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China Agricultural University



中国农业大学一带一路农业合作学院/中国南南农业合作学院
Belt and Road Institute for Agricultural Cooperation (BRIAC)
China Institute for South-South Cooperation in Agriculture (CISSCA)

China's Experience in Poverty Alleviation and Development

中国扶贫和发展经验介绍

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Outline



- **China's poverty reduction achievements 中国的减贫成就**
- **Current goals and efforts for poverty alleviation 当前的减贫目标和努力**
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- **Lessons from China 中国的经验教训**

China's poverty reduction achievements

中国的减贫成就

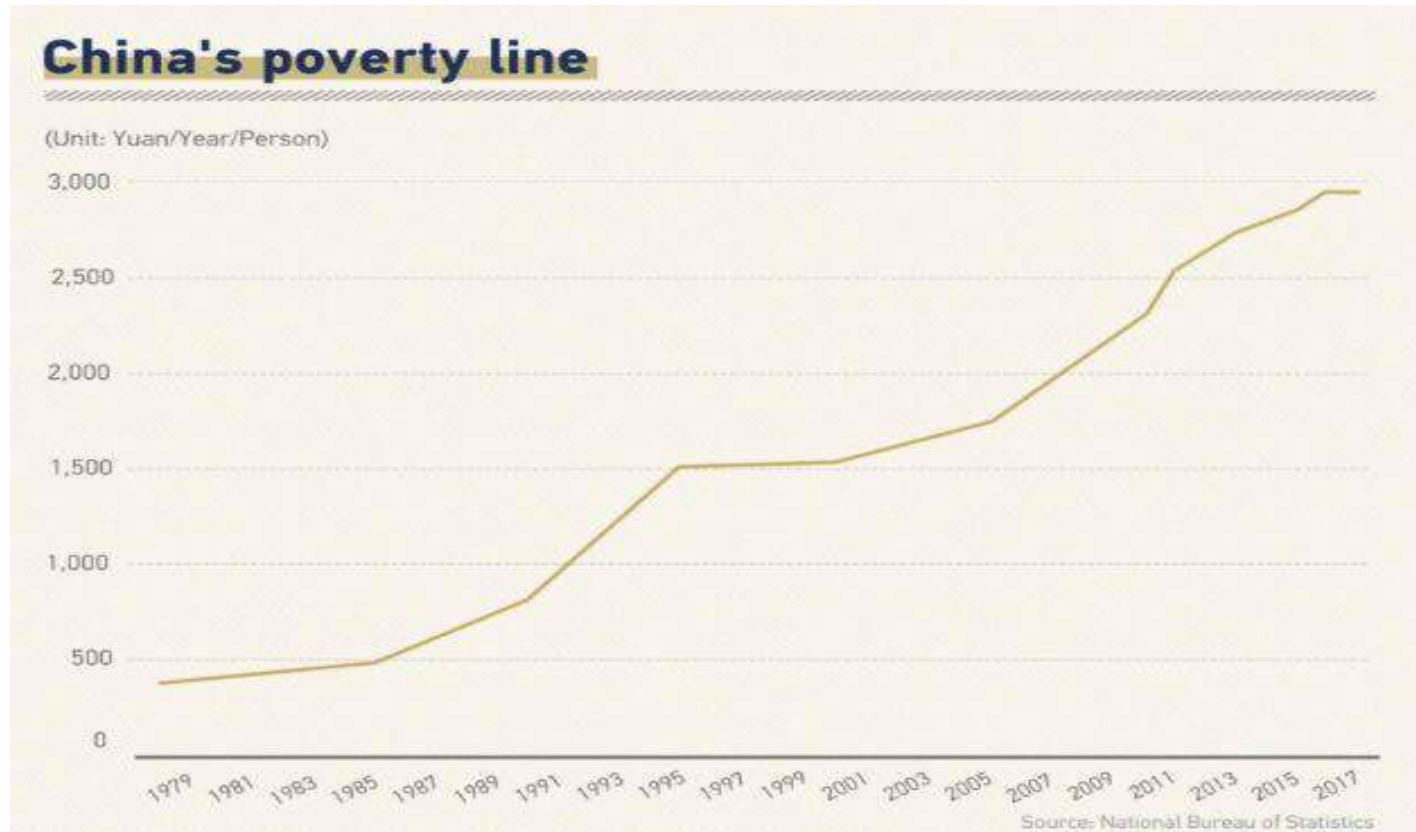
- The poor population in China was reduced from 770 million in 1978 to 16.6 million in 2018, with the poverty incidence dropping from 97.7% to 3.1%, contributing to 76% of the world's population out of poverty.
- 中国的贫困人口从1978年的7.7亿减少到2018年的1660万，贫困发生率从97.7%下降到3.1%，使全球76%的人口摆脱贫困。
- By 2020, China will become a moderately prosperous society in all respects, which means extreme poverty will be completely eradicated in China.
- 到2020年，中国将全面实行小康社会，极端贫困彻底消除。



The current poverty reduction goal

- **China's zero-poverty target: “By 2020, all rural residents living below the current poverty line will be eliminated out of poverty.” President Xi, the 19th National Congress of the CPC.**
- 中国的零贫困目标是：“到2020年，所有生活在贫困线以下的农村居民都将摆脱贫困。” 习主席，中共十九大。
- **The criteria: access to food and clothing, nine-year compulsory education for Children, basic medical needs and good living conditions for the indigent population will all be guaranteed.**
- 标准：获得食品和衣物，为儿童提供九年义务教育，基本医疗需求和贫困人口的良好生活条件都将得到保障。
- **If China achieve this goal, it would be 10 years ahead of the UN SDGs' target of ending global poverty by 2030.**
- 如果中国实现这一目标，那将比联合国可持续发展目标——到2030年终止全球贫困，提前10年。

China's poverty reduction goal 中国的减贫目标



- There are 16.6m people living below the official poverty line. If we want to achieve the zero-poverty goal, 8.3m in the next two years need to be lifted out of poverty. 当前有1660万人生活在官方贫困线以下。如果我们想实现零贫困目标，那么未来两年需要使830万人摆脱贫困。

Population in poverty

(Unit: Million)



Source: China's National Bureau of Statistics

- An average of 13.7 million people (over 80m altogether) were brought out of poverty from 2012 to 2018. so far 85 % population, 80% villages and over 50% counties have overcome poverty. 2012年至2018年，平均每年有1370万人（总共超过8000万人）脱贫。到目前为止，85%的人口，80%的村庄和50%以上的县民已经摆脱了贫困。

- However, the remaining poor are spread out in even further remote and regional areas, with difficult physical assets and limited development opportunities. They are also the most vulnerable segment of the society, like the eldest, chronically sick or disabled. 然而，剩余的贫困人口主要分布在偏远地区，物资有限，缺少发展机会，他们同时也是社会中最脆弱的群体，如老年人，慢性病患者或残疾人。

Impoverished provinces or regions by the end of 2018 and their HCRs

China's national poverty headcount ratio (HCR) dropped to 1.7 percent by the end of 2018.



Source: Provincial government reports

Current efforts for poverty alleviation(1)

当前的减贫努力



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- **Make clear goals:** 10 million people, 300 counties out of poverty in 2019(832 impoverished counties in China in 2015, 433 were out of poverty from 2016-2018).
明确目标：2019年实现1000万人，300个贫困县脱贫（2015年中国有832个贫困县，2016 - 2018年有433个脱贫）。
- **Adequate financial resources:** the central government will allocate RMB126b(\$18.7b) to fund poverty alleviation efforts in 2019, an increase of 18.9% from the last year. The provincial and county level government and policy banks also allocate money to poverty: for example, in Guangxi autonomous region, for relocated population: 60,000RMB per person will be used for poverty alleviation (8,000 from central government, 8,000 from provincial government, 1,000 from the poverty reduction office and 1,000 from the city and county government, and 35,000 will be interest-free loans from policy banks like CDB and CADB, etc.)

充足的财政资源：中央政府将拨款人民币126亿元（181亿美元）用于2019年的扶贫工作，比去年增加18.9%。省、县级政府和政策性银行也分配资金用于贫困：例如，在广西壮族自治区，每人6万元人民币用于移民人口扶贫（中央政府8,000元，省政府8,000元，扶贫办1000元，市政府和县政府1000元，CDB和CADB等政策性银行的无息贷款35000元。）



Current efforts for poverty alleviation(2)

当前的减贫努力

■ Strong institutional support:

- **accountability system:** coordinated by central government, responsible of provincial government, implemented by city and county-level government
- **policy system** (230 documents)
- **input system** (20% growth of special funds for PR during 2012-2018)
- **social mobilization system(hand-in-hand movements)**
- **multi-channel, all-around supervision system** (inspection tour, participation of democratic parties)
- **assessment system**(peer-review system like interprovincial assessment, third party assessment and media unannounced visits, etc.)

强大的机构支持:

- 问责制: 中央政府协调, 省政府负责, 市, 县级政府实施
- 政策支持 (230份文件)
- 资金投入 (2012 - 2018年减贫专项资金增长20%)
- 社会动员系统 (手拉手帮扶)
- 多渠道, 全方位监度 (巡视, 民主党派参与)

- 评估系统 (同行评审系统, 如省际评估, 第三方评估和媒体突击访问等)



Current efforts for poverty alleviation(3)

当前的减贫努力

- **Registration in database system:** all the info of poor households registered in the database system to ensure the accurate target and transparency.
- **The process of registration:** 1) application of the poor households; 2) review of villagers' groups; 3) Information comparison at county level (public security, transport and housing administration); 4) decided by vote at villagers' congress; 5) checked by township poverty alleviation office; 6) double checked by county-level poverty alleviation office.
- 建档立卡：在数据库系统中注册贫困家庭的所有信息，以确保目标精准和透明度。
- 登记过程：1) 贫困户的申请; 2) 村民小组审查; 3) 县级信息比较（公安，交通和住房管理）; 4) 在村民代表大会上投票决定; 5) 由乡镇扶贫办检查; 6) 经县级扶贫办双重检查。





Current efforts for poverty alleviation(4)

■ Specific poverty alleviation strategies:

- 1) the **“five-batch” policy** (industrial development, relocation, eco-compensation, education, and social security): using different measures to target poverty caused by different reasons.
- 2) the **“six precisions”**: target the right person; appropriate project arrangement ; accurate use of funds; measures reaches the household; dispatch the right officials to villages; achieve the desirable effects and results.
- 具体的扶贫战略：
 - 1) “五个一批”：发展生产脱贫一批、易地扶贫搬迁脱贫一批、生态补偿脱贫一批、发展教育脱贫一批、社会保障兜底一批。采用不同的措施来解决由不同原因引起的贫困问题。
 - 2) “六个精准”：扶贫对象精准、项目安排精准、资金使用精准、措施到户精准、因村派人精准、脱贫成效精准。







Current efforts for poverty alleviation (5)

■ Human resource insertion:

- 1) village work team: 128,000 work team, 540,000 officials, average 3 officials stay in a village for 2-3 years.
- 2) village First Secretary: 188,000

■ **The criteria for no poverty:** “9 have” (industry, house, basic med-care, compulsory education, safe water, road, electricity, basic public service, social security for the disabled), “one low”: poverty incidence lower than 3%.

■ 人力资源:

- 1) 乡村工作队: 128,000个工作队, 54万名官员, 平均3名官员在一个村庄待2至3年。
- 2) 村一等秘书: 188,000

■ 无贫困的标准: “9有” (工业, 住房, 基本医疗, 义务教育, 安全用水, 道路, 电力, 基本公共服务, 残疾人社会保障), “一低”: 贫困发生率低于3%。



3. China's experience in PR 中国在扶贫方面的经验

■ the key role of pro-poor economic growth

- Stable and sustainable economic growth: average growth rate of 9% in almost 40 years from 1978 to 2017.
- Tremendous increase in GDP per capita: 45 folds (\$193-\$8,836)
- Sharp decrease of percentage of agriculture to GDP: 30%--7.9%
- more than 269 million of agricultural labor into non-agricultural employment in 2012
- Agriculture development plays an key role in China's poverty reduction achievements. agricultural products is increased greatly(600 million ton), and ensuring the basic food supply.

■ 面向贫困人口（益贫式）的经济增长

- 稳定和可持续的经济增长：1978年至2017年近40年的平均增长率为9%。
- 国内人均生产总值大幅增长：45倍（193美元至8,836美元）
- 农业占GDP比重急剧下降：30% - 7.9%
- 2012年，超过2.69亿农业劳动力转为非农就业
- 农业发展在中国的减贫成就中发挥着关键作用。农产品大幅增加（6亿吨），确保基本粮食供应。

Evolution of China's agricultural development policy

中国农业发展政策的演变



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People's Commune from 1958 1958年以来的人民公社

- Solving the problem of production and human resources
- Cultivate many virgin land
- Fast technology transfer
- Mutual help group
- Greatly enhancing the infrastructure construction
- Absolute collectivization hampered farmers' enthusiasm
- 解决生产和人力资源问题
- 培育许多未开垦的土地
- 快速的技术转让
- 互助小组
- 大力加强基础设施建设
- 绝对的集体化阻碍了农民的积极性

Household responsibility system 家庭责任制

- Contracting system
- Farmers can decide their production
- Encouraging the rural industry development and business
- Promoting rural economic development: more income, rural industry.
- 承包体系
- 农民可以决定他们的生产
- 鼓励农村工业的发展和业务
- 促进农村经济发展：增加收入，农村工业



Agricultural Development policy in China since new millennium 新千年以来中国的农业发展政策

- Since 2004, 15 No. 1 central documents had been issued by government to support agricultural development
- 自2004年以来，政府已发布了15份中央一号文件，以支持农业发展





Year	Core issues
2004	Promoting income growth of farmers
2005	Increasing cash subsidy to agriculture
2006	New countryside construction
2007	Modern agriculture and technological agriculture
2008	Rural infrastructure development
2009	Responding international financial crisis
2010	Promoting development equality and narrowing urban-rural gap
2011	Rural water conservancy
2012	investment in agricultural science and technology
2013	Family farm and farmer organization
2014	Food security, green and ecological agriculture
2015	Modern agricultural development
2016	Modern agricultural development
2017	Reform of supply-sided agriculture
2018	Rural Revitalization Strategy

Income growth of famers
农民收入增长



Infrastructure and public service
基础设施和公共服务



Modernization of Agriculture
农业现代化



Rural Revitalization Strategy
乡村振兴战略

Other Pro-poor rural development strategies

其他益贫式乡村发展战略



- Main land resources and management rights given to households (community ownership)
- Market-oriented deregulation (from planning economy to market economy)
- Development of rural industries (TVEs, SMEs)
- Encouragement to labor mobilization to cities
- Government financial support
- Elimination of agricultural tax
- Agricultural subsidies: more than 20
- Land transfer: separation of “three rights”(ownership, contracting right and operating right)
- 给予家庭主要土地资源和管理权（社区所有权）
- 以市场为导向的放松管制（从计划经济到市场经济）
- 农村工业的发展（乡镇企业，中小企业）
- 鼓励劳动力向城市流动
- 政府财政支持
- 取消农业税
- 农业补贴：20多个
- 土地流转：“三权”分离（所有权，承包权和经营权）

Central government financial support to agricultural sector 中央政府对农业部门的财政支持

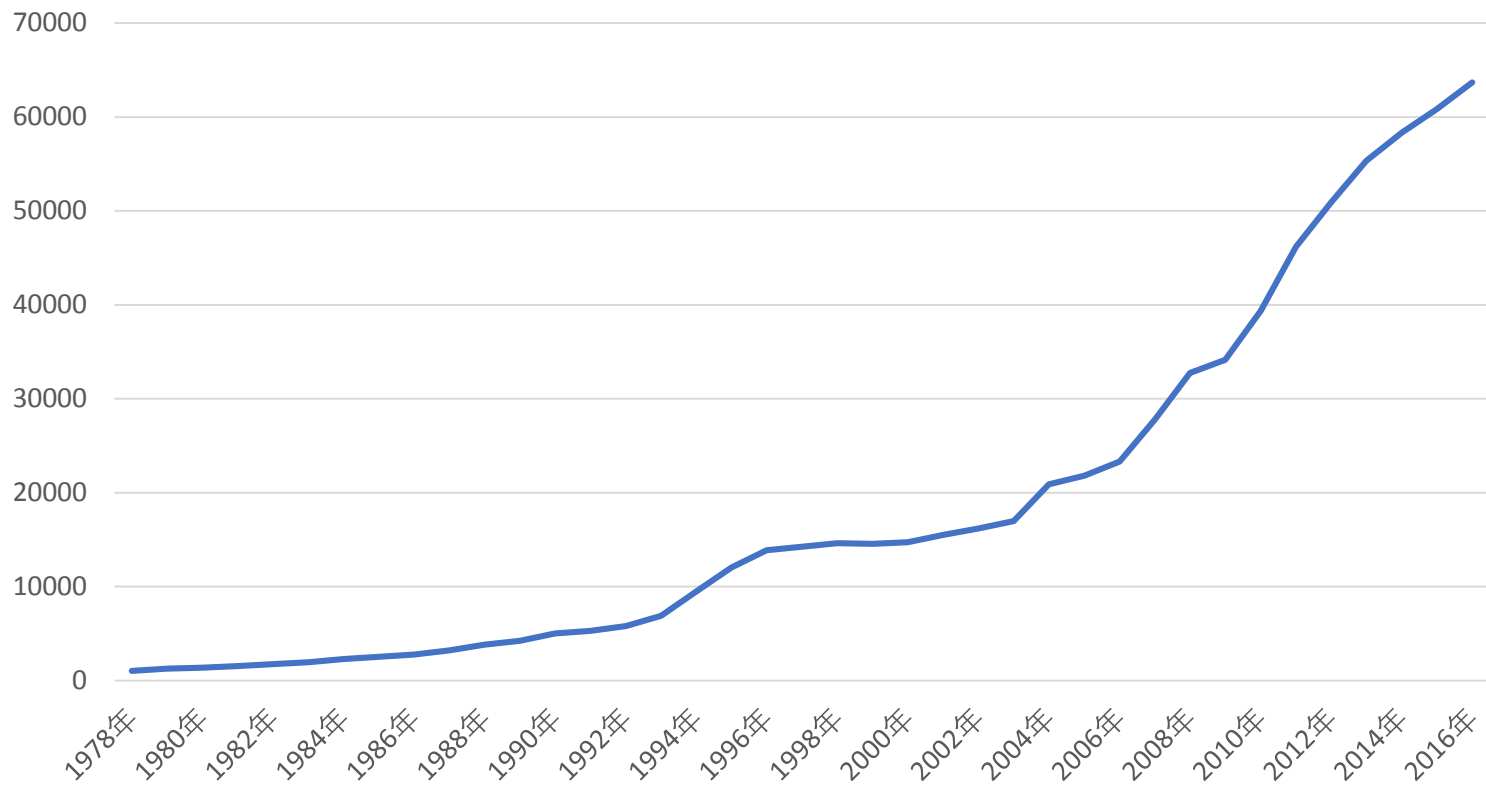




● High Growth of Agricultural GDP since 1978

● 1978年以来农业GDP的高增长

Agri-GDP





■ Social protection Policy

社会保障政策

Compulsory education 义务教育	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Free education 免除义务教育阶段学杂费Subsidy for Boarding 补助寄宿生生活费Free Lunch 免费午餐	● 2007
Medical care 医保	<ul style="list-style-type: none">New Type of Rural Cooperative Medical Care System (reimburse for medical care expense) 新型农村合作医疗制度（报销医疗费用）	● 2003
Social security 社会保障	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Medical care aid 医疗救助Basic living allowance system 最低生活保障New Type of Rural pension insurance 新型农村养老保险	● 2003 ● 2007 ● 2009



Specific Social protection policies

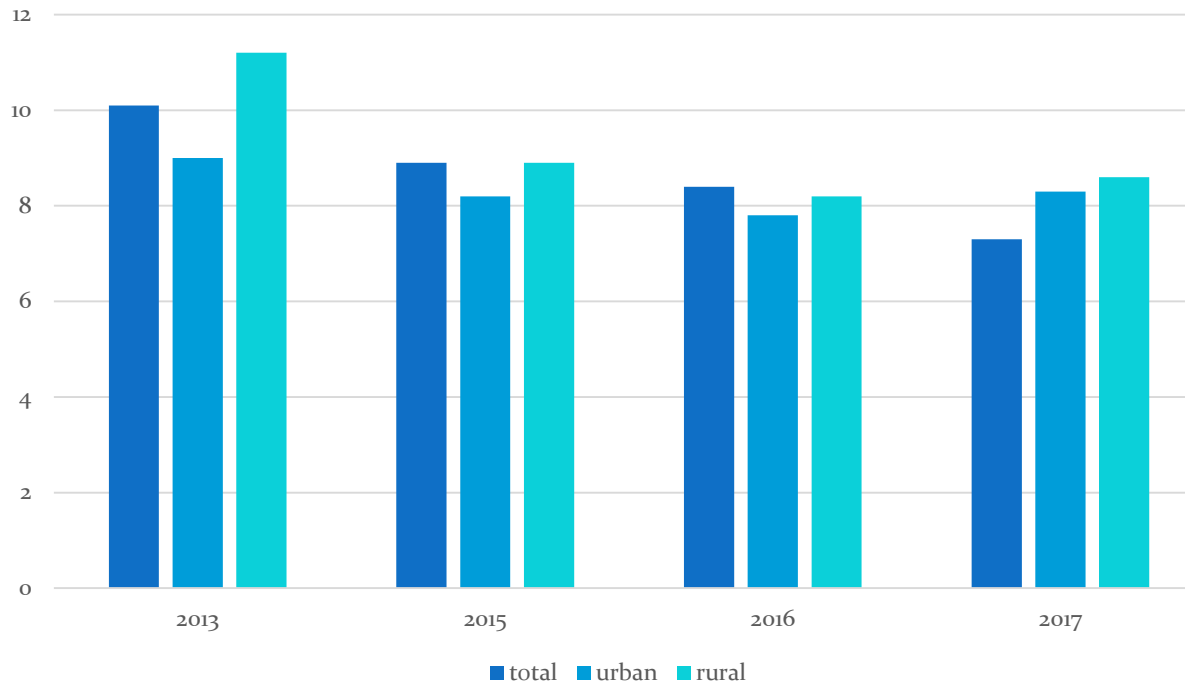
- Nationwide 9 years compulsory education
- nutrition lunch program covers 680 counties and benefits 2600 rural students, after 2003
- The new rural cooperative medical care system
- Rural minimum living security
- New rural pension system
- Five guarantees
- Temporary relief for serious illness and disaster
- 全国9年义务教育
- 2003年以后，营养午餐计划覆盖680个县，2600名农村学生
- 新型农村合作医疗制度
- 农村最低生活保障
- 新农村养老保险制度
- 五保
- 临时缓解严重疾病和灾难

Declining income inequality

收入不平等在下降



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Since 2004, The growth rate of farmer's income is higher that of income of urban residents
自2004年以来，农民收入增长率高于城镇居民收入增长率



■ Social mobilization 社会动员

- East-West partnership for poverty reduction
- Participation of non-governmental organizations(NGOs)
- Role of private sector (10,000 enterprises help 10,000 villages)
- International cooperation in poverty alleviation (BRI, FOCAC, ASEAN + 3, etc.. poverty alleviation projects, training, dispatch experts)
- 东西部减贫伙伴关系
- 社会组织的参与
- 私营部门的作用（10,000家企业帮助10,000个村庄）
- 国际扶贫合作（BRI, FOCAC, ASEAN + 3等。扶贫项目，培训，派遣专家.....）

East-West Cooperation 东西协作



Eastern Provinces 东部省份 (15)	Western Provinces, Autonomous Regions and Cities (11) 西部省份、自 治区和直辖市
Beijing	Inner Mongolia
Tianjin, Xiamen	Gansu
Shanghai	Yunnan
Guangdong	Guangxi
Jiangsu	Shaanxi
Zhejiang, Zhuhai	Sichuan
Shandong	Chongqing
Liaoning (other six provinces matched with six prefectures)	Qinghai
Fujian	Ningxia
Shenzhen, Qingdao, Dalian, Ningbo	Guizhou
19 provinces and cities nationwide	Xinjiang
18 provinces and cities nationwide+17 large SOEs	Tibet



NGO's Contributions 社会组织参与扶贫

- The Central Committee of the Communist Youth League --- Poverty Reduction Volunteers
- All-China Women's Federation --- Mother Cellar Project, Spring Bud Project
- China Youth Development Foundation--- Hope Project
- China Population Welfare Foundation-- Program of Happiness
- All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce--- Guangcai Program
- China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation--- Micro-finance, New Great Wall Self-improvement Program, love package
- China Association of Poverty Alleviation and Development-----Water Conservancy Program in Changzhi, Shanxi province
- China International Foundation for Poverty Alleviation – love package
- 共青团中央委员会---减贫志愿者
- 中华全国妇女联合会---母亲酒窖项目，春蕾项目
- 中国青少年发展基金会---希望工程
- 中国人口福利基金会 - 幸福计划
- 中华全国工商业联合会---光彩项目
- 中国扶贫基金会 - 小额信贷，新长城自我改善计划，爱心包裹
- 中国扶贫开发协会-----山西省长治市水利计划



Challenges 挑战

- Slower economic growth and uncertain international environment
- Shrinking of arable land due to excessive urbanization: three seasons per year, intercropping
- Lack of human resources due to rural-urban migration and an aging society
- Sustainability issues: environmental degradation, excessive subsidies, etc.
- Low-efficiency due to small-scale farming: 1 US farmer = 236 Chinese farmers
- Food security issues - China is becoming the largest grain importer in the world (mostly used as animal feed)
- 经济增长放缓，国际环境不确定
- 城市化过度导致耕地面积缩小：每年三季，间作
- 由于农村向城市迁移和社会老龄化而缺乏人力资源
- 可持续性问题：环境退化，过度补贴等
- 小规模农业造成的低效率：1名美国农民= 236名中国农民
- 粮食安全问题 - 中国正在成为世界上最大的粮食进口国（主要用作动物饲料）



- **How to prevent poverty from returning is China's new challenge. 如何防止返贫是中国面临的新挑战**



Lessons 经验教训



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- Government-led approach combined with pragmatic and effective market-oriented reforms
- Strong capability of resource mobilization and wide social participation
- Key role of agriculture and rural development
- Balancing growth with social and macroeconomic stability.
- Interregional competition.
- Domestic market integration.
- Steady integration with the global economy.
- 政府主导的方法与务实和有效的市场导向改革相结合
- 强大的资源调动能力和广泛的社会参与
- 农业和农村发展的关键作用
- 平衡发展与社会和宏观经济稳定
- 区域间竞争
- 国内市场一体化。
- 与全球经济稳定融合。

Discussion



- Do Asian countries share any similarities in poverty reduction?
- What can other developing country learn from China's poverty reduction experience?
- 亚洲国家在减贫方面有何相似之处？
- 其他发展中国家可以从中国的减贫经验中学到什么？

