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Supply-Side Structure of Targeted Poverty Alleviation and Its Reform Strategies (Postprint)

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Abstract

Targeted poverty alleviation represents a major innovation in China's poverty alleviation and development theory and model in the new era. Poverty alleviation constitutes the unity of the supply side of government "support" and the demand side of "poverty" among rural households. Accelerating the supply-side structural reform of targeted poverty alleviation has become a critical issue for advancing the poverty eradication strategy in depth and comprehensively enhancing the effectiveness of targeted poverty alleviation. Based on actual conditions in typical counties, current poverty alleviation and development efforts still exhibit practical problems such as insufficient supply, ineffective supply, and backward supply. This article focuses on the theme of supply-side structural reform in targeted poverty alleviation, summarizes certain problems faced in poverty alleviation and development from a supply-demand perspective, systematically constructs a supply-side structural system for the targeted poverty alleviation strategy, and proposes reform strategies. Research findings indicate: (1) The supply-side structural system of targeted poverty alleviation primarily comprises four dimensions: policy supply, factor supply, service supply, and product supply; (2) Intrinsic connections exist among the supply contents across different dimensions, manifesting a cyclic sequential relationship of "policy supply—service and product supply—factor supply—policy supply"; (3) The supply-side structural reform of targeted poverty alleviation should be grounded in the regional characteristics of rural poverty, providing assistance tailored to villages and households, and implementing policies according to individuals and specific poverty conditions. It is imperative to adhere to scientific principles, follow market-oriented laws, strengthen process control in targeted poverty eradication, ensure the effectiveness of targeted poverty alleviation, and achieve sustainable poverty eradication.

Full Text

Preamble

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Supply-side Structural Reform and Its Strategy for Targeted Poverty Alleviation in China

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Abstract

Targeted poverty alleviation represents a major theoretical and practical innovation in China's poverty reduction efforts in the new era. Poverty alleviation involves the integration of government "support" from the supply side and the "poverty" needs of households on the demand side. Accelerating supply-side structural reform for targeted poverty alleviation has become a critical issue for advancing the poverty elimination strategy and enhancing the effectiveness of targeted poverty alleviation. Based on conditions in typical counties, current poverty alleviation work still faces practical problems of insufficient supply, ineffective supply, and outdated supply. Focusing on supply-side structural reform for targeted poverty alleviation, this paper identifies key challenges in poverty alleviation from a supply-demand perspective, systematically constructs a supply-side structural system for the targeted poverty alleviation strategy, and proposes corresponding reform strategies. The findings indicate that: (1) The supply-side structural system of targeted poverty alleviation primarily comprises four dimensions—policy supply, factor supply, service supply, and product supply; (2) These different supply dimensions are intrinsically interconnected, exhibiting a cyclical sequential relationship of "policy supply → service and product supply → factor supply → policy supply"; and (3) Supply-side structural reform for targeted poverty alleviation should be grounded in the regional characteristics of rural poverty, with tailored assistance for each village and household, and targeted policies for each individual and type of poverty. The reform must adhere to scientific principles, follow market laws, strengthen process-oriented management and control of targeted poverty elimination, and ensure both effectiveness and sustainable poverty eradication.

Keywords: targeted poverty alleviation, supply-side structural reform, poverty alleviation effectiveness, strategy for poverty eradication

Supply-side Structural Reform and Its Strategy for Targeted Poverty Alleviation in China

Introduction

Rural poverty represents a complex global social challenge, and eliminating poverty while narrowing urban-rural gaps constitutes a crucial objective for achieving sustainable human development [1]. With worldwide industrialization and urbanization, rural decline has increasingly become a focal issue confronting most nations [2]. The Chinese government has consistently prioritized poverty alleviation and development. Historically, China's poverty alleviation efforts since 1949 have evolved through five distinct phases: poverty reduction through income distribution and social development (1949-1978), rural poverty alleviation dominated by institutional reform (1979-1985), development-oriented poverty alleviation focused on solving food and clothing shortages (1986-2000), comprehensive poverty alleviation consolidating basic needs (2001-2010), and targeted poverty alleviation for achieving all-around moderate prosperity (since 2011) [3]. Since the reform and opening-up, China has lifted over 600 million people out of poverty, becoming the first developing country to achieve the UN's Millennium Development Goal of halving the poverty rate [4]. However, as the poverty elimination strategy progresses, China's remaining poor population is increasingly concentrated in deeply impoverished areas of central and western China—remote rocky mountain regions, high-altitude cold areas, ethnic minority regions, and border areas. These populations suffer from deep, complex, and persistent poverty that requires tailored, innovative approaches and precise measures to ensure effectiveness [5,6].

The 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China set the ambitious goal of “building a moderately prosperous society in all respects by 2020,” with the most challenging task being to ensure that all rural poor are lifted out of poverty under current standards by that year. To this end, the Chinese government has innovatively proposed the targeted poverty alleviation and targeted poverty elimination strategy, establishing a precise poverty alleviation mechanism as one of six key mechanisms for poverty alleviation and development work [7]. Practice has shown that since the establishment of poverty registration systems, China's targeted poverty alleviation theory has continuously innovated, achieving remarkable results. The poor population and poverty incidence rate decreased from 98.99 million and 10.2% in 2012 to 43.35 million and 4.5% in 2016. The new-era targeted poverty alleviation involves multiple dimensions including policy supply, factor supply, service supply, and product supply. Theoretically, poverty alleviation represents the unity of government “support” from the supply side and household “poverty” from the demand side. Field investiga-

tions in typical regions reveal that current poverty alleviation work still suffers from insufficient supply, ineffective supply, and outdated supply. There is an urgent need to explore the supply-side structure of targeted poverty alleviation and its logical relationships to provide a foundation for deepening supply-side structural reform and improving quality and efficiency. This paper examines supply-side structural reform for targeted poverty alleviation, analyzing major challenges from a supply-demand perspective based on field surveys and literature review, constructing a preliminary supply-side structural system for the targeted poverty alleviation strategy, and discussing reform strategies to provide references for effectively implementing the national targeted poverty alleviation strategy during the 13th Five-Year Plan period.

Major Supply-side Problems in Poverty Alleviation and Development

Weak Foundations and Insufficient Development Capacity in Poor Areas (1) Poor natural conditions and weak development foundations. China's poor population exhibits a spatial distribution pattern that is both widespread and relatively concentrated, gradually clustering in remote rocky mountainous areas, high-altitude cold regions, ethnic minority areas, and border regions of central and western China. Overall, three regional types are evident: isolated poverty areas in eastern plains, hills, and revolutionary base environments; fragile environmental poverty zones in central mountainous plateau regions; and harsh western desert and high-altitude mountain areas [1]. These regions are far from cities, county seats, or major transportation routes where economic development is relatively advanced. They experience frequent natural disasters, strong constraints on water and land resources, poor location conditions, and obvious "poverty island effects," resulting in relatively weak socioeconomic development foundations [1,8]. According to National Bureau of Statistics data, poor areas suffer natural disasters five times more frequently than other regions, and key poverty counties experience about half of the nation's severe natural disasters [9].

(2) Lagging infrastructure and public services with insufficient development capacity. Local governments in poor areas generally face difficulties in revenue growth, relying heavily on fiscal transfers for development funds with limited capacity to raise poverty alleviation funds independently. Combined with relatively harsh natural conditions, this results in weak infrastructure support capacity and low public service levels, particularly severe deficiencies in healthcare, education, elderly care, public culture, and legal services that fail to meet poverty elimination needs [10]. Statistics show that among 128,000 registered poor villages in 2014, 69,000 had no passenger bus service; among 871,000 natural villages nationwide, 330,000 had no asphalt (cement) roads; effective irrigated farmland in poor areas was nearly 20 percentage points lower than the national average; 6.52 million registered poor households faced drinking water difficulties, and 5.8 million had unsafe drinking water. Additionally, collective village economies are generally underdeveloped, industrial develop-

ment lags, and “hollow villages” and aging populations increasingly constrain the cultivation and development of characteristic industries. Statistical analysis indicates that approximately 70.8% of poor villages have no collective economy, and per capita net income in poor counties is only 66.8% of the national average [8].

(3) Insufficient endogenous motivation for poverty alleviation in poor areas.

First, poverty alleviation projects and funds struggle to effectively target poor populations. Contiguous destitute areas constitute China’s main poverty alleviation battleground, while sporadically distributed poor populations outside key poverty counties and area counties often fail to receive effective assistance [11]. Within key poverty counties and area counties, poverty alleviation projects face targeting difficulties, with “elite capture” evident in some localities. This manifests as: deviation of target objects for resource input and allocation in poverty projects; some public infrastructure projects that, after completion, fail to help poor households increase income; some poor households unable to afford matching funds for household-based projects (such as water cellars, biogas, dangerous house renovation, relocation, etc.) and thus unable to enjoy relevant support policies; and some poor households unable to participate in industrial and financial poverty alleviation policies due to personal reasons [12,13]. Based on fixed observation point data from China’s Tibet region, high-income groups receive more subsistence allowances than low-income groups; cooperative medical reimbursement amounts are highest for middle- and high-income groups and lowest for low-income groups; poverty alleviation funds are mostly implemented as projects, while a few direct-to-household funds concentrate among middle- and high-income groups [9].

Second, assistance content and forms deviate from the needs of poor areas and populations. Typical surveys show that industrial preferential policies are insufficiently integrated with development characteristics of poor areas, making it difficult to accelerate economic development. Industrial poverty alleviation projects marginalize poor and ordinary farmers by ignoring household labor input structures, sustainable land use, and land social security functions [14]. Fiscal expenditures in poor areas lack specificity, mainly used for construction expenditures and government consumption, while insufficiently addressing poverty-targeted needs such as education, employment, production assistance, practical technologies, and marketing [10]. The “non-decoupling” paired assistance mechanism that establishes assistance relationships before investigating poverty needs makes optimal matching difficult [15]; work teams and assistance responsible persons in some areas mainly provide money and goods, resulting in insufficient participation by poor households and lack of endogenous motivation. Systematic assistance combining poverty alleviation with intelligence support, aspiration building, industry development, and skill training still needs strengthening.

Single Poverty Alleviation Industries and Weak Development Sustainability (1) **Lack of comprehensive evaluation in selecting poverty alleviation industries, with high market risks.** Some regions lack in-depth exploration of local resource endowments and comprehensive analysis of market environments when selecting industries, emphasizing short-term gains over long-term benefits. Many city and county poverty alleviation projects exhibit industrial homogeneity, low-level repetition, regional similarity, and excessive scale. According to typical county sampling surveys, among 113 surveyed districts and counties, 93 have industrial poverty alleviation, with large-scale and prominent homogeneity in greenhouse vegetables, potatoes, edible fungi, kiwi and other fruits, medicinal materials, and intensive breeding [Figure 1: see original paper]. Some poverty alleviation projects blindly pursue quantity and scale, ignoring agricultural development laws, resulting in high production and management costs, waste of poverty alleviation resources, damage to some farmers' interests, and even "poverty caused by support" [14].

(2) **Weak driving and risk-resistance capacity of poverty alleviation industries.** Poverty alleviation projects should ideally be undertaken by professional cooperative organizations or enterprises with good development prospects and strong market competitiveness to better cultivate and develop industries. However, due to the "joint liability" characteristics of poverty alleviation projects, they are ultimately mostly "absorbed" by weaker companies with poor management capabilities, resulting in insufficient industrial development [16]. Pressure for project construction matching funds is transferred to villages and society to some extent, increasing project construction and operation risks [11].

(3) **Lack of follow-up operation management for poverty alleviation industry projects, with insufficient sustainability.** Some poverty alleviation industry projects exhibit phenomena of emphasizing application over implementation and lacking management, with inadequate project acceptance and continuous tracking supervision mechanisms. Most poverty alleviation industry projects are funded and constructed by higher-level departments, with local governments responsible for operation and maintenance. However, due to lack of corresponding matching funds, technical guidance, and smooth sales channels, plus weak farmer participation in maintenance, many projects have short operation periods and even become seriously abandoned and idle [17].

Supply-side Structural System of Targeted Poverty Alleviation Strategy

Targeted poverty alleviation is a complex systematic project. Following the basic strategy of "six precisions" and "five batches," China's major targeted poverty alleviation policies and measures continue to innovate, with strictest evaluation and assessment to continuously improve poverty elimination assistance methods. Currently, exploring the supply-side structural system of targeted poverty alleviation and its logical relationships has become an important topic for further enhancing poverty alleviation effectiveness. China's targeted poverty alleviation

supply-side structural system mainly includes four levels—policy supply, factor supply, service supply, and product supply—addressing the questions of “how to do it,” “what to use,” and “what to do.”

(1) **Policy supply** represents the macro-level policy arrangements, requirements, and approaches in the supply-side structural system, addressing the “how to do it” question. Policy supply mainly includes the targeted poverty alleviation strategy, the “six precisions” and “five batches” innovative concepts. The targeted poverty alleviation strategy emphasizes “precision” in poverty alleviation from a macro-strategic perspective, transforming past “flood irrigation” extensive poverty alleviation into “precision drip irrigation” to achieve the goal of “supporting real poverty and truly supporting the poor.” The “six precisions” concept specifies concrete requirements and methods: precise identification of poverty targets, precise project arrangement, precise fund utilization, precise measures implementation, precise personnel dispatch to villages, and precise poverty elimination results. The “five batches” concept identifies pathways: lifting a batch out of poverty through production development, a batch through relocation, a batch through ecological compensation, a batch through education development, and a batch through social security safety nets. The key to policy supply lies in timely precision and effective implementation.

(2) **Factor supply** represents the resource types and arrangements in the supply-side structural system, addressing the “what to use” question. Production factors generally include capital, labor, land, and technology. Correspondingly, targeted poverty alleviation factor supply should include special funds, land allocation, labor training, and technology-driven poverty alleviation, providing the resource foundation and dynamic guarantee for effective poverty alleviation. Currently, while increasing the total factor supply, urgent efforts are needed to strengthen structural adjustment and quality optimization of poverty alleviation factors.

(3) **Service supply and product supply** represent the activity forms and materialization of assistance types and content in the supply-side structural system, jointly addressing the “what to do” question. Service supply mainly includes industrial poverty alleviation, assistance by cadres at all levels, compulsory education, and medical insurance; product supply mainly includes rural facilities, farmer housing, and agricultural products. Together, they provide effective means and systematic organization for coordinated targeted poverty alleviation.

In the targeted poverty alleviation supply-side structural system, different supply levels are closely interconnected [Figure 2: see original paper]. Policy supply plays a guiding and overarching role for other supply components; factor supply, service supply, and product supply have corresponding relationships, with the types and scales of service and product supply determining the rational structure of factor supply. However, in practice, inverted relationships among factor, service, and product supply have caused supply-demand mismatches and misalignments between “support” and “poverty.” Additionally, different supply

levels correspond to different poverty alleviation targets: poor households, poor villages, poor counties, and poor regions (areas). Product supply mainly meets poor households' needs; service supply mainly adapts to poor villages and counties; factor supply mainly adapts to poor counties and regions; policy supply has universal significance, applicable to multiple poverty alleviation targets and needs.

Strategies for Supply-side Structural Reform of Targeted Poverty Alleviation

According to the basic laws and objectives of supply-side structural reform, different supply levels in the targeted poverty alleviation supply-side structural system exhibit a cyclical sequential relationship of “policy supply → service and product supply → factor supply → policy supply.” The overall reform strategy should be guided by the targeted poverty alleviation strategy, determining service and product needs for poverty elimination based on rural poverty characteristics and development trends, configuring service and product supply, adjusting factor supply, and optimizing policy supply. The reform should establish a “bottom-line task” supply mindset for targeted poverty alleviation, striving to resolve supply-demand imbalances, mismatches, and misalignments while enhancing the adaptability, flexibility, and efficiency of poverty alleviation supply structures. Following the basic standard of “two no worries, three guarantees” (no worries about food and clothing, and guarantees for compulsory education, basic medical care, and safe housing), the reform should effectively promote precise, stable, and sustainable poverty elimination, strictly preventing simplistic and rash management and decision-making in targeted poverty alleviation. Poverty elimination, prosperity, and moderate prosperity should have clear goals, holistic planning, and progressive implementation, avoiding substituting development for poverty alleviation or combining three steps into one. In deepening supply-side structural reform for poverty alleviation, strategies should be based on poverty characteristics (tailored policies), adhere to effectiveness principles (adapted to local conditions), follow market laws (guided by circumstances), and strengthen process control (adapted to timing).

1. Base Strategies on Poverty Characteristics: Tailored Policies Poor populations have multi-level organizational structures and spatial distribution patterns, including poor households, villages, counties, and regions (areas). Different scales and regions have differentiated poverty characteristics, resulting in distinct demands for poverty alleviation policies, factors, services, and products [18]. The reform should highlight regional differences and organizational hierarchies, optimizing the targeted poverty alleviation policy supply structure according to poverty characteristics, resource endowments, and development needs of poor populations. Differentiated institutional and policy supply should be advanced based on local and poverty-specific conditions to address the most difficult poverty situations and 短板 (short-board) problems.

Main strategies:

(1) **At the poor region (area) level**, focus on resolving shortages in major transportation, water conservancy, energy, communications, and network infrastructure to promote a new pattern of regional connectivity and inter-regional infrastructure guarantees.

(2) **At the poor county level**, emphasize classified guidance and category-specific policies. Deep rocky mountain counties should scientifically implement relocation poverty alleviation, accelerate ecological compensation and conservation mechanisms, deepen forest and water rights system reforms, and develop regional characteristic planting, breeding, and processing industries. High-altitude cold region counties should improve ecological compensation and conservation mechanisms and moderately develop characteristic planting, breeding, and tourism industries. Ethnic minority region counties should take ethnic characteristics as the core, innovatively developing folk tourism and ethnic specialty product production and sales industries. Border region counties should focus on border prosperity and stability, cultivating border characteristic tourism, specialty product processing, and port trade industries.

(3) **At the poor village level**, implement integrated village advancement, targeted treatment, and symptom-based assistance, focusing on the “five batches” according to causes, types, and severity of poverty, with tailored policies for each individual and type of poverty. Simultaneously, address the “new contrast” problem between poor and non-poor villages and households.

2. Adhere to Effectiveness Principles: Adapt to Local Conditions

Relative to the vast number of poor areas and populations, poverty alleviation funds and assistance forces are quite limited. The problem is that some poor areas still have the misconception of one-sidedly pursuing the scale of factor, service, and product supply. Different types of regions have distinctly different demand types and degrees for poverty alleviation factors, services, and products. Due to regional development law differences, the poverty elimination effectiveness of factor, service, and product supply also varies. For example, building more poverty alleviation roads in poor areas is not necessarily better; road construction standards, scale, and supply guarantees should be evaluated based on local natural geography characteristics, rural population change trends, and township development stages to determine necessity and rationality. Otherwise, waste from “roads built but people gone” and low capital use efficiency may occur. Therefore, the reform should highlight human-land harmony in poor villages, optimize factor, service, and product supply based on big data and flow space, scientifically plan and efficiently utilize limited poverty alleviation resources and funds, deepen science and technology, education, medical care, financial, and industrial poverty alleviation, and ensure reasonable supply of effective demand.

Main strategies:

(1) **In policy supply**, focus on solving prominent constraints in deeply impoverished areas, using major poverty alleviation projects and village-household

assistance measures as the starting point, strengthening science and technology support systems, increasing policy support, scientifically exploring new models of institutional and functional poverty alleviation, and effectively advancing poverty elimination in deeply impoverished areas.

(2) In service and product supply, follow rural development stages and household poverty elimination differences, adhere to combining poverty alleviation with new-type urbanization, industrial park development, and community development, guide farmers to gather in suitable areas, and guarantee basic public service levels. Village-household assistance must be effectively implemented, avoiding formalism, correctly handling the integrated relationship between poverty alleviation and elimination, promoting scientific poverty alleviation and happy poverty elimination, and preventing accounting-style poverty elimination and regional relapse.

(3) In factor supply, coordinate and align with service and product supply, innovate poverty alleviation models, optimize factor supply structure and quality, particularly drawing on rural land system reform experiences, testing land poverty alleviation preferential policies, piloting village-level photovoltaic power station construction, delivering combined policy “punches,” and steadily advancing land resource capitalization and capitalization to continuously stimulate endogenous development momentum.

3. Follow Market Laws: Guide by Circumstances Industrial poverty alleviation is an effective way to activate the “blood-making” function of poor areas, enhance endogenous development motivation, and achieve stable and sustainable poverty elimination. Some regions’ industrial poverty alleviation still faces weak market competitiveness and unsustainable development, mainly because local governments ignore market principles and economic laws when formulating industrial development plans. Therefore, industrial development in poor areas must highlight the stage-specific, coordinated, and strategic nature of transformation and development.

Main strategies:

(1) Align with market-based resource allocation and integrated urban-rural development laws, actively connect with long-term strategies for ecological civilization, modern agriculture, and beautiful countryside construction, innovate modern shareholding mechanisms and industrialization models, guide by circumstances, and accelerate the cultivation of new rural business forms and new development drivers.

(2) Emphasize characteristics and local features, develop and strengthen quality characteristic industries based on regional resource endowments and comparative advantages, and promote the integration of “production, living, and ecology” and the convergence of the “three industries” (primary, secondary, tertiary) in poor areas.

(3) Value the market’ s decisive role in resource allocation, innovate organizational methods and collaborative win-win models, accelerate creating a favorable rural innovation and entrepreneurship environment, encourage enterprises going

to the countryside, returning talents, and returning students to pioneer development, innovate benefit-sharing mechanisms, and properly handle relationships among government, enterprises, and farmers.

(4) Explore moderately competitive incentive-based poverty alleviation methods, improve competitive application, implementation, and management control systems for poverty alleviation projects, enhance project guidance capabilities [19], improve social service levels of industrial projects, and strengthen the sustainable competitiveness of poverty alleviation industries.

4. Strengthen Process Control: Adapt to Timing Evaluation and supervision are effective means to ensure implementation of targeted poverty alleviation reform strategies and guarantee policy execution effects. Emphasizing the process-oriented nature of targeted poverty alleviation and optimizing the orderliness of industrial and technological poverty alleviation supply urgently requires establishing a “three-stage, three-evaluation” mechanism of pre-planning review, mid-term implementation evaluation, and post-effectiveness assessment, with institutional improvement, evaluation-driven reform, timely adjustment, and effective control.

Main strategies:

(1) **In the pre-planning review stage**, focus on reviewing the poverty characteristic relevance, resource intensiveness, and industrial market viability of poverty alleviation plans to ensure factor supply scale, structure, and combinations suit local poverty characteristics, align with regional development features, and conform to market competition laws.

(2) **In the mid-term implementation evaluation stage**, focus on evaluating implementation progress and 落实情况 (implementation status), promptly identifying supply insufficiency and misalignment issues in poverty alleviation services and products, promoting reform through evaluation, and ensuring service supply quality and efficiency.

(3) **In the post-effectiveness assessment stage**, focus on evaluating poverty elimination effectiveness, input-output benefits, exploring multi-agent and multi-level targeted poverty alleviation effectiveness assessment methods, ensuring significant implementation of major poverty alleviation policies and product supply effectiveness; discovering successful models, organizational methods, and technological paradigms for rural targeted poverty elimination in different region types, and promoting in-depth research, extensive exchange, and wide dissemination of successful models and long-term mechanisms.

Results and Discussion

China’s poverty alleviation and development cause has entered a new stage of targeted poverty alleviation for decisively building a moderately prosperous society in all respects. Poverty alleviation represents the unity of government “support” supply and household “poverty” demand. Currently, China’s poor

areas still face supply insufficiency problems of weak resource allocation and low development capacity, supply-demand imbalance problems of weak cooperation and lack of endogenous motivation among poor populations, and supply outdatedness problems of weak risk resistance and unsustainable development in poverty alleviation industries. There is an urgent need to clarify the supply-side structure of targeted poverty alleviation and its logical relationships to provide a solid foundation for comprehensively deepening supply-side structural reform and improving quality and effectiveness.

China's targeted poverty alleviation supply-side structural system mainly comprises four levels: policy supply, factor supply, service supply, and product supply. This system answers the questions of "how to do it," "what to use," and "what to do." Meanwhile, different supply levels exhibit a cyclical sequential relationship of "policy supply \rightarrow service and product supply \rightarrow factor supply \rightarrow policy supply." Product supply mainly meets poor households' needs; service supply mainly adapts to poor villages and counties; factor supply mainly adapts to poor counties and regions; policy supply has universal significance for multiple poverty alleviation targets.

The overall strategy for supply-side structural reform of targeted poverty alleviation should be guided by the targeted poverty alleviation strategy, determining service and product needs based on rural poverty characteristics and development trends, configuring service and product supply, adjusting factor supply, and optimizing policy supply. The reform should establish a "bottom-line task" mindset for targeted poverty alleviation, striving to resolve supply-demand imbalances, mismatches, and misalignments while enhancing adaptability, flexibility, and efficiency of poverty alleviation supply structures. Following the "two no worries, three guarantees" standard, the reform should effectively promote precise, stable, and sustainable poverty elimination, strictly preventing simplistic and hasty management and decision-making. Poverty elimination, prosperity, and moderate prosperity should have clear goals, holistic planning, and progressive implementation, avoiding substituting development for poverty alleviation or combining three steps into one. In deepening supply-side structural reform for poverty alleviation, strategies should be based on poverty characteristics (tailored policies), adhere to effectiveness principles (adapted to local conditions), follow market laws (guided by circumstances), and strengthen process control (adapted to timing).

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