



RESEARCH PAPER

A Practical Exploration of Precision Poverty Alleviation in Yunnan Province 2013-2020

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ABSTRACT

Yunnan Province is one of the main battlefields for poverty alleviation in China, as the border ethnic areas in Yunnan Province have deep poverty, slow income growth, low cultural quality, backward ideological concepts, huge expenses and significant challenges in reducing poverty. The specific poverty reduction efforts conducted in Yunnan Province between 2013 and 2020 are the subject of this paper's investigation. focusing on the causes of poverty, poverty alleviation policies and the effectiveness of poverty alleviation in Yunnan Province. This paper adopts the literature research method and field survey method to sort out the existing literature. Individual poor households in Yunnan Province were selected for household surveys to gain an in-depth understanding of the actual initiatives in Yunnan Province in terms of precision poverty alleviation and the results achieved. The study finds that Yunnan Province has achieved remarkable results in precision poverty alleviation from 2013 to 2020, but there are also many challenges and problems.

KEYWORDS Yunnan Province , Precise Poverty Reduction , Policy and Effectiveness

Introduction

Poverty is a common problem faced by mankind all over the world. Despite the fact that the United Nations has established the International Year for the Eradication of Poverty and issued many talks and documents on the subject, the problem of poverty has not been alleviated globally, and the alleviation and elimination of poverty among mankind, the search for the realisation of the multiple goals of social development, and the promotion of equality for mankind are still the prime issues that should be the concern of mankind in the new century. This is the fundamental global context for implementing the anti-poverty policy in the ethnic minority regions of western China.

In the practice of poverty alleviation in ethnic minority areas, is 'precision' really achieved? What measures have been taken to achieve this precision? What experiences are worth summarising and learning from? In response to these questions, this paper takes Yunnan Province as an example to describe the specific measures and results achieved in the province's poverty-alleviation and development endeavours, which are 'all about precision and accuracy, and the key to success or failure lies in precision' , with a view to providing a concrete case study of poverty alleviation in the western ethnic regions.

Literature Review

Since the beginning of the new century, there has been a process of transformation in the study of poverty alleviation by scholars in China, from poverty alleviation policies to poverty alleviation paths and then to reduce the poverty performance. Nowadays, The effectiveness of poverty reduction has been widely discussed in the academic community. For example, Chen found that China's approach for reducing poverty encourages poverty reduction, encourages the poor to produce, and promotes the development of the poor; (Chen, 2006) Xue and Fan analysed the precision poverty alleviation policy in Gansu Province from 2011 to 2015 and concluded that the economic effect of the precision

poverty alleviation campaign is very obvious, greatly promoting the economic growth of underdeveloped regions, and the ecological effect and social benefit are steadily increasing. (Xue and Fan, 2017) Chen et al. found that the core factors influencing the performance of precision poverty alleviation are the accuracy of project planning, the accuracy of poverty reduction goals, the precision of fund use, the accuracy of household measurements and the accuracy of assigning people according to villages. (Chen, 2016) Zhu proposes to organically combine the issue of precise poverty alleviation performance evaluation with the issue of income distribution effect in impoverished regions, and to create a 'trinity' analytical framework consisting of theoretical research, empirical research and normative research. (Zhu, 2017)

Material and Methods

This study adopts the literature research method and field survey method to sort out the existing literature and gain a preliminary understanding of the current status of the theory of precise poverty alleviation in Yunnan Province, so as to lay a foundation for its own research. The selection of deeply impoverished families in Yunnan Province for field survey requires further understanding of the actual initiatives of the government of Yunnan Province in precise poverty alleviation and the results achieved.

Evolution of Precision Poverty Reduction Policies in Yunnan Province

Yunnan is located in the southwest border of China, with a land area of 394,000 square kilometres, 94% of which is mountainous and 6% is dammed, with an average elevation of about 2,000 metres, large terrain undulations, and wide disparities in altitude across the country, and adjoining Myanmar, Laos, and Vietnam, with a national border of 4,060 kilometres long. Yunnan is the province with the largest number of ethnic minorities, with 25 ethnic minorities of more than 5,000 people, including 15 Yunnan is the province with the largest number of ethnic minorities in China. Yunnan Province has 129 counties (urban areas) under the jurisdiction of 16 cities and towns, of which there are 8 ethnic autonomous prefectures, 29 ethnic autonomous counties, 25 border counties and 88 poor counties.

The '13th Five-Year Plan' period is a critical period for poverty alleviation and development, and how Yunnan can adapt to the requirements of the new era, continuously improve the effectiveness of poverty alleviation and development, complete the task of poverty alleviation and development on schedule, and build a moderately prosperous society in all aspects in tandem with the whole country in 2020 is a major political issue that needs to be resolved urgently at present.

Since the liberation of Yunnan in 1950, the Yunnan Provincial Party Committee and Provincial Government have always combined the Party Central Committee's routes, guidelines and policies with Yunnan's actual situation, and have made solving the problem of rural poverty an important livelihood issue in Yunnan Province. Since 1978, when China implemented the policy of reform and opening up, and especially since 1986, when the whole country implemented planned, organised and large-scale poverty alleviation and development, it has successively formulated and implemented medium- and long-term poverty alleviation and development plans, such as the 'Yunnan Qiuzhi Poverty Alleviation and Development Programme', "Yunnan Rural Poverty Alleviation and Development Programme (2001-2010)", "Yunnan Rural Poverty Alleviation and Development Programme (2011-2020)" and other medium- and long-term poverty alleviation and development plans have been formulated and implemented, which have vigorously pushed forward the poverty alleviation and development process.

Since the 18th National Congress of the CPC, China has entered the period of building a moderately prosperous society in an all-round way, and the central government

has placed poverty alleviation and development in an important position in the governance of the country, and poverty alleviation and development has entered a new period of consolidating the results of subsistence, accelerating poverty alleviation and enrichment, improving the ecological environment, enhancing the development capacity, and narrowing the gap of development. Since 2014, the central government has formulated the basic strategy of precise poverty alleviation and poverty elimination, and incorporated it into the 'Five-in-One' strategy. Since 2014, the central government has formulated a basic strategy for precise poverty alleviation and poverty eradication, which has been incorporated into the 'Five-in-One' overall layout and the 'Four Comprehensives' strategic layout, emphasising that 'no ethnic minority or region will be left behind'. The communiqué of the Fifth Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee further clarified that by 2020, 'China's rural poor under the current standard will be lifted out of poverty, and all poor counties will be removed from the hat, so as to solve the overall regional poverty'. Taking into account the provincial conditions, Yunnan has thoroughly implemented the strategic plan of regarding central government development and poverty alleviation, and actively pushed forward the precise poverty alleviation and poverty alleviation, striving for the full realisation of the three major goals of poverty alleviation, poverty elimination and income generation by 2020. Yunnan's poverty alleviation and development has entered a new period.

In 2011, on the basis of decades of poverty alleviation and development work, Yunnan promulgated and implemented the Yunnan Rural Poverty Alleviation and Development Programme (2001-2020), implementing the basic strategy of precise poverty alleviation and poverty eradication. At this stage, Yunnan's rural poverty alleviation and development is divided into two periods, 2011-2013 and since 2014. The former period is focused on the implementation of the Programme for Rural Poverty Alleviation and Development in Yunnan Province (2011-2010) (referred to as Yunnan Programme 2), and since 2014, it has been focused on focusing on 'precise poverty alleviation and poverty eradication', and on continuing the implementation of the Programme. Since 2014, with a focus on focusing on promoting 'precise poverty alleviation and poverty eradication', a series of policies and measures for precise poverty alleviation and poverty eradication have been formulated on the basis of the continued implementation of the Yunnan Outline 2, and the Yunnan Poverty Eradication Plan (2016 - 2020) has been issued to implement a combination of regional poverty alleviation and precise poverty alleviation.

In 2014, the Yunnan Provincial Party Committee and Provincial Government issued the Implementing Opinions on Innovative Mechanisms to Solidly Promote Rural Poverty Alleviation and Development (Yunnan Opinions on Innovative Mechanisms), and promulgated the Regulations on Rural Poverty Alleviation and Development in Yunnan Province (Yunnan Regulations on Poverty Alleviation).

In 2015, the Provincial Party Committee and Provincial Government successively issued the Opinions on Raising the Efforts of the Province to Win the Development Battle (Yunnan Opinions on Poverty Alleviation) and the Decision on Deeply Implementing the Major Strategic Deployment of the Party Central Committee and the State Council on Poverty Alleviation (Yunnan Decision on Poverty Alleviation), and successively issued dozens of supporting documents on precise poverty alleviation, creating strategies for reducing social, industrial, and special poverty in a way that is precisely managed and implemented, among other things. On the basis of the precise implementation of Yunnan Outline 2, a '3+X' policy combination system of precise poverty alleviation, outlined in the Yunnan Poverty Alleviation Regulations, the Yunnan Opinions on Poverty Alleviation and the Yunnan Decision on Poverty Alleviation, has been formed, and precise poverty alleviation routes have been mapped out.

In 2017, the Yunnan Provincial Government issued the Yunnan Provincial Poverty Alleviation Plan (2016-2020) (referred to as Yunnan's '13th Five-Year Plan for Poverty Alleviation'), which comprehensively deploys precise poverty alleviation and poverty eradication. Therefore, since 2014, Yunnan's poverty alleviation and development has comprehensively shifted to the period of precise poverty alleviation and poverty eradication, and the whole process of poverty alleviation object identification and dynamic management, helping measures, project and fund management, and poverty eradication assessment has been further precise. Neckline poverty alleviation and precise poverty elimination has changed and innovated the way of poverty alleviation, and brought revolutionary changes in many aspects such as governance structure, resource integration, allocation and use, supervision and assessment.

The CPC Yunnan Provincial Committee and Yunnan Provincial People's Government's 'Implementation Opinions on Winning the Three-Year Action of Precision Poverty Alleviation' stipulates that by 2020, consolidating the results of poverty alleviation, through the development of production out of poverty for a batch, relocation out of poverty for a batch, social security, the advancement of education, and ecological compensation to lift a group of people out of poverty pockets for a batch, and the adoption of comprehensive measures in accordance with the local conditions, to ensure that the rural poor population of 3.32 million people under the current standard will achieve. to guarantee that absolute poverty is eradicated and that 3.32 million rural poor people are raised out of poverty as defined by current standards; to ensure that all 5,732 poor villages are listed in the list, and all 73 poor counties are removed from the list, so as to solve the problem of overall regional poverty. To realise that the growth rate of per capita disposable income of farmers in impoverished areas is higher than the average level of the province. The main indicators for basic public services in poverty-stricken areas are close to the national average, including: hardened roads, electricity, broadband, and standardised sanitary rooms in formed villages in poverty-stricken areas; comprehensive solutions to the problems of housing and drinking water safety for the poor population; effective solutions to the problems of compulsory education students dropping out of school because of poverty; full coverage of the poor population by basic pension insurance, basic medical insurance, and insurance against major illnesses; and guarantees for the minimum subsistence level to the extent possible; and guarantees for the poor to the extent possible. protection; the collective economic income of poor villages reaches more than 50,000 yuan, and poor villages meet the basic requirement of a clean and tidy human environment. The development environment of the province's four concentrated contiguous difficult areas and the old revolutionary, ethnic and border areas will be significantly improved, and the deeply impoverished areas will complete the task of comprehensively lifting themselves out of poverty on schedule.

As a new normal for China's economy has arrived. precise poverty alleviation emphasises the holistic nature of poverty alleviation and requires that it be carried out from the macro area to the micro area. Yunnan Province has a special geographic location, resource types, and population distribution, and whether the provincial government can lead the masses to win the battle of precision poverty alleviation and guarantee a minimum standard of living has an important impact on narrowing the gap between the rich and the poor. Therefore, it is necessary to pay attention to the formulation of each policy to ensure its implementation.

Social reasons

It is generally accepted that the causes of poverty can be attributed to a lack of financial resources in different ways and to different degrees, but in reality "Poverty is a social issue that encompasses a complex mix of factors such as health, education, social capital, natural resources, infrastructure, social justice, participatory rights, gender equality, and the dignity of the individual; it is not just a question of economic income."

(Yin, 2007) The social public services provided by society for Yunnan Province, such as medical care, education and transport, are still uneven, resulting in some of the more remote villages still having a gap with other regions in terms of the allocation of social resources.

It is more common among poor households to be impoverished due to lack of financial resources. For example, when the author investigated Yang Chunhui's house in Jinniu Village, he learnt that the head of the family has four members, mother, husband and wife, and a son, and the whole family, because of the long time living in the dilapidated earth and wood structure, the head of the family urgently needs funds for the construction of a new house, which was set up as a poverty-stricken household in 2015. This case is due to the fact that a large sum of money is needed to repair the house, which led to the poverty of the household. In fact, the vast majority of poor households have the desire to develop planting, farming or expand production, but they cannot do many things because they lack the required capital. At present, the high cost of medical care in China and the difficulty of accessing a doctor have become a livelihood issue that cannot be ignored in all regions of the country, and the pressure on accessing a doctor is even greater in ethnic minority areas, where people generally cannot afford to fall ill. Poverty due to illness is more prevalent in areas where the economic development of ethnic minorities is relatively fragile, and has become a serious constraint on the economic development of ethnic minority areas.

It is clear that the Government's assistance to poor households does not stop at financial support, but also requires the improvement of the social service system, especially the identification, determination and policy implementation of the disabled population, with a variety of support measures working together.

Cultural reasons

Poverty is closely related to the culture of the region. Yunnan is a predominantly minority-minority province, and in some areas there is also a mixed state of Han, Bai, Hui, and Lisu. The Yi and Lisu are scattered in deep mountains and old forests. Not only do they live in a poor environment and suffer from deep poverty, but they are also affected by traditional culture, which makes it difficult to alleviate poverty. Culture as a cause of poverty among the population is manifested in the following ways:

Literacy is low. Many people do not go to school or drop out after a few years due to the influence of traditional ideology. Generally speaking, income is inversely proportional to education; according to the survey, heads of households in the 50-69 age group are basically primary school educated or even illiterate; heads of households in the 30-49 age group are basically primary school and junior high school educated, with individual illiterates; and in the 20-39 age group, they are primary school, junior high school, individual high school and illiterate. Because of their limited education and lack of practical skills, they are unable to earn much money from home production or labour outside the home, thus leading to poverty in many families.

Backward livelihoods. Traditional agriculture and nomadic pastoralism are still perpetuated as a way of livelihood in some parts of Yunnan Province. Residents of this mountainous region currently use a crude form of economic growth, with high input costs, high consumption and low economic efficiency, which not only fails to contribute to the development of modern society, but also poses certain constraints on modern life. This way of life is out of step with modern society and severely restricts the progress and development of the local economy and society.

Outdated ideas. 2017 State Council Poverty Alleviation Office clearly stipulates that you can not directly give money and goods to poor households, to help buy production

materials and other ways these to help, from 2018 onwards, all the funds to help do not directly hit the card, the way to take is to enter the poor households home to them to analyse, if there are no conditions for the development of aquaculture, to take out funds to support them to plant medicinal herbs, walnuts, etc., in order to The concept of ‘teaching a man to fish is not as good as teaching him to fish’ is used to help them.

Natural causes

In all poor regions, the paucity of natural resources is the most fundamental cause of poverty. This situation is particularly prevalent in the ethnic areas of Yunnan. According to information, Yunnan has 4 per cent dams and 96 per cent mountains, so land is very precious in Yunnan Province. As scholars have found, the poor living environment imposes certain constraints on the western rural areas' economic development, (Zhao, 2009) and poverty is more prominent in the rocky mountainous areas and the alpine and cold regions with poor environments; (Qi, 2012) the deterioration of the ecological environment is also a cause of poverty,(Kang, 2002) and the natural environment of the western township of Cangshan is an important cause of poverty.

From the above, we can find that poverty due to social, cultural and natural reasons is a common phenomenon in the western ethnic areas, some of which are similar to those in the central plains, but more serious than the poverty caused by the central plains. For some of these reasons, poverty alleviation in Yunnan Province faces enormous challenges.

Specific Measures for Precise Poverty Alleviation in Yunnan Province

Industrial development model

In the process of poverty alleviation, Yunnan Province strengthens industrial poverty alleviation, focusing on ‘villages have characteristic industries and households have income-generating projects’ , and strengthens the industrial poverty alleviation mode of ‘enterprises + grass-roots organisations + co-operative organisations + impoverished households’ and the mechanism of linking the interests of impoverished households, so as to promote the formation of industries with special features, modernisation of agriculture and diversification of income. Characterisation, modernisation of agriculture and diversification of income. Since 2016, Yunnan Province has adopted the approach of ‘one village, one product, one policy for each household’ , actively introduced and cultivated industrial ‘leaders’ , vigorously developed konjac, asparagus, Chonglou, black pigs, safflower, purple salvia and other characteristics of breeding, and under Shimenguan's direction, did everything in their power to encourage the growth of distinctive ecological tourism. The development of characteristic ecological tourism with Shimenguan as the leader, and continuously promote tourism to enrich the people.

The Yunnan Provincial Poverty Alleviation Office has not only paid attention to relying on planting and farming development to drive documented households to achieve rapid poverty alleviation in accordance with local conditions, and has achieved effective results, but also through the development of tourism to achieve poverty alleviation. Regarding the impact of tourism development on the effectiveness of precise poverty alleviation, many scholars have conducted research, such as Luo and Huang on found that the strength of government leadership has a greater impact on the performance of poverty alleviation through ecotourism. (Luo and Huang, 2015) Zhang found that poverty alleviation through tourism is of great significance in improving productivity and living standards, promoting cultural dissemination and economic development in the western region. (Zhang, 2016) Feng and Tao found that poverty alleviation through tourism has a

significant effect on increasing the incomes of poor farmers in the ethnic areas of Southwest China, and that the living and hygiene environments have been greatly improved. (Feng and Tao, 2017) Luo and Dou pointed out that tourism is an important mode to guide the anti-poverty strategy from 'relief' to 'development'.(Luo and Dou, 2017)

Microfinance model

In the process of poverty alleviation through industry, some poor households want to solve their financial problems through bank loans and loans from friends and relatives because of a lack of start-up capital, but because of their poverty, they do not receive any help from banks or friends and relatives. However, because of poverty, they cannot get help from banks or friends and relatives. This causes the plight of not being able to develop their industries. For such poor households, Yunnan Province has adopted a microcredit programme to help them.

Labour export model

The primary means of effectively reducing poverty in rural regions is through industrial poverty alleviation. but this way there are still some risks, such as walnut income is not high, cattle and sheep did not sell at a good price, their own illness and other phenomena, may return to poverty. Therefore, Yunnan Province adopts the way of going out to work for some poor households with surplus labour to help them get out of poverty. Since the beginning of the 1980s, the total number of farmers working outside China has increased from 132 million in 2006 to 282 million in 2016. With the slogan 'transferring one person, enriching one family, driving one area, and enriching one side', labour export has made a positive contribution to the alleviation and elimination of poverty in China. Although the outflow of labour has brought about the 'deformation' of the structure of the left-behind population and the emergence of social problems such as 'hollow towns' and 'hollow villages', Yunnan Province's labour export is only targeted at families with surplus labour. However, since labour exportation in Yunnan Province is only for families with surplus labour, and the population of those who go out to work is not as large as that of whole families or even whole villages in other regions, and since most of the places where labour is exported are located in counties, state capitals and provincial capitals, which are not very far from the places of exportation, not only are the above phenomena avoided, but also good results have been achieved.

Social service model

In Yunnan Province, the county has adopted a social security relief-type poverty alleviation policy for rural special hardship cases and families. Scholars Xu, Liu and Zhang (2007) believe that China's rural anti-poverty policy should shift from social assistance to social protection, and propose a 'four-horse cart' anti-poverty policy framework, which consists of a universal medical insurance system, universal social welfare, selective social assistance, and a new type of developmental poverty alleviation policy to work together. The 'four carriages' work together. The survey found that in the process of poverty alleviation in Cangshan Xizhen, the continuous provision of basic social services to the poor is one of the reasons for the success of precise poverty alleviation.

The main initiative in social services in Yunnan Province is the purchase of New Rural Cooperative Insurance (NRCI) for poor households. In 2017, Yunnan Province introduced the 30 Measures for Health Poverty Alleviation, which set out specific solutions to the problem of poverty among poor households caused by illness. When Yangbi County began to implement the measures, the reimbursement ratio for hospitalisation for documented poor households was 100%, and not a penny was charged for hospitalisation costs, only the cost of living was paid, and hospital deposits and threshold fees were not a

problem for documented poor households in Yangbi, and documented poor households also had special wards.

Conclusion

Some poor areas in Yunnan have backward modes of production and life, low levels of productivity, low levels of social development, the inheritance of old concepts and habits, low levels of cultural quality among the population, and serious deficiencies in social security, which have made poverty in the region a multifactorial, integrated form of poverty, both material and spiritual. The poor people are still at a comparatively low degree of social and economic development because they live in a natural and remote environment that is closed to traffic, ecological degradation and relative isolation. In order to achieve poverty eradication, the Government needs to enhance the creation of unique resources and industries in terms of policy, to make techniques for reducing poverty in the impoverished western regions the basis of the strategy, to combine economic growth with the promotion of regional development and progress and poverty reduction, to continue to strengthen education in order to reduce poverty, to keep strengthen health poverty alleviation, to continue to strengthen social security, to continue to improve the monitoring mechanism, and to continue to stimulate the endogenous impetus.

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