

Research of Anti-poverty System of Polycentric Governance in Northwest Destitute Areas

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Abstract. To accurately solve the problem of poverty of destitute areas is the key of the Chinese nation becoming well-off to achieve the great rejuvenation. To achieve this goal, we need to innovate poor governance model from both the theoretical and practice ways. After analyzed and excavated the traditional Anti-Poverty governance model, we find the shortcomings of it which had "paternalistic", "government monopoly" and "alone bear the responsibility" of the "single-site" government. Based on Anti-Poverty governance current situation of destitute areas of Northwest Yunnan, this article use polycentric governance theory to analysis and propose constructing polycentric collaborative governance systems and implement anti-poverty measures and suggestions that system take the local Government as the main body of Anti-Poverty governance and non-profit organizations, international and local poverty NGOs, community organizations, individuals, various inter-government departments to work together within it. The proposed of polycentric collaborative governance system has helped to enrich the local anti-poverty theory of governance, broaden the horizons of anti-poverty governance model, accelerate the rate of Contiguous destitute areas out of poverty.

Introduction

Entirely entering into a well-fare society is a "sub-directory" of the "China Dream" that is the CPC Central Committee's decision with foresight and comprehensive thinking. Our country's "Thirteen Five Year Plan" clearly put forward the anti-poverty task of the next five years which means by 2020 all the poverty-stricken counties and people will out of poverty and regional poverty problem will be comprehensively solved according to the current poverty standards.

China focuses on alleviating the poverty in rural areas, especially in contiguous poverty-stricken areas. The mountainous border in northwest Yunnan is one of the poorest contiguous destitute areas, efforts to research a new anti-poverty governance model of this area, to build an effective operational mechanism, to propose a new practicable path to reduce poverty, to achieve new breakthroughs in governance, to make the national anti-poverty policy effective implementation from top-down inter the local government levels has significant meaning in both building a moderately well-fare society and effective implementing government policy.

The area not only has both historical burden and pressure on resources, but also has geographical characteristics, national characteristics and characteristics of population quality. After Yunnan implemented the "one belt one road" strategy, the State Council also approved

the "The Regional Development and Poverty Alleviation Plan of western Yunnan Border Area (2011-2020)", the development and poverty alleviation of the area has entered into a new historical stage. Therefore, taking the area as the template, combining the regional development objective with the overall goal of building a well-fare to do the Empirical Research of anti-poverty governance model, focusing on regional development and poverty alleviation of the area, to explore the actual poverty reduction mode of the area, has significant meaning for achievement the strategy of enriching the people of Yunnan, opening up one of five new pattern of development, promoting the common prosperity of all ethnic groups and the harmonious and stable frontier. It also will provide the theoretical and practical basis of implementation poverty-stricken areas in Yunnan and National poverty Reduction strategy.

This paper taking the "Multicenter Collaborative Governance" (PCGM) as the theoretical analysis tool, studying Anti-Poverty Governance of destitute areas under the target of building the well-fare society, hoping to take contiguous destitute areas of Northwest Yunnan as empirical study target explore the local government as the main body of poverty alleviation which how to construct a polycentric collaborative governance model through international cooperation, international and local poverty NGOs, social organizations, individuals and various levels of government departments. Which aiming to build holistic governance framework and mechanism of mountainous border of northwest Yunnan to implement practical policies and measures will help to enrich the local anti-poverty theory of governance, broaden government's anti-poverty governance horizons to accelerate the achievement of destitute areas out of poverty.

Thinking and Innovation of the Traditional Anti-poverty Governance Theory

Traditional Anti-poverty Governance and Its Dilemma

Since the 20th century, Western economic scholars studied the anti-poverty governance from different aspects. More representative figures such as Paul • N • Rosenstein-Rodan who proposed "big push for balanced growth" anti-Poverty Theory (1943) which advocate for stimulating economic growth sectors on the basis of large-scale investment. Taking these sectors 'benefit as boosting growth point, which led to the rapid growth of the entire national economy, economic growth will undoubtedly spur regional economic development, so as to achieve the purpose of the region out of poverty [1]; The spokesperson of "center-periphery" poor governance theory: Prebisch (1962) who believes that takes advantage of economic globalization, many of the world's less developed countries through unremitting efforts, the adjustment of economic structure, transform the mode of economic development, from the "periphery" to "semi-periphery" or "center" State lay the economic foundation for the anti-poverty [2]; Rogné • Nexus (1966) put forward the "vicious circle of poverty" theory and spectacular indicate the cause of chronic poverty in developing countries that is not because lacking of domestic resources but also because resulting from the process of economic links and mutual effect of "vicious circle" series [3]. Of course, he did not propose effective methods of escaping from the "vicious circle" series; French economist Francois • Peru (1987), "development pole" theory [4] and so on. These theories mentioned above discussed regional disparities and economic development issues in varying degrees, but the theory will eventually have to return to practice. In the practice of Poverty Governance, Germany and the United States' experience are better than others. Its main features are: (1) there is a clear goal of regional development and complete regional development regulations. (2) There is an

efficient regional development governing operation. (3)It implements preferential policies and economic support for backward regions. (4)Through restructuring, technological innovation promote the development of backward areas. In the mid-1990s, many Chinese scholars are concerned about a substantial reduction in poverty causes, anti- poverty lessons learned, and discuss how to take further action against poverty. The main point focus on the following aspects: First, it emphasizes the responsibility of governments. • Amartya Sen has image reveals vividly: "the true meaning of poverty is the poor people lack of ability and opportunities to create income which the fundamental reason is that they have been deprived of the ability to obtain revenue and lost opportunities." Therefore, the responsibility of the government anti-poverty focus on two aspects: increase revenue and improve their ability. The second is developing the economy. Mainly performance of Poverty reduction is to increase income and the power of economic development is particularly important. Government policies of promoting economic development are mainly showed in industry selection and market cultivation. Third, improve the social security system. On the one hand, the scope of social security should be able to cover the majority of the poor, on the other hand, social security policy-making body turned to pro-poor sectors to develop practical social security policy, to support anti-poverty policy. Fourth, innovating poverty reduction mode. Change a single government-led poverty reduction system, taking a combination way of mixed government-led and marketing together. As its representatives: Luo Biliang (1991), Qu Xihua (1997), Shen Hong (2000), Kang Xiaoguang (2006), etc. [5-8]

With China taking fast step going into the well-fare society, contiguous destitute areas have become the main battlefield of poverty alleviation. The study of this field mainly focused on three aspects: First, poverty measurement and intervention of contiguous destitute areas. For example, Caohong Min (2011) measured for particular types of poverty-stricken areas of China from several angles, and proposed intervention method [9]; Chen Qi (2012) taking Wuling Mountain Area as study body, multidimensional measured the poverty of contiguous destitute area [10]; (2011) on the basis of ethnic relations, the degree of economic and social development special factors in Wuling Minority area, Xiaoying Sheng studied the principles of harmonious social indicators of this region, the contents and the specific application of the index system [11]. Second, research on collaboration path and poverty reduction strategies of regional development of contiguous destitute areas. As Huang Chengwei and Luhan Wen (2013) analyzed the poverty reduction and the development strategy of contiguous destitute areas [12]. Third, Theory Innovation of poverty governance and meaning interpretation of contiguous destitute areas. As Lui Fong (2012) advocated that we need to activate the "development of the imagination" and create a new model of poverty governance from multiple development, multiple perspectives and cultural consciousness [13].

Polycentric Collaborative Anti-poverty Governance

Written in British scholar Michael •Polanyi's (1998) book "Freedom of logic", while Ostrom Couple (2000) is "polycentric governance theory 'synthesizer. "Polycentric governance theory" Imagine multiple power centers or service centers coexist through mutual cooperation to establish the concept of "polycentric" to give citizens more choice and better service, reduce free-riding behavior to avoid falling into the commons tragedy and dilemma of collective action instead of focusing on the expansion of public governance [14]. In order to achieve sustainable best interests of society I believe that anti-poverty governance can learn from the concept of polycentric governance, should abandon single governance body, committed to build a pluralistic governance body and to seek the authority of the diversity of

governance to achieve the flexibility to solve public problems highly collaborative organization network.

As a new concept of governance, its main characteristics: First, polycentric collaborative governance is a unitary body governance system that organize and joint social structure, which advocate the use of incentives and persuasion way to have an effect of "moderate power "(soft power) (2012).polycentric governance model take the effect through consultation, dialogue, negotiation and other collective action to have consensus to have mutual cooperation, collaborative governance of the pluralistic governance body. Pluralistic governance body including political parties, governmental organizations, business organizations, social organizations, interest groups and individuals, etc. Polycentric governance model helps to overcome the egalitarian participant of the monopoly single authoritative, the pluralistic governance body which advocate the equality of participates, reaching the way of participation, expanding public space for discussion. Second, polycentric collaborative governance is a integration of more body, more than the overall authority from the coupling which the ultimate goal is to seek unity and diversity integration. It is a blend of different mechanisms overall, that the core issues of governance is to balance creativity and coordination between the politic. [15] In the Inte-political era, the role of government is the unity of professionalism and independence.

I believe that in order to meet the general characteristics of our poverty-stricken areas and timely completion the overall goal of poverty reduction by 2020, national governance and poverty alleviation departments, should adjust our concept of governance for poverty alleviation according to the time and place, which need not the overall linkage, common requirements and measures, but also focused on strengthen poor households precise. Changing single control structure on antipoverty of the past, the new anti-poverty concept innovative governance mechanisms which compliment a multi-subject, multi-dimensional, multi-function, multi-level multi-pronged collaboration poverty cohabitation situation.

The Characteristics of Contiguous Destitute Areas of Northwestern Yunnan and Governance Status

Characteristics of the Poverty of mountainous border in northwest Yunnan.

(1) Large scale of poverty. Northwest Yunnan contiguous destitute areas in the western, southwestern and northwestern Yunnan Province, including the Baoshan City, Lijiang, Pu'er City, Lincang, Chuxiong Yi zu Autonomous Prefecture of Honghe Hani and Yi zu Autonomous Prefecture of Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture, Dali Bai zu Autonomous Prefecture, De Hong Dai-Jingpo zu Autonomous Prefecture and the Nujiang Lisuzu Autonomous Prefecture, including 10 states of 61 counties (including 45 poverty alleviation counties which national poverty alleviation development are emphasizes on),which is one of the country's three provinces that do not cross region. Yunnan provinces have 88 state-designated poor counties while in western Yunnan border it has 56 poor counties. This area has 209,000 square kilometers, 21 border counties joint with Myanmar', Laos', Vietnam' and other countries border respectively. There are nine state-level ports, accounting for 51% of the area of Yunnan Province in this area, which is one of the most poverty-stricken counties nationwide.

(2) Large poor population. To 2014, Yunnan has 1534.92 million minority populations, accounting for 33.4% of the province's total population. Northwest destitute area of Yunnan has 231.43 million populations, that the proportion of ethnic minority population in poor areas of the total population of the poor areas is 65.18%. The poverty rate is much higher

than the provincial average poverty rate 33.42%. At the end of 2014, during 61 poor counties (districts) of Western Yunnan border, there is still 2.3143 million poor people, which accounting for 40.3% of the province's total number of poor people. The poverty rate of this area is 19.77 percent that is 4.28 percentage points higher than the average rate of the province and is 2 times of the country's average rate of poverty.

(3) Generally the level of poverty of this area is higher. According to statistics, the province still had 574 million poor people who have checked and legislature poverty card, the rate poverty incidence is 15.49%, which is higher than the national poverty average level 6.99 %, of which western border area of Yunnan have record 220 impoverished towns and 1959 poverty village that had poverty people 233.78 million. The poor people lived in this area takes 40.3% of the total poor population of Yunnan province which the rate of poverty incidence is 17.9% that is 9.4% higher than the national average poverty level.

In four years from 2011 to 2015, poverty people of 61 poor counties (districts) of western mountainous border, their per capita GDP was 12,411 yuan in 2011, 13,251 yuan in 2012, 18,796 yuan in 2013, 20316.11 yuan in 2014. The per capita net income of the poor farmers of this area is 3123 yuan in 2011, 4235 yuan in 2012, 5275 yuan in 2013, 7195 yuan in 2014. The per capita income of the poor is 312 yuan in 2011, 435 yuan in 2012, 575 yuan in 2013, 795 yuan in 2014. While the per capita income of national average level of urban residents is 21,810 yuan in 2011, 24,565 yuan in 2012, 26,959 yuan in 2013, 28,844 yuan in 2014. Compared to the national average income of urban residents, the national per capita income was 69.9 times than per capita income of the poor people's in mountainous border in northwest Yunnan in 2011; was 56.5 times than per capita income of the poor people's in mountainous border in northwest Yunnan in 2012; was 46.9 times than per capita income of the poor people's in mountainous border in northwest Yunnan in 2013; was 36.3 times than per capita income of the poor people's in mountainous border in northwest Yunnan in 2014. Although the income gap between the poor in mountainous areas of northwest Yunnan borders and the national urban population is gradually narrowing, but the extent of poverty in the mountainous border in northwest Yunnan is still very high.

Even the rate of the population of this area getting more chance to educate increased year by year, but the people's comprehensive quality is still lower. School-age children enrollment rate of the district is 84.2% in 2011, is 87.9% in 2012, is 90.9% in 2013, is 94.9% in 2014. The illiteracy rate of the youth of this area is 1.6% in 2011, is 1.0% in 2012, is 0.6% in 2013, is 0.49% in 2014, which until the end of 2014 the average years of schooling of residents of this area is prolonged from 5.2 years to 8.2 years, while the national average years of schooling is 12 years. Although the average level of education in this area is rising and the number of illiterate is decreasing, but compared to the national development level, the region's social and economic development and transport facilities construction got behind, as well as minority languages communication barriers and other factors, meanwhile the education, science and technology, culture, health, medical for long-term lack of proper development of the area of. Thus general education ability of the region is low that led the problem of high quality of labor is still grim.

The prominent poverty of culture and poor people's stand-by. There are 26 native peoples, 15 unique minority peoples who only lived in Yunnan, 24 ethnic minorities, 8 minority peoples with less population and 9 minority peoples who just directly from ancient society entered in socialist society in mountainous border of Northwestern Yunnan. The 8 minority peoples with less population and 9 minority peoples which just directly from ancient society

entered in socialist society still worked Under the primitive social relations of production. Due to different minority people with strong characteristics of the "ethnic culture" so that poverty alleviation is extremely difficult, and the poorest area do not want to take off the hat of being "poverty county", which reflects the "culture of poverty" is the core behind the phenomena of economic that is a kind of addiction to poverty.

Anti-poverty Governance Condition of Contiguous Destitute Area in Northwest Yunnan

With the advance of the national poverty alleviation tasks, implementation of a comprehensive well-off society, poverty alleviation work starting from many aspects in Yunnan, poverty reduction work has made some achievements in mountainous borders of northwest Yunnan. Local government of mountain border areas of Northwest Yunnan continuously adding the investment fund to propel the infrastructure construction program in this area that the per capita income of local people has increased significantly, the number of poor has also significantly reduced and the rate of poverty incidence is declining year by year. But the anti-poverty governance in mountain border areas in western Yunnan still has following problems.

The Unitary of Anti-poverty Governance Body Which Lack of Composition Forces and Sustainability

Research found that during the process in Anti-Poverty governance in the mountainous border in northwest Yunnan, which has been advocating a single-center arranged anti-poverty governance model that the government taking charge of all .Although from the central to local levels of government and other ministries gave a lot of all support in anti-poverty in the mountain Frontier of North-West Yunnan, but the anti-poverty governance model still not yet get out of the government-led dilemma of "single site" governance. In this dilemma, the local poverty people's inside power of desiring out of poverty is not sufficiently active who have been helped, and their participation needs to be improved. Although various ministries of central government and many departments of Yunnan Provincial government all give a lot of support to help the border of western Yunnan getting out of poverty, but they all out of political considerations rather than voluntary cooperative to alleviate poverty of this area, thus the governance of initiative of many departments cooperation should be further inspired. In the process of poverty reduction in northwest Yunnan, although companies involved, but mostly are state-owned or private occasionally, the real institutional mechanisms attracted social organizations participation in poverty reduction has not formed yet. In summary, the governance body of poverty alleviation in poor mountainous border in northwest Yunnan is still single that lack of mechanisms of integrity governance of poverty alleviation without subsequent motivation of sustainable development.

The Causes of Poverty Is Complex And Diverse That Is Difficult To Identify the Entry Point for Governance

Poverty is always generated by the result of common action of social, economic, cultural, regional characteristics, ethnic and other issues. The mountain borders in western Yunnan located in the southwest frontier of China, which joint with under-developed counties border with Laos, Myanmar and other Southeast Asian, is the main inhabited areas of Yunnan minority population. Affected by location factors, geopolitical factors and cultural influence of ethnic minorities of China, mountain borders in western Yunnan lagged behind in

infrastructure, had lower capacity of public service, had slow down industrial development, had lower standards of education and had backward ethnic cultural that made the poverty problem prominent in this area with large scale of poverty, deep level of poverty, outstanding of poor quality of local residents, weaken self-development capacity. The China State not only arranged specific funds to support the development of regional characteristic industry, but also implementing improving quality of the population such as leading education, medical care, health care and other public services and technology to support poverty alleviation, but with little efforts.

Serious Shortage of Infrastructure Capital Investment That the Efficiency of Usage Should Be Improved

Bonded by china's geopolitical and strategic policy and affected by china's policy toward nationality, the state of China invest less than national average level in infrastructure in mountainous border of northwest Yunnan, such as road, water, electricity, communications, education and others, resulting in infrastructure construction lagged behind, the basic public services dropped behind or even missing in this area. In recent years, with the implementation of the national poverty alleviation and development policies, although the state revenue and expenditure and provincial sector related to finance has given strong support to the mountainous border in northwest Yunnan. Since 2011, the total amount of 211.615 billion Yuan had been invest in West Area of Yunnan, which accounting for 103.64% of planning funds 204.186 billion Yuan, but compared to the poverty condition in northwest Yunnan, there is still room for improvement. Meanwhile, due to the departments' inconsistent use of funds of management orientation, the integration of projects fund is difficult. Some industry sectors are not introduced differentiated, preferential policies, the project funds is not enough to tilt to the poor people in poor areas. Analyzed the local government' anti-poverty governance, it is easy to see, to complete the anti-poverty goals of Thirteen Five plan, we need innovation for the traditional mode of governance theory and construction new ideas and institutional framework for anti-poverty governance.

The Construction of Anti-poverty Governance Framework of Polycentric Collaborative in Mountain Borders in Northwest Yunnan

Contiguous destitute areas' development and poverty alleviation is a major strategic plan that the central government on the basis of new situation of poverty alleviation and building a well-off society. Taking "regional development promoting poverty alleviation, poverty alleviation promoting regional development" as the basic principles and way of development is a brand new development model combing regional development and poverty alleviation that has changed the traditional model without relationship between regional development and poverty alleviation [16]. In the overall pattern of linkage of regional poverty reduction, polycentric collaborative governance model of anti-poverty has enormous potential. Polycentric coordination of anti-poverty governance needs to consider the political, economic, social, cultural and external environment and many other factors. From the overall aspect, the international poverty governance theory has experienced the stage of theoretical paradigm shifting from macroscopic to microscopic theory, from economic to social and cultural paradigm and transiting from the system paradigm to quality, rights paradigm.

From the aspect of national experience of anti-poverty, the US government's anti-poverty policy so far from Truman's to now have good governance enlightenment to our country's

governance of Poverty alleviation. Meanwhile, the results of domestic anti-poverty research also provide theoretical basis for poverty governance of mountain borders of western Yunnan. Since reform and opening, Jiangsu and Zhejiang provinces' practice experience also provides the foundation for poverty governance in mountain borders in western Yunnan.

In summary, I believe that the combination of theory and practice of anti-poverty governance of domestic and international, relating closure to the actual status of the mountain borders in western Yunnan to build polycentric coordination of anti-poverty governance system should start from the following aspects: first, constructed polycentric coordination governance framework from a multi-level governance concept. Polycentric collaborative governance model emphasizes the specification of the scope and influence of the external environment of the political, economic, social and cultural factors that taking the forces of polycentric governance body of the system as a core, the collaboration as the foundation, taking the hierarchical structure arrangements as a symbol of the Statute of the system, while the main force of action represents the interpretation of the role of functional simulation.

From the analysis of the concept of governance: □ polycentric collaborative governance model of anti-poverty is different from the previous government-led "unipolar" model of governance, which advocate co-governance idea of multi-bodies, polycentrics, multi-levels, multi-methods, emphasizing to exert the main core competencies of all the roles to play and forming concerted efforts of governance. □ establishing a polycentric cooperative governance framework including many governance bodies. In the construction of system structure, establishing poverty resource management model of contiguous destitute areas on a horizontal relationship through the five levels of organizations, such as residents from poverty area, agricultural organizations, non-profit organizations, administrations and local governance. From the perspective of institutional analysis, to establish a new anti-poverty polycentric collaborative governance network, built by poor farmers, community organizations, all levels of government (central and local government), non-profit organizations, the private sector, international organizations and other resources constituted polycentric cooperative governance system [18].

In this system, each subject to play expertise in their own areas, with interaction, interdependence and mutual aid to against with poverty together, they build a polycentric collaborative poverty governance system.

The Suggestions of Promoting Policy Recommendations of Constructing Collaborative Polycentric Anti-Poverty Governance

Taking Government as the Core to Build Anti-poverty Governance System with Cooperation during Inner-Governmental Departments

For Yunnan is to ensure building a prosperous well-fare society synchronization with the other provinces that means more than the overall number of 470 million poor people need out of poverty all on schedule, all poor counties under the poor standards in Yunnan need to get rid of the poverty. The key to make that dream come true lies in whether the government can reduce the poverty accurately, establish anti-poverty governance system in line with the actual situation of Yunnan, find the right way to solve the problem of poor in Yunnan and make the achievement of making the poor residents to live in a well-fair society. Based on Location Factors of mountain borders of western Yunnan, geopolitical factors and ethnic minority group factors, if this region want to out of poverty must abandon the disjointed situations of

the relationship between the regional development and poverty alleviation in the past, we must work hard on the regional intergovernmental cooperation. Government, as one of the main body of poverty reduction in mountain borders in West Yunnan, should follow the development trend of the times, to overcome the disadvantages of independent operations, to play a coordinative strengths of all levels of government, committed to building the polycentric collaborative poverty governance system that is the core of enhancing the capacity of the government, in which the individual body of differential government can adapt to the national anti-poverty policies, integrate the resources to overcome information barriers, eliminate prejudice departmental interests, use their greatest advantages, win the battle of anti- poverty cooperatively together for the country.

Establishing Polycentric Coordinated Anti-poverty Governance Structure with the Participation of Society Organizations Based on the Trust and Negotiation

Based on the special status of poverty alleviation in Northwest borders in Yunnan, in order to build a polycentric collaborative anti-poverty system of governance that need to relay on intergovernmental cooperation and platform of social organizations to participate. From the national level to analysis that the national Ministry of Education, the Poverty Alleviation Office of State Council, the National Development and Reform Commission and other central ministries, various state-owned enterprises, mixed enterprises and private enterprises should have interaction with the Government of Yunnan Province, Yunnan Provincial Poverty Alleviation office, counties in northwest in Yunnan province in which everybody should do their job and take the advantages of their resources respectively. Based on the practical needs of poverty-stricken areas in western borders in Yunnan, to construct polycentric collaborative system of anti-poverty in which it have many bodies of poverty alleviation and they have linkage interaction with each other. From the aspect of external forces entering to analysis that in the premise of without any controversial with the national development path and policy, the State Council Poverty Alleviation Office, the Yunnan provincial government and Poverty Alleviation office of Yunnan Province should select NGOs of representation (for example:, like the Ford Foundation of the United States, Oxfam of Hong Kong) to carry out typical cooperation. At the same time, research on the governance of anti-poverty project and the progress of the program that the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and other international cooperation taken the action to the western mountain borders in Yunnan accepting the other aspects of economic and social development of education, technology, medical, health, culture and technical and humanitarian assistance from NGOs of domestic and overseas in mountainous border in western Yunnan.

In the Core of Counterpart's Assistance to Establish Mechanisms of Anti-poverty Governance of Regional Interconnection and Interaction

According to regional public governance theory, to carry out a new pattern of systematic study of collaborative anti-poverty governance of what their experience of counterpart's assistance and poor regions, institutional barriers and benefits, are broken down. For example: carrying out the cooperative relationship of counterpart's assistance between Shanghai and Yunnan since 1996, 7527 aid projects of counterpart's assistance between Shanghai and Yunnan have been implemented cumulatively and 3.26 billion Yuan assistant fund of various types have been invested, but all of these projects are basically focus on the development cooperation in seven areas ,such as : the development of poverty alleviation of contiguous destitute areas, plateau characteristics of agriculture, industrial cooperation, finance, culture

and tourism, education and health science and technology, human resources. With the emergence of new issues of poverty alleviation in poor mountain borders in western Yunnan, the poverty alleviation in this area should be focus on and give strong support on the field of industrial policy, park planning, cultivation and the introduction of leading enterprises, photovoltaic poverty alleviation, E-commerce poverty alleviation, tourism poverty alleviation, talents, technology, information, etc. The strategy of poverty alleviation in this area should change the rich natural resources, ecological resources, and cultural resources into the advantages to support the development of national poverty reduction truly out of consideration of local conditions, and the time.

Definitely poverty problem is not caused by a single factor that the result always generated by the common action of social, economic, cultural, regional characteristics, ethnic and other issues. Faced with complex causes and diverse situation to solve regional problems has become an important public policy through the scale of Intergovernmental cooperation. Thus get rid of the type of "spread black pepper" development-oriented or assistant-type of poverty reduction, making scientific operational anti-poverty policies according to the time and situation to out of the poverty .Exploring the cooperation between the international and local anti-poverty NGOS and local government, intergovernmental poverty cooperation (counterpart of regional cooperation and poverty in the region what local governments) relating to poverty reduction and multi-object interaction, mutual coordination of the polycentric management platform is particularly critical poverty. On government function recycling point, this paper focused on building polycentric cooperative governance pattern for the anti-poverty platform as the basis of social organization involved in and multi-body jointly develop the force with intergovernmental cooperation

Start polycentric collaborative governance of poverty alleviation from the following three aspects specifically. First, on poverty alleviation of education, generally develop types of education, encourage social forces to set up various types of education, improve school conditions vigorously, strengthen the teaching ability of staffs, improve the financing of the national education system and promote the balanced development of urban and rural education and resource sharing. Strengthen science and technology education, culture education, quality education and improved population quality. Actively carrying out the employment training of transferring rural labor, vocational labor education and training of poor households, practical skills training in rural areas, strengthen personnel training of local ethnic minorities and improve the overall quality of the labor forces. Second, in terms of infrastructure, in accordance with the requirements of urban and rural development, improve rural infrastructure, liberalization of investment in infrastructure areas, welcome the Government, non-governmental, third-party and other organizations and individuals to build infrastructure. Finally, in terms of preservation of ethnic culture, respecting for culture of ethnic areas, in the concept of focusing on both development and protection of promoting the establishment of intangible cultural heritage thematic museum and cultural heritages Database. Strengthen the construction and protection of intangible cultural heritage, cultural sites and historical and cultural towns and villages.

Summary

With the development of the process of poverty alleviation, Completion of a comprehensive well-off society mandate looming ,government-oriented unitary body poverty alleviation mode can't effectively solve the complex problems with poverty eradication in mountain

borders in western Yunnan, and the "polycentric governance theory" advocated the establishment of polycentric cooperative governance anti-poverty concept with multiple power centers coexist through mutual cooperation in western Yunnan border mountain provides a new perspective for local poverty eradication that the idea advocating pluralistic poor body through consultation, dialogue, collective negotiation action to get consensus, and thus collaboratively to do the poverty eradication work together and its ultimate goal is to build a polycentric collaborative governance model of poverty alleviation in which the government is the main body of poverty alleviation, the mission is the participation of people, the bridge is the, anti-poverty cooperation during the intergovernmental with social organizations and the international forces involved in. Implement and promote this mode requires overall coordination and the National Poverty Alleviation Office act as the role of "Total helmsman" that pointed out the direction for the governance of polycentric coordinated poverty alleviation. At the same time, top leaders of China government have attached great importance to poverty alleviation, the formulation of the plan of "Thirteen Five", the promulgation of contiguous regional development and national strategies for poverty alleviation of destitute areas of and hot topics of "two sessions" provide an excellent opportunity for the implementation of polycentric collaborative governance model of poverty alleviation. Hoping Chinese researchers in the field of governance of poverty alleviation take this opportunity to establish a complete scientific research system and frame in this field to write a new chapter in China history for polycentric Collaborative Governance of Poverty alleviation of China's contiguous destitute areas.

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