

中国的扶贫和环境议程：为什么重要？

Setting the social and environmental agenda in China: why is it important?

左停，
中国农业大学人文与发展学院教授
中国扶贫与发展中心特聘专家

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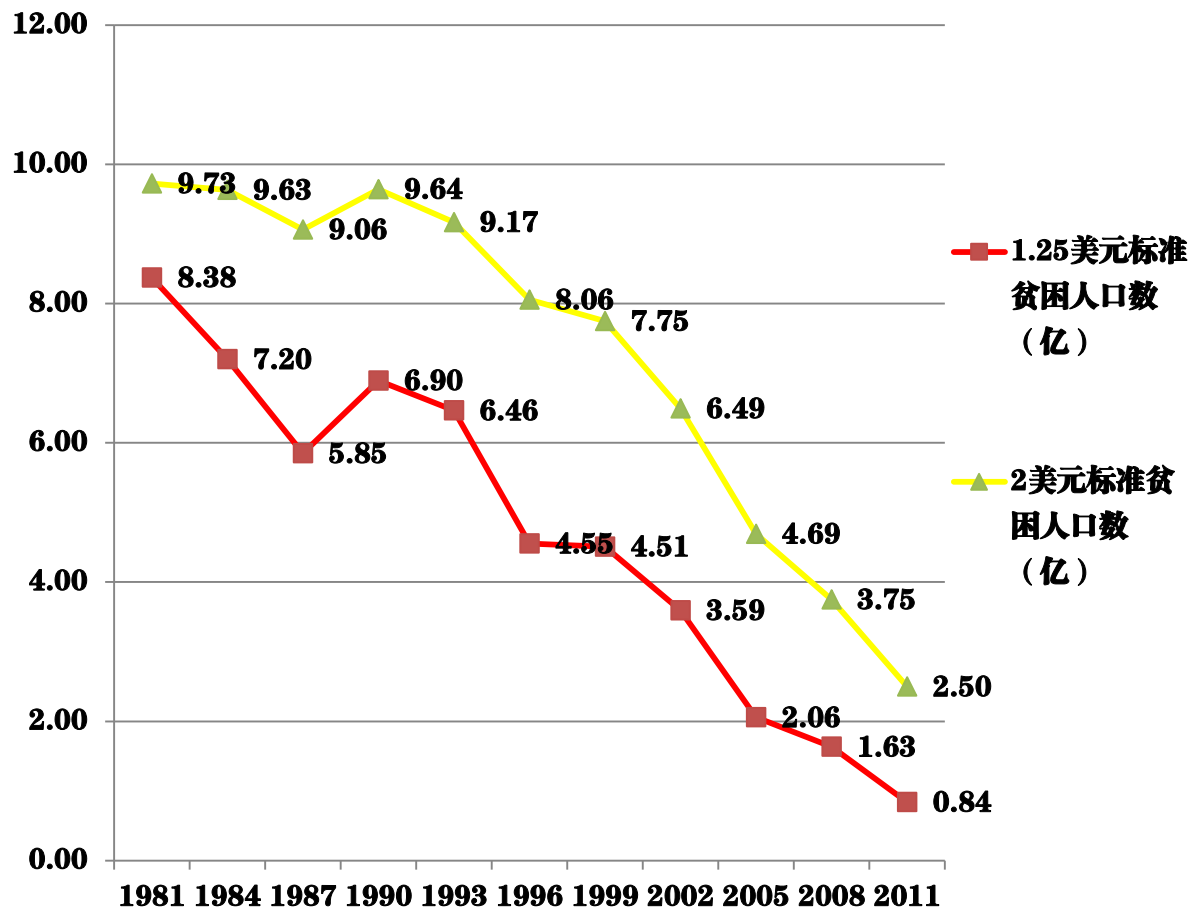
内容Content

- 中国贫困的基本状况General Situation of Poverty in China
- 贫困地区与环境敏感地区高度吻合
Coincidence of poverty stricken areas and environmental sensitive areas
- 2015年后的生态保护扶贫的议程Agenda for eco-poverty Reduction after 2015

中国的发展与反贫困

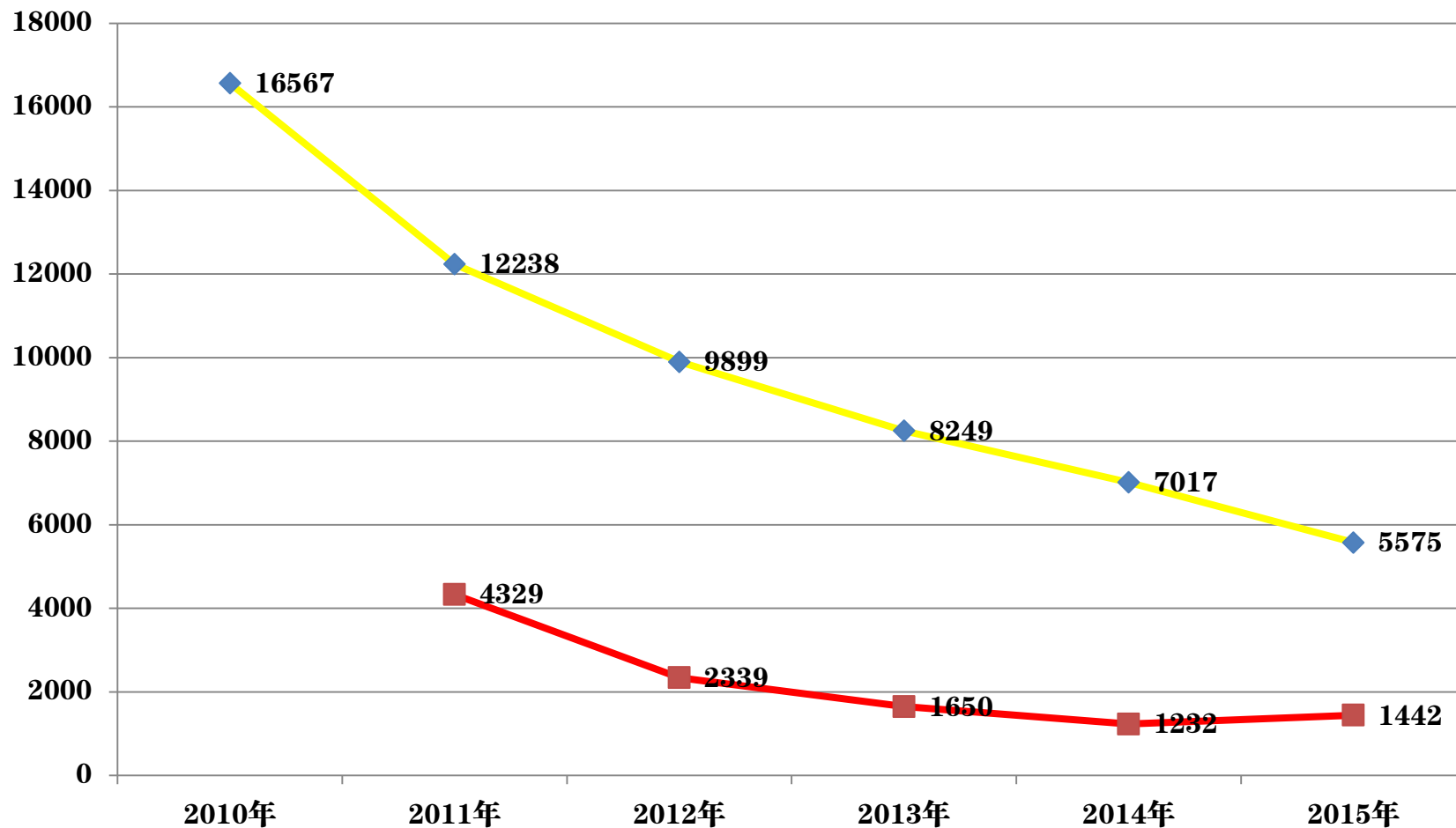
Development and Anti-Poverty in China

- 改革开放以来，按照国际标准，有7亿人摆脱贫困。我国贫困人口占世界的比例由1981年的43.1%下降到2010年的13%。
- Since 1980, 70 million people in China has been removed from poverty, poverty incidence rate reduced from 43.1% to 13% in 2010



2011-2015年我国农村贫困人口规模变化情况

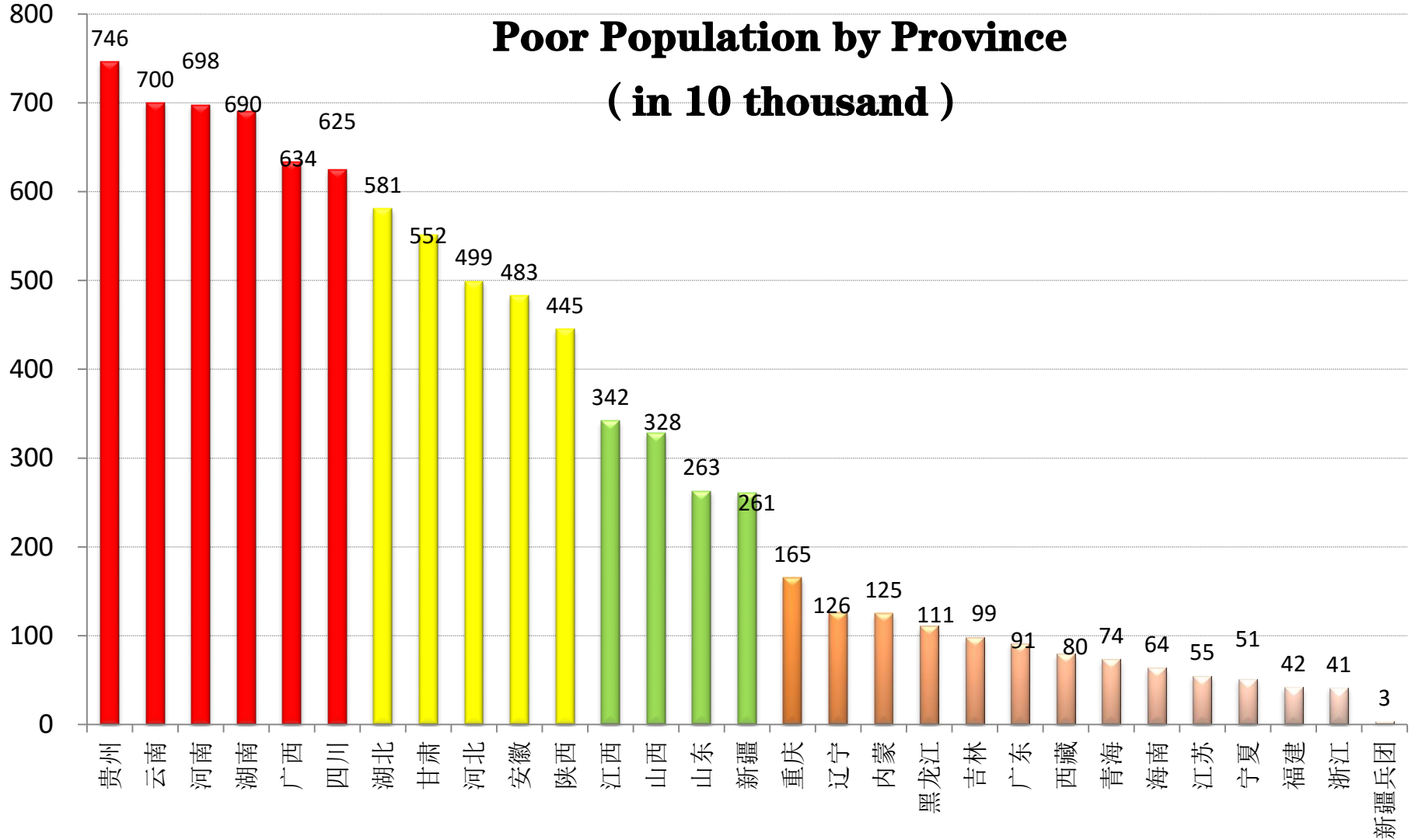
Change of poverty population 2011-15



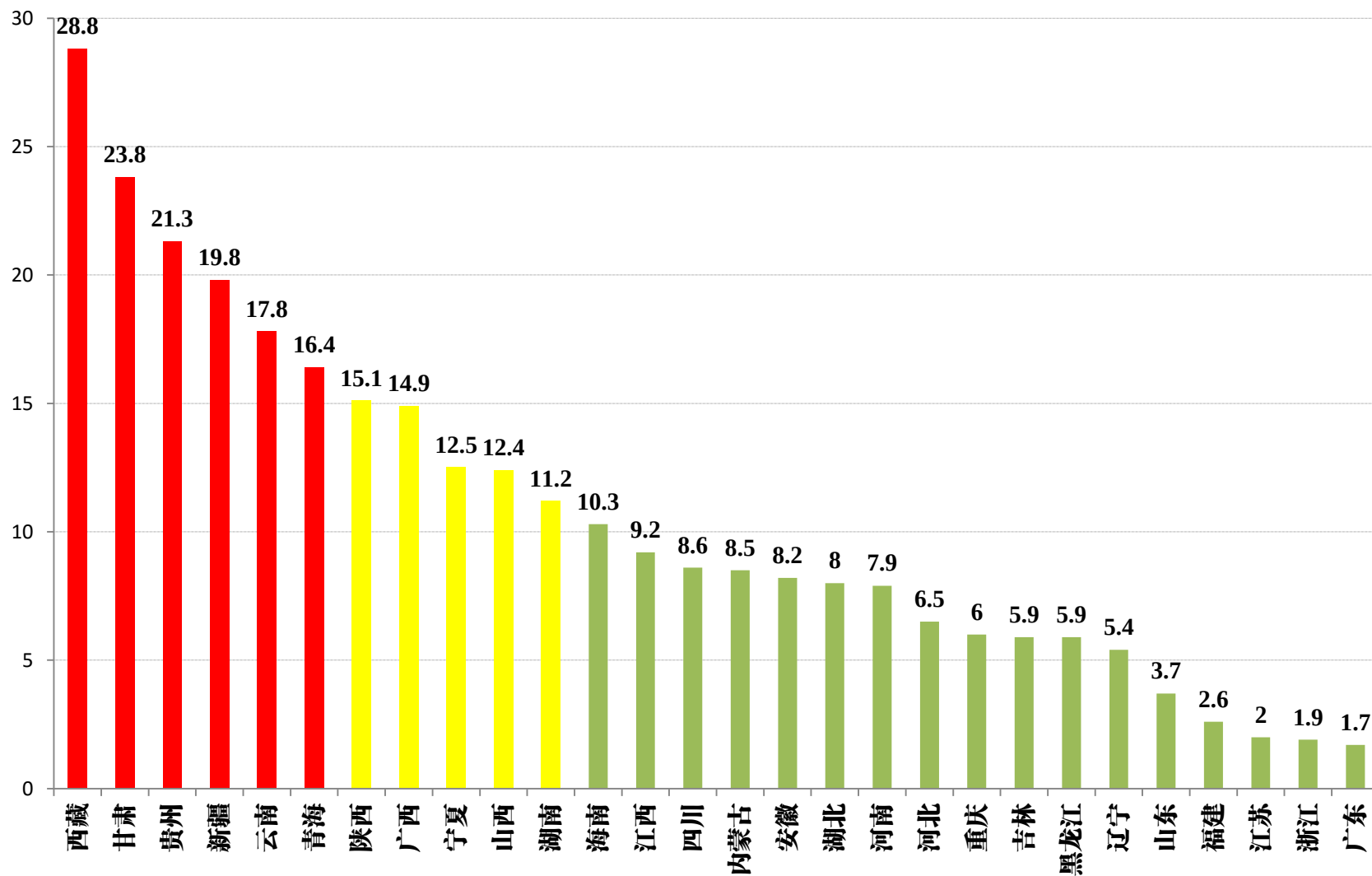
(单位：万人)

全国农村建档立卡贫困人口省际分布

Poor Population by Province (in 10 thousand)



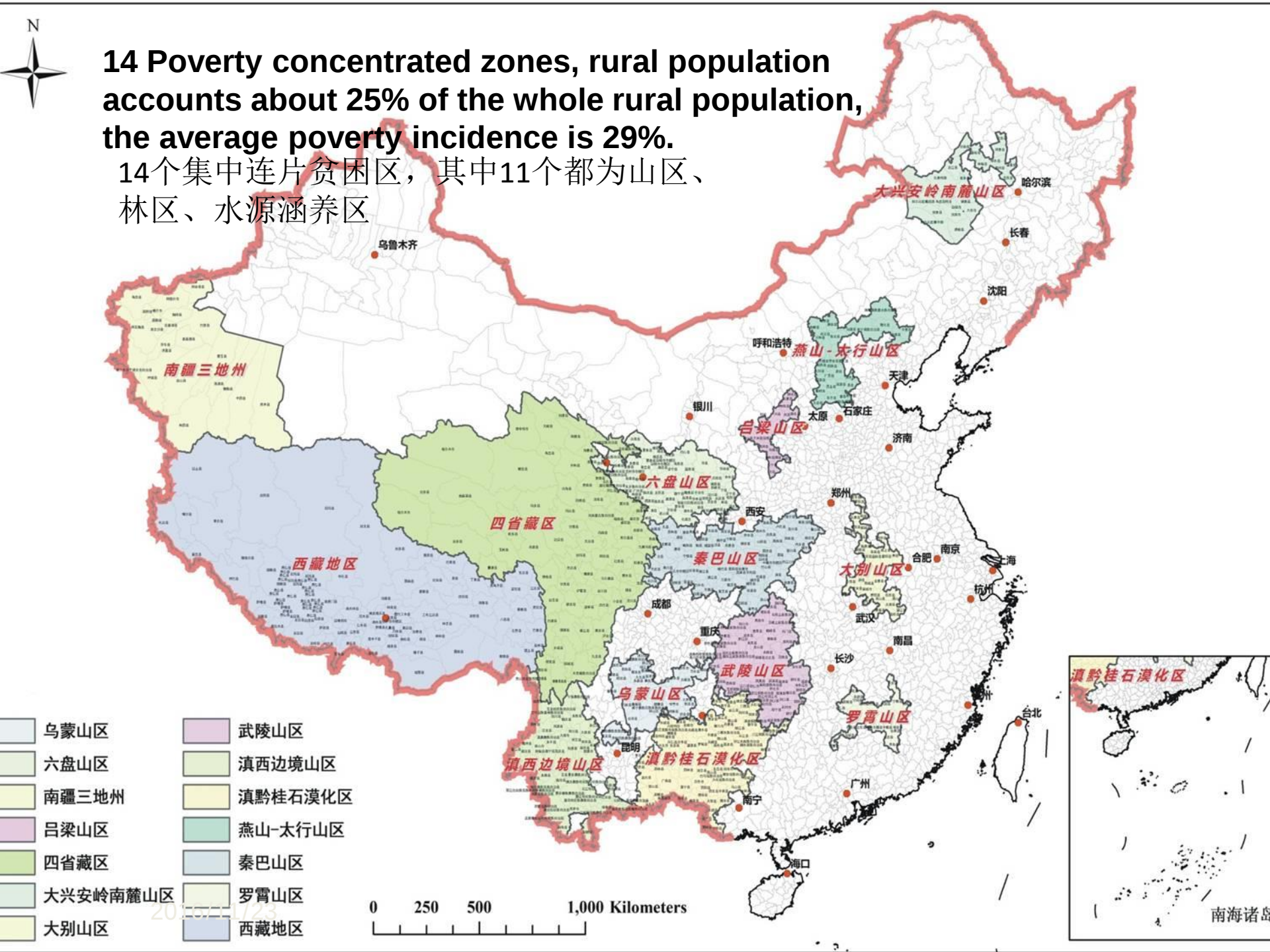
各省贫困发生率 Poverty Incidence Rate by Province (%)





14 Poverty concentrated zones, rural population accounts about 25% of the whole rural population, the average poverty incidence is 29%.

14个集中连片贫困区，其中11个都为山区、林区、水源涵养区





14个集中连片贫困区，也都是环境敏感地区

Qinghai-Tibet Plateau (hypoxia, lack of temperature)

Desertification areas(water)

The Loess Plateau (water)

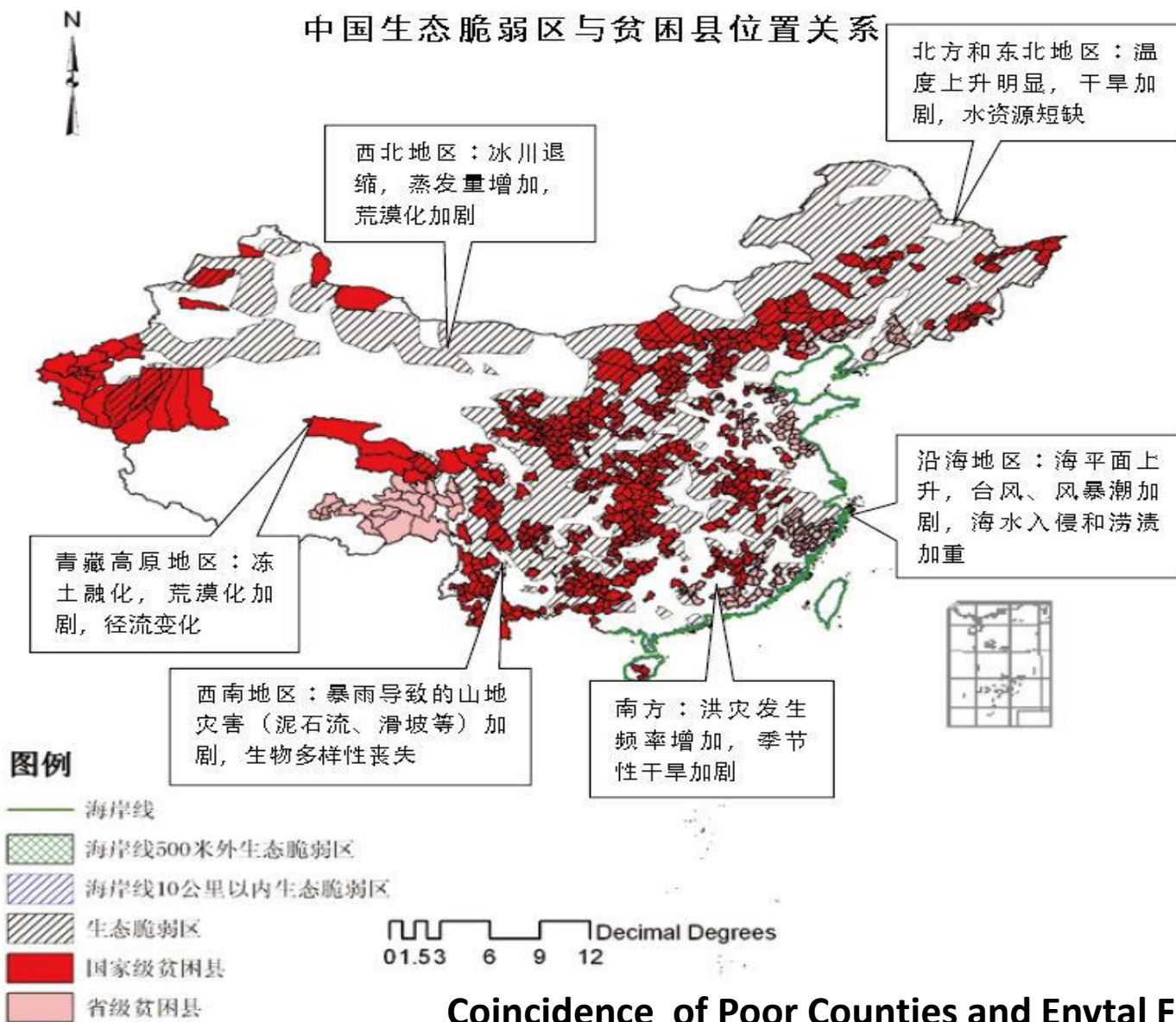
Karst areas (lack of soil)

**High incidence of endemic diseases
(loss of labor force)**

Border area

Low level of social development

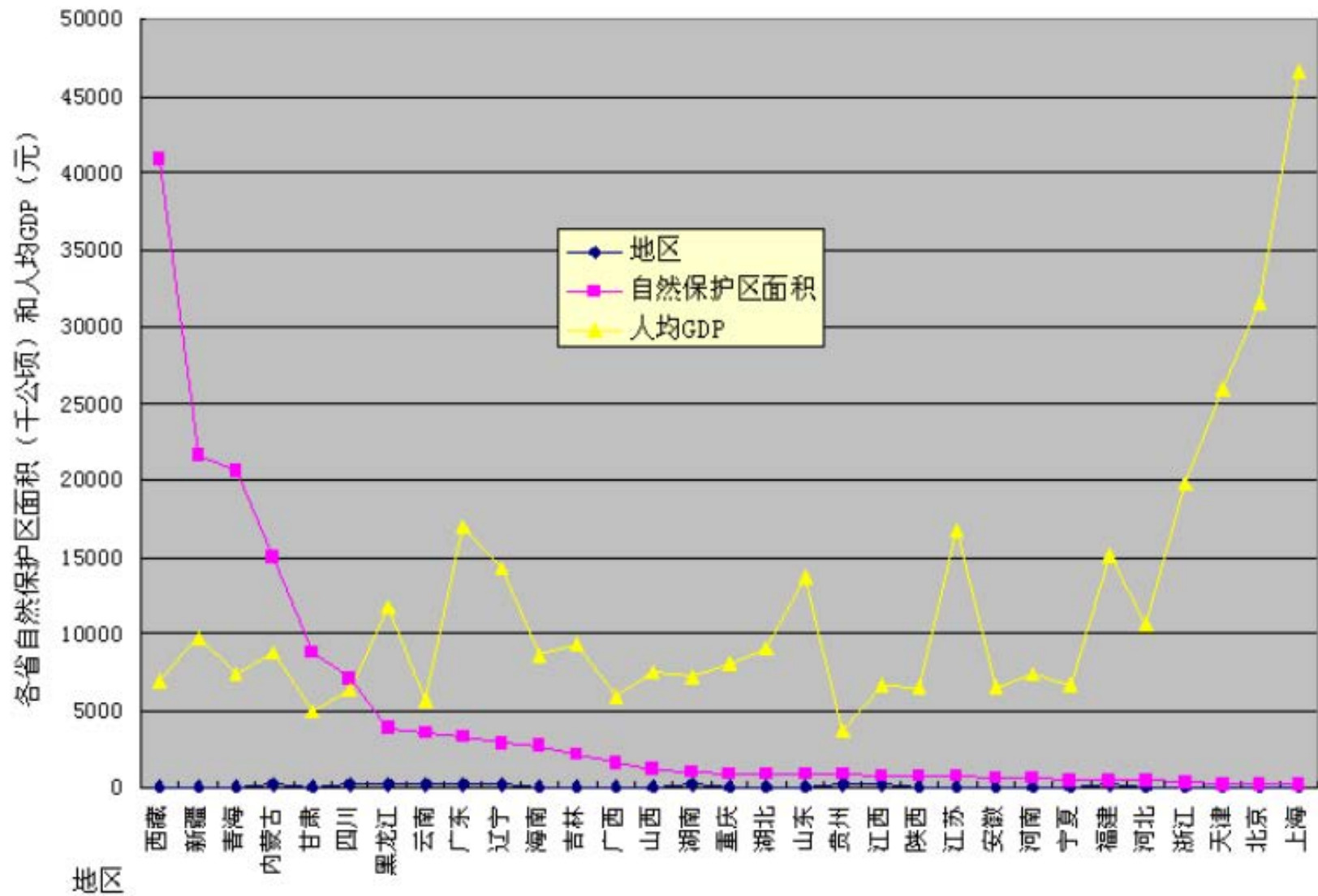




Coincidence of Poor Counties and Env'tal Fragile Areas

资料来源：《中国气候变化与贫困》，乐施会，2009年6月

各省自然保护区面积和人均GDP图



Size of Natural Reserves and Per Capita GDP

生态保护扶贫议程的确立

Setting of Eco-Protection for Poverty

Reduction Agenda

- 习近平的“绿水青山”思想, President Xi Jinping's priority on eco-environment
- “五位一体”建设中的生态文明建设 Eco-civilization
- 五大发展理念的绿色发展 Green Development in 13th Five Year Plan
- “五个一批措施”中的生态保护扶贫 Eco-Poverty Reduction Policy in Overall Poverty Reduction Strategy

《关于打赢脱贫攻坚战的决定》 (Decisions on Campaign against Poverty, 2015)

(8) 结合生态保护脱贫 Article 8 Eco-Protection for Poverty Reduction Policy

- 国家实施的退耕还林还草等重大生态工程，在项目和资金安排上进一步向贫困地区倾斜，提高贫困人口参与度和受益水平。 Raise-up levels of poor people's participation in and benefits from Upland Conversion Programs, etc.
- 加大贫困地区生态保护修复力度，增加重点生态功能区转移支付。 Strengthen transfer payment to Key Eco-Function Zones
- 结合建立国家公园体制，创新生态资金使用方式，利用生态补偿和生态保护工程资金使当地有劳动能力的部分贫困人口转为护林员等生态保护人员。 Using Forest Compensation Funds to Create Public Jobs for Poor
- 合理调整贫困地区基本农田保有指标，加大贫困地区新一轮退耕还林还草力度。 Increase the strength of new round Upland Conversion Program in poor areas
- 开展贫困地区生态综合补尝试点，健全公益林补偿标准动态调整机制，完善草原生态保护补助奖励政策，推动地区间建立横向生态补偿制度。 Promote new eco-compensation programs (integrated compensation in poor areas, horizontal regional compensation, etc.)

《关于打赢脱贫攻坚战的决定》 (Decisions on Campaign against Poverty, 2015)

(12) 探索资产收益扶贫 Article 12 Exploration of poverty reduction through natural resources

- 贫困地区水电、矿产等资源开发，赋予土地被占用的村集体股权，让贫困人口分享资源开发收益。
- Natural resource development (hydro-power, mineral resource) should be shared by affected village collectives and poor population

结语：环境保护与扶贫相结合的重要性

Conclusion: importance of integration of poverty reduction and environment

环境对农户的影响：大多数贫困地区的人对自然资源的依赖程度很高,自然资源是穷人生计的主要来源；自然环境(如水的可获得)对穷人的健康有很大的影响；由于脆弱性,自然灾害对穷人的生计影响很大;一些新的影响(廉价的生产或者污染空间)。传统上,中国农民为资源依靠者(resource dependents), 与自然资源有着天然的联系,自然资源是满足了社区成员的多样的需求:

- 农民的生计 (livelihoods supply)
- 生存的空间和环境服务 (living space and environmental service)
- 农民技术与技能发展的基础 (bases of indigenous knowledge)
- 社会价值和文化的载体 (bases of rural social values and culture)
- 社会结构维持的纽带 (linkages for rural social networks)

谢谢！
Thanks！