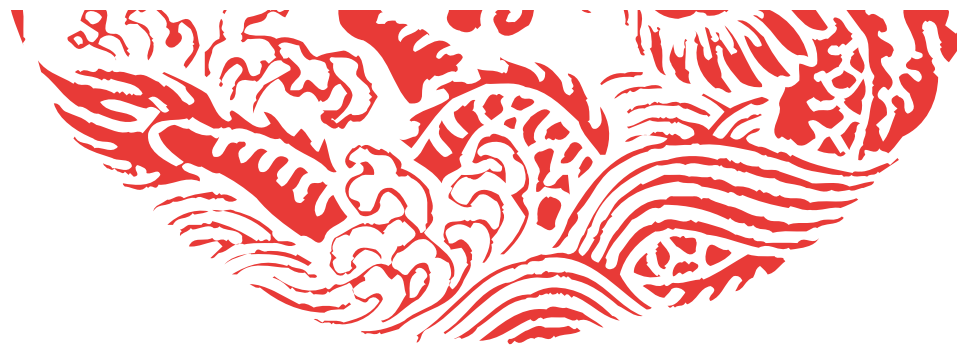




# The Practice of CPC in leading Chinese People for Poverty Alleviation

IDCPC



## Preface: Eliminating Poverty is the common mission for mankind



## // Building a poverty-free world of common prosperity //

- Poor People are who suffer the most in Covid-19. Eliminating Poverty is a world-wide problem, and achieving common prosperity is a challenge faced by countries around the world in post-virus era.
- Lifting all poor population, poor villages and poor counties under current poverty standard out of poverty by 2020 according to plan and solving the problem of regional poverty is the bottom task and indicator to build a moderately prosperous society as well as the solemn commitment made by CPC. We must achieve it as scheduled. There is no retreat and resilience.



# The Difficulties and Challenges in Fighting Against Poverty

- 
- Arduous challenge in finishing the remaining task

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- New challenges brought by Covid-19

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- Difficulty in consolidating the progress

- 
- Strengthening the poverty alleviation work



Arduous challenge in finishing the remaining task



## // the hardest bone to // bite

There are still 52 poor counties, 2707 villages and some poor people with poverty file have not yet all been lifted out of poverty. These are the hardest bone to bite. Their guarantees (guarantees to compulsory education, basic healthcare and housing) have been basically solved. Yet it is not easy to stabilize and cement.



## New challenges brought by Covid-19



### // Four Challenges //

Difficulty in employment of Migrant workers;

Difficulty in selling Poverty alleviation products and reducing poverty through industrial development;

Suspension of Poverty alleviation;

Assistance work is affected.



Difficulty in consolidating the  
progress



// fall into and go back //  
to poverty



For those areas that have been lifted out of poverty, there are still relatively weak industries and industrial projects of serious homogenization. For those who have been living a better life, their employment is unstable and a great part of their income comes from government preferential policies. According to preliminary survey, nearly 2 million people not in poverty have the risk of going back to poverty and nearly 3 million are on the margin of falling into the poverty.

## Strengthening the poverty alleviation work



### // Preventing from lax // and distraction



The biggest issue is preventing from lax and distraction. In certain areas, distraction, lax and decentralization emerge. **Formalism**, bureaucracy and fabrication reoccur. The problem of giving away poverty alleviation funds and equity at once without having a long-term program to follow is not solved. Some poor people are lack of self initiative.

# Accomplishing the goal of poverty alleviation with high quality

## Tasks

2 no worries ( no worries in food and clothing)  
3 guarantees( guarantees to compulsory education, basic healthcare and housing)  
1 above (per capita disposal income above national poverty line)  
1 close ( basic public service close to national average level)

## Core idea

Classifying policies and adapting to local conditions.  
Adopting different ways and methods according to different people, counties, factors and types.

## Targeted Poverty Alleviation

## Requirements

6 targets ( targets of subject identification, project arrangements, use of funds, measures, appointment of party cadres and effectiveness.

## Methods

Developing industries, relocation, eco-compensation, education and social security.



**Case Study: Guangxi Zhuang  
Autonomous Region**





# Method 1



## Targeted identification to find out who is living in poverty

Formulating identification standards for the poor—an index system covering 98 categories of 98 items including farmer population, arable land, housing, labor, agricultural machinery, etc.

Carrying out poverty survey—organizing more than 250,000 cadres to the countryside, which takes more than 3 months to conduct a comprehensive household economic survey of 4.88 million farmers

Establishing a poverty alleviation big data management platform.



# 精准扶贫 精准脱贫

Targeted Poverty Alleviation and Reduction

精准识别

Targeted Identification

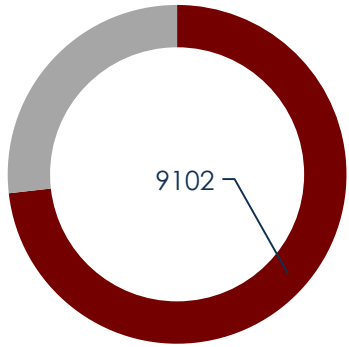
5. 建档立卡基本步骤有哪些?

Procedures of Creating a File

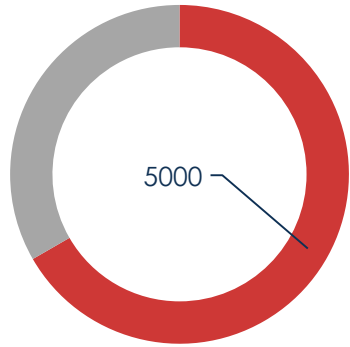


## Method 2

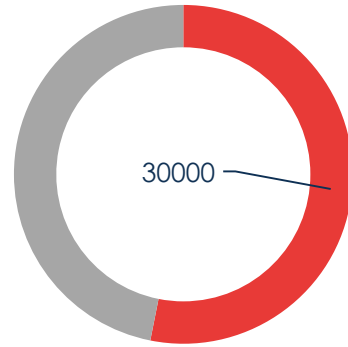
**build a full-coverage assistance system to find out who shall provide support**



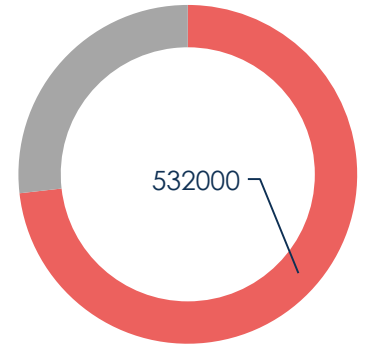
Assistance unit  
( Autonomous region, city,  
county )



First Secretary of Poor  
Village



Team member stationed  
in village

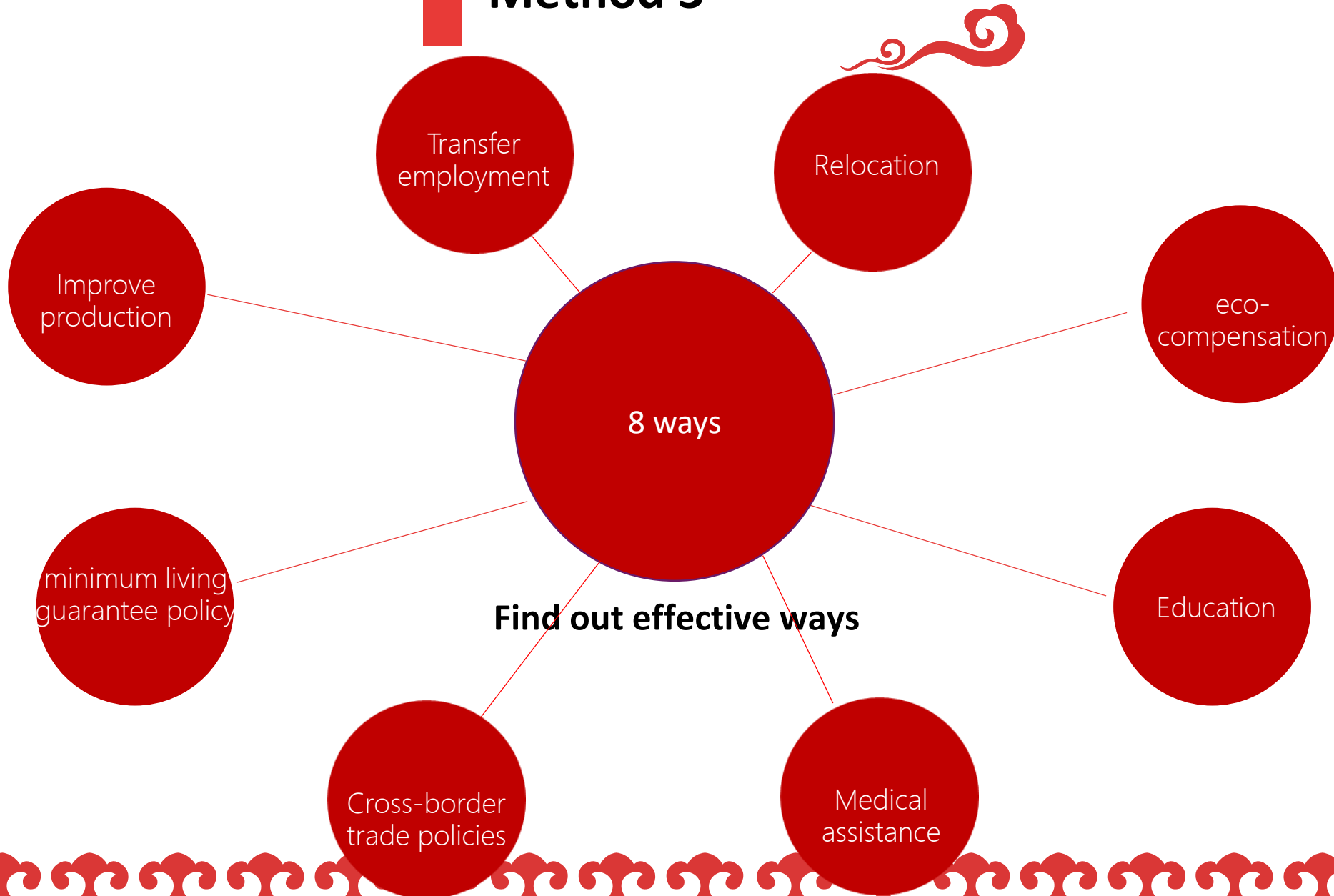


cadre contacting with  
poor households

Each and every poor village has its first secretary and the work team.  
Each and every poor household has its contact cadre.



# Method 3





## Case 1: relocation and employment transfer in Duanyao autonomous county



New houses of the relocated villagers



An assistance file of the poor family and photos of their old and new houses



Poverty alleviation plants







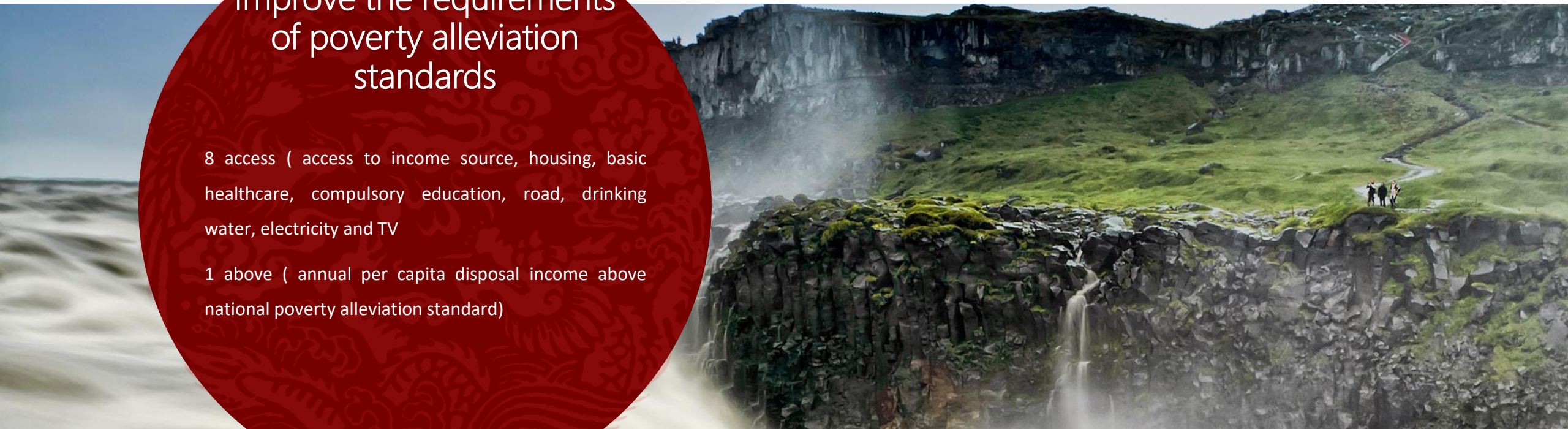
## Method 4



### Improve the requirements of poverty alleviation standards

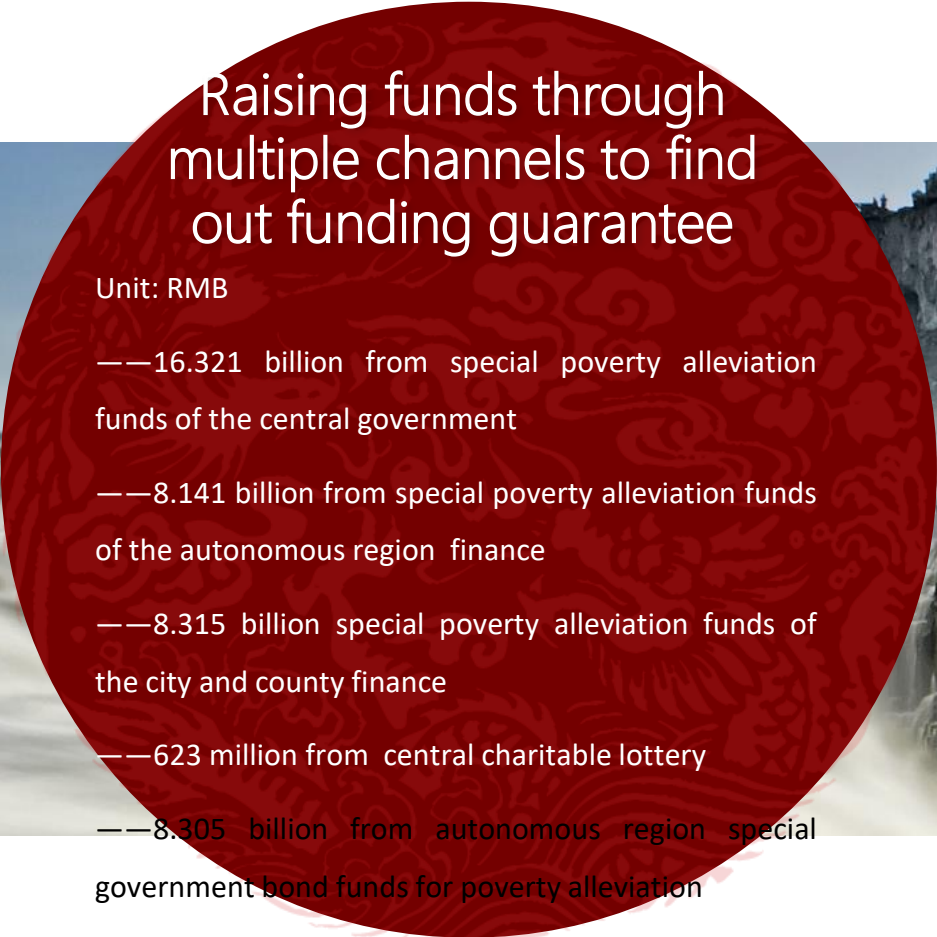
8 access ( access to income source, housing, basic healthcare, compulsory education, road, drinking water, electricity and TV

1 above ( annual per capita disposal income above national poverty alleviation standard)







## Method 5



### Raising funds through multiple channels to find out funding guarantee

Unit: RMB

- 16.321 billion from special poverty alleviation funds of the central government
  - 8.141 billion from special poverty alleviation funds of the autonomous region finance
  - 8.315 billion special poverty alleviation funds of the city and county finance
  - 623 million from central charitable lottery
  - 8.305 billion from autonomous region special government bond funds for poverty alleviation
- 
- 

# Decisive achievement in poverty alleviation

## 01. Goal and task almost finished

Poor population decreased from 98.99 million in 2012 to 5.51 million in 2019, headcount ration from 10.2% to 0.6%, down by more than 10 million for 7 years. By Feb 2020, 601 poor counties have been lifted out of poverty, regional poverty has been basically solved.

## 03. Livelihood improved significantly

Almost every village has access to road, clinic and doctor. 108,000 schools have improved education condition. The reliability rate of power supply has reached 99%, the proportion of broadband has reached 98%, and more than 9.6 million poor people have been relocated.

## General Secretary Xi Jinping

We have achieved unprecedented achievements in poverty alleviation, and demonstrated the political advantage of the CPC leadership and our socialist system. They embody the wisdom and hard work of the Chinese people, and the hard work of our cadres.

## 02. Income improved greatly

From 2013 to 2019, per capita disposal income of farmers in 832 counties increased from 6079 RMB to 11567 RMB, up by 9.7% per year. The net income of poor people increased from 3416 in 2015 to 9808 in 2019, up by 30.2% per year.

## 04. Governance capacity improved greatly

A total of 255,000 teams were dispatched nationwide, and more than 2.9 million cadres from party, government and SOEs were sent to serve as the first secretary or resident cadres. Currently, there are 918,000 of them in post.

## The significance of China's poverty alleviation to the world



According to the United Nations' "Millennium Development Goals 2015 Report", the number of people living in extreme poverty worldwide has dropped from 1.9 billion in 1990 to 836 million in 2015.

≈100 million

10 years ahead of schedule

>70%

China's contribution rate

population getting rid of poverty by 2020

UN Millennium Development Goals



## Appraisal to China's plan



UN Secretary General Guterres

The targeted poverty alleviation policy is the only way to help the poor and achieve the ambitious goals set in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. China's experience can provide useful lessons for other developing countries. In "Belt and Road Initiative" international cooperation, many developing countries hope to share China's poverty reduction experience.

## A just cause should be pursued for the common good



While committing itself to eradicating poverty, China has always actively carried out South-South cooperation and supported and assisted developing countries, especially the least developed countries. China has provided medical assistance to dozens of countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Oceania. It has also provided assistance to more than 120 developing countries in implementing the Millennium Development Goals.





# Discussion



**1**

What is your comment on China's targeted poverty alleviation policy?

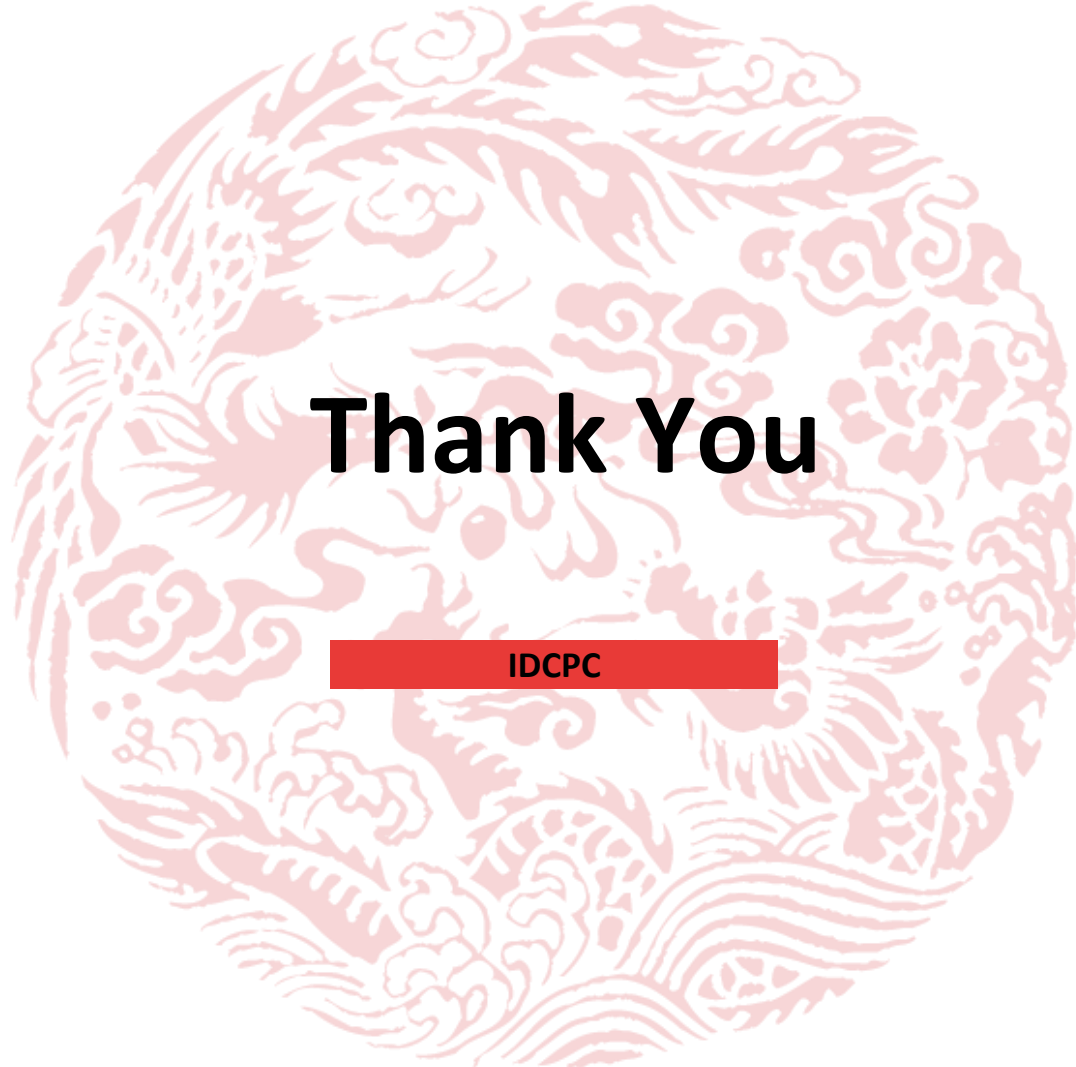
How do you see China's contribution to the global poverty reduction?

**2**

What is your expectation and suggestion for China-South Africa poverty alleviation cooperation?

**3**





# Thank You

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