Environmental
Construction to Poverty
Alleviation
and Development in
"Three Rivers Parallel Flow Area"
in Yunnan Province

云南省三江并流地区生态环境建设对扶贫开发的影响

Li Yongqian / 李永前 著

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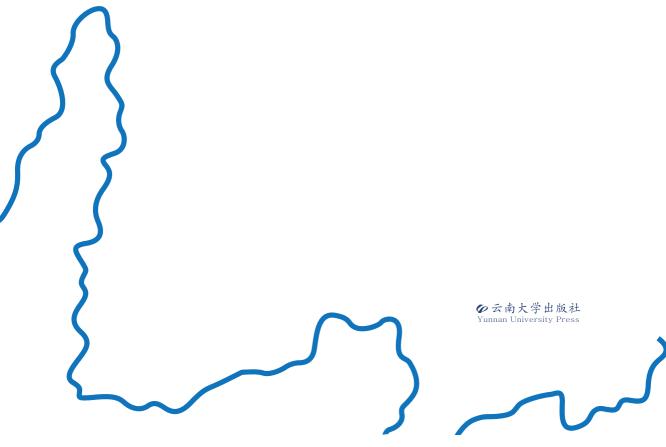
作者简介:

李永前,云南农业大学副教授,硕士生导师,澳大利亚拉筹伯大学区域发展方向访问学者,长期从事教学科研工作,主要研究方向为区域经济发展、"三农"问题。先后主持教育部、云南省哲学社会科学、云南省社会科学界联合会、云南省教育厅研究课题8项,参与国家社科基金、国际合作项目及相关横向课题10余项,发表学术论文30余篇。

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邮 编: 650091

电 话: (0871)65033244 65031070

M 址: http//www.ynup.com E-mail: market@ynup.com

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Dedicate this book to my family and love them forever.

Li Yongqian

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The world largest national key scenic area, the world natural heritage, the world most abundant landscape museum, the world species gene pool, the natural alpine garden, the national culture cornucopia. . . each title for "Three Rivers Parallel Flow Area" can produce pelple countless beautiful imagination. This covering an area of 1.7 million hectares, located in the northwest Yunnan Province natural humanities grand view garden, is a famous Chinese international ancient trade route—the birthplace of Ancient Tea-Horse Road. The Jinsha River, the Lancang River, and the Nujiang River, these three rivers originated in the Qing-Tibet Plateau run over 170 kilometers in Yunnan Province from north to south in the parallel, crossing the Dangdan Mountains, the Gaoligong Mountains, Nushan and Yunling, between these mountains locates the rare "river parallel flow and stream without intersection" natural geographical landscape. Between the Lancang River and Jinsha River, it lays at least of 66 kilometers for a linear distance; between the Lancang River and the Nujiang River the shortest straight line distance is less than 19 kilometers. The "Three Rivers Parallel Flow Area" covers the living area for minority nationalities of Tibetan, Naxi, Lisu, Yi, Dulong, Nu and so on, and they have lived in this area for thousands of years in harmony and coexistence of interestbearing, and they have to live with the available resources in the region.

1 Background and Significance of the Study

According to the theory of environmental economics, the relationship of environment and economy can be expressed as:environment and economy are closely linked, the environment is the foundation of the economy development, economic development plays a leading role to the change of environment, the economic development has good or bad influence on environment, and changes in the environment, in turn, affect the development of the economy. The research of the "Three Rivers Paralle Flow Area" ecological environment's construction to the alleviation of the poor-poverty areas is based on the influence of the region's unique natural geographical and biological species, national cul-

tural characteristics, and the practical problems of serious environmental pollution, poverty existed at the same time. Considering the protection of "Three Rivers Parallel Flow Area" national park to all kinds of ecological environment in the process of construction projects and the national poverty alleviation development in key areas in order to realize the combination of high growth and low environment pollution and destruction, and take into consideration the needs in two aspects of economic development and environmental protection.

Since China's reform and opening up, China's economic has developped rapidly and at the same time, the ecological environment of the cost is extremely expensive. China's GDP is at an annual growth rate of $8\% \sim 12\%$, and environmental loss epuals $8\% \sim$ 13% of GDP. As it was pointed out in the report of the 17th national congress, our country on the road ahead is still facing many difficulties and problems, notably "excessive resources environmental costs of economic growth. And the eighteenth congress of the communist party of China held on November 8,2012, is adapted to the people looking forward to a good ecological environment becoming more and more urgent, the construction of ecological civilization in the prominent position, incorporated into the overall layout, development as the "five ones", namely, economic, political, cultural, social and ecological construction of five, hold together, tied to the Chinese characteristic socialism theory system, "as a whole". General layout of the "five ones" corresponds to the ordinary people of the country's economic, political, cultural, social and ecological five rights and interests. Especially through the construction of ecological civilization, the country will be in the implementation of contemporary interest at the same time to preserve more to the natural repair space, and preserve more fertile land for farming, for future generations to preserve the blue sky, green land. But the current problems of ecological civilization construction embody in resource energy consumption is still serions; and ecological damage is also very serious-rising environmental pollution, frequent natural disasters, food security facing serious challenges and so on. At the same time, due to different natural geographical conditions and human individual differences, imbalance of economy and society, poverty exists all over our country of different degrees at different places. At present, there are 592 national key counties of poverty alleviation development, at the same time, the provinces also have a number of provincial key counties of poverty alleviation and development, which has important influence in the regional economic and social development. After 20 years of implementation of poverty alleviation and development work,

China's poverty county economic and social undertakings achieved great progress, and even a few counties have realized leap-forward development, and became strong counties in regional economic development. But overall, the vast majority of poverty-stricken counties development gap are expanding trends with other regional counties, and for example, local GDP, fiscal revenue, per capita income of farmer of main economic indicators are the serious lag. According to statistics, in 2009, 592 counties of poverty alleviation and development work of the key places have a total of 2. 21969 trillion Yuan GDP and it accounts for only 6.6% of the gross domestic product (GDP) of 33.5353 trillion Yuan, GDP per capita is 9348, 6 Yuan, only for the national counties and cities average (RMB 18878/person) of 49, 5%. Local finance general budget revenue of 101. 8 billion Yuan, which is below the average level, the poverty county financial revenue and expenditure is in a state of living beyond its means for a long time, and the trend of increasing year by year. The difference between the local finance general budget revenue and the local fiscal expenditure is from 61.9 billion Yuan in 2001 to expand to 441.3 billion Yuan in 2009, the balance of payments nearer than from 1:2.6 in 2000 had widened to 15.3 in 2009, and the state to transfer payment and the development investment of poverty alleviation project key counties still covering rural poverty population of 21.75 million people, the rural poverty rate was 10.7%, about 60.5% of the national rural poverty population. The subject research of "three rivers parallel flow" district is located in the the Diqing Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Nujiang Lisu Autonomous Prefecture, the Lijiang Naxi Autonomous Prefecture administrative areas in Yunnan Province, by originated in the Qinghai-tibet plateau of the Nujiang, the Lancang and the Jinsha, these are composed of the three great river parallel running areas. "Diqing" in Tibetan means "Good luck and happiness to you", for more than half a century, the world had been looking for already a long time of man and nature live in harmony, and, a quiet sanctuary — "Shangri-la", is located in the Qinghai-tibet plateau extended part of the north-south longitudinal arrangement of Hengduan mountains in the junction area of the three Provinces of Yunnan, Tibet, Sichuan, and the three parallel rivers region is located in the Jinsha River, the Lancang River, the Nujiang River famous scenery hinterland, the Lancang River and the Jinsha River flow from north to south throughout the area creating a natural "snow mountain for screen, rivers with belt" special scenes, and it is a shining pearl on the northwest Yunnan plateau. The Diqing Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture is 23870 square kilometers, connected to the Changdu district of Tibet Autonomous Region in the

north, and is adjacent to Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture and Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture of Sichuan Province in the east, in the south and west connecting Lijiang Naxi Autonomous County of Yunnan Province and Nujiang Lisu Autonomous Prefecture, including Weixi County, Shangri-la County, and Deqin County. The capital of the Diqing Tibetan Autonomous State is Jiangtang town located in Shangri-la County. The whole state has 29 township, and 183 administrative villages. It's been the home of Tibetan, Naxi, Bai, Yi, Hui, Miao, Nu, Pumi people and so on, total of 25 nationalities, 9 nationalities of more than one thousand people, Tibetan accounted for 33.81% of the total.

Nujiang Lisu Autonomous Prefecture is located in longitudinal valley belt of Hengduan Mountain in the northwest of Yunnan Province, peaks towering, majestic. There are within the scene area of Dangdanlika Mountain, Gaoligong Mountain, Nushan Mountain, and Biluo Snow Mountain columns. Among these mountains, the Nujiang River, the Lancang River and the Jinsha River are parallelly flowing, and it uniquely shows spectacular mountains, alternate style peculiar natural landscapes, namely "four mountains mingled three rivers" of high mountain and valley wonders. The Nujiang Grand Canvon is formed from mountain peaks confrontation, spectacular hanging wall, streams, waterfalls, forests, green bamboo, clouds hugging each other within the canyon, known as the "Grand canyon of the east", in 2005 by the China National Geographic magazine named the most beautiful valley in China". There are Northern Gaoligong Mountain National Nature Reserve Area and Nujiang River National Nature Reserve Area, reserve area covers 58% of the state land area, and is suitable for scientific expedition, adventure and travel. The total area of Nujiang Lisu Autonomous State is 14703 square kilometers, administration over Lushui county, Fugong county, Gongshang Dulong autonomous county, Langping Pumi autonomous county. In the four counties, there are 29 townships, 258 village committees, 12 communities. There are 22 national ities such as Lisu, Dulong, Pumi, Bai. Among them, Dulong and Nu nationalities could be seen only in Nujiang Lisu Autonomous State.

Lijiang City is located in the northwest of Yunnan Province, in the junction part of the Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau and Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. with Diqing Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture in the north and Dali Bai minority Autonomous Prefecture in the south, Nujiang Lisu Autonomous Prefecture in the west, Sichuan Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture and Pangzhihua City in the east, with a total area of 21219 square kilometers, including mountainous area accounted for 92. 3% of the total area, plateau area accounted

for 7. 7%. Lijiang City administers Gucheng District, Yongsheng County, Yulong Naxi Autonomous County, Huaping County, Ninglang Yi Autonomous County, a total of 69 townships (town) 446 villagers' committee. The Lijiang district has existed Naxi, Yi, Lisu, bai, Pumi and other 22 ethnic minorities, including 12 localized nationalities, ethnic minority population accounts for 58. 1% of the total population in the city. In April 2003, the Lijiang Naxi Autonomous County was set up for the Gucheng district and Yulong Naxi Autonomous County. Yulong Naxi Autonomous County is the inheritance and continuity of the former Lijiang Naxi autonomous county, is the only Naxi Autonomous County in China. Lijiang is the political economic and cultural center in history in Northwestern Yunnan, is an important town of the way to India, Nepal and other places of the "Silk Road" and "Tea-Horse Ancient Road" in the Han and Tang Dynasties era.

In 1988, the "Three Rivers Parallel Flow Area" was approved by the State Council of China as one of national key landscape and famous scenery, it became the world's natural heritage in July 2003, it is China's largest national key scenic spot, it is also one of the most abundant biodiversity areas in the world, it is the epitome of the northern hemisphere biological landscape. In reality, the "Three Rivers Parallel Flow Area" exists to solve the problem of the residents' food and clothing, the extensive mode of production and the traditional way of life will continue, which causes the further deterioration of the local ecological environment, the threat to biodiversity, the contradiction between population and resource environment. Data shows that only the Jinsha River basin soil erosion area reached 4.7 square kilometers, soil loss among the top of the six major river basins in Yunnan Province, accounting for 42, 83% of the area of the basin, basin soil loss of 260 million tons per year. At the same time, because of the pollution facing the industry, city life, rural, the northwest Yunnan has increasing trend of environmental pollution, the Langping River and the Dali Xier River have become the main supplies of the Lancang River. Up to now, the "Three Rivers Parallel Flow Area" has changed dramatically from longitudinal comparation after years of construction and development, but from a lateral comparation, the region is still a very special in poor areas. For example, the whole Diging and Nujiang districts including Lushui County, Fugong County, Gongshan County, Lanping County, Weixi County, Shangri-la County, Deqin County, the seven counties and Yongsheng County, Ninglang County, the two counties of Lijiang city are the key counties for national poverty alleviation and development work. Hard to increase farmers' income, people's living standard is still low poverty, poverty alleviation and development

task is very difficult. Diqing Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture is still identified as the poorest and most backward area in Yunnan Province and even the whole country, and is also a poor state of several ethnic Tibetan areas throughout the country. At the same time, there are inhabited by about 30 thousands of Tibetan, Lisu, Nu, Dulong, Bai, Pumi, Naxi and other ethnic minorities (including the core area of About 36000 people) in the "Three Rivers Parallel Flow Area", and in the world natural heritage protection area, the population number is higher than that of any other nature reserves, the region's Diqing and Nujiang districts combining the border with Myanmar. It has a long border line, the task of enriching people is heavy in compared with the ethnic complexity, and the politics is more outstanding.

How to realize the "Three Rivers Parallel Flow Area" ecological environment construction to drive poverty alleviation and development in poor areas? The author prefers that: First, a comprehensive understanding of the relationship of unity and opposites between environment and economy, research to achieve economic development and the ecological environment protection and improvement in "Three Rivers Parallel Flow Area", promote each other, the way of common development. Second, a comprehensive understanding of economic activities on the ecological environment of positive influence and negative influence, economic activities on the regional poverty alleviation work in accordance with the laws of ecology, with minimal environmental costs to realize the regional poverty alleviation work and the way of rapid economic growth in the "Three Rivers Parallel Flow Area". Third, comprehensive understanding of the promotion and restriction function about environmental construction to the anti-poverty work of economic construction in the poverty-stricken areas of "Three Rivers Parallel Flow Area", study the ecological environment construction to conform to the requirements of the economic law, with the minimum labor consumption ways to obtain the best environmental benefits and economic benefits, achieve the goal of areas out of poverty. For this topic, the importance of the research is more prominent of the "Three Rivers Parallel Flow Area" in the process of ecological environment construction to the influence of the region out of poverty. Strictly according to the world heritage standards, the resources development in the "Three Rivers Parallel Flow Area", it requests to count the big account, especially to calculate environmental accounts. And it need to handle the relationship between the immediate interests and long-term interests, never at the expense of the environment in exchange for temporary economic prosperity and development, take the market as the guidance, carefully

compare opportunity and cost, really change resource oriented concept of development to ensure the sustainable development of economy and society. In the protection to develop, and in the development to protect, realize win-win situation of resource protection and development of economy and society. As the national implementation of western development and the requirement of strengthening ecological environment construction, it will continue to implement and expand the construct of "Forest in Yunnan Province", "Colorful Yunnan Province", vigorously promote the biodiversity protection, abrupt slope of ecological management, urban and rural greening, natural forest protection and shelter forest construction, desertification control, the rural environment management, river basin comprehensive treatment, energy conservation and emission reduction, so-called "Eight main Projects" construction. At the same time, it needs to increase protection forest construction of the Lancang River, the Jinsha river, and the Nujian river, and the combination of environmental benefits, social benefits and economic benefits in the region, especially in view of the "Three Rivers Parallel Flow Area" poverty problems, seek for a coordinated way of economic, social, environmental and resources, not only meet the needs of modern people and no hazards about the ability to meet the demand of future generations, protect the world natural heritage, but also for the downstream countries or regions provide effective way for the sustainable development of ecological security. It is particularly urgent. Research the influenc of the ecological environment construction to regional poverty problem in the "Three Rivers Parallel Flow Area", which refers to how to more effectively to restore the damaged ecological environment in the process of ecological construction in the "Three Rivers Parallel Flow Area". And to analyse the current the "Three Rivers Parallel Flow Area" of different causes of the poverty, make full use of the resources of the government and non-governmental organizations (NGO) to deal with the problems of environmental and poverty, and to realize win-win of environmental protection and solution of the regional poverty problem. On the basis of it, it can put forward the measures to solve these problems, use the ecological construction projects in the "Three Rivers Parallel Flow Area" to promote the regional poverty reduction process, and it will find a way to reference in urgent need of ecologic environment protection to the characteristics of having a frontier, mountainous area, nationality and the special new rural construction in the poor areas. This research would provide some new conception as follows.

1. 1 Conducive to the implementation of ecological poverty reduction strategy, to speed up the pace of poverty alleviation

Economic activities not only need to input of labor and materials, and need to invest environment resources. When calculating the economic production, the price of the product in addition to the usual consideration of labor cost and material cost, the costs of environment and resources should also be considered. Economic products according to the opportunity cost pricing, in addition to the usual considering marginal production cost, it need to add the costs of resource depletion and environmental damage. In the process of the regional ecological environment construction, it is necessary to set up the idea of environmental resources which are value, understand to make the social economy system sustainable development under the natural environment system sustainable development, which requires the social and economic systems to make ecological compensation on the natural environment, including material compensation and value compensation in the "Three Rivers Parallel Flow Area". And it needs to consider how the natural environment resources value combined with poverty alleviation and development, realize win-win situation of economic development and environmental protection.

These poor counties of country priority aids in the "Three Rivers Parallel Flow Area", the poverty mainly shows for the county economy development lags behind, and the root cause is the slow development of industrial economy, the industrial development pattern rough, productive factors accumulation and continuous input low. The poverty counties are lack of competition ability of supporting industry, and economic scale expansion, the local finance income, urban and rural residents' income growth are weak. The average county gross domestic product of Yunnan Province in 2011 was about 6.5 billion Yuan and less than 70% of the country's average, was only about 10% of Jiangsu Province. At the same time, there are still outstanding issues, such as county unbalanced development, the overall level low, competitive ability weak and so on. In 2011, in the region of the "three rivers parallel flow" with three nationality autonomous areas, Weixi County of Diqing Tibetan Autonomous Region is although in average of economic development, the GDP growth of Weixi is 18% compared the previous year, but only 2. 23 billion Yuan. The GDP of Yongsheng County of Lijiang city is 2.72 billion Yuan. The gross domestic product of Fugong County of Nujiang Lisu Autonomous Prefecture is 610 million; And the level of economic development on the Deqin County, Ninglang County and Gongshan County regional GDP is lower in the three nationality autonomous regions. Therefore, the county regional development level of "Three Rivers Parallel Flow Area" is far lower than the average development level of counties in Yunnan Province. Compared the level of county economy of the developed areas in our country, the gap is even greater. There is an enviable, unique natural ecological environment in "Three Rivers Parallel Flow Area", but the poverty problem, especially in parts of the deep poverty problem is always a lingering nightmare. In "Three Rivers Parallel Flow Area", the spatial distributions of poverty population are emerged as the main points (poor villages), lines (border poor belts), and pieces (special poor districts). Therefore, the ecological environment construction projects should be combined with space layout characteristics of the poverty population, make accord with the actual situation of local ecological poverty reduction strategy, give priority to with development-oriented poverty alleviation through the ecological environment protection projects in the "Three Rivers Parallel Flow Area" to strengthen self accumulation and self development ability, cultivate market competitive power and profitability of the industry support system, actively develop ecological industries to speed up the pace of areas out of poverty.

1. 2 Ecological environment construction advantageous to the poor counties ecological restoration in "Three Rivers Parallel Flow Area"

The most poor counties of "Three Rivers Parallel Flow Area", in order to quickly get rid of poverty in recent years, took the extensive modes of industrial development to develop through plundering resources, destoy the natural environment casually and powerless to protect it. And there are many prominent problems such as the overuse of agriculture, industry of high consumption, high pollution, and the rural living garbage pollution, etc. For example; many villagers living in high mountains, extensive cultivation of agricultural production, agricultural reclamation lands are like pieces of patch on the green ridge, and it is out of step with the forest environment of mountains; Counties with mineral resources mined the places in the excavation strips gullies like tears rows of the mountain. These phenomena are common in "Three Rivers Parallel Flow Area", and the shortsighted economic benefits of enterprises and farmers left the costly social cost and environmental cost, which makes the poverty-stricken counties for the sustainable development of ecological disaster zone. Looking from the implementation of ecological environmental protection projects, since the 1990s, our country has carried out the returning grazed lands to protect natural forests, returning farmlands to forest, and shut down "five types of small enterprise" and other a series of ecological projects; After 2010 years in