中国人民大学
RENMIN UNIVERSITY OF CHINA

Rural Poverty Alleviation in China: Strategies, Institutions and Technology

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Introduction

1 First Modern University

2 A Comprehensive Research University

3 China’s Flagship for Humanities & Social Sciences

Disciplines

In the 4th round of assessment by the Ministry of Education in 2017,
14 disciplines of RUC are selected into A class

A+ Class	Theoretical Economics, Applied Economics, Law, Sociology, Journalism and Communication, Statistics, Business Administration, Public Administration, Marxist Theory
A Class	Political Science, Philosophy
A- Class	Library, Information and Archival Studies, Chinese History, Chinese Language and Literature

Outlines

- **Outlook of poverty alleviation in China**
- **Understanding China's strategies for poverty alleviation**
- **Institutions to support this strategy (Precise targeting)**
- **Roles of technology in poverty alleviation**
- **Key messages**

Poverty line

- **2300 yuan/person/year at the price of 2010 = 3200 yuan （480 US$) at 2018 which can be able to:**
  - **Buy a package of food stuffs (0.5 kg grain food, 0.5 kg vegetables, 0.05 kg meat per person per day)**
  - **Meet basic requirement of 2100 kalories and 60 g of protein per day**
  - **Pay for the cost for education, health care, electricity, communication, cloth, and other necessary**

Goals

- **Two “no worry”, three “guaranteed” by “Guideline of Rural Poverty Alleviation in China(2011-2020)**
  - **No worry about food and clothes;**
  - **Guarantee to provide compulsory education (9 years in China), basic health care and house for living.**
- **None will left behind to “Xiaokang” at 2020**
  - **Precisely targeting approaches.**

表1　　中国历年贫困线和低收入线　　单位:元/人年

年份	2000	2001	2002	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
低贫困线	625	630	627	693	785	1196	-	-	-	-	-
低收入线	865	872	869	958	1067	1197	1196	1274	1274	2300	2300

数据来源:国家统计局编,《中国农村贫困监测报告》,北京,中国统计出版社,2011 年,第 12 页;中国人权研究会编,《中国人权事业发展报告 No.3(2013)》,北京,社会科学文献出版社,2013 年,第 59 页。

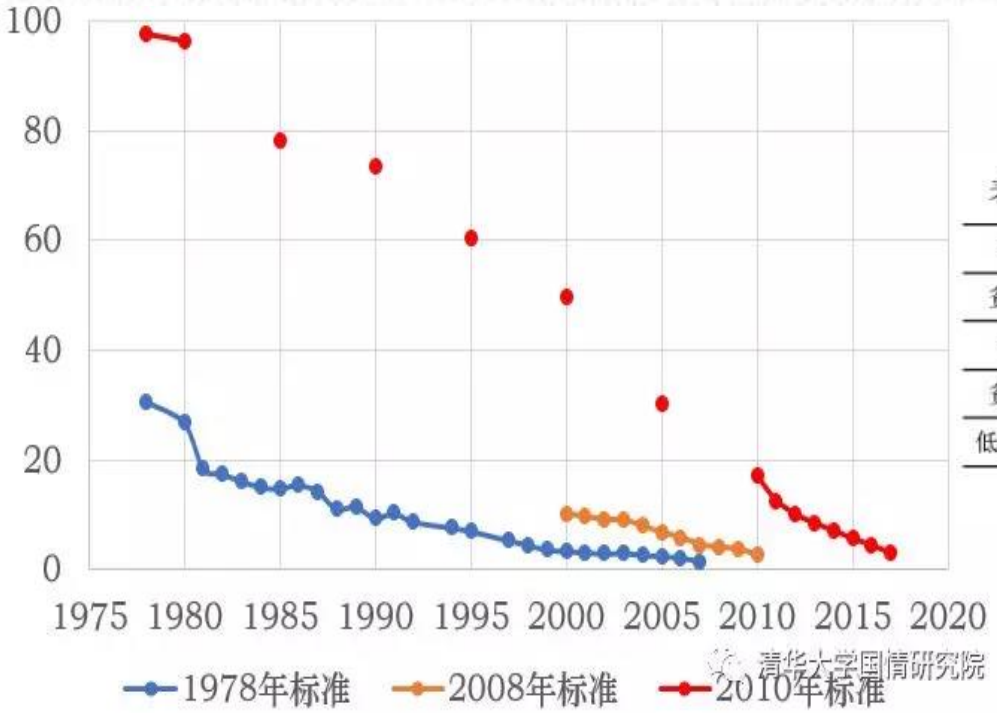
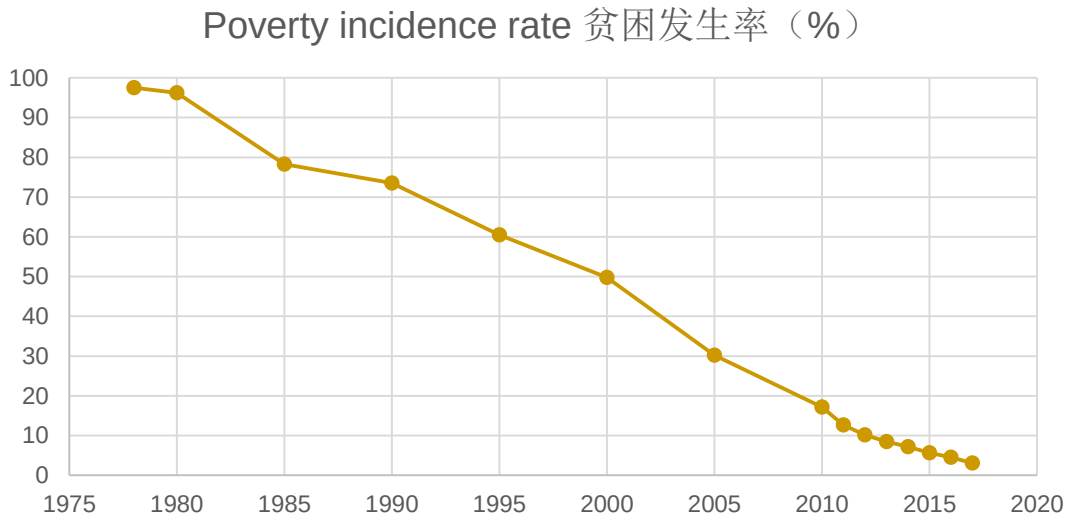
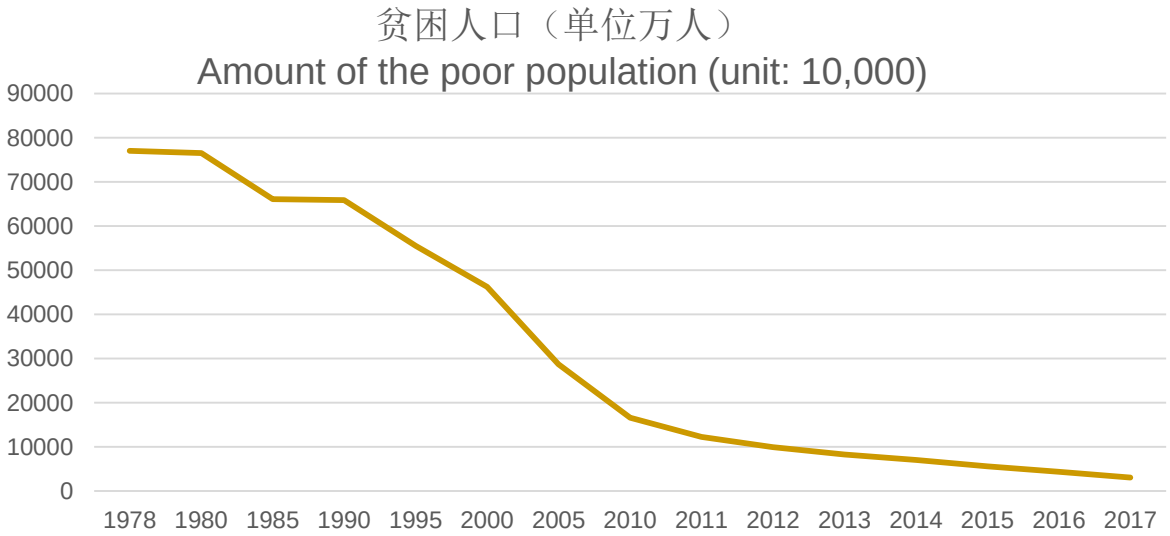


表1　　中国官方贫困标准

年份	1978	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1994
贫困线	100	200	206	213	227	236	259	300	304	317	440
年份	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
贫困线	530	640	635	625	625	630	627	637	668	683	693
低收入线			880	865	865	872	869	882	924	944	958

资料来源:《中国农村贫困监测报告》(历年)。


Poverty incidence rate 贫困发生率（%）
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1975
1980
1985
1990
1995
2000
2005
2010
2015
2020


贫困人口（单位万人）
Amount of the poor population (unit: 10,000)
90000
80000
70000
60000
50000
40000
30000
20000
10000
0
1978
1980
1985
1990
1995
2000
2005
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017

Poor population and the rate

Human Development Index

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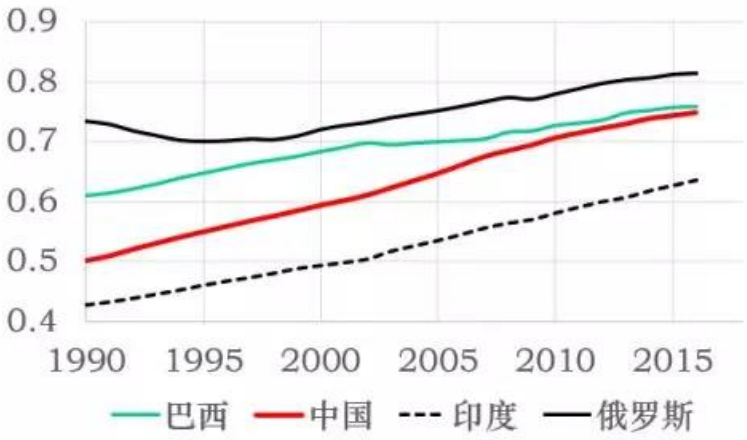
Institute for Contemporary China Studies,Tsinghua University

从人类发展水平来看
——按照联合国开发计划署的人类发展指数

- 健康长寿：出生时预期寿命；
- 教育成就：平均受教育年限以及预期受教育年限
- 生活水平：实际人均国民总收入（购买力平价美元）



Source: HDR 2018

	1980	1990	2000	2017
国家数	124	141	158	189
中国排名	92	103	100	86
分位数(%)	74.2	73	63.3	45.5

- 1980年中国还处于低人类发展水平组，1995年后进入了中等人类发展水平组，2010年超过0.7，达到了高人类发展水平，超过世界平均水平。
- 在1990年处于低人类发展水平组别的47个国家中，中国目前是唯一跻身高人类发展水平组的国家。
- 表明中国的发展是全面的发展，不仅体现在收入水平的提高上，还体现在教育和健康领域所取得的巨大进步

清华大学国情研究院

Institutions (including policy)

- **1980, special fund for poverty alleviation established, in particular for the provinces of Gansu, Ningxia;**
- **Leading Group for Economic Development in poverty Regions of the State Consul (1986), renamed as Office for Leading Group for poverty alleviation of the State Consul (1993)**
- **1994: "Eight-Seven" Anti-Poverty Plan (1994-2000)**
- **2000: Guideline for Anti-Poverty (2001-2010)**
- **2010: Guideline for Anti-Poverty (2011-2020)**
- **2013: Precisely targeting (President Xi Jinping) – no extremely poor at 2020 in China.**

4 phases of PA in China

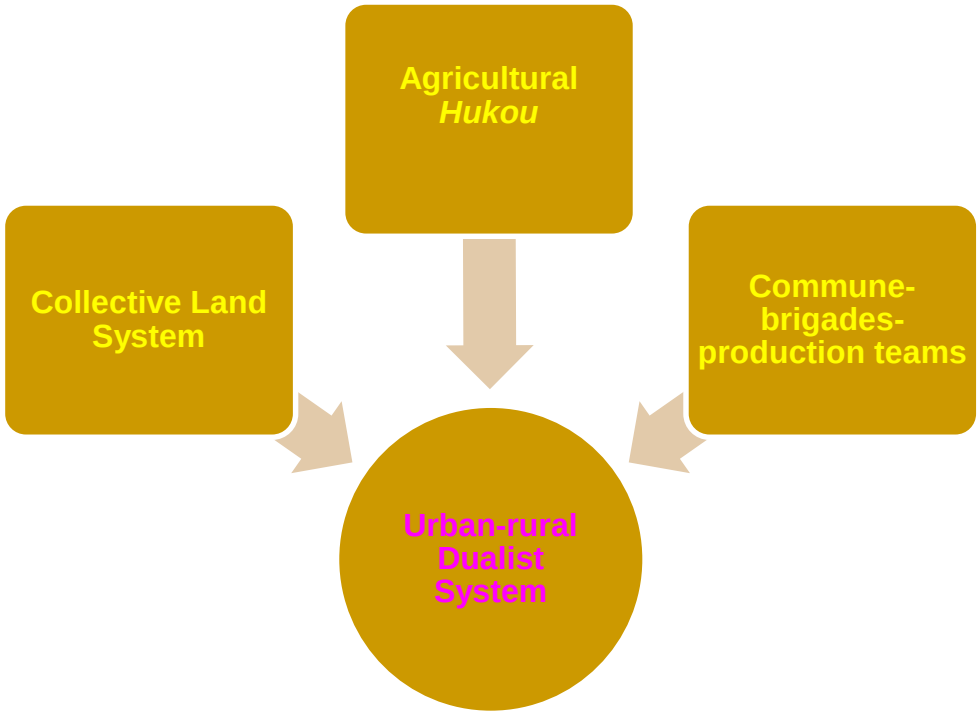
Phase 1 (1978-1985) Economic and Institutional Reform	Phase 2 (1986-2000) Targeting on unit of County level
Phase 3 (2001-2012) Targeting on unit of village level	Phase 4 (2013-2020) Targeting on the poor

Poverty areas in China, 1993

Red: reenter poverty counties; Green: leave out from the poverty; 2012

urban-rural dualist system (城乡二元体制).

China's unique



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Urbanizing Villages
(New Urban Neighborhoods)

Cungaiju Shequ
村改居社区

中國人民大學
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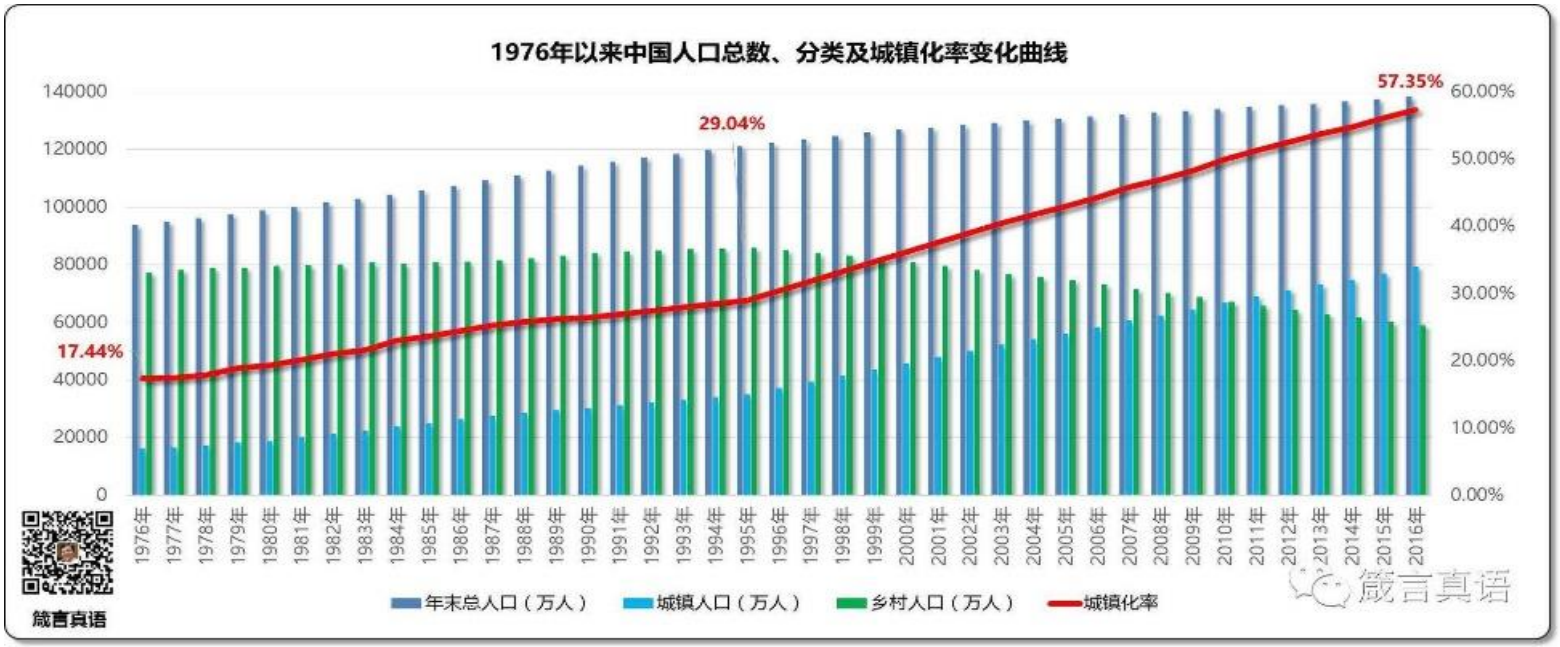
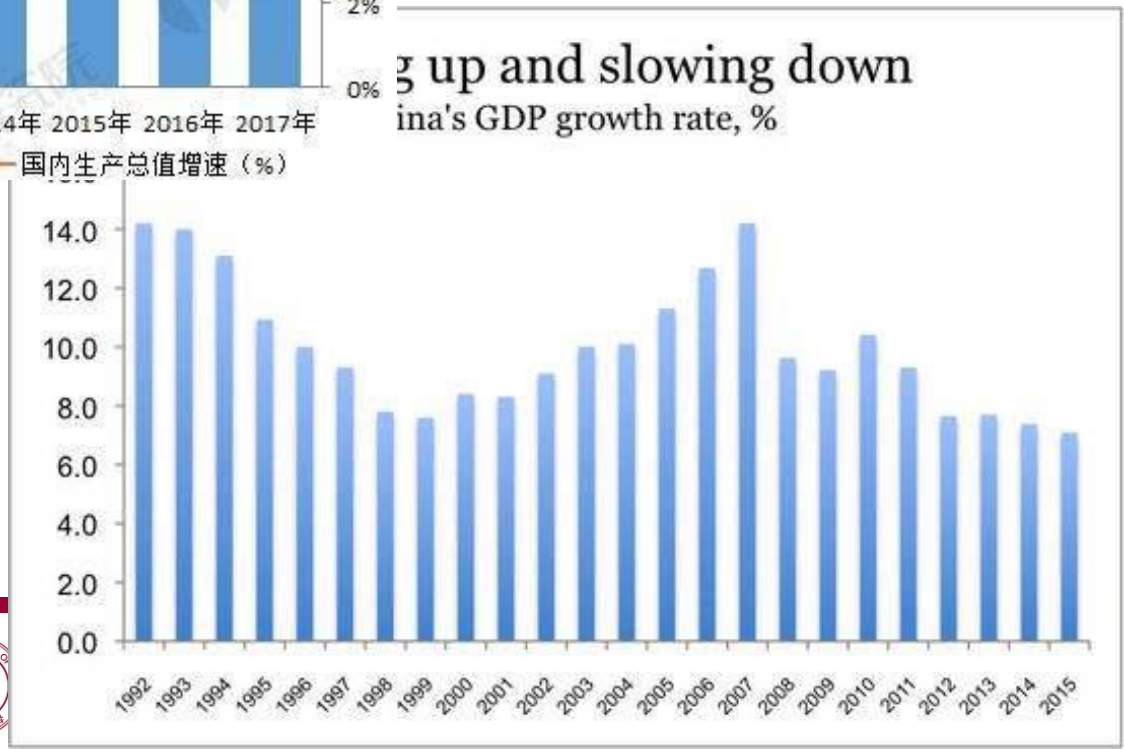


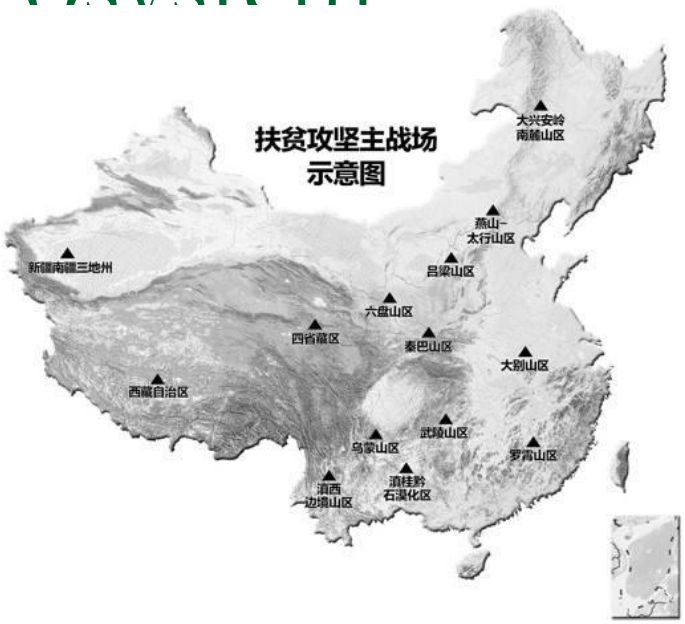
urbanization

Force of economic growth



China's poverty and ecosystem

图1 2014年中国县级贫困人口规模及其空间分布



国务院扶贫办供图

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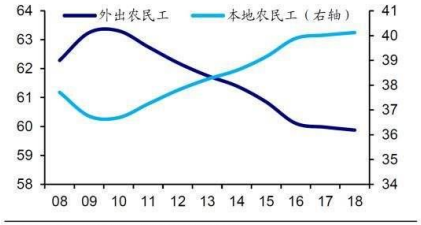
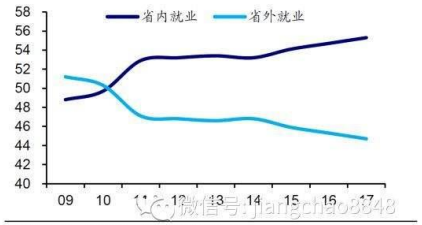
migration

图 08-18 年外出与本地农民工占比变化（%）



资料来源：WIND，海通证券研究所

图 09-17 外出农民工省内与省外就业占比变化（%）



资料来源：WIND，海通证券研究所

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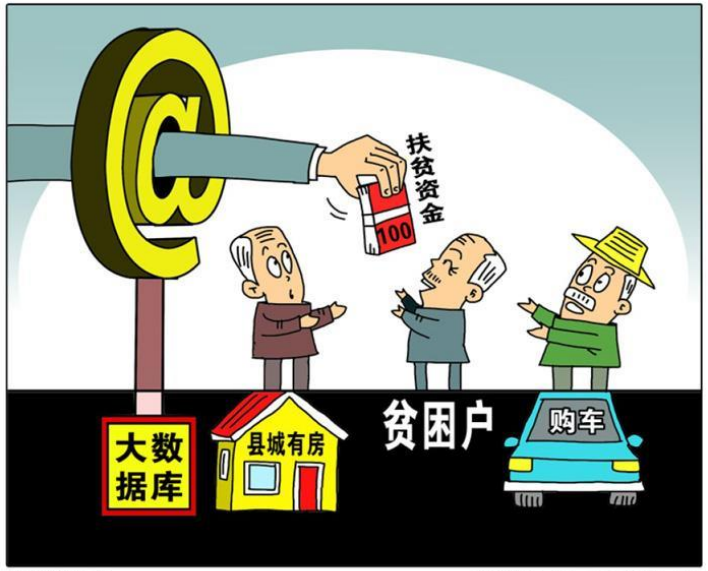
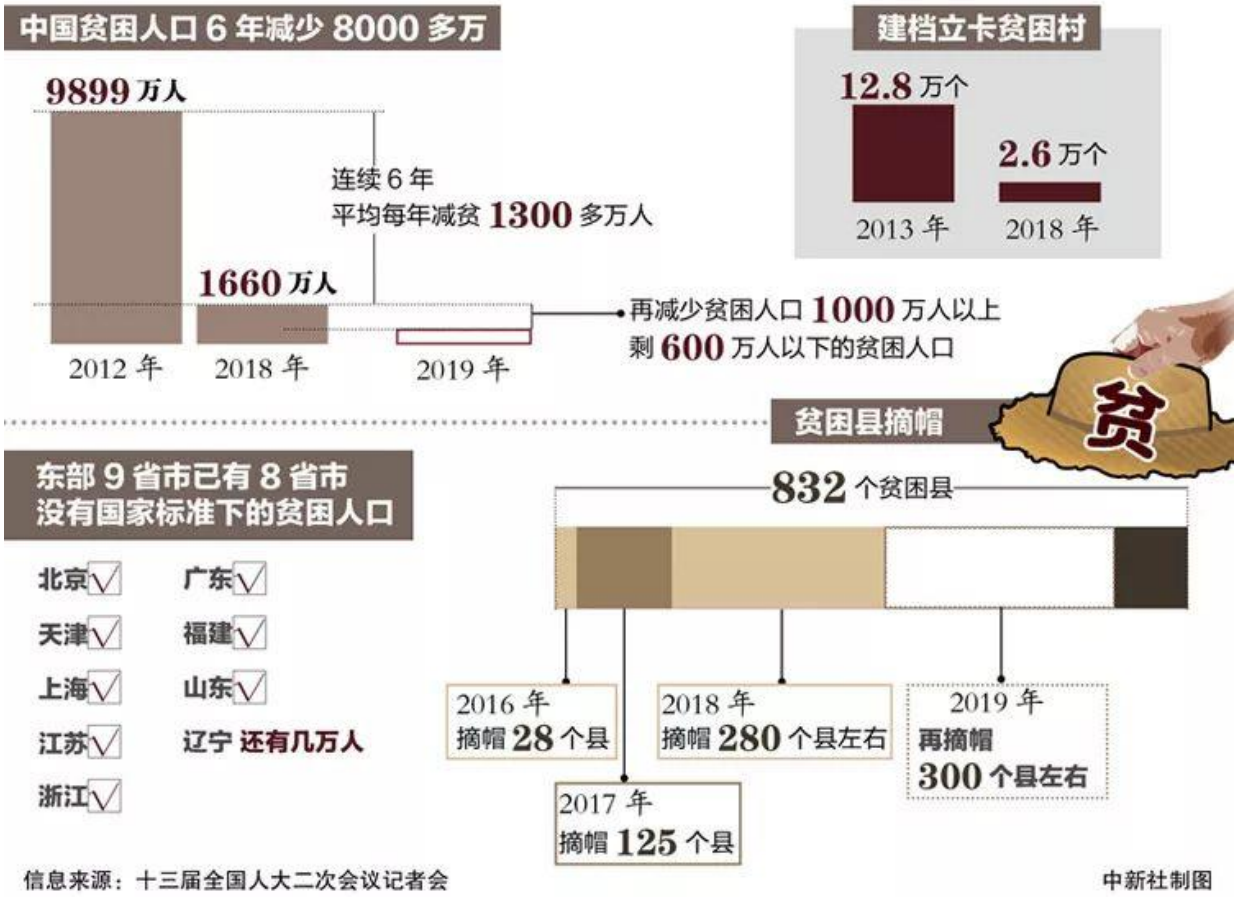


精准扶贫　　新华社发　朱慧卿　作

中国国务院扶贫办公布扶贫进展



Criteria for out of the poverty

贫困村退出验收标准

序号	指标类别		验收指标
1	贫困发生率		贫困发生率降至 3%以下
2	基础设施	路	建制村通硬化路
3			有通自然村的道路
4		水	饮水安全农户比例达到 100%
5		电	通动力电的自然村比例达到 100%
6		房	危房改造完成率达到 100%
7		网	建制村通网络

具体政策落实

Social Groups (enterprices)

中國扶貧基金會
CHINA FOUNDATION
FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION

小包裹大愛心
爱心包裹项目

广东省第六扶贫协作工作组携手深度贫困村结对全覆盖：
中山小榄组团（古镇镇）——永善莲峰镇签约仪式
永善新闻
签约席

云南大学2019年扶贫工作会议

Version of Technology in AP

1. **Promoting usage of the hi-techs.** Satellite remote sensing, communication technology, rural informatization development in poor areas
2. **Actions to transfer technology.** To promote more than 50,000 advanced and applicable technological achievements, “one county one industry”, “one country one product”
3. **Actions to develop industry.** Construction of science and technology park, the introduction and incubation of a number of science and technology enterprises，improve the technical intermediary agencies, production and research cooperation

Continuing

1. **The align of innovative factors,** Encourage scientific research institutions& personnel &resources with poverty alleviation
2. **The participation of special commissioner.** Special commissioner in 100000 poor villages to full coverage
3. **Training the poverty-alleviation leaders.** About 15,000 and new types of professional farmers are trained to be the leaders per year.
4. **Popularize science into the village**

Forestry sector's goal for technology in PA

Targets	Tasks
Major forest technology achievements promoted	500
Hybrid forest seeds promoted	500
Hi-techs forestry industrialization projects	10
Technical extension sites	500
Give help guidance to exemplary role	10,000
Train farmers and technicians	5,000,000
……	……

Private sector

Jindong (JD)

Some Reflections

- **Internal Drivers**
- **Traditional knowledge and “Sciences and technologies”**
- **Sustainability**
- **Urban-rural integration**
- **Grassroots governance**

Thanks !