

中国西南扶贫世行贷款项目

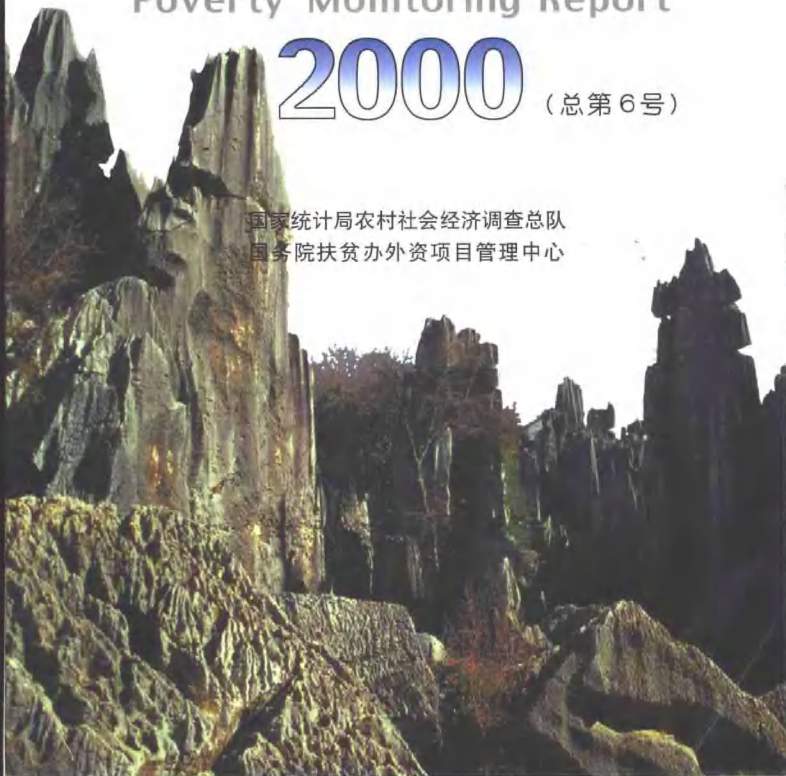
World Bank Southwest Poverty Reduction Project in China

贫困监测报告

Poverty Monitoring Report

2000 (总第6号)

国家统计局农村社会经济调查总队
国务院扶贫办外资项目管理中心



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(广西 贵州 云南)

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Rural Survey Organization of
National Bureau of Statistics
and
Foreign Capital Project Management Center of State Council
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前 言

作为西南扶贫世行贷款项目的一部分，国家统计局和国务院扶贫办合作在西南项目区开展贫困监测抽样调查。此项调查受到国家统计局的高度重视。调查的具体工作由国家统计局农调总队负责，广西、贵州、云南农调队及西南项目县统计局和农调队参与了调查数据的收集及处理工作。至2000年底，调查已进行了6年。2000年西南扶贫世行贷款项目区贫困监测报告就是根据6年调查资料编辑而成。

本报告力求真实地反映项目区的贫困现状和贫困人口生活质量的变化、客观评价项目活动的作用。但是，由于一些长效项目的实施进度与效果发挥程度存在着时差，项目村与非项目村社会经济基础有较大的不同，项目实施是一个不断吸收贫困农户参与的动态过程，因而反映年度效果的年度增长额（率）数据与项目的实际效果也许存在一定的差异，希望读者在比较项目村与非项目村的发展与变化时，注意到这种差异。另外，由于编者水平所限，缺点错误在所难免，敬请读者指正并提出宝贵意见。

西南贫困监测项目在执行过程中，一如既往地得到了许多专家的咨询、帮助和指导，在此要特别感谢：世界银行的马丁·雷乌林先生、阿南·皮安澜先生、陈少华女士，国务院扶贫办的王国良先生、冯强先生、徐辉先生和何晓军女士，以及其他对此项工作给予了大力支持的各界人士。

编 者

2001年8月

Preface

Poverty monitoring and evaluation system, as one component of Southwest Poverty Reduction Project (SWPRP), has been set up on the base of cooperation of National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and Leading Group of Poverty Reduction of China. The highest management group of NBS has paying great attention to the poverty survey in the SWPRP area. The survey will be practically implemented by Rural Survey Organization(RSO).Guangxi Branch, Guizhou Branch and Yunnan Branch of RSO, and also the county survey teams of project counties, take part in the field work and data processing. Up to the end of 2000, Six years data were collected, forming the very basics of *Poverty Monitoring and Impacts Evaluation Report for Southwest Poverty Reduction Project Area (2000)*.

This Report is compiled to reflect the poverty situation and the progress of poverty reduction project objectively. Because the effect of project (some long-term project activities in particular) may lag behind the process of project activities, there may be some difference between the effect showed by data and the real influence of the project. Any suggestion and comments are deeply welcome.

In the process of our survey and report formulation, many experts contributed their valuable suggestions and advice. We would like to express special thanks to Mr. Martin Ravillion, Mr. Alan Piazza, Ms. Shaohua Chen with the World Bank, and Mr. Wang Guoliang, Mr. Feng Qiang, Mr. Xu Hui and Ms. He Xiaojun of the Foreign Capital Management Center of State Council of Leading Group Office of Poverty Alleviation and Development.

Editor
August, 2001

摘 要

作为西南扶贫世行贷款项目的一部分,国家统计局和国务院扶贫办合作在西南项目区开展贫困监测抽样调查。1995年基期调查包括全部35个项目县的3500个农户,1996~2000年对其中20个县的2000个农户开展追踪调查。调查采用对称等距、随机起点抽样方法,以农户记账和调查员访户相结合方法收集数据。2000年西南扶贫世行贷款项目区贫困监测报告就是根据6年调查资料编辑而成。

贫困监测调查显示,一方面,2000年西南扶贫项目区项目村贫困发生率继续下降,从1999年的18%下降到2000年的17.7%;人均纯收入达到1342元,比上年实际收入增加6.4%,农户财产、基本生活设施以及农村基础设施、基本社会服务等继续改善;另一方面,部分以种植业为主的农户收入严重下降,项目区里赤贫农户有所增加,部分儿童因此而辍学。项目区社会经济形势呈现复杂态势的主要原因:一是牧业生产形势回升、外出务工劳动力进一步增加,工资性收入成为收入增加的重要来源,包括西南项目在内的各种扶贫项目,特别是西南项目在前几年大力发展的牛、羊、猪和桑蚕饲养等项目活动对促进农户收入发挥了积极的作用;二是农产品价格继续下滑、糖料生产严重滑坡以及部分项目区遭受干旱和水果冻害等自然灾害,对以种植业生产为主的低收入农户有较大的负面影响。

贫困监测调查还表明,与基期相比,西南项目区在各个方面均有了较大幅度的改善。农村基础设施拥有率、农户收入和消费水平、农户财产拥有量、儿童入学率、成人文盲率等均显示项目区农户生活水平有了长足的进步,另外,项目区农户的发展机会得到了很大的改善,表现在农户市场参与程度提高,抗风险能力加强,女童接受教育机会增加,性别差异缩小等。

调查结果再次证实,在排除其他因素影响的情况下,绝大多数扶贫项目活动对参与农户的收入增长有明显的促进作用,特别是近年来的养殖业项目活动对2000年农户人均纯收入增长率的作用非常显著。

Abstract

Poverty monitoring and evaluation system, as one component of Southwest Poverty Reduction Project (SWPRP), has been set up on the base of cooperation of National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and Leading Group of Poverty Reduction of China. A baseline survey was conducted by NBS in 1995, which covered all 35 project counties and included 3500 households, and collected the information on the level of community, household and individual. Of them, 2000 households in 20 counties were selected to be traced in 1996-2000. A random start point, symmetry systematic sampling method was used to select the county, village and household. The data were collected through the visiting of interviewers as well as the daily-book kept by the sampled households. The data from the six years survey mentioned above construct the very bases of *Poverty Monitoring Report 2000 for Southwest Poverty Reduction Project Area*.

The poverty monitoring survey shows the complicated annual change of living condition of Southwest Poverty Reduction Projects (SWPRP) Villages in 2000. On one hand, the poverty headcount rate keeps decreasing, from 18.0% in 1999 to 17.7%. The annual per capita net income reaches 1342 yuan, increasing 6.4% after deducting price effect, compared with that of previous year. The basic living facilities, the asset owned by the households, as well as rural infrastructure and basic education and health service keep improvement. On the other hand, some of the households mainly engaged in crop planting suffer from serious income dropping. The poorest part of the poor get worse in the year evidenced by the increasing of poverty gap index and weighted poverty gap index. Some of the children dropped out from the school since the income declining. The annual changes of poverty situation of project area are due to a series of positive and negative factors. The positive factors are: the recovery of animal husbandry, the increasing of labor mobility, the overall implementation of poverty reduction project including Southwest Project. Especially, the project activities of raising cows, sheep and goats, pigs and silk worms of Southwest project play an important role in income growth. The negative factors are: the continuing declining of price of agricultural products, the depression of sugar planting, and the serious disaster of drought and frost in some project area. All the negative factors effect more on the low-income households that get income mainly from crop planting.

The survey also shows that, compared with at baseline year, almost all the aspects of project area have large improvement until the end of 2000. This improvement verified by changes of a series of monitoring indicator such as the rate of village access to basic rural infrastructure, per capita income and expenditure, quantity of assets owned by the households, enrolment rate of

Abstract

school-age children, adults illiteracy rate etc. . More over, the survey also shows the household of project areas get more development opportunity which exhibited by the enhancement of market participation, promotion of ability to resist natural and economic risk, increasing of the girl's opportunity of attain education and the reduce of gender disparity.

Through the regression analysis, the survey confirms again that most of the project activities especially the animal husbandry activities since 1995 have significant positive effects on the income growth rate of 2000, when controlling the initial condition of village and household.

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