

# 精准扶贫，最有力的中国故事之一（国际论坛）

#### **罗伯特·劳伦斯·库恩**

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　　中华人民共和国成立70周年，人们有必要回顾过去，展望未来。过去70年，中国取得了巨大发展成就，扶贫成就是其中重要的方面，这是必须向世界讲述的中国故事。

　　改革开放以来，中国坚持以经济建设为中心，通过不懈努力使数亿中国人摆脱了贫困。中共十八大以来，中国对扶贫问题的关注进一步提高。2012年，中国贫困人口仍有9899万人，这一部分贫困人口或是由于地处封闭的偏远山村，或是因为缺乏充分的教育和就业资源，或是因为年老体弱等原因，在中国现存贫困问题中尤为“顽固”，通过宏观经济政策很难得到有效解决。

　　国际上一些人或许不了解，扶贫一直是习近平主席投入精力最多的工作之一。他经常走访中国各地的贫困县和贫困村，用实际行动践行中国共产党的扶贫承诺。中国“两个一百年”奋斗目标中，其中一个是到2020年全面建成小康社会。习近平主席强调，小康路上一个都不能掉队。过去几年来，我亲身感受到了这句话的分量。2013年11月，在中国湖南省的一个贫困村，习近平主席首次提出“精准扶贫”理念，并指出扶贫要实事求是、因地制宜，切忌喊口号，也不要定好高骛远的目标。

　　“精准扶贫”在于因人因地施策，为贫困人口量身打造扶贫大计。中国实施精准扶贫以来，每年减贫人数保持在1000万以上，其成功取决于严格、量化和透明的程序。在扶贫过程中，中国政府综合使用发展生产、易地搬迁、生态补偿、发展教育、社会保障兜底等方式，确保每一个贫困家庭都得到行之有效的帮助。在实践中，每一个贫困村都指定官员有针对性地采取措施，省、市、县、乡、村五级党委书记协调工作。此外，还有第三方进行评估，以确保扶贫工作准确性和真实性。

　　为了向世界讲述中国精准扶贫的故事，我花了很长时间，走遍中国各地，深入扶贫项目，同贫穷地区村民、官员、扶贫干部交流。通过具体案例，我对中国实施扶贫计划的制度和组织有了深入细致的观察与了解。令我吃惊的是，许多被派往贫困村专门负责扶贫工作的地方官员，一干就是数年。我也看到，许多扶贫不力的地方官员被严肃追责。值得一提的是，中国政府还将扶贫领域出现的一些腐败问题向社会公开，表明中国绝不允许在扶贫工作上伪造数据、挪用扶贫资金的态度。

　　2018年末，中国贫困人口减少至1660万人。尽管剩下的都是最难以攻克的部分，但我相信中国有望在2020年底前消除所有贫困。想要真正理解中国史无前例的扶贫成就，就必须认识到这与中国共产党和政府的强大动员能力有直接联系。没有这一点，中国似乎不可能实现其扶贫目标。

　　通过向国际社会讲述中国精准扶贫的故事，我希望让大家了解真实的中国，改变国际上一些人对中国的某些成见。在了解中国的扶贫行动后，一位美国朋友对我说：“（美国）关于中国的负面报道太多了，但他们根本不关心中国的贫困群体。”在我向世界讲述中国故事的数十年时间里，我认为精准扶贫是最有力的中国故事之一，它打破了各方偏见，改变了人们对中国的认识。未来的历史学家在撰写我们这个时代的编年史时，其中一个特写章节很可能就是中国的精准扶贫。

　　（作者为美国库恩基金会主席、中国改革友谊奖章获得者）

**<http://paper.people.com.cn/rmrb/html/2019-09/11/nw.D110000renmrb_20190911_2-03.htm>**

[**http://world.people.com.cn/n1/2019/0911/c1002-31347490.html**](http://world.people.com.cn/n1/2019/0911/c1002-31347490.html)

Accurate poverty alleviation, one of the most powerful Chinese stories (International Forum)

Robert Lawrence Kuhn

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With the 70th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, it is necessary to review the past and look to the future Over the past 70 years, China has made tremendous development achievements, and poverty alleviation is an important aspect. This is a Chinese story that must be told to the world.

Since the reform and opening up, China has adhered to economic construction as the center and has made unremitting efforts to free hundreds of millions of Chinese from poverty. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, China’s concern for poverty alleviation has been further improved. In 2012, there were still 98.99 million poor people in China. This part of the poor population is still in China due to lack of adequate education and employment resources due to lack of adequate education and employment resources, Or because of old age and other reasons. Poverty is particularly “stubborn” and it is difficult to effectively solve it through macroeconomic policies.

Some people in the world may not understand that poverty alleviation has always been one of the most energetic efforts of President Xi Jinping. He often visits poverty-stricken counties and impoverished villages across China, and practices the Chinese Communist Party's commitment to poverty alleviation through practical actions. One of China’s "two hundred years" struggle goal is to build a well-off society by 2020. President Xi Jinping emphasized that one of the well-off roads cannot be left behind. In the past few years, I have personally felt the weight of this sentence.

In November 2013, in a poverty-stricken village in Hunan Province, China, President Xi Jinping first proposed the concept of “precise poverty alleviation”, and pointed out that poverty alleviation should be realistic and appropriate, and should not be shouted slogans, nor should we set high goals.

“Precisional poverty alleviation” lies in the development of poverty alleviation for people living in poverty. Since China implemented precise poverty alleviation, the number of people who have lost poverty has remained at more than 10 million per year. Its success depends on strict, quantitative and transparent procedures. In the process of poverty alleviation, the Chinese government has comprehensively used development and production, ex situ relocation, ecological compensation, development education, and social security to ensure that every poor family receives effective help.

In practice, every poor village has designated officials to take targeted measures, and the provincial, municipal, county, township, and village party committee secretaries work in coordination. In addition, there are third parties to conduct assessments to ensure the accuracy and authenticity of poverty alleviation efforts.

In order to tell the world about China's accurate poverty alleviation story, I spent a long time, traveled all over China, went deep into poverty alleviation projects, and exchanged ideas with villagers, officials, and poverty alleviation cadres in poor areas. Through specific cases, I have in-depth and meticulous observation and understanding of the system and organization of China's poverty alleviation plan. To my surprise, many local officials who were sent to poverty-stricken villages to specialize in poverty alleviation work for several years. I also saw that many local officials who were poor in poverty alleviation were seriously responsible.

It is worth mentioning that the Chinese government has also disclosed some corruption problems in the field of poverty alleviation to the society, indicating that China will never allow the falsification of data and misappropriation of poverty alleviation funds in poverty alleviation work.

At the end of 2018, the number of poor people in China decreased to 16.6 million. Although the rest are the most difficult parts to overcome, I believe China is expected to eliminate all poverty by the end of 2020. To truly understand China's unprecedented poverty alleviation achievements, it must be recognized that this is directly related to the strong mobilization capabilities of the Chinese Communist Party and the government. Without this, China seems unlikely to achieve its poverty alleviation goals.

By telling the international community about the story of China's precise poverty alleviation, I hope that everyone can understand the real China and change some of the stereotypes of some people in the world. After learning about China's poverty alleviation, an American friend said to me: "(The United States) has too many negative reports about China, but they don't care about China's poor groups." I tell the world about the Chinese story. In the years, I believe that precision poverty alleviation is one of the most powerful Chinese stories. It has broken the prejudice of all parties and changed people's understanding of China. When a future historian writes a chronicle of our time, one of the close-up chapters is likely to be China's precise poverty alleviation.

(The author is the chairman of the American Kuhn Foundation and the winner of the China Reform Friendship Medal.