

Appendix 7. Examples of World Bank's Poverty Reduction Projects

<p>Project: Southwest Poverty Reduction Project (SWPRP)</p>
<p>Regions Targeted:</p> <p>The provinces and counties of Guangxi, Guizhou and Yunnan, and Beihai, Nanning and Fancheng City</p>
<p>Related Agencies:</p> <p>Leading Group Office for Poverty Alleviation and Development (LGPD) and the local governments at each level of the regions targeted</p>
<p>Amount:</p> <p>IBRD loans: \$47.5 million (interest is not lower than that of the Agricultural Development Bank of the People's Republic of China); 20-year repayment period, including a 5-year grace period</p> <p>IDA credit: \$200 million (2% interest, 20-year repayment period, including a 6-year grace period)</p> <p>Total: \$247.5 million</p> <p>EIRR: 36%</p>
<p>Project Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">(1) Demonstrate the effectiveness of rural development projects focusing on the alleviation of poverty.(2) Advance the transition of labor from impoverished regions to more abundant rural areas and rapidly developing urban areas as appropriate methods suited to the formation of a market economy.(3) Improve both the central government's ability to monitor poverty and ability on the local level.(4) Substantially reduce absolute poverty in 35 extremely impoverished counties in the southwest region.
<p>Main Activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">(1) Land and agricultural development (30% of project costs) Invest resources in new small-scale agricultural and livestock technology to improve agricultural productivity in valley areas and defend

against the deterioration of the environment in the form of soil erosion and the like.

Introduce and spread afforestation methods appropriate for acidic soil on high ground; concentrate food production methods on level ground; cultivate farmland in stepped form to preserve water and land, and foster agricultural research institutes.

(2) Creation of new employment, other than in agriculture (45% of project costs)

To promote the labor transition of extremely poor farmers on high ground, provide technical training, computerize employment information corresponding to the demands of peripheral labor markets, monitor job safety, resolve labor issues, and bear the necessary initial expenses for job-seeking activities.

To foster industries that connect to impoverished farms, such as to support township and village enterprises, cultivate labor-intensive industries-including those involving agricultural product processing, mineral products, various services, and handicrafts-while ensuring conformance to China's environmental standards.

Activities include supporting Guanxi Province's employment development sub-components, developing regions of enterprise for the purpose of reducing poverty, fostering labor-intensive enterprises, planning low-cost housing, improving lodgings for laborers in transit and the conditions of slums, promoting links between fishery and agriculture and cultivating fast-growing trees.

(3) Social services and rural infrastructure (22% of costs)

Activities include improving town and village medical centers and primary education, training health personnel and teachers, developing mechanisms that provide the absolutely impoverished sector with sustainable access to social services, constructing local roads, providing systems for the supply of safe drinking water, providing small-scale irrigation and drainage facilities, utilizing biogas and promoting electrification locally.

(4) Enhancing capacity to system building and monitoring for poverty
(3% of costs)

Improve the central and local governments' planning of projects to reduce poverty and related implementation, contracting, accounting, and evaluation abilities; establish systems to monitor the status of poverty in the impoverished region that the project targets and to properly determine the conditions of daily life for the targeted population; and establish methods to evaluate the results of the project's impact.

Implementation:

The State Council's Leading Group Office for Poverty Alleviation and Development (LGPD) and World Bank's project office are primarily responsible for planning and implementing the project.

Project leading groups (PLG) are organized on the provincial level and are responsible for aspects pertaining to systems, technology, and financing. Along with supporting project preparations and implementation, they play a crucial role in regulation and monitoring.

Project management offices (PMO) are organized on the provincial level; with the participation of the staff of county poverty alleviation development offices (PADO) and of non-LGPD professional agencies, they engage in project preparations and implementation.

Under the supervision of the PMO on the provincial level, the government offices in charge of county education, public health and labor have a major role in providing social services and promoting the transfer of labor.

PMO are established on the county level to prepare feasibility studies (F/S) for individual projects for the county level and below. In addition, they cooperate with the technical agencies directly responsible for implementing the project and the local governments on the town and village levels to regulate project implementation.

PLG are established on the county level to regulate technically related agencies.

Appendix 8. Examples of Japan's Poverty Reduction-related Projects in China/ outside China

Example 1.

Project: Polio Control Project in the People's Republic of China
Regions Targeted: Beijing, Yunnan Province (Kunming City) and Shangdong Province (Jinan City)
Related Agencies: (China's) Ministry of Health, Institute of Preventative Medicine (Beijing), Yunnan Province Health Agency, Sichuan Province Health Agency, Guizhou Province Health Agency, Jiangxi Province Health Agency, Health Agency of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and the Shangdong Province Health Agency
Period of Cooperation: 1991 to 1999
Project Objectives: Focusing on high-risk provinces in the south of China, to inoculate the population against polio with the polio vaccine, conduct surveillance and ensure that lab diagnostic technology meets the WHO standards.
Main Activities: (1) Surveillance For the provinces and autonomous regions in the south, which is a high-risk area, provide guidance and counsel on polio surveillance based on field activities. While utilizing epidemiological information in surveillance activities, support the establishment of a national laboratory network at the Institute of Preventative Medicine. Utilize the results and experiences from polio surveillance activities in Shangdong Province and aim to link surveillance and laboratories.

(2) Bacteriology

Improve polio virus detection capability and national laboratories and cultivate the necessary personnel.

Provide basic technical guidance, beginning with isolating the virus at labs in high-risk provinces and autonomous regions in the south.

Establish laboratory networks and provide counsel for functional reinforcement.

(3) Clinical diagnosis

Through actual diagnosis of patients with acute flaccid paralysis, provide guidance on how to classify patients and on basic approaches. In training courses, lecture on polio's epidemiology, pathology, and clinical aspects.

(4) Other

Conduct education- and propagation-related activities at the bottom levels-provincial, town, village, etc.

In five technical training courses, engage in the work of cultivating middle-level engineers.

Results of Cooperation:

Dispatched of 14 long-term specialists, 58 short-term specialists, 23 trainees, provided equipment on the order of ¥30.6 billion, and provided grant aid (¥681 million for the polio vaccine and ¥100 million for lab equipment in 30 provinces).

Status of Activities:

This project has achieved major results in Shangdong Province's polio surveillance and lab diagnoses. Since 1992, activities have been spread to four surrounding provinces (Hebei, Henan, Anhui and Jiangsu), and in 1995, to the south's high-risk provinces and autonomous regions (Sichuan, Yunnan, Guizhou, Jiangxi and Guangxi), which has expanded results.

Example 2.

Project: Study for Taihang Shan Integrated Agricultural Development Project in Hebei Province, the People's Republic of China

Targeted Region: The Taihang Shan region of Hebei Province.

Related Agencies:

State Science and Technology Commission, Hebei Province Science and Technology Commission and Hebei Province Mountain District Public Office of Economic and Technical Development

Period of Cooperation: 1997 to 1999

Project Objectives:

In regions targeted for handling the problems of poverty and soil erosion in the interior Taihang Shan region, this study aims to achieve stability of agriculture in the Taihang Shan region and alleviation of problems stemming from soil erosion through comprehensive implementation of agricultural infrastructure that preserves farmland and the provision of rural living environments.

Main Activities:

- (1) Conduct surveys on the status of nature, society, agriculture, livestock and the environment.
- (2) Conduct surveys on actual cases of research on farmland preserving-type agriculture, gender issues, and administrative control structures.
- (3) Establish basic plans for comprehensive agricultural and rural development (for farmland preservation, farm operation, farmer support, land utilization, agricultural and rural base provision, livestock, processing and distribution, environmental preservation and facility maintenance), establish plans for developing model regions and draft topographical maps.
- (4) While surveys are being conducted, Japan transfers technology to China's specialists through survey-related work.

Examples of Japan's Poverty Reduction-related Projects Outside China

<p>Project: Implementation Support for Integrated Area Development Project in Barru District</p>
<p>Targeted Regions: Six villages within the Barru District in South Sulawesi.</p>
<p>Related Agencies: South Sulawesi Regional Development Bureau and Barru District Regional Development Planning Bureau</p>
<p>Period of Cooperation: 1995 to 1999</p>
<p>Project Objectives: Support the implementation of comprehensive regional development programs and contribute to the improvement of agricultural income in six districts within South Sulawesi's Barru District.</p>
<p>Main Activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">(1) Repair and construct irrigation facilities and maintain and manage them appropriately.(2) Improve and spread cultivation methods.(3) Use sales and distribution surveys to achieve compound management and propose plans for providing a basis for markets.(4) Introduce intensified livestock feed.(5) Conduct surveys to verify the spread of supplementary production and the increase in added value and investigative research.(6) Improve the living environment by securing water for daily needs, providing bases for health and sanitation and the like.
<p>Activity Status: In the year and a half, roughly, since cooperation was initiated, activities have centered primarily on surveying the actual status of targeted regions, planning activities and providing implementation systems. Based on survey results, in addition to demonstrate in technology for breeding Bali cows, methods for forming organizations of villagers for securing water for daily</p>

needs and for related maintenance and control have been introduced. The construction and rehabilitation of irrigation facilities is also being implemented. For crucial crops, distribution surveys are being conducted and guidance on cultivation provided. Moreover, implementation systems continue to be prepared, in consideration of the work systems of the other agencies involved in implementation.

Results of Cooperation:

JOCV member dispatch has been as follows: 3 senior members, 4 emergency short-term senior members, and 10 general members (2 on livestock breeding, 1 on edible crops, 1 on agricultural civil engineering, 2 on village development, 1 on market surveys, 1 on vegetables, 1 leader, and 1 regulatory member).

Appendix 9. Results of Poverty Reduction Aid from Other Multiple/ Bilateral Cooperation Aid Agencies

Bilateral Aid Agencies

<p>Cooperating Agency: AusAID</p>
<p>Regions Targeted for Cooperation to Alleviate Poverty: Anhui Province, Autonomous Region of the Guangxi Zhuang Race, Guizhou, Hebei, Inner Mongolia, Ningxia, Qinghai, Shangxi, Autonomous Region of Tibet and Autonomous Region of Xinjiang Weiwu'er</p>
<p>Examples of Poverty Alleviation Projects: Qinghai Community Development Project (technical cooperation)</p> <p>Period of Cooperation: 1994 to 1998</p> <p>Australia's Budget: US\$4.1 million (China's budget: \$1.7 million)</p> <p>Focus of Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Improve daily life for 6,550 impoverished households.Stress a participatory approach that takes gender issues into consideration.Through the Cash for Work program (for constructing local roads, water supply facilities, etc.), the savings of impoverished households are utilized in forming income-generating activities.Improve the level of savings in impoverished households and support access to credit provision through a revolving fund.Train personnel responsible for spreading agricultural/stock breeding methods and providing credit, health and educational services. <p>Counterparts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">China's central government: Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation (MOFTEC)Qinghai Province: Department of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation (DOFTEC)

Cooperating Agencies: Canadian International Development Agency

Regions Targeted for Cooperation to Alleviate Poverty:

Gansu Province, Ningxia, Autonomous Region of Tibet, Shangdong Province and Autonomous Region of Xinjiang Weiwu'er

Examples of Poverty Alleviation Projects:

Xinjiang Women Income Generating Project

Period of Cooperation: 1996 to 2001

CIDA's budget: \$3.5 million (China's budget: US\$670,000)

Focus of Activities:

Improve the incomes of impoverished families and the daily lives of women.

Achieve the sustainable mobilization of savings, provide credit for small businesses run by impoverished household, and use village centers for micro-financing, training and cooperative activities.

Counterparts: Ningxia, DOFTEC

The Canada Fund for Local Initiatives

Regions Targeted for Cooperation:

The northwest region (Gansu Province, Ningxia, Qinghai Province, Shangxi Province, Tibet and Xinjiang Weiwu'er).

The Canada Fund supplements CIDA bilateral cooperation projects, with a focus on eradicating poverty, and provides funds in the form of grants to support regional initiative.

Examples of cooperation through the Canada Fund:

Health training, village water supply, sanitation, income generation, agricultural training, vocational training, etc.

Examples of Counterparts:

Departments of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation at the provincial level, a few ethnic and religious committees, the China Women's Federation, etc.

Cooperating Agencies:

Aid agencies in Germany (GTZ, KfW, Catholic and Protestant NGO, etc.)

Regions Targeted for Cooperation to Alleviate Poverty:

Anhui Province, Guizhou Province, Henan Province, Jiangxi Province, Shangdong Province, Sichuan Province and Yunnan Province

Examples of Poverty Alleviation Projects:

Sino-German Poverty Alleviation Program (implemented through GTZ)

Period of Cooperation: 1995 to 2005

Focus of Activities:

Supports the National 8-7 Poverty Reduction Plan; presents models appropriate for local environments and that can also be applied to other regions.

Until 1996, implemented preliminary surveys and small-scale trial projects.

Targeting two towns or villages in two counties in Yunnan Province, engages in micro-financing, agricultural training and improvement of the land and drinking water supply.

Targeting two towns or villages in two counties in Sichuan Province, engages in stock farm management, improvement of pastures, etc.

In regions in Henan Province that have suffered major damage from soil erosion, supports drinking water supply, soil improvement, and the formation of agricultural cooperatives.

Counterparts:

China's central government: MOFTEC, Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Small-scale projects are done in cooperation with DOFTEC and COFTEC at the provincial level.

International Agencies, etc.

Cooperating Agencies: European Union

Regions Targeted for Cooperation to Alleviate Poverty:

Gansu Province, Ningxia, Qinghai Province, Autonomous Region of Tibet,
Yunnan Province and Xinjiang Weiwu'er

Examples of Projects to Alleviate Poverty:

(1) Intensification of Crop Production in Xinjiang

Period of Cooperation: 1993 to 1999

ECU's Budget: US\$4.7 million (China's budget: US\$1.7 million)

Focus of Activities:

Aims to secure long-term food supply and income by increasing the production of wheat, corn, sunflowers and other crops. Establishes two agricultural test stations and forms a network to train personnel to spread results.

(2) Qinghai Livestock Development Project

Period of Cooperation: 1995 to 1999

ECU's Budget: US\$3.6 million (China's budget: US\$1.1 million)

Focus of Activities:

Aims to develop stock raising on high ground (2,500 to 5,000m above sea level) and improve managers' incomes. Works to prevent soil erosion, conducts research on application and verification, improves the health of livestock, trains personnel to spread results, etc.

Counterparts:

For "(1)" and "(2)": MOFTEC and the departments of agriculture and agriculture and stock raising on the provincial level.

Cooperating Agencies:

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Regions Targeted for Cooperation to Alleviate Poverty: Sichuan Province

Points of Emphasis of Cooperation to Alleviate Poverty:

Emphasis is placed on securing food. Particularly for impoverished farmers, the emphasis is on spreading agricultural methods that do not require investment in high-priced agricultural resources and supporting heightened access to funds and technology.

Examples of Poverty Alleviation Projects:

Special Program on Food Production in Support of Food Security

Period of Cooperation: 1995 to 1997

FAO's Budget: US\$1.5 million; China's budget: US\$1.18 million

Focus of Activities:

Intensifying agricultural production, diversifying crop methods, improving irrigation and water control, building infrastructure, improving soil, etc.

Counterparts:

China's central government: Ministry of Agriculture

Sichuan Province Department of Agriculture, etc.

Cooperating Agencies: International Labour Organization (ILO)

Regions Targeted for Cooperation to Alleviate Poverty:

Gansu Province, Hebei Province, Jiangxi province and Yunnan Province

Points of Emphasis of Cooperation to Alleviate Poverty:

Establishing labor-related laws and regulations, making labor-related improvements, generating employment, alleviating poverty, improving labor conditions and environments, improving social security systems, etc.

Examples of Poverty Alleviation Projects:

ILO/Japan Inter-country Project on Strategic Approaches Toward Employment Promotion, Phase III

Focus of Activities:

The formation of special employment-generating scheme using the communities in specific rural regions as bases.

Counterparts:

China's central government: Ministry of Labor and departments of labor on the local level

Cooperating Agencies: United Nations Development Programme

Regions Targeted for Cooperation to Alleviate Poverty:

Gansu Province, Inner Mongolia, Ningxia, Qinghai Province, Shangdong Province, Sichuan Province, Tibet, Xinjiang Weiwu'er and Yunnan Province

Points of Emphasis of Cooperation to Alleviate Poverty:

Target economically disadvantaged households within specific pilot villages and through group formation, promote a participatory approach to provide support for agricultural and related technology, provide credit, and improve access to health and medical services and education. Also, through training government agency contacts at the provincial and county levels, aim to improve the ability for form development policy and plans.

Examples of Projects to Alleviate Poverty:

(1) Development of the Arid and Semi-arid Agriculture of the Northwest

Period of Cooperation: 1993 to 1998

UNDP Grant: US\$8.5 million(China's Budget US\$6.7 million)

Focus of Activities:

Improving the lives of households engaged in agricultural production in remote regions of desertification and preventing the destruction of agricultural production environments, while improving human resources,

technology and management capability in agricultural fields. Focuses on three goals-alleviating poverty, improving the position of women, and achieving sustainable agriculture-and six sub-projects (preventing desertification; strengthening mid-level agricultural education; diversifying fruit production; researching, verifying and spreading agriculture that utilizes rainwater; planning and spreading small- and medium-scale agricultural machinery; and developing arid and semi-arid agriculture).

(2) PA and Sustainable Development in Yilong County, Sichuan

Period of Cooperation: 1995 to 1997

UNDP Grant: US\$700,000

(3) Promotion of Agenda 21, Sustainable Development in Qomolongma Nature Preserve (QNP), Tibet

Period of Cooperation: 1995 to 1998

UNDP Grant: US\$980,000; China's budget: US\$200,000

Counterparts:

- (1) MOFTEC, CICETE and Ministry of Agriculture
- (2) MOFTEC and CICETE
- (3) CICETE (China International Center of Economic and Technical Exchange)

Cooperating Agencies: UNICEF

Regions Targeted for Cooperation to Alleviate Poverty:

Anhui Province, Chongqing, Gansu Province, Guizhou Province, Heilongjiang Province, Henan Province, Hubei Province, Autonomous Region of Inner Mongolia, Shangxi Province, Sichuan Province, Autonomous Region of Tibet, Xinjiang Weiwu'er and Yunnan Province

Examples of Projects to Alleviate Poverty:

(1) Social Development Program for Poor Areas, National Support

Period of Cooperation: 1996 to 2000

UNICEF Grant: US\$1 million

(2) Social Development Program for Poor Areas, Provincial Capacity Building

Period of Cooperation: 1996 to 2000

UNICEF Grant: US\$1 million

(3) Social Development Program for Poor Areas-County Project

Period of Cooperation: 1996 to 2000

UNICEF Grant: U.S\$6.5 million

China's Budget: Micro-credit matching fund of US\$280,000

Counterparts:

- (1) MOFTEC
- (2) COFTEC/DOFTEC on the provincial level
- (3) County-level government

Cooperating Agencies: UN/FAO World Food Programme (WFP)

Regions Targeted for Cooperation to Alleviate Poverty:

Guizhou Province, Hebei Province, Henan Province, Hubei Province, Hunan Province, Autonomous Region of Inner Mongolia, Ningxia, Qinghai Province, Shaanxi Province, Shanxi Province, Sichuan Province, Autonomous Region of Tibet and Yunnan Province

Examples of Poverty Alleviation Projects:

- (1) Integrated Agricultural Development in Qujing Prefecture, Yunnan Province

Period of Cooperation: 1992 to 1997

WFP Grant: US\$14.92 million; China's budget: \$US15.26 million

- (2) Integrated Agricultural Development, Wuling Mountain Area, Guizhou Province

Period of Cooperation: 1996 to 2001

WFP Grant: US\$15.66 million; China's budget: US\$13.15 million

Counterparts:

- (1) Government of Yunnan Province and provincial agricultural departments
- (2) Government of Guizhou Province, provincial agricultural departments and county governments

Other International Agencies:

- * International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- * United Nations Volunteers (UNV)

International NGO

Cooperating Agencies: The Ford Foundation

Regions Targeted for Cooperation to Alleviate Poverty:

Beijing, Hebei Province, Henan Province, Shaanxi Province, Sichuan Province and Yunnan Province

Examples of Poverty Alleviation Projects:

- (1) Research, Training and Village Level Experimentation on Upland Development and PA

Period of Cooperation: 1994 to 1997

Ford Foundation Grant: US\$500,000

- (2) Microfinance Start-up

Period of Cooperation: 1994 to 1997

Ford Foundation Grant: US\$110,000

Cooperative Fund Provision: Grameen Bank, US\$350,000 and others

Counterparts:

- (1) Yunnan Province Poverty Reduction Group
- (2) Social Science Institute, People's Republic of China

Cooperating Agency: Oxfam Hong Kong

Regions Targeted for Cooperation to Alleviate Poverty:

Autonomous Region of the Guangxi Zhuang Race, Guizhou Province and Yunnan Province

Examples of Poverty Alleviation Projects:

Comprehensive Agricultural Development Project in Luquan County, Yunnan Province

Period of Cooperation: 1996 to 1997

Oxfam Grant: US\$69,000

China's Budget: US\$21,000

Counterparts:

Government Agricultural Office of Luquan County, Stock Raising Bureau, Forestry Bureau, Poverty Alleviation Office, Women's Federation, Water and Electric Bureau, etc of Yunnan Province.

Other International NGO Active in China:

CARE Australia, Plan International, Heifer Project International, The Salvation Army, Trickle Up Program, Voluntary Service Overseas, Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development, World Vision International and World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF)

Appendix 10. Japan's Main NGO Active In China

<p>Association for Ophthalmic Cooperation to Asia (AOCA)</p> <p>The Japan Asian Association & Asian Friendship Society (JAFA)</p> <p>Asian Women Worker's Center (AWWC)</p> <p>The foundation for Human Right in Asia, Japan</p> <p>Asian Library & Communication Center Osaka</p> <p>AMDA, Japan</p> <p>Asia Arsenic Network</p> <p>Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning(JOICFP)</p> <p>Green Hat Foundation</p> <p>CARE Japan</p> <p>Korean Rights Group Japan (KRG Japan)</p> <p>Desert Planning Volunteer Association(DPVA)</p> <p>(JLM)Japan Leprosy Missioner Society for Promoting Intercultural Education for Children</p>	<p>World Conference on Religion and Peace, Japanese Committee(WCRP/ Japan)</p> <p>Japanese SQL Memorial Foundation</p> <p>Foundation for Global Peace And Environment</p> <p>Green Earth Center(GEC)</p> <p>Trees to China Fund</p> <p>Shino-Japanese Society for Cooperation on Science and Technology(SJSST)</p> <p>Japan-China Friendship Nijinokai of Remaining Japanese Orphan</p> <p>Japan Relief Clothing Center (JRCC)</p> <p>Japan International Food for the Hungry (JIFH)</p> <p>The Japan Association for Greening Deserts</p> <p>Japan Silver Volunteers(JSV)</p> <p>Plan International Japan</p> <p>National Federation of UNESCO Associations in Japan(NFUAI)</p> <p>Green Earth Network (GEN)</p> <p>World Vision Japan(WVJ)</p>
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**Appendix 11. Local Governments of Impoverished Interior Regions and
Local Governments in Japan with Sister-City Connections**

Local Governments in China	Local Governments in Japan	Major Types of Interchange
Gansu Province	Akita Prefecture	General, administrative and medical interchange
Lanzhou City, Gansu Province	Akita City, Akita Prefecture	Mutual trainee dispatch and interchanges on medical treatment and water supply
Dunhuang City, Gansu Province	Usuki City, Oita Prefecture	Friendly visits
Sichuan Province	Yamanashi Prefecture	Acceptance of technical trainees and interchanges on medical technology
Chengdu City, Sichuan Province	Kofu City, Yamanashi Prefecture	Panda support fund and acceptance of trainees
Leshan City, Sichuan Province	Ichikawa City, Chiba Prefecture	Acceptance of agricultural technical and urban construction trainees
Dujiangyan City, Sichuan Province	Nakakoma-gun 9 towns, 2 villages, Yamanashi Prefecture	Administrative, industrial and economic interchange
Sichuan Province	Hiroshima Prefecture	Dispatch of environmental protection and land afforestation specialists
Ya'an City, Sichuan Province	Miyoshi City, Hiroshima Prefecture	School exchanges
Mianyang City, Sichuan Province	Shobara City, Hiroshima Prefecture	Dispatch of visiting parties
Deyang City, Sichuan Province	Higashi Hiroshima City, Hiroshima Prefecture	Exchange of friendly visiting parties
Shaanxi Province	Kyoto Prefecture	Agricultural and medical interchange
Xianyang City, Shaanxi Province	Uji City, Kyoto Prefecture	Friendly visits
Xianyang City, Shaanxi Province	Narita City, Chiba Prefecture	Visits of goodwill
Xi'an City, Shaanxi Province	Funabashi City, Chiba Prefecture	Visits of goodwill; spreading of Japanese chess (go) and qigong
Xi'an City, Shaanxi Province	Kyoto City, Kyoto Prefecture	Educational interchange
Xi'an City, Shaanxi Province	Nara City, Nara Prefecture	Administrative trainee exchanges
Baoji City, Shaanxi Province	Yawata City, Kyoto Prefecture	Acceptance of administrative business trainees
Hanzhong City, Shaanxi Province	Izumo City, Shimane Prefecture	Acceptance of technical trainees

Shaanxi Province	Kagawa Prefecture	Acceptance of technical trainees
Anging City, Anhui Province	Ibaraki City, Osaka Prefecture	Exchanges of visiting parties
Huangshan City, Anhui Province	Fujitdera City, Osaka Prefecture	Exchanges on calligraphy
Xuanzhou City, Anhui Province	Kawanoe City, Ehime Prefecture	Acceptance of trainees
Anhui Province	Kochi Prefecture	Acceptance of technical trainees
Wuhu City, Anhui Province	Kochi City, Kochi Prefecture	Exchanges of parties on goodwill visits
Bozhou City, Anhui Province	Nakamura City, Kochi Prefecture	
Hefei City, Anhui Province	Kurume City, Fukuoka Prefecture	Exchanges of peacocks and cranes
Hohhot City, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region	Okazaki City, Aichi Prefecture	Exchanges of middle school students
Chifeng City, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region	Inazawa City, Aichi Prefecture	Acceptance of town and village enterprise observation groups and giving of apple tree seedlings
Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region	Shimane Prefecture	Joint research on environmental fields and acceptance of technical trainees
Shizuishan City, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region	Hamada City, Shimane Prefecture	Acceptance of commercial and administrative trainees
Kunming City, Yunnan Province	Fujisawa City, Kanagawa Prefecture	Acceptance of administrative observation groups
Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region	Kumamoto Prefecture	
Beihai City, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region	Yashiro City, Kumamoto Prefecture	Administrative observation
Guilin City, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region	Kumamoto City, Kumamoto Prefecture	

Annual Studies (Country, Region, and Issue-Wise, Etc.)

Year	Title	
Country Studies		
1987	Country Study for Japan's Official Development Assistance to the Philippines	J E
1988	Country Study for Japan's Official Development Assistance to India	J E
1989	Country Study for Japan's Official Development Assistance to Thailand	J E
1990	Country Study for Japan's Official Development Assistance to Indonesia	J E
1990	Country Study for Japan's Official Development Assistance to Bangladesh	J E
1991	Country Study for Japan's Official Development Assistance to Brazil	J E P
1991	Country Study for Japan's Official Development Assistance to Pakistan	J E
1991	Country Study for Japan's Official Development Assistance to Sri Lanka	J E
1991	Country Study for Japan's Official Development Assistance to China	J E C
1992	Country Study for Japan's Official Development Assistance to Egypt	J E
1992	Country Study for Japan's Official Development Assistance to Kenya	J E
1993	Country Study for Japan's Official Development Assistance to Malaysia	J E
1993	Country Study for Japan's Official Development Assistance to Nepal	J E
1994	Second Country Study for Japan's Official Development Assistance to Indonesia	J E
1994	Second Country Study for Japan's Official Development Assistance to the Philippines	J E
1994	Country Study for Japan's Official Development Assistance to Palestina	J
1995	Country Study for Japan's Official Development Assistance to Viet Nam	J E
1995	Second Country Study for Japan's Official Development Assistance to India	J E
1995	Country Study for Japan's Official Development Assistance to Ghana	J E
1995	Country Study for Japan's Official Development Assistance to Senegal	J E F
1996	Second Country Study for Japan's Official Development Assistance to Pakistan	J E
1996	Second Country Study for Japan's Official Development Assistance to Thailand	J E
1996	Country Study for Japan's Official Development Assistance to Jordan	J E
1997	Country Study for Japan's Official Development Assistance to Mongolia	J E
1997	Country Study for Japan's Official Development Assistance to Tanzania	J E
1998	Country Study for Japan's Official Development Assistance to Laos	J E
1998	Country Study for Japan's Official Development Assistance to Peru	J E S
Regional Studies		
1991	Regional Study on Japan's Development Assistance to Africa	J E F
1991	Regional Study on Japan's Development Assistance to Oceania	J E
1994	Regional Study on Japan's Development Assistance to Sub-Saharan Africa	J E
Issue-Wise Studies		
1988	Study on Japan's Development Assistance for Environment	J E
1990	Study on Japan's Development Assistance for Poverty	J E
1991	Study on Japan's Development Assistance for Women in Development	J E
1992	Study on Japan's Development Assistance for Population and Development	J E
1994	Study on Japan's Development Assistance for Development and Education	J E
1995	Study on Japan's Development Assistance for Participatory Development and Good Governance	J E
1997	Local Development and the Role of Government	J E
1998	Issue-wise Study on Japan's Official Development Assistance on the ODA's New Development Strategy (NDS)	J E

J = Japanese E = English F = French P = Portuguese C = Chinese S = Spanish

JICA