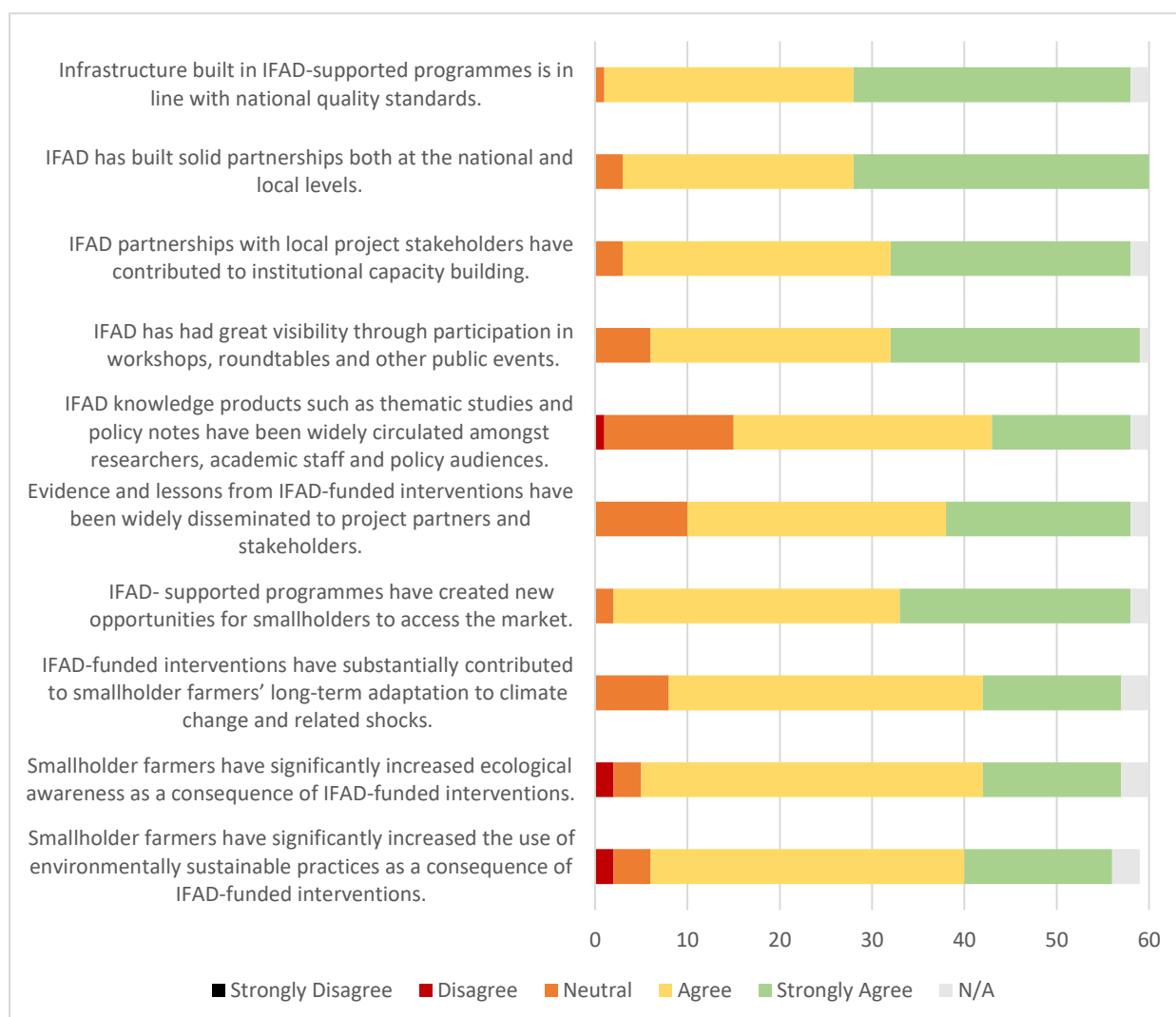
Q6. IFAD'S AREAS OF TECHNICAL STRENGTHS

Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements: [rate using a scale of 5: 1=strongly disagree; 2=disagree; 3=neutral; 4=agree; 5=strongly agree; 6= N.A]



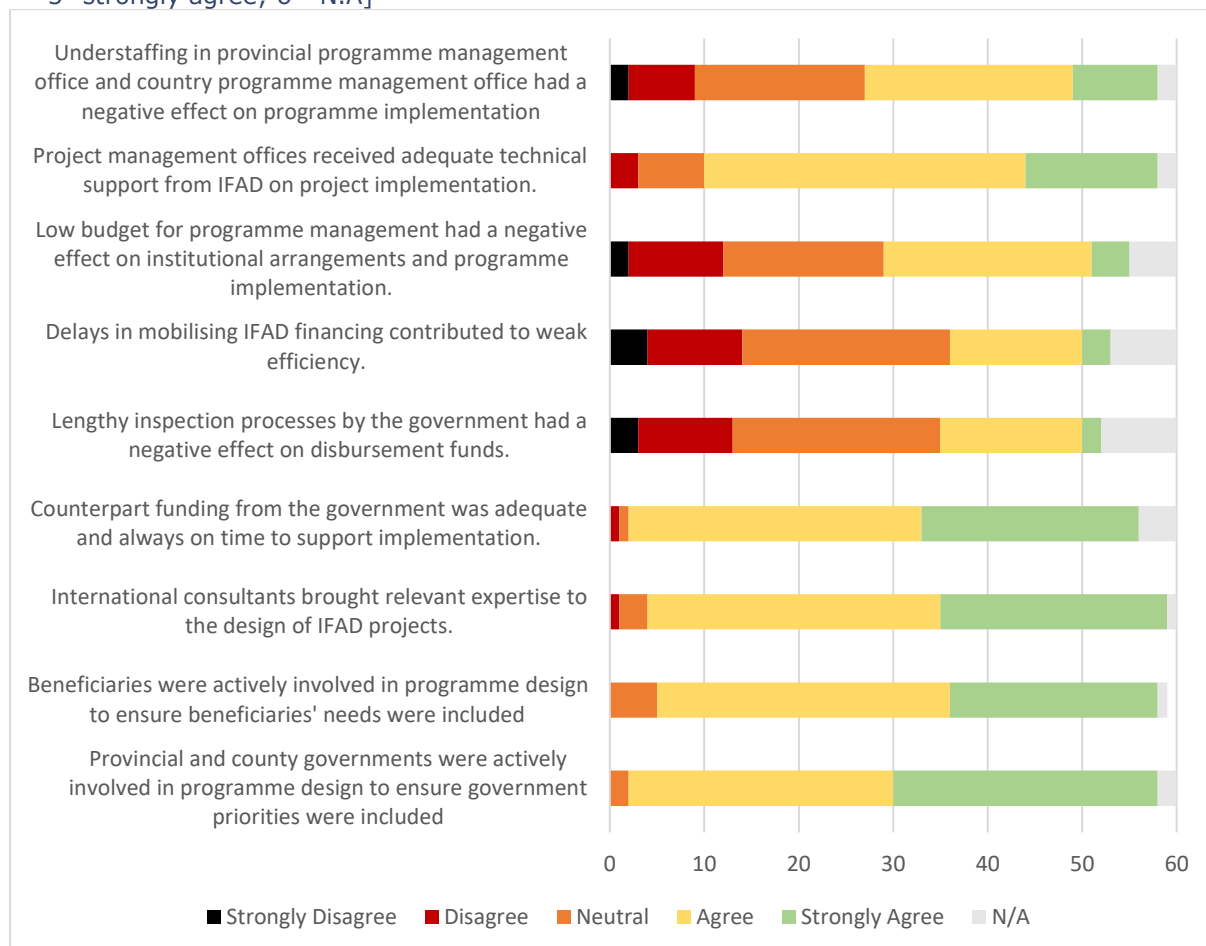
Q7. PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS

Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements: [rate using a scale of 5: 1=strongly disagree; 2=disagree; 3=neutral; 4=agree; 5=strongly agree; 6= N.A]



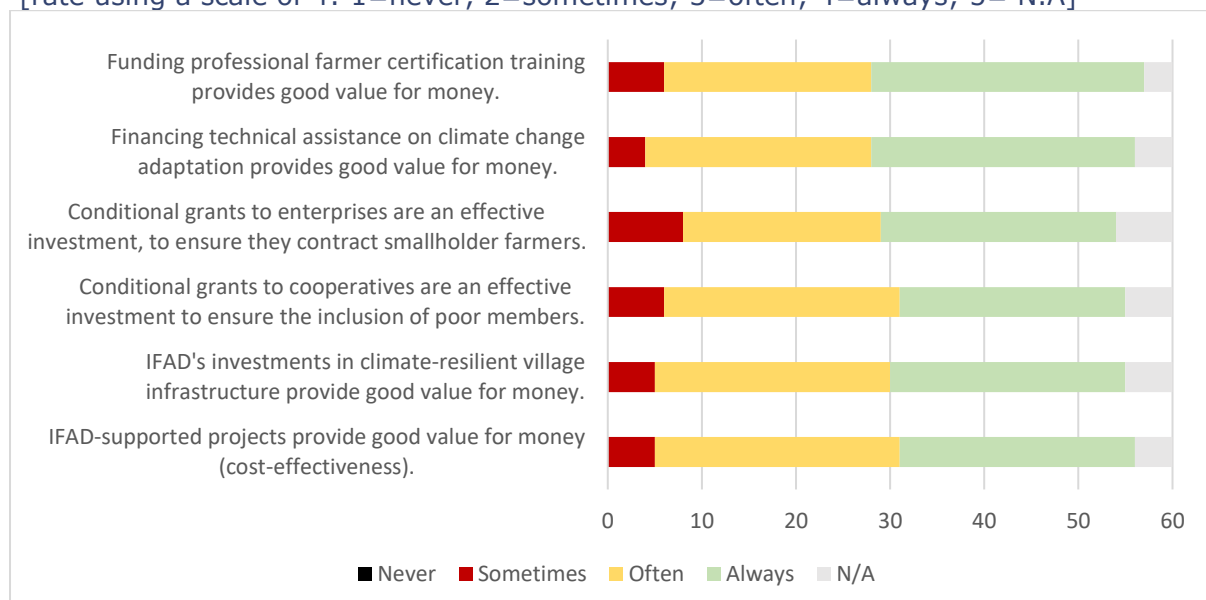
Q8. IFAD PROGRAMME DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements: [rate using a scale of 5: 1=strongly disagree; 2=disagree; 3=neutral; 4=agree; 5=strongly agree; 6= N.A]

**Q9. VALUE FOR MONEY**

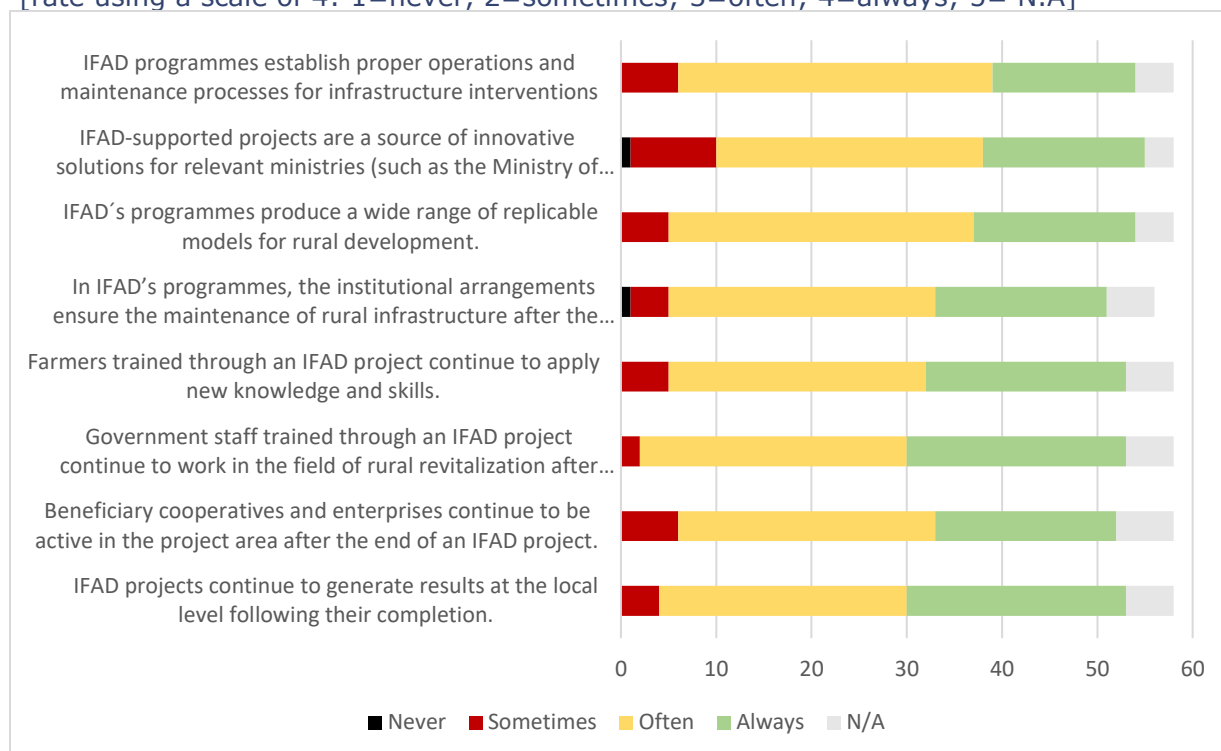
Please indicate how often you found the following issues:

[rate using a scale of 4: 1=never, 2=sometimes; 3=often; 4=always; 5= N.A]

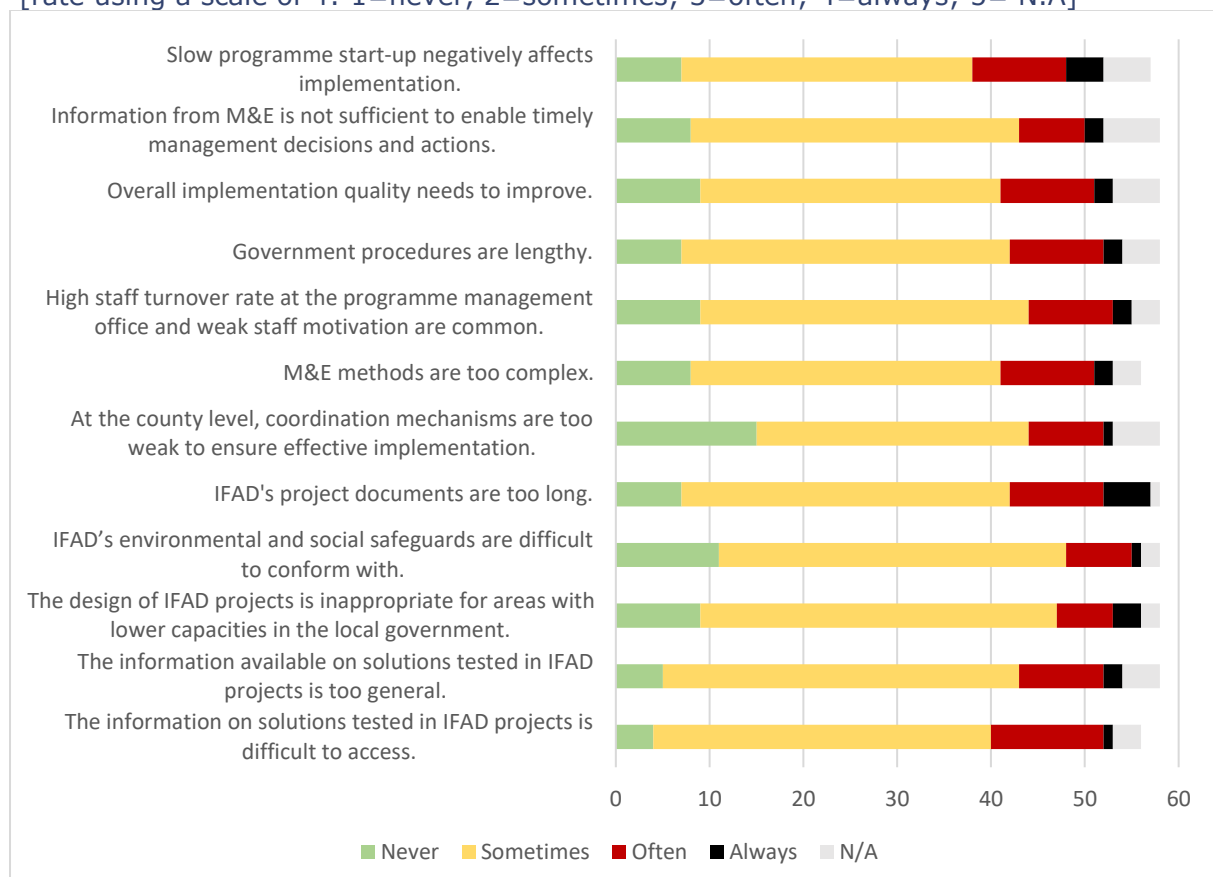


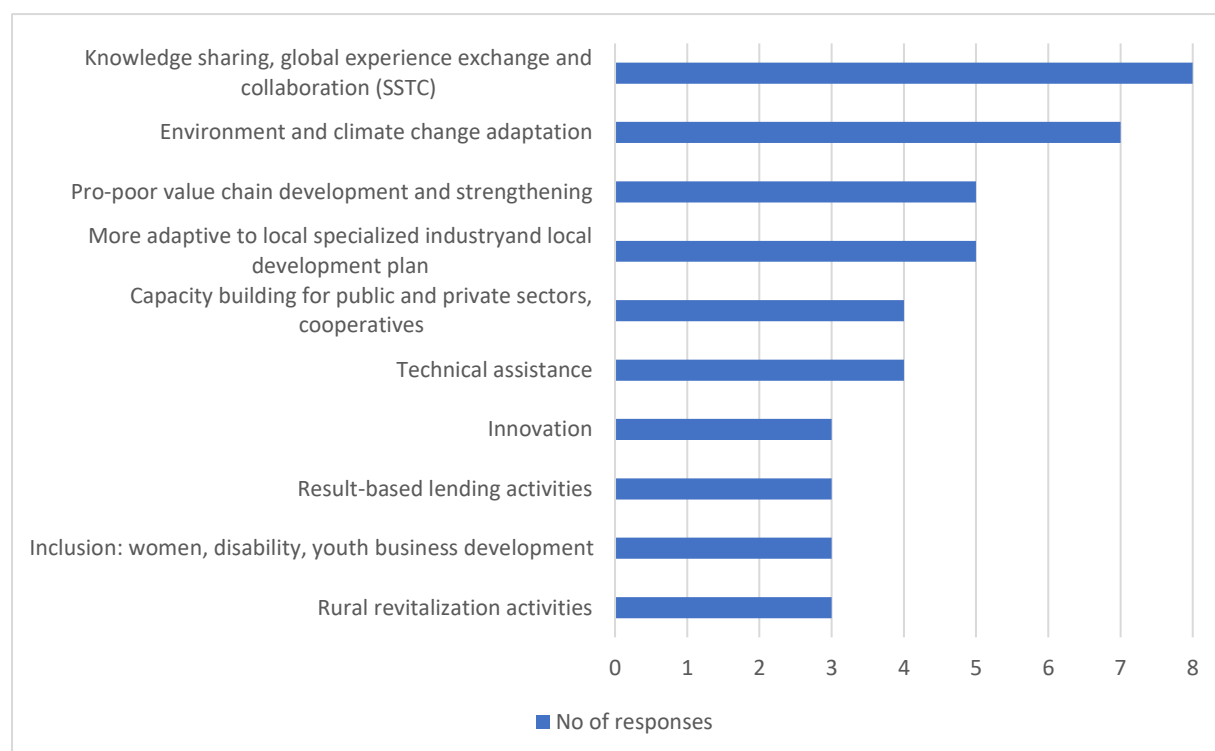
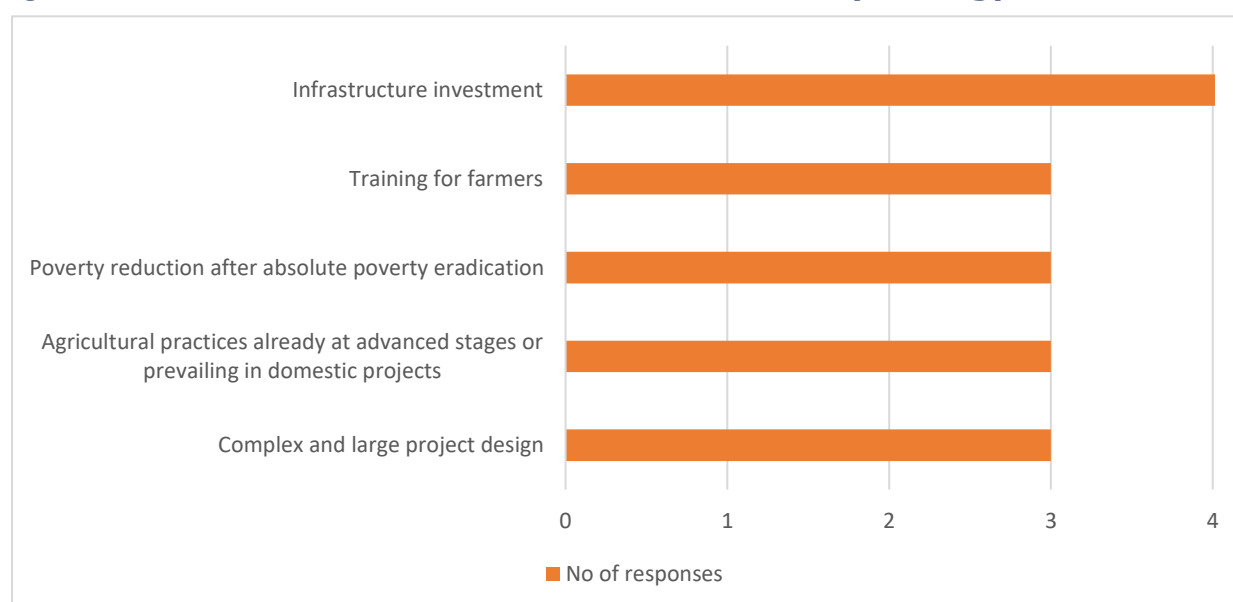
Q10. SUSTAINABILITY AND SCALING UP**Please indicate how often you found the following issues:**

[rate using a scale of 4: 1=never, 2=sometimes; 3=often; 4=always; 5= N.A]

**Q11. ISSUES THAT SHOULD BE RESOLVED****Please indicate how often you found the following issues:**

[rate using a scale of 4: 1=never, 2=sometimes; 3=often; 4=always; 5= N.A]



Q12. What should IFAD do more under the new country strategy?**Q13. What should IFAD do less under the new country strategy?**

COSOP recommendations follow up

Recommendation (CPE 2014)	Follow up
<p>Targeting in a changed rural context.</p> <p>Careful consideration should be given to the selection of provinces, counties and villages for future IFAD-supported programmes. They should be relevant to both IFAD's corporate policy on targeting and government priorities in relation to rural poverty reduction. Particular attention should be devoted to villages with high poverty rates and production potential where young people are willing to engage in farming as a business. The targeting strategy should also include continuing support for integrating ethnic minorities living in remote mountain and forest areas with mainstream markets.</p>	<p>Fully implemented</p> <p>COSOP 2016 defined as target groups “women, rural youth that want to make farming a business, even not below poverty line; and ethnic minorities, regardless of their poverty status”.</p> <p>COSOP 2016 projects had greater focus on mountain areas in Western provinces. Nationally designated poor counties accounted for 69 and 80 per cent in the completed projects and on-going projects, respectively.</p> <p>Under the 2016 COSOP projects used the LGOP database on registered poor households. Youth and ethnic minorities were adequately targeted.</p>
<p>Strengthen knowledge cooperation.</p> <p>The future IFAD-supported country strategy and activities should continue to include knowledge cooperation as a specific objective. To ensure the likelihood of success, IFAD should maintain an adequate lending programme in China to promote learning and knowledge and enable the identification of good practices in promoting poverty reduction in remote rural areas. The human and financial resources to be allocated to knowledge sharing need to be clearly specified, especially with regard to the administrative budget, in order to satisfactorily achieve this key objective.</p>	<p>Partly implemented</p> <p>The 2016 COSOP included the knowledge management as a strategic thread. The COSOP included an extensive list of proposed KM activities, but they were not implemented as planned.</p> <p>Resources were insufficient. Grant support was limited and there were no additional human resources for KM.</p> <p>IFAD knowledge management was capital-based; there were no links between lending and non-lending activities. Projects hired their own consultants to for M&E and dissemination of good practices. Main KM achievements for the review period were activity-based and related to ICO's partnerships with media and social media.</p>
<p>Sharpen focus on scaling up impact.</p> <p>The scaling up of projects beyond China's individual counties and provinces/regions by others (e.g. national Government, donors and the private sector) should represent a priority for the future. This will require the cooperation of IFAD and the Government of China (at the central and provincial levels) to:</p> <p>(i) dedicate resources to non-lending activities (knowledge management, partnerships and policy dialogue);</p> <p>and (ii) ensure that objectives relating to scaling up are clearly specified in the COSOP and included in project design, and that progress is assessed and reported in all supervision, midterm review and project completion reports.</p>	<p>Partly implemented</p> <p>The 2016 COSOP included a strategy for scaling up, but it was not fully implemented.</p> <p>Limited involvement of central government partners remains a bottleneck for scaling up. Only two out of four 2016 COSOP projects had a central government agency (MARA) include for technical oversight.</p> <p>The non-lending-activities did not support scaling up. Sharing of project lessons mainly happened within provinces or between provinces (e.g. through study tours).</p>
<p>Promote South-South and triangular cooperation.</p> <p>IFAD should continue to facilitate South-South and triangular cooperation between China and other Member States. The CPE further recommends that IFAD Management, in consultation with the Government of China, explore opportunities to establish a dedicated facility for such cooperation within IFAD.</p>	<p>Partly implemented</p> <p>In 2018, IFAD established one of the three SSTC and Knowledge Centres in Beijing. The China Country Director, based in Beijing, is also the head of the SSTC and Knowledge centre. The role of the centre has not been defined and there were no additional human or financial resources added.</p> <p>IFAD has established a dedicated facility for SSTC, funded by the Government of China, in Rome, but the activities are not specifically related to the China programme. The Rural Solutions Portal did not report lessons from the China Programme.</p>

Since 2019, a regional SSTC manager has been outposted in Beijing; she is currently reporting to IFAD ERG in Rome. The links with the China programme are unclear.

Strengthen partnership with the Government of China and other in-country stakeholders.

Future country strategy and operations should ensure a strengthened **partnership with other relevant government institutions at the national level**. Opportunities for greater involvement of the **private sector**, as well as **academic and research institutions**, should be proactively explored. The development of partnerships with international organizations – in particular the Asian Development Bank, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and World Bank – should be a priority.

Partly implemented

IFAD did not establish a working relationship with LGOP/NARR at national level, despite its being a development partner actively contributed to the government's poverty eradication effort and implementation of the rural revitalization strategy.

IFAD collaborates with UN Women. There is no formalised partnerships with other RBAs or IFIs (with the exception of AIIB for SSTC).

Research institutions acted as beneficiaries (grantees) only, undertaking relevant policy-oriented activities and also in brokering between IFAD and the Government and other stakeholders. Linkages with the private sector and civil society organisations (CSOs) were limited.

Enhance IFAD presence and capacity in country, including out-posting the China country programme manager.

The country office's capacity and resources should be strengthened to adequately support project work and nonlending activities, such as knowledge management and policy dialogue, as well as South-South and triangular cooperation. The CPE recommends that the China country programme manager be outposted from Rome to Beijing by the end of 2015.

Fully implemented

Host country agreement was signed in 2017, County Director outposted since 2018.

ICO became SSTC and Knowledge Centre in 2019.

List of key persons met

IFAD

- Abdelkarim Sma, APR
- Alessia Di Genova, QAG
- Donal Brown, AVP/PMD
- Ekblad Peter, IFAD China Country Office
- Han Lei, IFAD China Country Office
- Ivan Cucco, QAG
- Jose Molina, RMO
- Mark Biriukov, FMD
- Matteo Marchisio, Director China SSTC Hub
- Nigel Brett, Director OPR
- Quaye-Kumah Nii, Director China Office
- Ruth Farrant, Director FMD
- Sahli Malek, FOD
- Shi Yinyin, IFAD China Country Office
- Sun Yinghong, IFAD China Country Office
- Thomas Rath, OPR
- Tian Ya, Regional SSTC manager (former)
- Wang Wei, GPR
- Wu Guoqi, AVP/CSD
- Zhang Xiaozhe, Regional SSTC manager

Government

Ministry of Finance

- Hu Xiao, Deputy Director of Comprehensive Division, Department of International Economic and Financial Cooperation
- Liu Fang, Director of Comprehensive Division, Department of International Economic and Financial Cooperation
- Shi Lingxiao, Comprehensive Division, Department of International Economic and Financial Cooperation
- Yu Xiangsheng, CSPE former focal point, Comprehensive Division, Department of International Economic and Financial Cooperation

P.R. China Representation to UN Agencies for Food and Agriculture in Rome

- Han Dongmei, Second Secretary, Alternate Permanent Representative
- Liu Yi
- Mei Hongyong, Counsellor, Executive Board Representative
- Zeng Shiyang, Second Secretary, Alternate Permanent Representative
- Zeng Xin, Alternate Permanent Representative

Other governmental agencies

- Han Guodong, National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC)
- Li Linyi, International Poverty Reduction Centre in China (IPRCC) Niu Qian, Agricultural Development Bank of China (ADBC)

- Wang Geng, Foreign Economic Cooperation Centre, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (FECC/MARA)
- Yang Ruoning, China-Africa Development Fund (CAD Fund)
- Zhu Qingyi, Centre for International Knowledge on Development (CIKD)

Provincial Programme Management Offices

- Fu Hao, Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of Yunnan Province
- Huang Bojun, Hunan Agricultural Foreign Economic Cooperation Centre
- Li Jiangmei, Planning and Finance Division, Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Jiangxi Province
- Liu Haijun, Qinghai Rural Revitalization Bureau
- Liu Hongbing, Agriculture and Rural Affairs Department of Sichuan Province
- Pan Wenbin, Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of Yunnan Province
- Tang Jie, Agriculture and Rural Affairs Department of Sichuan Province
- Wang Rui, International Cooperation Project Service Centre of Agricultural and Rural Department of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region
- Wu Hao, Agricultural Comprehensive Development Centre of Agricultural and Rural Department of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region
- Xiao Hongyong, Planning and Finance Division, Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Jiangxi Province
- Xie Zhengrong, Hunan Agricultural Foreign Economic Cooperation Centre
- Zhang Fengli, Shaanxi Provincial Development and Reform Commission

County Programme Management Offices

- Yong Yanxia, Hongsibu CPMO
- He Liang, Lanping CPMO
- Tang Hongjian, Shaodong CPMO
- Wu Zuhui, Fenghuang CPMO
- Yang Hong, Nanzheng CPMO

International and donor institutions

- Dong Le, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- Katja Juvonen, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)
- Siddharth Chatterjee, UN Resident Coordinator, United Nations in China
- Ulrich Schmitt, World Bank
- Wang Bing, UNDP China
- Wang Qing, UN Women
- Yan Jia, World Food Programme (WFP)
- Zhang Haozhan, Deputy Country Director, Asian Development Bank (ADB)
- Zhang Zhongjun, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- Zhu Qinfei, UNDP China

Non-governmental organizations and associations

- Amirul Islam, Asian Farmers' Association for Sustainable Rural Development (AFA)
- Leo Mendoza, Asian Farmers' Association for Sustainable Rural Development (AFA)
- Zhang Bowen, Society of Entrepreneurs and Ecology (SEE)

Research and academic institutions

- Bi Jieying, The Center for International Agricultural Research, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (CIAR)
- Liu Yonggong, China Agricultural University/College of Humanities and Development (CAU)
- Shuai Chuanmin, School of Economics & Management, China University of Geosciences
- Wu Guobao, Rural Development Institute, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS)
- Zhang Wei, Centre for China and Globalization (CCG)
- Zuo Ting, China Agricultural University/College of Humanities and Development (CAU)

Consultants

- Chen Zhijun
- Ding Kunlun
- Fang Haiyun, Shaanxi academy of social sciences, project evaluation centre
- Gao Feng
- Josef Ernstberger
- Peter Situ
- Shi Xinfang, Qinghai Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Engineering Consulting Co.
- Yang Kai, Shaanxi academy of social sciences, project evaluation centre
- Zheng Bo

参会人员名单

一、在建项目参会人员名单

序号	姓名	职务	单位	项目
1	苏葳	处长	农业农村部 农田建设管理司	宁夏四川优势特色产 业发展示范项目 (Innovative Poverty Reduction Programme: Specialised Agribusiness Development in Sichuan and Ningxia)
2	郑苗	四级调研员		
3	李灵露	项目助理		
4	李欣	主任	宁夏农业国际合 作项目服务中心	
5	王瑞	科长		
6	马路	主任	宁夏财政厅	
7	李红松	副主任		
8	陶媛	一级主任 科员		
9	吴昊	项目负责人	宁夏农业农村厅	
10	周晶	世行办 主任	四川省财政厅	
11	唐捷	农田建设外资项 目管理办副主任	四川省 农业农村厅	

12	康功平	对外合作处 处长	陕西省财政厅	陕西省农村特色产业 发展项目(Sustaining Poverty Reduction through Agribusiness Development in South Shanxi)
13	李鹏	对外合作处		
14	姜滔	主任	云南省财政厅	云南省乡村振兴示范 项目(Yunnan Rural Revitalization Demonstration Project)
15	张晓波	农田建设管理处 副处长	云南省 农业农村厅	
16	符浩	对外合作处		
17	钟荣华	外经处 处长	湖南省财政厅	湖南省乡村振兴发展 项目(Hunan Rural Revitalization Demonstration Project)
18	谢峥嵘	科长	湖南省 农业农村厅	

二、完工项目参会人员名单

序号	姓名	职务	单位	项目
1	徐立群	主任	湖南省财政厅	湖南农业和农村基础设施发展项目 (Agricultural and Rural Infrastructure Improvement Project)
2	谢峥嵘	科长	湖南省 农业农村厅	
3	孙大玮	副处长	河南省财政厅 外经处	河南大别山区农村综合发展项目 (Dabieshan Area Poverty Reduction Programme)
4	杨新宇	干部	河南省信阳市 财政局债务科	
5	徐小林	项目办主任	河南省信阳市农 发基金项目办	
6	季秀梅	三级调研员	青海省财政厅债 务项目服务中心	青海省六盘山片区扶贫项目 (Qinghai Liupan Mountain Area Poverty Reduction Project)
7	姜滔	主任	云南省财政厅 外资贷款项目 评估中心	云南农村综合发展项目 (Yunnan Agricultural and Rural Improvement Project)
8	张晓波	副处长 (云南乡村振兴示范项目省级	云南省农业农村 厅农田建设	

		项目办)	管理处	
9	符浩	四级调研员 (云南乡村振兴示范项目省级项目办)	云南省农业农村厅对外合作处	
10	曾卫军	四级调研员	广西农业外资项目管理中心	广西农村综合发展项目 (Guangxi Integrated Agricultural Development Project)
11	黄冬影	处长	广西财政厅 国外贷款管理处	
12	卢嫦娟	处长	湖北省财政厅	湖北十堰农业特色产业发展项目 (Shiyan Smallholder Agribusiness Development Project)
13	赵利华	调研员	湖北省 农业农村厅	
14	周庆军	债务金融评价处 处长	江西省财政厅 公共服务中心	江西赣州农业综合发展项目 (Jiangxi Mountainous Areas Agribusiness Promotion Project)
15	肖鸿勇	副处级干部 (原项目办主任)	江西省赣州市农业技术推广中心	
16	叶彩云	科员	江西省赣州市农业技术推广中心	
17	吴冰	金融外经处 二级调研员	内蒙古财政厅	

18	苏娜	国有金融资本运营 评价中心副主任	内蒙古财政厅	内蒙古农业综合发展项目 (Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Rural Advancement Programme)
19	石磊	国有金融资本运营 评价中心 四级调研员	内蒙古财政厅	
20	付霓	金融外经处 干部	内蒙古财政厅	
21	曹晓明	金融外经科 科长	内蒙古乌兰察布 市财政局	
22	赵玉平	种业工作站 站长	内蒙古乌兰察布 市农牧局	
23	陈文丽	山西省财政厅 国际处二级调研员	山西省财政厅	山西、宁夏农村综合开发项目 (Environment Conservation and Poverty Reduction Programme in Ningxia and Shanxi)
24	马路	主任	宁夏回族自治区 财政厅	
25	李红松	副主任		
26	陶媛	一级主任科员		
27	李欣	主任	宁夏农业国际合作项目服务中心	
28	王瑞	科长		
29	吴昊	项目负责人	宁夏农业农村厅	

三、我司参会人员名单

序号	姓名	职级	处室
1	刘芳	处长	综合处
2	高元厚	干部	
3	解洪秀	干部	
4	郑婉依	干部	
6	王吉康	干部	资金与项目管理处
7	郭飏	处长	世行评估中心项目一处
8	杨丽	干部	

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