

张秀兰 徐晓新

内容提要

01

一、发展中国家的能力陷阱

[1]

[2]

[3]

[4]

[5]

(Andrews)

[6]

Problem-

Driven Iterative Adaptation (PDIA)

PDIA

/

PDIA

二、中国反贫困的三驾马车驱动体系

	1978		7.7		97.5%
2014	7017		7.2%		90.3
	7				

[1]

Blackwell, 1988, pp.5- 9

Michael Mann, States War and Capitalism, Oxford:

2012

1993

1998 11

[2][3][4][5]

9 18

[6]Matt Andrews,Lant PritchettandMichael Woolcock: Escaping Capability Traps through Problem Driven Iterative Adaptation (PDIA). Center for International Development at Harvard University. Working Paper 299, June 2012.

[1]

2015 2

2015

[2]

1.
1

1953
13

12

1986

331

1994-2000 [3]

2001-2010

2011-2020

[1]United Nations. The Millennium Development Goals Report 2015. New York: United Nations, 2015. 3

[2]United Nations Development Programme China. China, the Millennium Development Goals, and the Post- 2015 Development Agenda. United Nations Development Programme China Discussion Paper. (<http://www.cn.undp.org/content/china/en/home/library/south-south-cooperation/discussion-paper-on-china-the-millennium-development-goals-and.html>), accessed in June 10, 2015

[3] 8000 7 (1994 2000)

2011- 2020

2

1994- 2000

2001- 2010

2011- 2020

2020

2020

2.

1986

^[1] 2015 10

3.

1

[1]

a.

70

[2] 1996

[1]

[3]

[4]

b.

2014

14

[5]

c.

2012

310

592

1986

2014

[6]

d.

[1]

2013 4

[2]

2007

[3]

[4]

2014 18

13.38

2013 13

1.07

478

427

2725

6311

3131

5426

1938

403

3.6

36.03

5

1.93

3604

2305

662

9395

973

83

2571

19.9

152014

43287

2013

10

267

2013

28

2015

531- 533

[5][6]

2015

65- 158

281- 610

120

e.

[1]

[2]

2

[3]

15

69

34

20

4.

1986

[1]

1

2

+

+

+

2011-2020

34

三、三驾马车驱动体系：能促型反贫困模式

1.

26

7

PDIA

2.

1

3

7

2020

〔责任编辑：方心清〕