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Programme
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de Alimentos

Executive Board
First Regular Session

Rome, 8 - 10 February 2000

PROJECTS FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD APPROVAL

Agenda item 7

For approval



Distribution: GENERAL
WFP/EB.1/2000/7-A

7 January 2000

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

DEVELOPMENT PROJECT— CHINA 6147.00

Qinling Mountains Area Poverty Alleviation Project in Shaanxi and Hubei Provinces

Number of beneficiaries 400,000

Duration of project Five years

Cost (United States dollars)

Total cost to WFP	13,054,181
Total food cost	10,800,000
Total cost to IFAD	28,000,000
Total cost to Government	46,500,000
Total project cost	87,554,181

ABSTRACT

This project has been designed and will be implemented in cooperation with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and other partners. It builds on the strengths and successes of helping poor people out of poverty experienced in WFP's earlier integrated agricultural development projects in the People's Republic of China, as well as lessons learned from more recent joint WFP/IFAD projects. The project is designed to meet the immediate food needs of 100,000 food-insecure and marginalized households, thereby enhancing their capacity to participate in development opportunities, including the micro-finance facilities to be supported by IFAD under this project. The project will be implemented in nine resource-poor counties in the Qinling Mountain range of Shaanxi and Hubei provinces. In accordance with decision 1999/EB.A/2 of the Executive Board, WFP focuses its development activities on five objectives. This project addresses the second objective ("enable poor households to invest in human capital through education and training") and the fifth ("enable households which depend on degraded natural resources for their food security to make a shift to more sustainable livelihoods"). WFP's assistance will be used to enable people to increase agricultural yields and prevent further environmental degradation of the project area through food-for-work (FFW) activities, including construction and improvement of agricultural infrastructure, reforestation and construction of drinking water and sanitation facilities. Food assistance will enable beneficiaries, in particular women, to attend training in health-related functional literacy and income-generating activities, and to gain leadership and management skills. The project includes increased cost-sharing arrangements between WFP and the Government, which has increased substantially to 1:1.5 in this project, for WFP and the Government respectively. New cost-sharing components include the payment of ocean freight by the Government, as well as funding from better-off sister provinces and the private sector.

NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

This document is submitted for approval by the Executive Board.

The Secretariat invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document, to contact the WFP staff focal points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

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Should you have any questions regarding matters of dispatch of documentation for the Executive Board, please contact the Documentation and Meetings Clerk (tel.: 066513-2645).



LIST OF ACRONYMS IN THE DOCUMENT

ACWF	All-China Women's Federation
EIRR	Economic internal rate of return
FFT	Food-for-training
FFW	Food-for-work
GRS	Government Reporting System
IDDs	Iodine deficiency disorders
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
PMOs	Project Management Offices
PRA	Participatory rural appraisal
RCCs	Rural credit cooperatives
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UIS	Unified Information System
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Projects Services
VAM	Vulnerability analysis and mapping
VIGs	Village Implementation Group
VDP	Village Development Plans



PROBLEM ANALYSIS

1. Despite China's impressive achievements of reducing rural poverty over the past 20 years, there are still about 42 million rural poor and food-insecure people in remote, resource-poor and densely populated mountainous regions of the central core, the south and the west of the country. The Government's main strategy to alleviate poverty in these areas focuses on increasing food production, expanding physical infrastructure and improving access to micro-finance for the rural poor.
2. The targeted project area, Qinling Mountains, is one of the regions which falls into the above-described category. The process of identifying the project area started in early 1998 when the Ministry of Agriculture approached WFP/IFAD with a request for assistance to support a poverty alleviation project in the Qinling Mountain of Shaanxi and Hubei provinces. The Qinling Mountains region runs from the north-west of Hubei province across the border to the south-east of Shaanxi province (see attached map). This area had already been identified by the 1997 China provincial vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) exercise as one of three main food insecure/vulnerable areas in the country.
3. Further identification of counties and townships for food assistance under the project has been based on a VAM food security analysis in consultation with the local government. A total of 128 townships in nine counties with a rural population of 1.6 million (400,000 households) have been identified as possible recipients of WFP and IFAD assistance.
4. The most common farming system in the project area includes two main food crops, winter wheat harvested in June and summer maize harvested in October. The per capita grain availability for consumption is approximately 150 kg/year. Hence, annually most families are unable to meet minimum nutritional requirements for 2–5 months, particularly during the lean season from January to May. Typically, coping mechanisms applied by families in this area include: eating only twice or once per day during the lean season, gradually reducing the size of the meal; seeking temporary paid employment outside the village (predominantly men); and borrowing from relatives, with debts having to be paid back, if possible, following the next harvest. This situation is worse at times of natural disasters such as droughts and floods, which hit parts of the area every year with varying intensity, causing extensive losses to agriculture and destroying infrastructure. Drought is the most serious recurrent problem in the project area. Drought monitoring is carried out by the Meteorological Bureau and the Water Resource Department, and government-supplied relief grain (in limited quantities) is available for distribution to the affected people. However, the monitoring system is not effectively utilized for making decisions on early warning, preparedness and response measures, and the most efficient use of resources, including relief food supplies.



5. Economic diversification is very limited and the average annual per capita net income for 1996–97 was only 690 yuan¹, which is equal to a daily per capita income of 0.20 dollars or one-third of the national rural average.
6. The area is characterized by a mountainous topography and very limited availability of arable land (10 percent of total land area, corresponding to an average of 1.1 mu² (0.0733 ha) per capita). Most of the arable land is slope land, with shallow soils of poor quality. Rainfall is unevenly distributed and many areas face severe shortages of water. Most farmers do not have sufficient money to purchase food or agricultural inputs to improve low yields. Further, extension services are inadequate and mainly available around township centres. The spread of modern farming techniques is also constrained by a generally low level of education and adult illiteracy, particularly among women. Further, development is hampered by poor road networks. A large number of villages can only be accessed on foot, making efficient supply of agricultural inputs and marketing difficult, expensive and time-consuming.
7. The livestock sector remains very underdeveloped and contributes little to household food security. Most households keep a pig and a few chickens as their only means of generating cash income. The lack of fodder, animal husbandry skills and access to credit are the major constraints to further development in this sector.
8. As a result of low farm productivity and limited off-farm economic diversification, seasonal out-migration of male labour is widespread, particularly in Shaanxi. Consequently, women assume increasing responsibilities for agricultural production. Data gathered during participatory rural appraisal (PRA) exercises and the formulation mission show that women carry out approximately 75 percent of all farm and household work.³
9. The acute shortage of arable land in the project area has led to extensive cultivation on slopes too steep for sustainable agriculture. This practice leads to reduced rainfall absorption capacity for water catchment areas, increases soil erosion and thus threatens the long-term sustainability of existing agricultural production in lower-lying areas.
10. The main source of energy for cooking and heating is fuel wood, which is supplemented with small amounts of crop residues and animal dung. Forest resources were severely degraded in the 1950s during a national campaign to boost agricultural and industrial production, and most of the available fuel wood resources today are found on steep slopes. As a result, fuel wood collection, which is predominantly carried out by women and children, takes a heavy toll on the available household labour. Furthermore, the cutting of trees and bushes on hillsides exacerbates the already existing erosion problem created by unsustainable cultivation practices.
11. Official data collected from the nine project counties show that adult illiteracy levels vary from 15 to 40 percent. Women comprise 55–80 percent of the total

¹ One United States dollar equalled 8,265 yuan in September 1999.

² 15 mu = 1 hectare

³ Selected staff from county and township Project Management Offices (PMOs), of which 35 percent were women, were introduced to PRA and its associated tools during a three-day training workshop prior to the formulation mission. PRA exercises were subsequently carried out in two villages in every township.



number of illiterates. Extensive field checks carried out during both formulation and appraisal, as well as discussions with local education authorities, indicate that the actual illiteracy level is much higher than that shown in the official statistics. One likely reason is related to the method of collecting official data on literacy rates. It is the responsibility of the village head to determine the literacy rate in the village. This is done by counting the adults who have either completed four years of primary school or participated in adult literacy training courses. Recognition of 1,500 Chinese characters is the required minimum to be considered literate; however, most adults in the project area, and women in particular, have limited opportunities to use their literacy skills due to lack of access to books, newspapers and television.

12. According to information gathered during the project formulation mission, high incidences of diarrhoea among both children and adults, and reproductive tract infections among women of childbearing age are found throughout the project area. This is closely linked to the extremely poor sanitary conditions in the villages and the lack of awareness and knowledge about the importance of sanitation and hygiene. Access to safe water is a major constraint, not only in terms of water quality, but also in terms of time needed to collect water (three to five hours weekly, depending on the season).
13. Extensive household interviews showed that pregnant women do not pay adequate attention to their diet. Further, breast-feeding is commonly carried out for more than one year, with weaning foods being introduced too late. The core reasons are linked to insufficient food, in terms of both quality and quantity. Further, household interviews and discussions with local health officials also showed that a generally low level of knowledge and awareness of proper child care and feeding exacerbates this problem. Stunting (height for age) of children is the most common manifestation of child malnutrition. It is estimated that more than 30 percent of all children suffer from malnutrition-related disorders.⁴
14. Micronutrient deficiency disorders caused by lack of iron, iodine and vitamins A and D are also prevalent. Anaemia is the most common deficiency disease in China. The Third National Nutrition Survey (1992) showed that this is a general problem, particularly among women aged 18 years and above. The survey figures for Shaanxi and Hubei showed that 30 percent and 40 percent, respectively, of all adult women suffer from anaemia. The sale of uniodized salt has been almost completely curbed in China resulting from the universal salt iodization campaign started in 1990. However, iodine deficiency disorders (IDDs) remain a problem in the project area, according to the health departments of the two provinces. Although iodized salt is purchased by most households at affordable prices (1.05–1.2 yuan/kg), the problem of IDDs is related to lack of knowledge by most people of the proper storage and use of iodized salt.

⁴ A nutrition survey in selected villages was carried out in November 1998 as part of the VAM targeting exercise.



LONG-TERM OBJECTIVE

15. The long-term objective of joint WFP/IFAD assistance is to contribute to the achievement of the Government's goals for improving the livelihoods of the rural poor and food-insecure people by enhancing sustainable agriculture development set out in the National Strategy for Agricultural Development 'Horizon 2010' and in the Government's action plan for follow-up to the World Food Summit.
16. WFP's framework for assistance in this project comprises three key elements: i) close partnerships with the Government and IFAD; ii) targeting based on VAM analysis; and iii) participatory and gender-sensitive approaches to project design.
17. WFP food aid will contribute to meeting the short-term consumption needs of poor, food-insecure households, while creating lasting community and household assets. The project focuses particularly on enabling households that depend to a large extent on degraded natural resources for their food security to make a shift to more sustainable livelihoods through improving the physical resource base and investing in human capital.

IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES

18. The immediate objectives of WFP assistance are to enable targeted rural poor families, in particular women, to:
 - a) increase yields and prevent further degradation of the resource base through:
 - construction and rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure;
 - land improvement;
 - training in improved food crop techniques;
 - planting of trees on individual household plots for fuel wood and construction of household-level, fuel-saving stoves; and
 - reforestation of cultivated slope land exceeding 25 degrees through planting of economic trees.
 - b) increase and diversify income through:
 - training in income-generating skills to enhance access, particularly of women, to IFAD-supported, micro-finance facilities and other development opportunities;
 - construction of village roads to improve access to farm and other inputs, markets, extension services and schools/training centres;
 - development of pastures to enable households to raise more livestock; and
 - planting of economic trees.
 - c) improve health and sanitary conditions through:
 - training in functional literacy for women, focusing particularly on health, nutrition, hygiene and sanitation;
 - construction of community and household drinking water schemes; and



- construction of pit latrines at household level and in primary schools.

OUTPUTS (See Annex VI for further details)

19. Within these three main immediate objectives, the expected outputs of WFP-assisted activities are:

- a) Construction/rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructures (4,413,198 workdays, or 18 percent of total workdays):
 - The project will support construction of 418 new reservoirs, rehabilitation of 15 existing reservoirs, construction of 19 pumping stations, construction of 2,135 pumping wells and rehabilitation of 1,780 existing wells. A total of 690 km of branch canals will enable water to reach about 173,320 mu (11,556 ha) of previously rain-fed land, and increase water supplies to existing irrigated areas.
- b) Land development (8,239,136 workdays, or 34 percent of total workdays)
 - 8,700 mu (580 ha) of water-logged lands will be improved by drainage. Terracing, a most important and long-lasting improvement for productivity, will be carried out on 39,712 mu (2,647 ha). Dry-land conversion, including special levelling for irrigation, will be carried out on 20,162 mu (1,344 ha) and soil deepening on 17,800 mu (1,187 ha).
- c) Fuel wood forestry (676,400 workdays, or 3 percent of total workdays)
 - 7,600 mu (507 ha) of fuel wood plantations will be established. These plantations will be located in areas with less than 20 percent vegetation coverage.
- d) Forestry (1,448,890 workdays, or 6 percent of total workdays)
 - Economic trees will be established on 20,730 mu (1,382 ha) and include species such as walnut, tong oil, chestnut, mulberry, gutta-percha tree, tea, fruits and prickly ash. The trees will be planted on slope land exceeding 25 degrees currently being cultivated and will be inter-cropped with grain crops for an initial period of three years, after which the trees will start to yield.
 - The trees planted under both forestry components will be located in the catchment areas of reservoirs constructed under the project and on the upper reaches of project terraces.
- e) Training in improved agricultural techniques, income-generating activities, and operation and maintenance (1,153,944 workdays, or 5 percent of total workdays)
 - *Training in improved agricultural techniques and income-generating skills:* A total of 1,138,944 workdays have been allocated to this activity, which will mainly focus on food crops, animal husbandry and cash crops, including economic trees. An estimated 320,000 households will benefit from this training and each household can participate in training for two income-generating activities of its choice. A training course will last for



four days. Fifty percent of this training is reserved for women. Micro-credit loans financed by IFAD will be available to all participants undertaking this training.

- *Technical skills training for operation and maintenance:* A total of 15,000 workdays have been set aside for this activity, under which approximately 1,000 village implementation groups (VIGs) will be trained in operation and maintenance of common village assets, including irrigation and drinking water systems and roads. The training will cover six days and be conducted by township and county staff from Water Conservancy and Communications Bureaux.
- f) Road construction/rehabilitation (2,932,505 workdays, or 12 percent of total workdays)
- The project will construct 261 km of village roads compliant with Chinese national standards for Class 4 all-weather village roads. They will mainly follow the routes of existing small dirt tracks. In addition, 10 km of existing roads will be upgraded. These roads will connect isolated villages with main roads, markets and extension services.
- g) Pasture development (556,800 workdays, or 2 percent of total workdays)
- To support the development of animal husbandry, 37,120 mu (2,475 ha) of previously under-used, poor-quality land will be planted, re-planted and sown with pasture, and fodder plants and shrubs.
- h) Drinking water supply (1,856,111 workdays, or 7 percent of total workdays)
- The project will provide a total of 15,157 household drinking water tanks, each with a capacity of 25 m³. The project will also construct 2,157 community tank schemes, which will provide water to common faucets.
- i) Latrine construction (154,560 workdays, or 1 percent of total workdays)
- The project will construct 15,000 household latrines during the last three years of the project, when the target population is expected to have increased yields and income through participation in the joint WFP/IFAD activities. During the same period, the project will also construct 540 school latrines in villages where latrines are either dilapidated or non-existent.
- j) Functional literacy (3,129,840 workdays, or 12 percent of total workdays)
- A total of 78,000 illiterate and semi-illiterate women in the 15–35 age group will participate in functional literacy training. Each participant in the programme will receive 40 food rations. In addition to imparting basic literacy and numeric skills, the training will cover the following topics:
 - Public health: Hygiene and sexually-transmitted diseases;
 - Water and sanitation: Safe water and excreta disposal;
 - Nutrition: Basic nutrition (diet) and micronutrients (iron, iodine and vitamin A and D deficiencies).



ROLE AND MODALITIES OF FOOD AID

20. WFP food will enable poor and food-insecure families to actively participate in project activities, helping them to meet their short-term immediate food needs, and at the same time giving them an opportunity to invest in their futures by creating lasting assets.
21. It is expected that the opportunity to engage in food-for-work (FFW) activities and gain access to IFAD-supported micro-credit will, as observed in other WFP/IFAD-supported projects in China, curtail the out-migration of male labour, thus improving the availability of labour for development of the project area.
22. Trainees in various food-for-training (FFT) activities, of which approximately 85 percent will be women, will receive food rations as compensation for the time spent undertaking training. This will ensure that taking time off from farm and household chores will not negatively affect household food availability.
23. According to local dietary habits, wheat is the preferred commodity. Participants will be given a daily family food ration of 3.25 kg of wheat for FFW activities. Skills training will be compensated with one family ration for two training days and functional literacy will be compensated with 40 family food rations for 120 training sessions. The differentiated rations reflect the time spent participating in the different activities.

PROJECT STRATEGY

24. The project will be implemented under the overall supervision of the People's Governments of Shaanxi and Hubei provinces, while the Ministry of Agriculture will act as the channel of communication with WFP on policy matters. Leading groups comprising all relevant line departments/bureaux, as well as the All-China Women's Federation (ACWF) and Project Management Offices (PMOs) in the Agricultural Departments/Bureaux will be established at the province, prefecture, county and township levels. All PMOs will appoint a gender focal point responsible for monitoring gender-related issues in project activities and voice women's concerns in the decision-making process during project implementation. VIGs will be set up to develop village development plans (VDPs) in cooperation with township PMOs and using PRA tools. Further, the VIGs will select and organize participants, for the various FFW and FFT activities. The VIGs will usually include five project participants, of whom at least two will be women.
25. The PMOs will prepare an overall project implementation plan and annual work plans and budgets based on the VDPs. The timing for implementation of the different activities will take into consideration seasonal agricultural and off-farm activities, and division of labour between women and men. These issues will be discussed with the VIGs and will be reflected in the individual village plans.
26. In China, ownership of land rests with the Government, and communities and households only hold the right to use the land. As an incentive for farmers to invest in land improvement, the Government recently extended the right of usufruct from 15 to 30 years. The right of usufruct of assets created under the project will belong



to the community and each individual household. Household-controlled assets will include improved farmland, economic and fuel wood trees and household drinking water tanks. The community will control reservoirs, irrigation canals, roads and community drinking water tanks.

27. Overall maintenance plans outlining responsibilities during and after the project will be developed under the responsibility of the PMOs and submitted to WFP with the Letters of Readiness. VIGs will be responsible for coordinating and executing the operation and maintenance works of irrigation infrastructure, drinking water systems and roads. VIG members will receive training in operation and maintenance of these project assets, and the amount of labour and the level of user fees to be levied will be estimated prior to the start of the project in order to gain acceptance from the participants. Individual households will be responsible for maintaining the household-controlled assets. The relevant bureaux at township and county levels will provide necessary technical assistance.
28. Training is an important feature of the project. PMO staff will receive training in project management and monitoring and evaluation prior to the start of the project. In addition, staff from the provincial PMOs will participate in the annual PMO workshop for all WFP projects in China. Further, the project will organize training of trainers for several project activities such as functional literacy, technical skills and income-generating activities. To strengthen the capacity of the PMOs to implement activities related to improved public health, county-level gender focal points and ACWF representatives will be trained in basic messages of health, sanitation, hygiene and nutrition.
29. After the training, they will be responsible for organizing and implementing social mobilization and village-level campaigns aimed at raising the awareness of villagers, including men and the village leadership, about the gains from adopting improved health and sanitation practices. This is an important and necessary complementary activity to reinforce the functional literacy training for women and the improvement of latrines and supply of safe drinking water supported by the project. This initiative will be funded by the WFP project budget and Government counterpart funds.
30. Female members of the VIGs and gender focal points will also receive training in how to assume responsibility and leadership roles in the context of the project and at a more general community level. This training will be organized with UNIFEM⁵ China, which has successfully piloted such training in other areas of the country.
31. In an effort to strengthen and improve the existing preparedness and response to drought disasters, the VAM unit of the WFP China office will assist the relevant government departments to train 10 technical officers from the relevant bureaux in the first year of the project. The training will give priority to female technicians. The training will impart skills in monitoring of early warning indicators, needs assessments and measures of preparing and responding to drought disasters. The system will be piloted in one project county in each province during the first year of project implementation. If endorsed by the PMOs, the system will be expanded to the remaining seven counties. WFP food rations will not be used for training of this group of professionals; however, the cost of the training and necessary

⁵ United Nations Development Fund for Women.



equipment has been included in the project budget. An overview of training-related activities in the project is given in Annex V.

32. A total IFAD loan of US\$28.2 million will be divided into three different categories and used to support activities that directly complement WFP-supported activities: 8.1 million will flow directly to provincial Departments of Finance for the reimbursement of construction materials, equipment for extension and training centres, and other items such as support to construction/rehabilitation of primary schools, stipends to girl primary school drop-outs and cash incentives to primary school teachers involved in functional literacy training; 19.27 million will be on-lent to rural credit cooperatives (RCCs) for the provision of short and medium credit to farmers; and 84,000 will be provided for credit training for RCC staff and farmers.
33. More specifically, micro-credit loans will be channelled through the RCCs and made available to all adult men and women in the 128 project townships. Improved access to credit, combined with credit management training, will directly benefit farmers, especially women for whom 50 percent of loans are reserved, and will target profitable activities such as cereal grain production, annual and perennial cash crops, economic trees, livestock raising, food processing and income-generating off-farm activities. The loan size will depend on the financial need of the income-generating project. Short-term loans will not exceed 2,000 yuan, and medium to long-term loans 4,000 yuan. No collateral will be required for loans up to 2,000 yuan. For larger loans, the borrower will have to provide 10 percent of the total financing required.
34. WFP food will be shipped to Lianyungang port and merged with the government stock to minimize internal transportation. The corresponding amount of food will be released from warehouses located near the project area.

BENEFICIARIES AND BENEFITS

35. Within the 128 targeted townships and 1,932 administrative villages in the nine project counties, there are approximately 400,000 households with a total population of 1.6 million.
36. The large majority of FFW activities will target approximately 1,000 villages and 100,000 households. The selection of project villages will take into consideration the following criteria:
 - Per capita grain production of the village;
 - Per capita net income of the village;
 - Distance from the location of township government;
 - Frequency of and damage caused by natural disasters.
37. Furthermore, project households in the 1,000 villages will be selected in accordance with the household typology developed during the formulation mission. There are four categories of households in most villages: better-off (5-10 percent),



poor (15–20 percent), very poor (55–60 percent) and poorest⁶ (5–10 percent). The poor and very poor households will be given priority.

38. The VIGs of these selected 1,000 villages will also be trained in operation and maintenance of communal infrastructure including roads, and drinking water and irrigation systems.
39. FFT for income-generating activities will be available to all households in the project area, with the exception of the better-off and poorest categories. An estimated 320,000 households will thus benefit from this training.
40. The functional literacy training will target the total 78,000 female semi-illiterate and illiterate women aged from 15 to 35 in the project area. Allocation of workdays for this activity will be based on the number of illiterate women per county.
41. The township/county PMOs, in collaboration with VIGs, will finalize further targeting as outlined above before the start of the project and submit the results to the WFP China office for review.

Benefits

42. Through participation in a combination of FFW and FFT activities, WFP food will cover the cereal needs of approximately 2.5 months a year for a core group of the most needy 100,000 households (approximately 400,000 people). In addition to the direct food transfer, the households in this core group will also be the direct beneficiaries of the physical assets created by the project. These assets include irrigation facilities, land improvement, fuel wood lots, economic tree plantations, roads, and drinking water and sanitation facilities. Furthermore, a total of 320,000 households will benefit from participating in training for improved food crops/income-generating skills, access to micro-credit loans and improved extension services. WFP resources for training have been made available to this extended group of beneficiary households in order to maximize the development effects of working together with IFAD. The latter will make micro-credit loans available to all households in the project area.
43. The functional literacy training will have 78,000 female participants, will contribute to improving basic literacy and will also impart awareness on health, hygiene and sanitation issues.

Anticipated Effects on Women

44. The project has been designed to enable women to actively participate in the new development opportunities that the project will offer. The most important features of the project that specifically address the situation of women are summarized below.
45. Women will undertake approximately 45 percent of all FFW and 85 percent of FFT activities. This will improve their direct access to food and control over household resources. Women's participation in the pre-project PRA exercises

⁶ This category of households is called the 'wu bao hu' and receives relief food from the Government for sustenance. These households have no labour and thus cannot participate in FFW activities. In many cases, however, such households would be eligible for training in health and sanitation, functional literacy and income-generating skills.



strengthened their say in selection of project activities, and their role in management of resources will be strengthened through their participation in the VIGs. The women members of the VIGs, together with the gender focal points, will also be trained in how to assume responsibility and leadership roles in the context of the project and within the community.

46. Improved access to drinking water, fuel wood and construction of fuel-saving stoves will, combined with adoption of new farming techniques, reduce the work load and free up time, particularly for women, to participate in development opportunities. Further, in combination with access to IFAD supported micro-credit, of which 50 percent will be reserved for women, training for income-generating activities, such as economic tree growing and livestock raising, will greatly enhance women's opportunities to gain a cash income.
47. The functional literacy training is exclusively targeted to women. It is expected that the training will, in addition to imparting basic literacy, enable women to improve their own health by observing basic practices of improved hygiene, sanitation and nutrition.

PROJECT SUPPORT

48. This is a joint project to be supported by the Government of the People's Republic of China, WFP and IFAD. The Government has agreed to substantially increase its counterpart fund ratio to 1:1.5 respectively for WFP and the Government, and will for the first time pay the ocean freight. The payment modality will be cash reimbursement to WFP. This arrangement is part of a framework agreement between the Government and WFP that foresees a gradual increase in government cost-sharing for future projects. Contributions by the Government will derive from various sources, including Shaanxi and Hubei provincial government budgets, sister provinces, and from government enterprises/private sector. A verification mission was undertaken jointly with the Government in June to ascertain the kind and scope of various government contributions to the project. A detailed budget for the total counterpart fund is attached in Annex VI. In addition to the counterpart fund, the Government is also a donor⁷ to WFP's General Fund and contributes to the local operating costs.
49. In response to serious natural disasters, predominantly droughts, the Government has distributed approximately 40,000 tons of free relief food in the nine project counties over the last five years. In previous WFP projects in China, relief food distributions have normally been withdrawn from the counties covered by the projects. For this project, however, the Government has agreed to continue to distribute relief food to the project participants, using the established government criteria for selection of beneficiaries for receipt of free food.⁸ This will ensure that farmers will have increased access to food in the event of a major setback and thus

⁷ In 1998, China donated US\$1.1 million to WFP's General Fund and contributed US\$42,000 to local operating costs.

⁸ Individual households are selected according to an assessment of crop losses, poverty level and alternative income/food sources.



strengthen their coping capacity, and enable them to remain in the project area and participate in project activities.

50. The Government has agreed to a principle under which immediate rehabilitation/reconstruction of assets created under the project will receive first priority if damaged by flood. This practice was established previously in stand-alone IFAD projects implemented in disaster-prone areas.

Monitoring and Evaluation

51. Monitoring and evaluation of project activities will be carried out through the establishment of a Unified Information System (UIS), which will include gender-disaggregated data and indicators generated by the Government Reporting System (GRS) supplemented by additional data collected during the project life through household and village surveys.⁹ Monitoring of project inputs, outputs and effects will be done on a regular basis, according to WFP and IFAD requirements. Evaluation of the impact on beneficiaries will comprise three steps: baseline survey (before start of the project), mid-term (third year) and final survey (final year of project implementation).¹⁰ Enumerators selected by the county PMOs will be trained by national consultants in survey contents and techniques and will carry out the three-round survey. A 10 percent sample of villages (200 villages) will be randomly selected for inclusion in this survey.
52. The provincial PMOs will submit annual and six-monthly progress reports to WFP and UNOPS/IFAD.¹¹ This will be supplemented with reports derived from two annual joint WFP, IFAD and UNOPS field visits. Training in monitoring and evaluation tools and procedures will be imparted to the PMOs during the start-up workshops and during field visits of WFP, IFAD and UNOPS staff.

PROJECT FEASIBILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY

53. This project has been prepared jointly with IFAD and the Government of the People's Republic of China. After identification of the project area was agreed to in December 1998, WFP/IFAD received the project idea from the respective PMOs of Hubei and Shaanxi in February 1999. A joint multi-disciplinary WFP/IFAD formulation mission was undertaken in March/April 1999 to review the project idea proposal and further develop the design of the project. Appraisal of the project proposal was carried out in July 1999. The main recommendations and conclusions of the mission are summarized below.

Technical Feasibility

54. Work norms for all project activities were critically reviewed in collaboration with the county and provincial technical staff. In consultation with the PMOs, the

⁹ A preliminary list of indicators is attached in Annex VII.

¹⁰ A post-evaluation five years after completion of the project is also proposed if feasible and funding available. The cost of the first three-round evaluation survey only will amount to US\$75,000 and has been earmarked under the project.

¹¹ UNOPS—United Nations Office for Projects Services.



suggested FFW work norms for terracing were reduced to a uniform 130 workdays for both provinces.

55. The appraisal mission confirmed that establishment of fuel wood lots in areas with less than 20 percent vegetation cover is warranted to safeguard the environment and meet the energy needs of the local people. Thus, it was agreed to establish fuel wood lots on a total area of 7,600 mu (507 ha). The mission also recommended that WFP should support the planting of economic trees on land exceeding 25 degrees of slope currently being cultivated. A total of 20,730 mu (1,382 ha) will be converted from cropland to forest land.

Economic Viability

56. The economic viability of various project activities was studied at the formulation stage. The economic internal rate of return (EIRR) is based on the project-derived net incremental benefit stream at economic values over a 20-year period, with appropriate replacements of capital equipment. In the baseline configuration, the EIRR is calculated at 17.8 percent per annum. Introducing a two-year lag, corresponding to a situation that could only arise from a massive disturbance of normal project implementation, still produces an EIRR of 8.1 percent per annum. Even the latter outcome is superior to what would be considered as the opportunity cost of capital. This result is comparable to the effect of a simultaneous shortfall of 20 percent in benefits and an underestimate of costs by 20 percent, yielding an EIRR of 7.8 percent per annum.

Social Viability

57. The villagers visited by the appraisal mission expressed keen interest in participating in the project. VIGs have already been established with the aim of enabling farmers to implement this community-based, community-oriented project.

Risks

58. Since the project area is prone to frequent floods and droughts, there is a risk that project implementation may be delayed due to the occurrence of these natural disasters during project implementation. Also, the projected crop yields may not be achieved in prolonged periods of drought.
59. Farmers should be trained in the use of pesticides and fertilizers in order to avoid risks to their health and the environment.
60. There is a risk that the run-off from the catchments of new reservoirs may not be adequate to create the designed storage capacity, thus providing irrigation water to a smaller area than designed.

Environment

61. The construction and rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure and related land improvement measures including terracing will improve the water storage capacity in the area and mitigate the effect of heavy rains on crops. Furthermore, the reforestation of cultivated slope land above 25 degrees in reservoir catchment areas and on the upper reaches of terraces will increase vegetation cover, reduce soil erosion and thereby enhance sustainable agricultural development.



62. The possible negative impacts include: i) increased salinity of soils due to inadequate water management; ii) pollution of water sources by insecticides/pesticides used by farmers; iii) increased incidence of water-related diseases such as malaria; iv) water-logging in low-lying lands, which already exists in some counties in Hubei; and v) increased erosion in reservoir catchments and along the hill slopes above new terraces, if protective tree planting is inadequate.

DISINCENTIVES, DISPLACEMENT AND DEPENDENCY

63. The food-deficit target population in this area does not depend on local markets to meet its food needs. Typically, coping mechanisms applied by the families in this area include: reducing meals during the lean season, eating only twice or once per day, with less food each time; seeking temporary paid employment outside the village; and borrowing from relatives with debts having to be paid back, if possible, following the next harvest. Further, WFP food aid will not create surpluses, as it covers on average only 2.5 months of the annual household cereal shortage, which is 2-5 months per year. Thus, WFP food aid will have no disruptive effects on local markets. The risk of creating dependency on food aid is minimal since the project is limited in time and one of its main objectives is to increase food production to render the target population self-sufficient.

PROJECT COSTS

64. A detailed budget is attached in Annexes I - III.

COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

65. All major donors and United Nations agencies were invited to an information meeting about the project prior to the formulation mission. The meeting provided an opportunity to exchange ideas and explore areas of possible cooperation with some of WFP's main partners in development. As a result, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) made available and partly funded a technical expert on functional literacy for the appraisal mission. A request will also be made to UNESCO for support (estimated cost US\$20,000) to develop a training of trainers manual and appropriate teaching materials to be distributed to project participants.
66. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has also been closely involved in the design phase and key areas for possible cooperation have been identified. UNICEF is expected to start a two-year project related to mother and child health with a particular focus on water, sanitation and malnutrition in two of the WFP/IFAD targeted counties in Shaanxi province. A concrete proposal for how the two projects can support one another is currently being drawn up.



RECOMMENDATION OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

67. The project is recommended for approval by the Executive Board.



ANNEX I

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN

	Quantity (tons)	Average cost per ton	Value (US dollars)
WFP COSTS			
A. Direct operational costs			
Wheat ¹	80 000	135	10 800 000
Total commodities	80 000		10 800 000
External transport			
Landside transport			
ITSH			
Total LTSH			
Other direct operational costs (see Annex II for details)			290 000
Total direct operational costs (see details above)			11 090 000
B. Direct support costs (see Annex III for details)			
Subtotal direct support costs			1 019 630
Total direct costs			12 109 630
C. Indirect support costs (7.8 percent of total direct costs)			
Subtotal indirect support costs			944 551
TOTAL WFP COSTS			13 054 181

¹ This is a notional food basket used for budgeting and approval purposes. The precise mix and actual quantities of commodities to be supplied to the project, as in all WFP-assisted projects, may vary over time depending on the availability of commodities to WFP and domestically within the recipient country.



ANNEX IIOTHER DIRECT OPERATIONAL COSTS (*US dollars*)

	Staff resources, non-food items and services exclusively for use by:		
	Beneficiaries	Government	Total
Technical support services and training			
Project preparation		40 000	
Technical advisory services		77 500	
Project monitoring and evaluation	150 000		
External training (no travel)		22 500	
Subtotal	150 000	140 000	290 000



ANNEX III

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS *(US dollars)*

Staff costs	
International	502 700
National Programme officers	146 300
International consultants and SSA	22 000
Local staff and temporaries	33 000
Overtime WFP staff	10 285
Subtotal	714 285
Training	
WFP staff training	4 840
Subtotal	4 840
Travel and DSA	
Blanket travel	12 100
In-country travel	39 930
Subtotal	52 030
Office expenses	
Rental of facility	85 800
Utilities	7 150
Communications	38 500
Office supplies	5 500
Equipment repair and maintenance	6 050
Subtotal	143 000
Vehicle operations	
Vehicle fuel and maintenance	6 600
Subtotal	6 600
Equipment	
Communications equipment	2 420
Computer equipment	3 300
Furniture and equipment	3 960
Subtotal	9 680
Non-food items	
Newspapers and periodicals	330
Public inf. Equipment and materials	935
Hospitality	1 980
Contribution joint UN admin. activity	660
Miscellaneous	7 260
Vulnerability analysis and mapping	39 780
Gender initiatives	30 000
Security	4 400
Advocacy	3 850
Miscellaneous	7 260
Subtotal	89 195
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	1 019 630



ANNEX IV







ANNEX V





ANNEX VI







ANNEX VII





ANNEX VIII



DEVELOPMENT PROJECT—CHINA 6147.00
QINLING MOUNTAINS AREA POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROJECT IN SHAANXI AND HUBEI PROVINCES
(WFP Activities and Related Workdays)

Component/Activity	Unit	Shaanxi			Hubei			Project total		Wheat	Percent of total
		Work norm	Target	Workdays	Work norm	Target	Workdays	Target	Workdays		
1. Irrigation infrastructure				2 991 680			1 421 518		4 413 198	14 343	17,93
Construction of small reservoirs(Hubei)	no.				5 518	37	204 166	37	204 166		
Construction of reservoirs(>15,000 m ³ , Hubei)	no.				12 748	50	637 400	50	637 400		
Construction of small reservoirs (Shaanxi)	no.	6 305	331	2 086 955				331	2 086 955		
Rehabilitation of existing reservoirs (Hubei)	no.				1 844	15	27 660	15	27 660		
Branch canals (Shaanxi)	km.	1 460	408	595 680				408	595 680		
Branch canals (Hubei)	km.				1 942	282	547 644	282	547 644		
Pumping station (Shaanxi)	no.	1 200	12	14 400				12	14 400		
Pumping station (Hubei)	no.				664	7	4 648	7	4 648		
Rehabilitation of existing wells (Shaanxi)	no.	18	1 780	32 040				1 780	32 040		
New pump wells (Shaanxi)	no.	123	2 135	262 605				2 135	262 605		
2. Land development				4 434 876			3 858 260		8 293 136	26 953	33,69
Drainage of water-logged area (Hubei)	mu				44	8 700	382 800	8 700	382 800		
Terracing	mu	130	19 550	2 541 500	130	20 162	2 621 060	39 712	5 162 560		
Dry land conversion	mu	48	11 112	533 376	48	9 050	434 400	20 162	967 776		
Soil deepening	mu	100	13 600	1 360 000	100	4 200	420 000	17 800	1 780 000		

DEVELOPMENT PROJECT—CHINA 6147.00
QINLING MOUNTAINS AREA POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROJECT IN SHAANXI AND HUBEI PROVINCES
(WFP Activities and Related Workdays)

Component/Activity	Unit	Shaanxi			Hubei			Project total		Wheat	Percent of total
		Work norm	Target	Workdays	Work norm	Target	Workdays	Target	Workdays		
3. Fuelwood forest	mu	89	4 000	356 000	89	3 600	320 400	7 600	676 400	2 198	2,75
4. Economic trees	mu		12 300	861 600		8 430	587 290	20 730	1 448 890	4 709	5,89
- Walnut, tong oil	mu	76	3 200	243 200	76	300	22 800	3 500	266 000		
- Chestnut, monberry	mu	40	2 300	92 000	40	1 600	64 000	3 900	156 000		
- Gutta-percha tree	mu	68	200	13 600	68	700	47 600	900	61 200		
- Tea, fruits	mu	83	5 900	489 700	83	5 210	432 430	11 110	922 130		
- Prickly ash	mu	33	700	23 100	33	620	20 460	1 320	43 560		
5. O&M and income-generating skills training				706 786			447 158		1 153 944	3 750	4,69
- operation and maintenance training		3	3 000	9 000	3	2 000	6 000	5 000	15 000		
- technical and income-generating skills training	no.			697 786			441 158		1 138 944		
6. Road construction				1 834 883			1 097 622		2 932 505	9 531	11,91
New roads (Shaanxi)	km.	11 037	159	1 754 883				159	1 754 883		
New roads (Hubei)	km.				10 761	102	1 097 622	102	1 097 622		
Up-grading of existing road (Shaanxi)	km.	8 000	10	80 000				10	80 000		
7. Pasture development	mu	15	34 000	510 000	15	3 120	46 800	37 120	556 800	1 810	2,26
8. Toilet improvement				99 600			54 960		154 560	502	0,63

DEVELOPMENT PROJECT—CHINA 6147.00
QINLING MOUNTAINS AREA POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROJECT IN SHAANXI AND HUBEI PROVINCES
(WFP Activities and Related Workdays)

Component/Activity	Unit	Shaanxi			Hubei			Project total		Wheat	Percent of total
		Work norm	Target	Workdays	Work norm	Target	Workdays	Target	Workdays		
Household toilet improvement	no.	8	9 730	77 840	8	5 270	42 160	15 000	120 000		
School toilet improvement	no.	64	340	21 760	64	200	12 800	540	34 560		
9. Drinking water				1 050 715			805 396		1 856 111	6 032	7,54
Community tanks for up to 100 persons	no.	467	1 585	740 195	467	572	267 124	2 157	1 007 319		
Household tanks	no.	56	5 545	310 520	56	9 612	538 272	15 157	848 792		
10. Functional literacy training				1 926 300			1 203 540		3 129 840	10 172	12,71
Functional literacy training	no.	40	48 000	1 920 000	40	30 000	1 200 000	78 000	3 120 000		
Teacher training	no.	5	1 260	6 300	5	708	3 540	1 968	9 840		
TOTAL				14 772 440			9 842 944		24 615 384	80 000	100

DEVELOPMENT PROJECT—CHINA 6147.00
QINGLING MOUNTAIN AREA POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROJECT IN SHAANXI AND HUBEI PROVINCES
(Training Activity and Capacity-building of Counterpart Staff)

Item	Trainer	Trainees	Location	Frequency/duration	Funding
1. Start-up workshop	M&E staff from other ongoing WFP/IFAD projects, MOA* and WFP staff	Provincial, prefecture and county PMO staff	Prefecture	5 days	WFP and Government
2. PMO management workshop	WFP/IFAD/MOA* staff and consultants	Provincial and prefecture PMO staff	Province	5 days per year	WFP and Government
3. Health and sanitation training	National consultant	Gender focal points and ACWF staff in PMO	Prefecture	First/second year 5/3 days	WFP and Government
4. Operation and maintenance training					
Training of trainers	National specialist	County and township extension staff	County	5 days	IFAD and Government
Training of VIG members	Extension staff	VIG members	Township	6 days	WFP food and Government
5. Income-generating skills training					
Training of trainers	National specialist	County and township extension staff	County	5 days	IFAD and Government
Training of farmers	Extension staff	Farmers	Village	4 days/skill	WFP food and Government

DEVELOPMENT PROJECT—CHINA 6147.00
 QINGLING MOUNTAIN AREA POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROJECT IN SHAANXI AND HUBEI PROVINCES
 (Training Activity and Capacity-building of Counterpart Staff)

Item	Trainer	Trainees	Location	Frequency/duration	Funding
6. Functional literacy training					
Functional literacy planning workshop	UNICEF and UNESCO international consultant	Provincial/prefecture/county level adult education and health staff	Prefecture	5 days	WFP, UNICEF, UNESCO and Government
Training of trainers	National consultant	Trainers in County Teacher College	Prefecture	5 days	WFP and Government
Training of primary school teachers	Trainers in County Teacher College	Primary school teachers	County	10 days	WFP food and Government
7. Training on performing responsibility and leadership	International/natioanl consultants, UNIFEM	Gender focal points and the female members in the VIGs	Township/ village	3 days	WFP and Government
8. Training on FAO Crop Monitoring and Yield Forecasting System	WFP VAM/FAO staff and local experts	County technicians	County	3 days	WFP and Government

Note: Item 4 is addressing the operation and maintenance of physical structures constructed under the project.

* Ministry of Agriculture

DEVELOPMENT PROJECT—CHINA 6147.00
QINGLING MOUNTAIN AREA POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROJECT IN SHAANXI AND HUBEI PROVINCES
(Counterpart Fund and Sources)

Component/Activity	Unit	Activities			Total	Counterpart fund			Unit: Yuan AS/IAF
		Work norm	Target	Workdays		FFW	PAF	IRPS	
1. Irrigation infrastructure				4 413 198	28 729 390	21 797 020	6 932 370		
Construction of small reservoirs(Hubei)	no.	5 518	37	204 166	242 390	72 720	169 670		
Construction of reservoirs (>15,000 m ³ , Hubei)	no.	12 748	50	637 400	2 573 820	772 150	1 801 670		
Construction of small reservoirs (Shaanxi)	no.	6 305	331	2 086 955	3 674 000	3 674 000			
Rehabilitation of existing reservoirs (Hubei)	no.	1 844	15	27 660	627 660	188 300	439 360		
Branch canals (Shaanxi)	km.	1 460	408	595 680	6 365 000	6 365 000			
Branch canals (Hubei)	km.	1 942	282	547 644	6 357 010	1 907 100	4 449 910		
Pumping station (Shaanxi)	no.	1 200	12	14 400	492 000	492 000			
Pumping station (Hubei)	no.	664	7	4 648	102 510	30 750	71 760		
Rehabilitation of existing wells (Shaanxi)	no.	18	1 780	32 040	2 670 000	2 670 000			
New pump wells (Shaanxi)	no.	123	2 135	262 605	5 625 000	5 625 000			

DEVELOPMENT PROJECT—CHINA 6147.00
QINGLING MOUNTAIN AREA POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROJECT IN SHAANXI AND HUBEI PROVINCES
(Counterpart Fund and Sources)

Component/Activity	Unit	Activities			Counterpart fund				Unit: Yuan	
		Work norm	Target	Workdays	Total	FFW	PAF	IRPS	FS/GS	AS/IAF
2. Land development				8 293 136	7 549 660	4 190 200	2 545 410			814 050
Drainage of water-logged area (Hubei)	mu	44	8 700	382 800	310 160	93 050	217 110			
Terracing	mu	130	39 712	5 162 560	6 120 610	3 889 280	1 912 570			318 760
Dry land conversion	mu	48	20 162	967 776	769 070	164 120	328 240			276 710
Soil deepening	mu	100	17 800	1 780 000	349 820	43 750	87 490			218 580
3. Fuelwood forest	mu	89	7 600	676 400	173 920		80 350			40 000 53 570
4. Economic trees	mu		20 730	1 448 890	7 218 140	514 040	4 580 680		1 815 000	308 420
- Walnut, tong oil	mu	76	3 500	266 000	269 440	3 360	164 060		100 000	2 020
- Chestnut, monberry	mu	40	3 900	156 000	255 680	17 920	147 000		80 000	10 760
- Gutta-percha tree	mu	68	900	61 200	69 360	7 840	41 810		15 000	4 710
- Tea, fruits	mu	83	11 110	922 130	6 536 890	477 980	4 172 150		1 600 000	286 760
- Prickly ash	mu	33	1 320	43 560	86 770	6 940	55 660		20 000	4 170
5. O&M and income-generating skills training				1 153 944	1 359 830		943 100		20 000	396 730
- operation and maintenance training		3	5 000	15 000	28 990				20 000	8 990
- income-generating skills training	no.			1 138 944	1 330 840		943 100			387 740

DEVELOPMENT PROJECT—CHINA 6147.00
QINGLING MOUNTAIN AREA POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROJECT IN SHAANXI AND HUBEI PROVINCES
(Counterpart Fund and Sources)

Component/Activity	Unit	Activities			Counterpart fund					Unit: Yuan
		Work norm	Target	Workdays	Total	FFW	PAF	IRPS	FS/GS	AS/IAF
6. Road construction				2 932 505	10 592 530	7 776 760	2 815 770			
New roads (Shaanxi)	km.	11 037	159	1 754 883	6 210 000	6 210 000				
New roads (Hubei)	km.	10 761	102	1 097 622	4 022 530	1 206 760	2 815 770			
Up-grading of existing road (Shaanxi)	km.	8 000	10	80 000	360 000	360 000				
7. Pasture development	mu	15	37 120	556 800	783 560		783 560			
8. Toilet improvement				154 560	657 780		49 010 272 480		336 290	
Household toilet improvement	no.	8	15 000	120 000	390 020		49 010 19 600		321 410	
School toilet improvement	no.	64	540	34 560	267 760		252 880		14 880	
9. Drinking water				1 856 111	15 294 090	9 389 530	5 904 560			
Community tanks for up to 100 persons	no.	467	2 157	1 007 319	6 528 990	4 399 600	2 129 390			
Household tanks	no.	56	15 157	848 792	8 765 100	4 989 930	3 775 170			
10. Functional literacy training				3 129 840	1 980 710		1 358 970		621 740	
Functional literacy training	no.	40	78 000	3 120 000	1 929 470		1 358 970		570 500	
Teacher training	no.	5	1 968	9 840	51 240				51 240	

DEVELOPMENT PROJECT—CHINA 6147.00
QINGLING MOUNTAIN AREA POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROJECT IN SHAANXI AND HUBEI PROVINCES
(Counterpart Fund and Sources)

Component/Activity	Unit	Activities		Counterpart fund					Unit: Yuan	
		Work norm	Target	Workdays	Total	FFW	PAF	IRPS	FS/GS	AS/IAF
11. Other costs					77 222 540		14 060 580		53 606 680	9 555 280
Fuel-saving stove			115 665		7 317 270		377 270		6 940 000	
Ocean freight	291		80 000		23 240 000		5 577 600		15 338 400	2 324 000
Commodity handling and management					31 720 000		4 608 000		22 504 000	4 608 000
Project management cost					14 945 270		3 497 710		8 824 280	2 623 280
- of which study tour to other projects					1 020 000				1 020 000	
Total (Yuan)					151 562 150	43 667 550	40 054 360	272 480	56 439 710	11 128 050
Total (US\$)					18 337 828	5 283 430	4 846 263	32 968	6 828 761	1 346 407

AS—Agriculture support; CA—Civil affairs; FFW—National food-for-work fund; FS—Financial support; GS—Government support; IAF—Integrated agricultural funds; IRPS—Inter-regional and private support; PAF—Poverty Alleviation Fund

DEVELOPMENT PROJECT—CHINA 6147.00
QINGLING MOUNTAIN AREA POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROJECT IN SHAANXI AND HUBEI PROVINCES
(Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators)

Categories	Indicators	Data collection
Monitoring indicators	1 Physical implementation	Progress/achievements of each activity
		Gender participation in the activities

DEVELOPMENT PROJECT—CHINA 6147.00
QINGLING MOUNTAIN AREA POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROJECT IN SHAANXI AND HUBEI PROVINCES
(Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators)

	Categories	Indicators	Data collection	
	2	Skills training implementation	Number of trainees, by gender and by type of training Number of training days by type of training Percentage of trainees applying skills by type of training and by gender	PMOs
	3	Functional literacy training implementation	Number of successful completers	PMOs
	4	Awareness of the services provided by the project	Percentage of households aware of project activities in general and by activity Percentage of women aware of project specific gender activities by activity	PMOs
	5	On-the-shelf activity implementation	Number of participants of on-the-shelf activities	PMOs
	6	Financial implementation	To be provided by IFAD	PMOs
	7	Capacity building	Number of women officers in PMOs at different level	PMOs
Evaluation indicators	1	Crops yield and production	Yield by crop Production by crop Sown area by crop Per capita cultivated land Water use efficiency	PMOs
Evaluation indicators (cont.)	2	Husbandry activities	Number of pigs raised Amount of meat/eggs sold	Households survey

DEVELOPMENT PROJECT—CHINA 6147.00
 QINGLING MOUNTAIN AREA POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROJECT IN SHAANXI AND HUBEI PROVINCES
 (Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators)

Categories	Indicators	Data collection
3 Household income level	Income and its composition	Households survey
4 Village income level	Average per capita income	PMOs
	Income distribution in the village	village survey
5 Household consumption patterns	Number of meals per day during different period of the year	Households survey
	Main staple food consumption	
	Consumption of vegetable proteins	
	Consumption of meat and eggs	
6 Labour seasonal migration	Number of persons seasonally working outside by gender	village survey
7 School drop-out	Drop-out rate by gender	village survey
8 Adult illiteracy rate by gender	Adult illiteracy rate by gender	village survey
9 Nutrition status of children under 5	Underweight rate(under 5)	Households survey
10 Access to electricity	Household with access to electricity	village survey
11 Relief food for natural disasters	Amount of government's relief food	PMOs
12 Fuelwood production	Fuelwood production	PMOs
13 Project implementation	Physical achievements	PMOs

Development Project-China 6147.00
Qinling Mountains Area Poverty Alleviation Project
In Shaanxi and Hubei Provinces

