Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction, Taiwan

USAID Africa Bureau Information Center August 2003

Summary

- ✓ 1948-79, JCRR originally an agrarian reform effort patterned after the Marshall Plan to assist southern China
- \checkmark became institution for administering U.S. aid to Taiwan
- ✓ reputation as highly effective agency for promotion of agricultural development in Taiwan
- ✓ monitored and advised extensive land reforms, such as working with farmers' associations to improve rural health and bringing new technology for water resources, livestock, fishing, and forestry
- ✓ three Chinese and two American commissioners appointed by two countries' presidents
- ✓ served as agricultural division of USAID mission in Taiwan
- ✓ de-facto agricultural ministry of Taiwan (between 1953 and 1964, provided 40% of budget)
- ✓ functioned outside of Taiwan's regular government bureaucracy
- ✓ recruited and maintained highly skilled and well paid staff for two decades
- ✓ successful elements were its semi-autonomous nature and using local organizations as project sponsors
- ✓ replaced by a Chinese agency in 1979

Sources:

"Secret Successes of USAID," Michael Pillsbury, National Defense University, 1999 "Economic Structure and the Politics of Sectoral Bias: East Asian and Other Cases," Mick Moore, *Journal of Development Studies*, July 1993, vol. 29, no. 4 *Rural Reconstruction Forum*, June 1992 (http://www.prm.org/news_theory.htm)

USAID Documents

Taiwan's Specialized Vegetable Production Areas: An Integrated Approach

Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center (AVRDC), 1975, PN-AAE-676

Summarizes activities of the Specialized Vegetable Production Areas program initiated by the **Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction in Taiwan**. The project was designed to improve Taiwanese vegetable production and marketing practices, thus increasing the summer vegetable supply and stabilizing vegetable prices. The report briefly discusses the objectives and organization of the project, in which vegetable growers located in productive regions were provided with technical and credit incentives to improve production methods. In addition, collective marketing systems were established to facilitate crop transport to the Taipei and Kaohsiang markets. The report also reviews the project's communications channels, sources of capital, and use of pesticides and fertilizers. A detailed description of the project's group marketing system is provided, along with data from interviews of project area leaders regarding their crops, work schedule, and degree of mechanization.

Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction USAID, Dec 1972, XN-ABB-194-A

AID Administration to the Rural Sector: The JCRR Experience in Taiwan and its Application in Other Countries Hough, Richard L.; USAID PPC/PDA, 1968, PN-AAE-450 <u>Models of Rural Development Administration: The JCRR [Joint Commission on Rural</u> <u>Reconstruction] Experience in Taiwan</u>

Hough, Richard L.; Asia Society - Southeast Asia Development Advisory Group; USAID Mission to Taiwan, May 1968, PN-ABJ-252

JCRR [Joint Commission for Rural Reconstruction] -- How it is Organized and Operated Shen, T.H.; Philippines - National Economic Council; U.S. Dept. of State - Operations Mission to the Philippines, Jun 1966, PN-ABH-976

Agricultural Development and its Contributions to Economic Growth in Taiwan, Input-Output and Productivity Analysis of Taiwan Agricultural Development

Hsieh, S.C.; Lee, T.H.; Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction; USAID, Apr 1966, PN-ABK-614

Journal Articles & Books

"The JCRR: A Model for Development Aid" Lee, Edwards, *Area Studies*, 1990, vol. 11, no. 1

<u>Transforming Agriculture in Taiwan: The Experience of the Joint Commission on Rural</u> <u>Reconstruction</u> Joseph A. Yager, Ithaca, Cornell University Press, 1988

The Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction, 1948-1968 Taipei, Taiwan, 1968 (?)