

Section Five

Guiding Suggestions on How to Carry Out Integrated Poverty alleviation Cooperation in a Larger Scope

5.1 Necessity and Feasibility in Carrying out Comprehensive Poverty alleviation Work In a Larger Scope

In Guizhou and Gansu in China, the mass people develop the natural resources in a plundering way under historical, social and economic influences, which, together with the atrocious natural conditions, has plunged the provinces into the vicious circle of “poverty-plundering resources-degradation of environment-poverty”. *Degraded environment and backward economy make the living conditions worse and worse.* In some areas, man and livestock are even facing great difficulty in finding water. So it is necessary to input modern scientific technologies and funds from outside, strengthen the self-development capability of the local people, and enable them to jump out of the “poverty pit” of vicious circle of poverty and environmental degradation.

Shanghai Poverty alleviation Conference called on enabling more poor people to get help and support. Taking effective measures and quickening the poverty alleviation steps are tasks we are facing. The comprehensive poverty alleviation pilot project that was carried out by in Sandu County in Guizhou Province has seen obvious achievements, has been affirmed by government organs at all levels in Guizhou, has been well received by the villagers in the project areas and has provided experience for carrying out poverty alleviation work in a larger scope. We think that JICA’s efforts on expanding the scope of the poverty alleviation pilot project based on typical experience has set an example for further expanding its influence in Chinese poverty alleviation work, helping Chinese poverty alleviation work, improving the working way and management methods with poverty alleviation efforts and improving the living standard of the local villagers. Meanwhile, this also helps strengthen the friendly relationship between Japanese and Chinese governments and the friendly feeling among the people of both countries, and is an effective way to strengthen Chinese-Japanese friendly exchange and cooperation.

5.1.1 Poverty alleviation Work Is Arduous Long-term Task In Front of Chinese Government

By the end of 2004, in rural areas in China, a population of 26,100,000 doesn’t have adequate food and clothing, accounting for 2.8% of the rural population, and a population of 49,970,000 belongs to low-income population, accounting for 5.3% of the rural population. The poor people are mostly concentrated in arid and half-arid areas and mountain areas in the west with atrocious natural conditions,

fragile ecological environment and poor natural production and living conditions. Presently, the reduction of poverty population has obviously slowed down. One important reason is that the natural conditions in the poor areas are rigorous and the infrastructure there is backward. Elimination of poverty is a huge systematic project, requiring long-term arduous efforts. Poverty alleviation work is an arduous task and the road is long. And it is urgent to organize various forces, pool funds and bring along comprehensive poverty alleviation work in a larger scope based on breakthrough in the key model counties.

5.1.2 China's Poverty alleviation Work Needs International Assistance

China is a developing country that has been transformed from the planned economic system to the market economic system. When carrying out poverty alleviation work, it is not only necessary to obtain international assistance in funds, but also necessary to use the successful experience as well as effective ways, methods and advanced poverty alleviation concepts that the international society has created in poverty alleviation process for reference to further improve the level and overall benefits of Chinese poverty alleviation efforts. It is necessary to learn and use overseas experience for reference in practice in the following aspects: how to put poverty alleviation funds into households in respect of poverty alleviation direction; how to motivate villagers to join the poverty alleviation project in the market economic system since farmers is seldom involved in decision of poverty alleviation projects in the planned economic system; in respect of project management, how to improve the benefits of using poverty alleviation funds and strengthen the final-period management of the project in an all around way; and how to improve the environment, health, education and sanitation conditions for the poor people while developing poverty alleviation project to improve mutual development and advancement of social, economic and cultural causes. We shall take oriented measures and strengthen the management of poverty alleviation projects with foreign assistance according to the characteristics of the poor areas. And we also shall improve the economic benefits of the projects with foreign assistance and foreign loans and strengthen the capability of paying the loans.

5.1.3 Helping China carry out comprehensive Poverty alleviation work meets Japanese national interests

JICA's efforts to help China carry out comprehensive poverty alleviation project has been welcomed by farmers as well as governments at all levels. We think that this will strengthen the cooperation between China and Japan, deepen the friendly feeling of Chinese people toward Japan and will strengthen and improve the relationship between the two countries. In view of the regulations on Kyoto Protocol, helping China carry out comprehensive poverty alleviation projects also meet Japanese national interests. Poverty is not only an economic issue but also a social and an ecological environment issue.

Table 5-1 Relation Between Poverty and Environment

Type of Poverty	Theoretic Foundation	Mode	Relation Between Poverty and Environment
Absolute Poverty	Population Determinism	Overpopulation-geographic exhaustion	Poverty leads to deterioration of environment
Relative Poverty	Cost Determinism	Comparative costs-preferring development to control	Poverty leads to deterioration of environment

continued

Type of Poverty	Theoretic Foundation	Mode	Relation Between Poverty and Environment
Absolute Poverty	Geological Determinism	Poor in natural resources-low productivity	Deterioration of environment leads to poverty
Relative Poverty	Historical Determinism	Historical deterioration of environment-historical poverty	Deterioration of environment leads to poverty

Environmental protection has been a major field concerned and assisted by international organizations for many years. Yet we can find out that the implementation of almost all environmental projects involved the issue of how to improve the production and living conditions of the local poor population. Unreasonable usage of resources and deterioration of ecologic environment is one of the important elements causing poverty. From the survey we carried out in Gansu Province, we find that Phase I and Phase II of Loess Plateau Soil and Water Conservation Project together with World Bank Project of Rural Water Supply and the Sand Storm Control Project of Japan Bank for International Corporation are all carried out as major poverty alleviation projects in Gansu.

5.2 Orientation of Carrying out Comprehensive Poverty alleviation Cooperation in a Larger Scope

The main direction of carrying out comprehensive poverty alleviation cooperation in a larger scope is: while giving attention to those poor counties that have been listed as focus of Chinese national poverty alleviation efforts, it is necessary to pay attention to the unlisted poor counties, lay stress on supporting fields related to improvement of ecologic environment and farmers' production and living levels, focus on ability construction and improvement of the quality of rural labors, and help the poor households village by village.

5.2.1 Attach importance to the poor counties not listed on the stress of Chinese poverty alleviation efforts

Entering the 21st century, Chinese government has confirmed 592 key counties as the focus of its poverty alleviation efforts, which only cover 54% of the population that do not have enough food and clothing. And the poverty occurrence rate is 9%. That means 46% of the poor population cannot get the focused support of the poverty alleviation funds while the non-poor population in the 592 key counties confirmed as the focus of the national poverty alleviation efforts can benefit from the poverty alleviation policies. In view of reality, as governments at all levels budgeted much poverty alleviation funds for the key counties, the poverty of the non-listed poor counties will become more and more prominent. So local governments and villagers always value the arrangement of poverty alleviation projects for non-listed poor counties, and it is also an issue for Chinese government to tackle.

5.2.2 Persisting in Carrying Out Comprehensive Poverty alleviation Work

Poverty is caused by many factors, and single development activity cannot control poverty

fundamentally. The universal problem at present is the poor production conditions, weak infrastructure such as water and electric circuits, and low education and sanitary level. In the market economy, these factors have caused substantial rise of production costs and weakened the competitiveness. To make population in poor areas stably have enough food and clothing and live well off life, it is imperative to improve the development environment there in a comprehensive way and carry out comprehensive poverty alleviation work.

When taking integrated poverty alleviation development measures, it is necessary to adopt poverty alleviation plans and implementation programs "that have been planned once and need to be implemented phase by phase". Only in this way can the best effect be achieved. We think that JICA's experience in carrying out the comprehensive poverty alleviation project in Sandu County in Guizhou Province deserves to be promoted.

5.2.3 Taking Poverty alleviation Efforts as Main Line and Paying Attention to Fostering Leading Industries

The main target of poverty alleviation efforts is to help the people in poor areas shake off poverty. So it is necessary to properly deal with the relation between the systematic ness of the design of project activities and support of leading pillar industries. In consideration of projects designed to improve ecological environment, the projects shall be connected with improving farmers' production and living environment and expanding channels of increasing farmers' income. Local environmental advantages shall be fully utilized and protected for development of the project activities. And meanwhile, market demand for the products and market competition shall be fully considered to foster suitable pillar industries. For example, in the poverty alleviation project with biogas as the link that is implemented in Sandu County, the connection between protection of ecological environment as well as resolution of living energy resources of farmers and development of livestock farming have produced good effects and have been welcomed and affirmed by all circles. With fund input limited, poverty alleviation projects shall be prioritized. And the priority shall be given to those projects which are closely related to farmers' production and living level, can help strengthen their own development capability and which are difficult for local households to implement individually. When designing project activities, poverty in the following aspects shall be taken into account: community culture, health, environment and economy. But economic poverty shall be one of the major contents.

5.2.3.1 Establishing the Poverty alleviation Development Direction- Ecology as the Main Part and Planting & Breeding as the stress

Chinese western regions are key regions in protection of ecologic environment. When establishing the protection of ecological environment as the main part of the poverty alleviation development process, it is necessary to focus on the development of the cultivation industry. Developing crop cultivation, livestock farming and poultry raising in the light of local conditions is the most effective and the most reliable way for people in poor areas to increase income, shake off poverty and become better off. Attention shall be paid to improvement of basic production and living conditions of poor villages, and the construction of such infrastructure and public service facilities as basic farmland, road and potable water for man and livestock. And it is necessary to muster forces to help the poor people develop their characteristic cultivation projects that have market space. The development of crop cultivation, livestock farming and poultry raising in poor areas shall center on the income increase of the poor population and rely on advancement of scientific technology to optimize breeds, improve quality and increase benefits. It is also

necessary to take “being beneficial to improvement of ecological environment” as the principle to strengthen the protection and construction of ecological environment and realize the sustainable development. When helping poor farmers develop cultivation industry, it is urgent to respect farmers’ rights to make their own decisions on production and operation. Demonstration and guidance shall be preferred to force and order.

5.2.3.2 Boosting Agricultural Industrialization Operations

Though the reliance of the low-level problem of food and clothing on outside markets is not notable enough, farmers cannot be separated from commodity production and markets if they want to enter the well off society. For production of agricultural products that have resource advantages and market demands, we shall follow the industrialization development direction, plan and carry out construction in an all-around way and form a characteristic regional leading industry. We shall learn Japanese experience in developing agricultural industrialization in the mode of “One Product for One Village and One Industry for One County”, actively develop order agriculture, instruct and encourage large and medium agricultural product processing enterprises that have market exploring capabilities to go to poor areas to establish raw resource production bases, provide a series of services to poor farmers before production, in production and after production, and finally form an industrialized operation system of trade-industrial-agriculture integration and the procurement of supplies-production-marketing integration. And we shall also strengthen the construction of wholesale markets of agricultural products in poor areas to further invigorate the circulation.

5.2.4 Laying stress to improve Laborers’ Comprehensive Quality and enhance the ability in shake-off Poverty and better-off

Backward education is the cause of backward economy in poor areas. And poor quality of the laborers is the nature. We shall energetically improve the scientific and cultural quality of the people in poor areas and strengthen efforts on helping the poor scientifically. Transforming social conditions, advocating scientific and civilized life styles, and strengthening farmers’ capabilities in grasping advanced practical technologies and developing themselves are important measures to increase the economic income of the poor population as well as basic approaches to promoting poor areas to shake off poverty and get rich. We shall consider strengthening propaganda, education and training as important work in poverty alleviation projects, which is the most direct and effective approach to improving the effect of poverty alleviation projects. The training manners and suitable trainers in the projects shall be chosen in light of local conditions. The training manners and languages shall fit in with the educational level and language-understanding capabilities of the villagers. At the beginning or at proper time, it is necessary and effective to choose experts as trainers. But it is not always the most effective. Sometimes, it is more effective to let villagers train villagers or let them learn from one another. That is the common conclusion in the “Farmers’ Learning” theory and many previous site surveys.

World Bank projects have built or renovated school houses in some villages or where population converge to dismantle the original teaching points “dispersing ” in natural villages, but the result is not that more students are able to go to school, and it’s always the opposite case. Therefore, rural education is not simply an issue of good teaching conditions. Educational poverty alleviation products shall be focused on building teaching points and training teachers village by village instead of on building several complete primary schools. To pay attention to children of school age of especially poor families, a long-lasting poverty alleviation mechanism can be formed through establishing special funds.

5.2.5 Confirming Poverty alleviation Contents In Light Of Local Conditions

The causes for poverty are various in different areas, issues to be solved in local areas arise in different types, and resources that can be developed and utilized differ to a great extent. Besides, as project decision-makers and villagers rank in different position and the demands of villagers appear in different ways, the issues they are concerned about are consequentially different. So when confirming poverty alleviation projects, it is necessary to enable extensive mass participation, encourage close coordination among all departments, consider the necessity and feasibility of poverty alleviation projects in an all-around way, combine demands with degree of possible support, make overall arrangement, and make analysis and conclusion on the situation of each project.

5.2.6 Help Poor Households with Village as unit

To make poverty alleviation projects really help the poor population, we must help the poor village and the poor households. We shall know the poverty condition of each project demonstration county through investigating village-by-village and household-by-household. We shall establish books for counties, booklets for townships and cards for households to try to find out the real situation. Except public services and facilities projects, the targets shall be quantified down to household for projects aimed to make poor farmers have enough food and clothing. So work, project, services and benefits shall all go down to household.

1) Advantage of Carrying Out Poverty alleviation Projects Village By Village.

The organization form of comprehensive poverty alleviation projects directly influences the management of poverty alleviation projects and using benefits of poverty alleviation funds. Carrying out poverty alleviation projects village by village and helping the poor households cannot only reduce the operating links of funds and guarantee that the funds could be directly put in place to help the poor, but also can reduce the possibility that non-poor population benefit from poverty alleviation funds so as to improve the using benefits of the poverty alleviation funds.

2) Disadvantage of Carrying Out Poverty alleviation Projects Village By Village. Some project cannot solve the poverty issue if limited in one village. A village can have its leading products, but these products cannot form an industry. The construction of public infrastructure will inevitably influence the neighboring villages, so it is necessary to think it over in an all-around way. Meanwhile, carrying out the projects village by village and helping the poor households will increase the administration costs of poverty alleviation projects, but this certainly deserves compared with the possibility that non-poor population could use a large amount of poverty alleviation funds.

5.2.7 Targeting Poor People and Attaching Importance to Opportunity Support

In future poverty alleviation cooperation, we shall target the poor people and support them by creating opportunities from outside the poor areas in the people-oriented manner. The natural resource conditions in poor areas are dissatisfying. In many such areas, people can't support themselves. During the investigation, we found that for many households, if no laborer in the family goes to other places for work, they will not have enough grains. So organizing and directing labor force to flow in an organized way and strengthening the labor export in poor areas is an important channel to help poor areas shake off poverty. We shall strengthen the capability development of the poor population and increase employment opportunity for

them by providing guidance and training on employment. Meanwhile, we can use the practices of China Association of Agricultural Science for reference in sending people to overseas countries to study and choose qualified young people in project implementation areas to go to Japan or other countries to study agriculture so as to cultivate backbone for local areas to shake off poverty and become rich.

5.2.8 Paying Attention to Helping Poor Women

Rural women will spend more time and assume heavier burden to obtain fuel, water and feedstuff and raise children. As a high percentage of male laborers in poor areas will go to other places for work, women staying at home have to assume heavier labor burden. We shall pay attention to the following aspects when helping poor women. Firstly, we shall pay attention to the health of the women in poor areas, and strengthen popularization and propaganda on family planning and health knowledge for women and children. There ought to be one clinic in every village with one or two preferably women barefoot doctors. Secondly, training classes on practical technologies shall be held according to women reality. Thirdly, small loans shall be provided through establishing poverty alleviation contact points and contact households to help poor women shake off poverty and become rich.

5.3 Issues need to be considered when carrying Out Comprehensive Poverty alleviation Projects in a Larger Scope

We have concluded JICA's experiences in carrying out comprehensive poverty alleviation projects in Sandu County in the above contents, and have proposed the aspects needed to be improved. In consideration of Chinese poverty alleviation efforts as well as the reality of poverty alleviation development in Guizhou Province and Gansu Province, we think that the following issues shall be noticed when carrying out comprehensive poverty alleviation projects in a larger scope:

5.3.1 Regarding Villagers' Participation in the Projects in an All-around Way

With respect to participation type of poverty alleviation work, it is necessary to make full use of the advantages that villagers best know the development issues of their villages and their rich practical knowledge and intelligence accumulated through years of practices to find the most effective solution to the issues and change the management method where poverty alleviation projects are totally determined by governments. But in view of the reality that the scientific and educational level of the villagers in Chinese poor areas are low, only through guiding the villagers' participation and activating their desire to become rich can it be possible that villagers' demand can be elevated from perceptual level to rational level. As we have discovered in the investigation, a portion of older farmers have never dreamed of the benefits of the development of the current society and poverty alleviation projects in the past. Though they are in the state of poverty, they are very satisfied with their present living condition, lacking higher-level demand. Some farmers tend to be anxious to achieve quick success and get instant benefits their own interests proceeding from their own interests. Besides, whether leaders at various levels or villagers, will get to know and understand the international experience in poverty alleviation projects before recognizing it.

5.3.2 Paying Attention to Cooperation With Chinese Related Organizations

Carrying out comprehensive poverty alleviation projects village by village requires input of a lot of

funds. This issue is more obvious especially in western mountain areas. Combining the poverty alleviation projects with poverty alleviation projects of Chinese governments at all levels and striving for supporting funds can expand the influence of the projects and improve poverty alleviation efforts. For example, the non-reimbursable assistance funds provided by JICA are mainly used for public welfare projects, and supporting funds are strived for to implement production projects. When cooperating with Chinese related organizations, it is necessary to choose cooperative organizations according to the main contents of the projects. Generally, many administrative departments will not lead one project, but there will be many specific implementing departments, so as to avoid dispute over trifles and non-fulfillment of work responsibilities. This time when we went to Guizhou Province for investigation, we contacted Provincial Poverty alleviation Office at first. But Family Planning Association applies for this project. Though they all think that they are able to take this project, they hope that Poverty alleviation Office could be responsible for the contact and arrangement.

5.3.3 Strengthening Project Management and Improving Investment Effects

It is necessary to strengthen the management of target, conditions, and standards, using procedures, power and responsibility of the poverty alleviation funds. And it shall be emphasized that poverty alleviation funds ought to be used in a coordinated way according to the overall targets and requirements of the poverty alleviation projects to form joint forces and bring the overall benefits into play. A strict target management mechanism shall be established in the implementation process of the projects to specify and quantify the work tasks and responsibilities down to persons and project points to realize strict management. For important projects, experts with specialized knowledge and management experience can be assigned as technical instructors who can help the projects be successfully implemented in the meantime. Poverty alleviation projects are comprehensive and social projects. They need close coordination among many departments, and shall be managed and implemented by one organization or department on an integrated basis to avoid dispersed investment and poly-head management and to bring the overall benefits of limited funds into play.

Poverty alleviation projects shall be confirmed in accordance with scientific development view and human-orientation guidance to prevent the occurrence of circumstances that don't accord with natural laws and experience laws, where benefits of departments and local areas are over emphasized, and that break away from local reality. It is necessary to pay attention to training personnel, carrying out prophase demonstration and medium-term check and acceptance. These appear complicated in China, but are very important to improve the implementing benefits of the projects. The reform and innovation of Chinese poverty alleviation mechanism need to cohere with the reform pace of national management system, which will not be realized overnight.

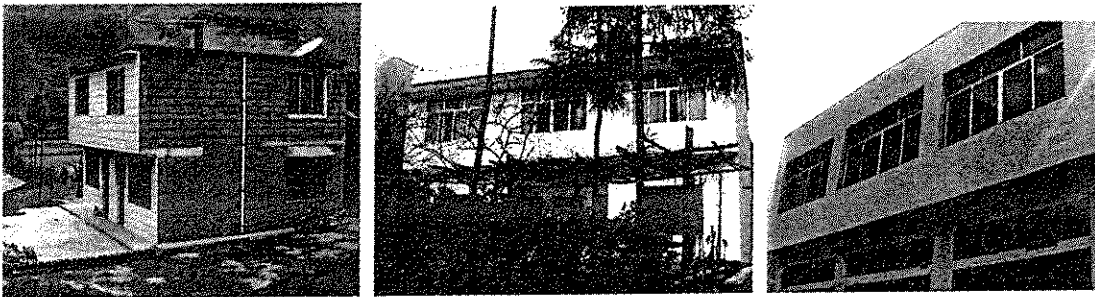
5.3.4 Paying Attention to Protect National Cultural When Carrying Out Poverty alleviation Projects

When conducting the survey in Guizhou, we found that the national customs and practices of Miao Minority has become an important income-increase channel, as there are a lot of tourist resources available for exploration in poor areas in Miao Nationality in Leishan County. Whether the world or China all pay attention to protection of national cultures as the variety of peoples is the common wealth of the whole humankind. So it is necessary to protect the national culture and retain the national characteristics on clothing and buildings. But in Daozhen Gelao Nationality and Miao Nationality Autonomous County in

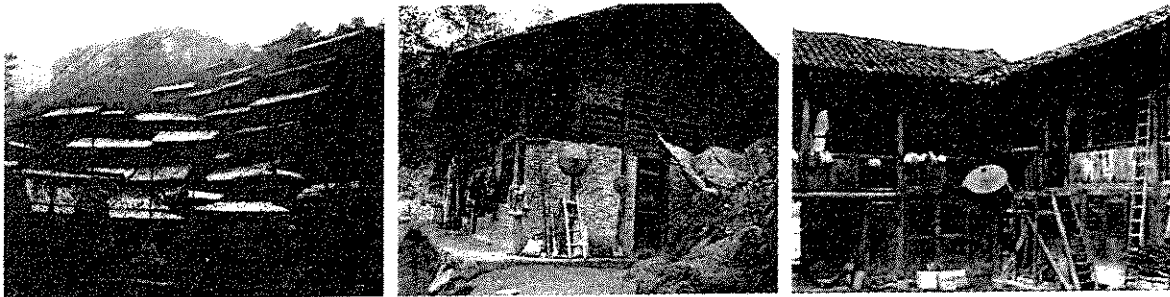
Guizhou Province, we found another phenomenon. Some farmers in the Gelao Nationality who became rich first have gradually cast off the characteristics of their own nationality. We visited farmers with high income in Dagan Village, Dagan Township, Daozhen County, and found that for almost all of their houses, the building styles of their own nationality have been altered. (Picture 5-1)

It's a right for farmers to decide on building which kind of houses, which cannot be compelled. But for the poor families' aspiration for and simple imitation of wealthy life, we can give them guidance when implementing the projects. Therefore poverty alleviation projects also shall be focused on providing support in humanistic field, such holding nationality-specific traditional festivals, studying national history and fostering the poor families' sense of pride for their own nationality so as to conscientiously protect and maintain the tradition and culture of their nationality.

**Picture 5-1 Relatively Rich Farmers' Houses In Gelao Nationality
in Dagan Village in Daozhen County**



Picture 5-2 Common Gelao Nationality Farmers' Houses



Annex

**Annex 1 Rank of Major Economic Index of all Provinces
(Regions and Cities) in the whole country (2003)**

Regions	Gross National Product (GNP) (100 Million Yuan)	Ranking Position	GNP Per Capita (Yuan)	Ranking Position	Per Capita Net Income of Farmers (Yuan)	Ranking Position
The Whole Country	116,898.4		9,073		2,622.2	
Beijing	3,611.9	15	31,613	2	5,601.6	2
Tianjin	2,386.9	22	25,874	3	4,566.0	4
Hebei	7,095.4	5	10,508	11	2,853.4	10
Shanxi	2,445.6	20	7,402	20	2,299.2	17
Inner Mongolia	2,092.9	24	8,734	15	2,267.7	18
Liaoning	6,002.5	8	14,258	8	2,934.4	9
Jilin	2,521.8	18	9,334	13	2,530.4	14
Heilongjiang	4,433.1	13	11,623	10	2,508.9	15
Shanghai	6,250.8	7	46,718	1	6,653.9	1
Jiangsu	12,451.8	2	16,796	6	4,239.3	5
Zhejiang	9,200.0	4	19,730	4	5,389.0	3
Anhui	3,973.2	14	6,889	22	2,127.5	22
Fujian	5,241.7	11	15,006	7	3,733.9	7
Jiangxi	2,830.0	16	6,677	25	2,457.5	16
Shandong	12,430.0	3	13,654	9	3,150.5	8
Henan	7,025.9	6	7,530	19	2,235.7	19
Hubei	5,395.9	10	9,001	14	2,566.8	12
Hunan	4,633.7	12	7,546	18	2,532.9	13
Guangdong	13,449.9	1	16,990	5	4,054.6	6
Guangxi	2,733.2	17	5,964	28	2,094.5	23
Hainan	677.5	28	8,655	16	2,588.1	11
Chongqing	2,250.1	23	8,075	17	2,214.6	21
Sichuan	5,456.3	9	6,418	27	2,229.9	20
Guizhou	1,356.1	26	3,603	31	1,564.7	31
Yunnan	2,458.8	19	5,647	29	1,697.1	27
Tibet	184.6	31	6,874	23	1,691.0	28
Shannxi	2,398.6	21	6,480	26	1,675.7	29
Gansu	1,301.1	27	4,984	30	1,673.1	30
Qinghai	390.2	29	7,276	21	1,794.1	26
Ningxia	384.9	30	6,685	24	2,043.3	25
Xinjiang	1,849.8	25	9,686	12	2,106.2	23

Annex 2 Statistics of International Poverty alleviation Projects in Guizhou Province Since 1995

Investor	Project Name	Implementing Time of the Project	Project Location	Investment Amount (
World Bank	World Bank Poverty alleviation Project in Southwest China	1995/08-2001/07	Puding, Ziyun, Guanling, Changshun, Luodian, Qinglong, Ceheng, Zhenfeng, Wangmo, Pan, Dafang, Liuzhi and Zhijin	RMB 1,078,800,000
	Guizhou Seeds Commercialization Project With World Bank Loans	2002/02	Provincial Seed Control Station, Provincial Seed Company, Seed Company in Qiandongnan (黔东南), Seed Company in Tongren Area, and 9 county seed companies respectively in Zunyi, Yuqing, Yuping, Yinjiang, Jiangkou, Songtao, Liping, Jinping and Rongjiang.	USD 1,298,600
	Intervention of Rural Indoor Air Pollution in Poor Areas in Guizhou Province	2002-2004	Xinpu Township, Dexin Township and Xinba Township in Guiding County;	RMB300,000
World Food Program	WFP 5181	1995-2000	4 Counties in Tongren Area	USD 15,657,000
	WFP-5181 Sub-project of Women and Children Health Project	1998/08—2000/09		USD 728,000
International Fund for Agricultural Development	Guizhou 483 Project	1999-2004	Danzhai County, Majiang County and Huangping County in Qiandongnan Prefecture and Tongren County, Jiangkou County, Yuping County and Wanshan County in Tongren Area	USD 16,286,200
Asian Development Bank	TA3150 Technical Assistance Demonstration Project	1999/03 – 2004/02	Nayong County	RMB2,250,000
United Nations Development Programme	UNDP Poverty alleviation Project With Small Loans In Guizhou	1997-2000	Ziyun, Puding, Xingren and Guanling	USD 1,800,000
United Nations Children's Fund	Social Development Project in Poor Areas	1996-2000	Shibing, Huangping and Danzhai	USD 1,000,000
	Promotion of Primary Education in Poor Counties	1996-2000	12 Counties including Huangping	USD 120,000
	Basic Service	1996-2000	Huangping, Shibing and Danzhai	USD 1,000,000

continued

Investor	Project Name	Implementing Time of the Project	Project Location	Investment Amount (
United Nations Children's Fund	Poverty alleviation Project With Small Circulating Funds	2000	Pan County and Pu'an County	RMB 360,000
	Training On Maternal Safety (Women and Children Health Knowledge)	2003	48 poor counties in the whole province	RMB300, 000
	Implementation of Two-programmed Basic Education	2003	48 poor counties in the whole province	RMB380, 000
	Women Participation in Development	2001-2002	Majiang County	USD 128,000
European Union	Phase II of European Assistance in Provision of Milk	1998—2000	Guiyang and Anshun	USD 1,330,000
	European Assistance in Provision of Milk in Guizhou	1994—2001	Guiyang, Zunyi and Anshun	RMB 66,894,400
US Forest Service	Construction of Majiang Demonstration Area of Sino-American Cooperation Demonstration Project on Healthy Operation of Forests	2002—2006	Longshan Township in Majiang County	USD 1,513,000
AUS AID	Rural Infrastructure in Qiongnan Prefecture, Guizhou Province	1999-2001	7 Counties including Danzhai and Huangping	USD 5,850,000
	Rural Infrastructure in Qiongnan Prefecture, Guizhou Province	1999-2002	7 counties including Danzhai and Huangping in Qiongnan Autonomous Prefecture	AUS\$ 10,000,000
Australian Government	Diversion Works	2000	Dushan	USD 54,000
	Planting Project	2000	Changshun	USD 50,000
Canadian Fund	Primary School Construction Project	2002-2004	Wumei Village in Danzhai County, Shuanglong Village in Duyun County, Weisa Village in Ceheng County and Yingping Village in Hezhang County	RMB765,500

continued

Investor	Project Name	Implementing Time of the Project	Project Location	Investment Amount (
Canadian Government	Training On Rural Women Embroidery	2002	Huangping County	RMB82,000
	Human and Livestock Drinking Water Project	2002	Weng'an County	RMB1,200,000
	Primary School Renovation Project	2002	Miaoniao Village in Sansui County	RMB170,000
	Rural Women Cultivation of Cows	2003	Dushan County	RMB200,000
	Human and Livestock Drinking Water Project	2004	Huachang Village in Bijie City	RMB161,000
	Children Immunization Project in Poor Townships	2004	Bijie Area	RMB124,500
	Rural Comprehensive Development Project	2000 - 2005	Zhijin and Ziyun counties	USD 970,000
	Sino-Canadian Rural Comprehensive Development and Poverty alleviation Project	1999	Zhijin and Ziyun counties	RMB8,000,000
French Government	Diversion Works	2000	Xiuwen	USD100,000
German Government	Rural Monetary System	1999	11 counties including Tongren in Qiandongnan Autonomous Prefecture	USD1,290,000
	German Technical Assistance Project Modernization of Chinese Medicine and Protection of Variety of Living Beings in Guizhou: 2001	1999/11-2002/12	7 Project Counties in Qiandongnan Prefecture and 4 Project Counties in Tongren area	4,000,000 Mark
Italian Government	Guiyang City Emergency Center		Guiyang City	USD 1,200,000
Japanese Government	Increase of grains production	1999	Changshun, Dafang, Guanling, Zhenfeng and Shibing	USD1,280,000
	Prevention And Cure of Fluorine Illness	2000-2002	Quanzhou in Qiannan	USD9,330,000

continued

Investor	Project Name	Implementing Time of the Project	Project Location	Investment Amount (
Japanese Government	Phase II of Japanese Government Assistance in Increasing Grain Production in Guizhou Province	1999-2003	6 counties (districts) including Dafang, Zhenfeng, Guanling, Changshun, Shibing and Wudang	RMB12,300,000
Japan International Cooperation Agency	Participation of the Entire People in Sandu County in Comprehensive Poverty alleviation Pilot Project	2002/03-2005/02		RMB 4,120,000
International Action Assistance	Action Assistance in Subsidizing International Children In Leishan County	2004/07-2008/12	9 villages of 3 townships in Leishan County	RMB1,200,000
	Improvement of the Comprehensive Development Capability of Poor Communities	2004	2 Townships including Danjiang and Datang with 9 villages and over 6,000 residents	
Ford Foundation	Participation Type of Village-level Planning in Transforming-Farmland-into-Forest Project in Guizhou Province	2002/10-2004/02		
	First Exploration on Modes of Management of Natural Resources in Miao Nationality and Dong Nationality in Guizhou Province	2001/03-2004/02		
	Promotion of Successful Experience in Community-based Management of Natural Resources	2001/03-2004/02		

continued

Investor	Project Name	Implementing Time of the Project	Project Location	Investment Amount (
France Initiated Development Organization	Rural Development Project	2002	Caohai, Weining County, Guizhou Province	USD 50,000
	Phase I and Phase II of Diversion Works and Sanitation and Health Project in Weining County	2002-2004		
International Crane Foundation	Caohai Cooperation Project	1991-2004	Weining	
Oxfam Hong Kong	Oxfam Hong Kong's Cooperation Project and Relieving Project	1992-2003		RMB27,943,000
Ford Foundation, Win rock International Agricultural Development Institute	Women Capability Construction Project in Southwestern Areas	2000/09-2003/08		
Zigen Fund	Basic Education Project	1989-今	Taijiang, Majiang, Rongjiang, and Fangxiang Township in Leishan County	RMB12,000,000
	Financially supporting girls and specially poor boys to go to school, building reading rooms and women training centers and etc.		4 Townships including Fangxiang, Taojiang, Datang and Danjiang with 18 villages	
World Vision Hong Kong	Primary School Buildings	2004	Zhangpi Village in Datang Township	

**Appendix 1 Basic Information on Selected Villages in Gelao Nationality
Autonomous County in Daozhen, Guizhou Province**

Category of Data	Indicator	Unit	Sanjiao Village (Original)	Qunxin Village
Population/ Labor Force	Total Population	Person	1,365	1,442
	Male Population	Person	701	830
	Female Population	Person	664	612
	Labor Force	Person	814	539
	Whereas: Male	Person	427	285
	Female	Person	387	254
	Total population of children in the whole village	Person	304	161
	Number of dropouts	Person	0	0
	Whereas: number of girl dropouts	Person	0	0
	Number of boy dropouts	Person	0	0
	Number of laborers going to other places for work	Person	293	418
	Total population of the whole village	Household	319	358
	National structure		97% (898 Gelao Nationality people and 425 Miao Nationality people)	95.2% (Gelao Nationality, Tujia Nationality and Miao Nationality)
Social Economy	<i>Annual per capita income</i>	Yuan	518	370
Land Resources	Cultivated Area	Mu	1,500	1,390
	Woodland	Mu	2,500	2,203
	Grassland Area	Mu	600	
	Wasteland Area	Mu	1,000	
Overview of Crop Cultivation	(1) Cereal Crops	Mu	1,450	995
	Whereas: Rice	Mu	600	396
	Maize	Mu	550	512
	Coarse Cereals	Mu	300	87
	(2) Commercial Crops like Vegetable	Mu	600	395
	Flue-cured Tobacco	Mu	100	300
	Vegetable	Mu	500	95
Livestock Farming and Poultry Raising	Pig	Head	670	1,174
	Cow	Head	279	253
	Sheep	Head	120	57
	Chicken	Head	1,500	
	Duck		100	
	Goose		50	
Traffic	Distance to the County Town	Km	33	20
	Distance to the Township Government	Km	3	17

Appendix 2 Basic Information on Selected Villages in Leishan County, Guizhou

Category of Data	Indicator	Unit	Huangli Village	Zhongzhai Village
Population /Labor Force	Total Population	Person	677	1,400
	Male Population	Person	423	897
	Female Population	Person	254	503
	Labor Force	Person	401	954
	Whereas: Male	Person	221	534
	Female	Person	180	420
	Total population of children in the whole village	Person	121	120
	Number of dropouts	Person	10	0
	Whereas: number of girl dropouts	Person	9	0
	Number of boy dropouts	Person	1	0
	Number of laborers going to other places for work	Person	158	257
	Total population of the whole village	Household	132	321
	National structure		All of the villagers belong to Miao Nationality	All of the villagers belong to Miao Nationality
Social Economy	Annual Per Capita Income	Yuan	650	1200
Land Resources	Cultivated Area	Mu	323.53	959.56
	Woodland	Mu	3,500	1,000
	Grassland Area	Mu	1,500	7,000
	Wasteland Area	Mu	260	4,000
Overview of Crop Cultivation	(1) Cereal Crops	Mu	176.52	
	Whereas: Rice	Mu	170	829.56
	Maize	Mu	6.52	
	Coarse Cereals	Mu		129.88
	(2) Commercial Crops like Vegetable	Mu	206	
	Zhe Er Gen (折耳根)	Mu	126	213
	Tea	Mu	60	110
	Konjak	Mu		15
	Orchard	Mu		21
	Other		20	
Live Stock Farming and Poultry Raising	Pig	Head	102	620
	Cow	Head	78	253
	Sheep	Head		
	Chicken	Head	120	1,100
	Duck			
	Goose			
Traffic	Distance to the County Town	Km	17	17
	Distance to the Township Government	Km	18	18

Appendix 3 Basic Information on Selected Villages in Hui County, Gansu Province

Category of Data	Indicator	Unit	Heping Village in Chengguan Township	Huguang Village in Mayan County
Population /Labor Force	Total Population	Person	1,455	961
	Male Population	Person	763	1,500
	Female Population	Person	692	461
	Labor Force	Person	280	360
	Whereas: Male	Person	420	208
	Female	Person	260	152
	Total population of children in the whole village	Person	288	122
	Number of dropouts	Person	30	19
	Whereas: number of girl dropouts	Person	18	12
	Number of boy dropouts	Person	12	7
	Number of laborers going to other places for work	Person	121	92
	Total population of the whole village	House hold	353	200
	National structure		Han Nationality and Hui Nationality	
Social Economy	Annual Per Capita Income	Yuan	800	750
Land Resources	Cultivated Area	Mu	3,920	2,000
	Woodland	Mu		1,320
	Grassland Area	Mu	638	465
	Wasteland Area	Mu	20,000	1,350
Overview of Crop Cultivation	(1) Cereal Crops	Mu	3,050	1,870
	(2) Commercial Crops like Vegetable	Mu	1,370	380
	Soybean	Mu	1,230	230
	Potato	Mu	140	150
	<i>Bupleurum Chinese</i>	Mu		42
Livestock Farming and Poultry Raising	Cattle	Head	550	152
	Sheep		30	42
	Pig	Head	380	382
	Chicken	Head	10	
Traffic	Distance to the County Town	Km	10	80
	Distance to the Township Government	Km	10	15

Appendix 4 Basic Information on Selected Villages in Zhangjiachuan County, Gansu

Category of Data	Indicator	Unit	Zhangba Village	Yuanshuliang Village (Dadi Village)
Population /Labor Force	Total Population	Person	823	1,223
	Male Population	Person	417	623
	Female Population	Person	406	600
	Labor Force	Person	324	452
	Whereas: Male	Person	170	232
	Female	Person	154	220
	Total population of children in the whole village	Person	134	235
	Number of dropouts	Person	6	22
	Whereas: number of girl dropouts	Person	4	9
	Number of boy dropouts	Person	2	13
	Number of laborers going to other places for work	Person	91	182
	Total population of the whole village	Household	162	231
	National structure		All of the villagers belong to the Huis (Muslimism)	All of the villagers belong to the Huis (Muslimism)
Social Economy	Annual Per Capita Income	Yuan	838	400
Land Resources	Cultivated Area	Mu	2,789	1,766
	Woodland	Mu	150	394
	Grassland Area	Mu	429	0
	Wasteland Area (others)	Mu	80	0
Overview of Crop Cultivation	(1) Cereal Crops	Mu	2,130	1,766
	Whereas: Wheat	Mu	1,100	1,000
	Maize	Mu	320	400
	Potato	Mu	550	394
	(2) Commercial Crops like Vegetable	Mu	0	0
	Flue-cured Tobacco	Mu	0	0
	Winter Rape	Mu	0	72
Livestock Farming and Poultry Raising	Flax	Mu	160	0
	Cow	Head	280	112
	Sheep	Head	0	190
	Chicken	Head	0	800
	Duck		0	0
Traffic	Goose		0	0
	Distance to the County Town	Km	14	5
	Distance to the Township Government	Km	14	5

Appendix 5 —Standard of Selection of Households:

1. The number of households of village leaders shall be no more than 3.
2. At least 4 households with female representatives present.
3. 3 households with high income; 4 with medium income; 3 with low income; totaling 10 households in the village.

Questionnaire on Poverty Status of Farmers

Basic Information	Male	Female
Name		
Age		
How many persons are there in your family?		
How many laborers are there in your family?		
Old persons at the age over 60 (Number)		
Children who go to school (number and sex)		
Your educational level		
How much farmland do you have (paddy field or dry land) ?		
How much grains will be yielded in normal years?		
Do your family have enough food? How many months will the food support you?		
Economy and Circulation		
How much income in cash will your family have annually?		
What are the major sources of income in cash? (Planting grains, raising livestock and poultry, going to other places for work, planting vegetables or commercial crops and etc.)		
Do your family have any bank deposit or any debt?		
Is there any person in your family going to other places for work?		
How many days will he work for away from his hometown annually?		
What kind of work does he mainly do?		
What's the income from the work?		
Do you think the traffic is convenient? If no, in what aspects? (too far, no road, poor road condition, no proper vehicle and etc.)		
How to raise money when you are short of money? (Applying for loans, borrowing from acquaintance, hard to say)		
Major channels to get information (TV, radio, propaganda columns, neighbors and acquaintance, technique popularization person, market, newspaper, magazine and network)		
Is it convenient for you to sell agricultural products? If no, what are the reasons? (Lack of fixed trading places, being too far from the markets, lack of proper vehicles and high taxation and etc.)		
What are the major sources for living fuel (coal, biogas and Yule logs)		

Health, Culture and Water		
Is there any patient in your family? (Serious illness, perennial chronic disease, deformity)		
Are they able to see a doctor in time?		
Major reasons for being unable to see a doctor? (Too far away from the hospital, be in financial difficulties, having no time, the sacked person doesn't pay attention to it)		
Do your family have any children unable to go to school? If any, boy or girl?		
What's the reason that he or she is unable to go to school? (you're in financial difficulties; Girl is no use; the school is too far, and etc.)		
Sources of living water and drinking water (tap water, well water, water from lakes and river, pond water, water in water cellar and others)		
Do you have any difficulty in getting water?		
Poverty alleviation Projects		
Have you been helped by any poverty alleviation project?		
What's your opinion on the effect of the poverty alleviation projects? Do you have any suggestions if some new poverty alleviation project is to be carried out?		
Are you satisfied with your present life? (Satisfied, so, dissatisfied, hard to say)		
What's the reason for your poverty in your view?		
What kind of plan or idea does you on getting rid of poverty?		
What kind of issues are the most urgent to you that need to be resolved?		
What kind of issues do you want the government to resolve?		

Basic Information on Villages

1. Form

Category of Data	Indicator	Unit	Data
Population/Labor Force	Total Population	Person	
	Male Population	Person	
	Female Population	Person	
	Labor Force	Person	
	Whereas: Male	Person	
	Female	Person	
	Total population of children in the whole village	Person	
	Number of dropouts	Person	
	Whereas: number of girl dropouts	Person	
	Number of boy dropouts	Person	
	Number of laborers going to other places for work	Person	
	Total population of the whole village	Household	
	National structure		
Social Economy	Annual Per Capita Income	Yuan	
Land Resources	Cultivated Area	Mu	
	Woodland	Mu	
	Grassland Area	Mu	
	Wasteland Area	Mu	
Overview of Crop Cultivation	(1) Cereal Crops	Mu	
	Whereas:	Mu	
		Mu	
		Mu	
		Mu	
	(2) Commercial Crops like Vegetable	Mu	
		Mu	
		Mu	
		Mu	
		Mu	
	(3) Others		
Livestock Farming and Poultry Raising		Head	
		Head	
		Head	
		Head	
		Piece	
		Piece	
Traffic	Distance to the County Town	Km	
	Distance to the Township Government	Km	

2. Questionnaire

Is there any primary school in the village?	
How many grades are there in the primary school? (Whether a complete primary school or not or how many grades)	
Has the village benefited from the cooperative medical service and how many households have been benefited?	
Is there any village doctor?	
Do all of the households benefit from the village's electric circuit?	
Is there a broadcasting station in the village?	
Is there any irrigation and water conservancy facility?	
How many poor people are there in the village? And what percentage do they account for?	
Has any form of training been carried out in the village (literacy class, agricultural technical training class or evening school)	
How many men and how many women have gone to other places for work?	
Have those going to other places for work received any special training or have they been organized to go to other places for work?	
How many families are there in the village where men go to other places for work and women work as main labor force?	
Does the village have any village industry or collective property?	
What's the reason for the poverty of the village?	
How is the development orientation of the village considered?	
Do you have any suggestion on poverty alleviation projects?	

Questionnaire About Women

What are the major types of women's diseases?	
What are the major causes of women's diseases?	
What is the probable occurrence rate of women's diseases? (Calculated figure)	
What influences will diseases have on the production and life of women and their families?	
Do you have any suggestion on improvement of women's health condition?	
What agricultural activities are women mainly engaged in?	
What difficulties and questions are there when women are engaged in agricultural production activities? Do you have any suggestion?	

**Table 1 Survey On Basic Status of Poverty alleviation Work
Throughout Gansu (Guizhou is same) Province**

Survey Contents	Survey Result	Remarks
<p>Basic Information</p> <p>The population of the whole province and the population of the poor areas</p> <p>Per capita income and the income of the poor population</p> <p>Standard and distribution of poor counties</p> <p>Division standard and distribution of Class I, Class II and Class III poor villages</p> <p>The population of major nationalities and the poor population throughout the province</p> <p>The educational level of the whole province and the educational level of the poor areas</p> <p>And etc.</p>		<p>Please provide Gansu province's 2003 economic statistics yearbook as well as yearbooks on poverty alleviation, agriculture, education, health and traffic (The yearbook will be paid by project group)</p>
<p>Poverty alleviation Policies</p> <p>Major Poverty alleviation Policies and Planning in Gansu Province</p> <p>Poverty alleviation Planning and Detailed Rules on Implementation in Related departments and bureaus in Gansu Province</p>		
<p>Major Experience and Practices in Poverty alleviation Work</p>		
<p>Major Issues in Poverty alleviation Work</p>		
<p>Major Development Orientation of and Suggestions on Poverty alleviation Work</p> <p>Reflection over poverty alleviation work of Gansu Province</p> <p>Guiding suggestions on how to strengthen international cooperation on helping the poor</p>		

Table 2 List for Investigation on Poverty alleviation Policies and Plans in Gansu Province

Survey Contents	Survey Result	Remarks (department/field: year)
<p>What poverty alleviation policies and related measures are there in your department at present?</p>		<p>Collecting sorting out information from agriculture department, education department, health department, civil administration department and traffic department</p>
<p>What poverty alleviation plans as well as related plans is there in your department at present?</p>		

continued

Survey Contents	Survey Result	Remarks (department/field: year)
The influence of the work of your department on poverty alleviation work and your suggestion Cause of poverty Development on poverty alleviation work Major issue Work focus		
What poverty alleviation projects are there in all departments? Major projects of domestic governments and non-governmental organizations International cooperation projects		Domestic projects after 1995 International projects after 1990

Table3 Survey on Implementation of Major Domestic Poverty alleviation Projects in Gansu Province

Project Name	Concerned Department	Concerned Coverage (number of counties and villages; benefited populations)	Main Contents	Starting and Ending Time	Way of Assistance	Assistance Amount	Effects (income, health, culture, capability, society and life)	Major Experience	Issues	Suggestion

Table 4 Survey on Implementation of Poverty alleviation Projects of Overseas Assistance Organizations and Non-governmental Organizations in Gansu Province

Project Name	Concerned Department	Concerned Coverage (number of counties and villages; benefited populations)	Main Contents	Starting and Ending Time	Way of Assistance	Assistance Amount	Effects (income, health, culture, capability, society and life)	Major Experience	Issues	Suggestion

Table 5 Survey on Causes of Poverty in Gansu Province

Survey Contents	Survey Results (Listing in order)	Suggestions on Carrying Out Poverty alleviation Work (Poverty alleviation form, contents and measures)
Cause of poverty in Gansu Province		
Cause of poverty in Hui County		
Cause of poverty in Zhangjiachuan County		

Note: targets of the survey: poverty alleviation offices and all related departments.

Table6 Survey on Evaluation of Necessity and Orientation of Poverty alleviation Cooperation Projects in Gansu Province

Survey Contents/Questions	Basic Status	Necessity of Poverty alleviation Cooperation	Orientation of Scenarios on Poverty alleviation Cooperation (poverty alleviation form, contents and measures)
Gansu Province			
Hui County			
Zhangjiachuan County			

Note: targets of the survey: poverty alleviation offices and all related departments.

Table 7 Survey on Evaluation of Necessity and Orientation of Poverty alleviation Cooperation Projects in Agriculture, Livestock Farming and Water in Gansu Province

Survey Contents	Basic Status (Statistics/yearbook) [annex]	Necessity of Poverty alleviation Cooperation Projects in Agriculture, Livestock Farming and Water	Orientation of Scenarios on Poverty alleviation Cooperation on Agriculture, Livestock Farming and Water (synthesis /suggestions of departments)
Gansu Province			
Hui County			
Zhangjiachuan County			

Table 8 Survey on Evaluation of Necessity and Orientation of Poverty alleviation Cooperation Projects in Education and Labor in Gansu Province

Survey Contents	Basic Status (statistics/yearbook) [annex]	Necessity of Poverty alleviation Cooperation on Education and Labor	Orientation of Scenarios on Poverty alleviation Cooperation on Education and Labor (synthesis /suggestions of department)
Gansu Province			
Hui County			
Zhangjiachuan County			

Table9 Survey on Evaluation of Necessity and Orientation of Poverty alleviation Cooperation Projects in Health Care Gansu Province

Survey Contents	Basic Status (statistics/yearbook) [annex]	Necessity of Poverty alleviation Cooperation in Health Care	Orientation in Poverty alleviation Cooperation Scenarios in Health Care (Synthesis/suggestions of departments)
Gansu Province			
Hui County			
Zhangjiachuan County			

**Table 10 Survey on Evaluation of Necessity and Orientation of Poverty alleviation
Cooperation Projects in Infrastructure Like Traffic, Agricultural Product
Trade and Financial Policy Support in Gansu Province**

Survey Contents	Basic Status (Statistics/yearbook) [annex]	Necessity of Poverty alleviation Cooperation on Construction of Infrastructure, Agricultural Products Trade and Financial Policy Support	Orientation of Scenarios on Poverty alleviation Cooperation on Construction of Infrastructure, Agricultural Product trade and Financial Policy Support (Synthesis/ suggestions of departments)
Gansu Province			
Hui County			
Zhangjiachuan County			

**Table 11 Survey on Basic Status of Poverty alleviation efforts in Agriculture,
Livestock Farming and Water in Gansu Province**

Survey Contents	Survey Results	Remarks
Output value in crop cultivation		Proportion:
Output value in livestock farming		Proportion:
Agricultural work force		Women: illiterate and semi-illiterate women:
Agricultural population		Per capita income
Number of Agricultural households		
Main crops and their yields		
Main livestock and poultry products and their yields		
Area of farmland		
Area of farmland per person		
Scale of livestock farming (number of the cultured)		
Number of the cultured per person		
Area of forestland		
Area of grassland		Capacity to support livestock:
Proportion of poor people among agricultural population		
The poor population		Per capita income:
Yields of crops operated by poor population		
Yields of livestock and poultry operated by poor population		
Yields of crops per person operated by poor population		
Yields of livestock and poultry per person operated by poor population		
Degree or self-sufficiency of crops		
Ratio of grain ration		Feed grain:
Status of distribution of water resources		
Status of water for production and life		Assessment of utilization:

Table 12 Survey on Education and Labor Status in Gansu Province

Survey Contents	Survey Results	Remark
<p>Basic Status</p> <p>Popularization level of compulsory education, popularization rate of compulsory education, school admission rate, dropout rate; total of illiterate and semi-illiterate population (sex, age); education level of rural population; number of students in school, dropout rate (ratio of male to female students);</p> <p>Status of educational organizations and teachers in poor areas: number of primary schools, secondary schools, high schools, professional technical schools and technical secondary schools; total number of teachers in primary schools, secondary schools, high schools, professional technical schools and technical secondary schools (proportions of male teachers, female teachers as well as intermediate and senior teachers.</p> <p>Status of work force structure in rural areas of the province: number of rural households, total rural populations, total work force, sex, age structure, ratio of work force, female work force, knowledge structure of work force, education level of work force, number of peoples going to other places for work, and old, weak, sick and disabled population.</p> <p>Total number and ratio of people going to other places for work: sex, age structure, income, industry distribution; status of poor people going to other places for work.</p>		<p>Please provide Gansu province's 2003 education statistics yearbook. (The yearbook will be paid by project group)</p>
<p>Education Development Plan of Gansu Province</p>		
<p>Main experience and practices in education and labor</p> <p>Status of building of educational organizations and teachers</p> <p>Status of implementation of illiteracy elimination</p> <p>Status of professional and technical training of work skills</p> <p>Status of labor and employment, and social security</p>		
<p>Major problems in poverty alleviation work in the fields of education and labor</p> <p>Main causes of children being unable to go to school or dropping out of school</p> <p>Social security in poor areas</p>		
<p>Main development orientation of and suggestions on education and labor helping the poor</p> <p>Suggestions on education in poverty alleviation, analysis on impact and importance of education in poverty alleviation work</p> <p>Main approaches or ways of agricultural work force accepting new technology and new knowledge, as well as the level of their need for education, impacts of labor on poverty alleviation and suggestions</p>		

Survey (counties and villages)

Table 1 Statistics on Basic Status of County's Poverty alleviation Work

Survey Contents	Survey Results	Remark
<p>Basic Status Population, land area and ratios of population and land area to the whole province's population and land area; GDP, GDP per capita, position in the whole province and annual growth rate; production value and ratio distribution of the first, second and third industries; climate, precipitation, land type, major natural disasters and so on.</p>		Please provide statistics that can be published in public
<p>Poverty -relief work Number of impoverished villages and their distribution; total of poor population, distribution and ratio of poor population to the county's total population; ratio structure of poor population classified according to sex, nationality, age and industry.</p>		
<p>Sanitation/Health Care What are the basic sanitation problems and what are the major sanitation problems causing poverty among local residents; what are the common diseases, frequently occurring diseases and local diseases among local residents; what are the environmental factors and behavioral factors causing sanitation problems; are there any plans and measures solving these problems, as well as past experience and suggestions; status of medical organizations, status of birth control, and influence of sanitation work on poverty alleviation.</p>		
<p>Education and Labor Education level among the county's total population, structure of labor force, total of illiterate and semi-illiterate population, popularization degree of compulsory education, dropout rate (ratio of male to female students); ratio of labor force, popularization rate of compulsory education, total of illiterate and semi-illiterate population, education level, and dropout rate among poor population; especially the total population and ratio of people going other places for work; status of illiteracy elimination and training of work skills and professional techniques, experience , existing problems as well suggestions.</p>		
<p>Agriculture/Livestock Farming/Water Planting industry, production value of farming, agricultural work force, agricultural population, and households; output and distribution of main crops and livestock and poultry, farmland area, farmland area per person, total of livestock and poultry, as well as number of livestock and poultry per person; area of forest and Grassland; ratio and number of poor people among agricultural population, corresponding output of crops and livestock and poultry, as well as distribution per person; self-support rate of crops and ratio of grain ration; status of distribution of water resources, status of water for production and for life.</p>		

continued

Survey Contents	Survey Results	Remark
<p>Sex/Culture/Society</p> <p>Distribution of main nationalities, total population and ratio, main festivals, impacts of customs and habits on production and life; education level of women, percent of women among poor population, status of women's health, and major problems.</p>		
<p>Circulation/Economy</p> <p>Status of rigidification of roads; what are the main channels for sale of agricultural livestock products? Percentage of products purchased by government and enterprises and sold in free market respectively; mechanization rate of agricultural livestock products, self-support rate; status of supply of production materials and seeds; dissemination rate of agricultural mechanization, number of big livestock as production instruments; status of electricity consumption in production and life.</p>		

Table 2 Comprehensive Reports on the County's Poverty alleviation Work

Survey Contents	Survey Results	Remark
<p>Status Quo and Causes</p> <p>Status quo of the county's poverty</p> <p>Analysis on causes of poverty</p> <p>Necessity of carrying out poverty alleviation work</p>		Please use open text and materials
<p>Poverty alleviation Work</p> <p>The county's main poverty alleviation policy, planning or detailed implementation rules</p> <p>Main work experience, effects and problems</p> <p>Influence and impact on poverty alleviation work by such areas as agriculture, education, science and technology and health</p>		
<p>Main development orientation and suggestions on poverty alleviation work</p> <p>Consideration on the county's poverty alleviation work</p> <p>Suggestions on development orientation of the county's poverty alleviation work</p> <p>Suggestions on strengthening international cooperation on helping the poor</p>		

Table 3 County Schemes on Applying for International Projects

Survey Contents	Survey Results	Remark
<p>Basic status of social and economic development in two selected villages</p> <p>Main foundation and necessity of choosing pilot villages</p> <p>Main causes of poverty</p> <p>Implementation Scenarios</p>		Text notes can be attached

