

Poverty Alleviation: China's Practice and Experience

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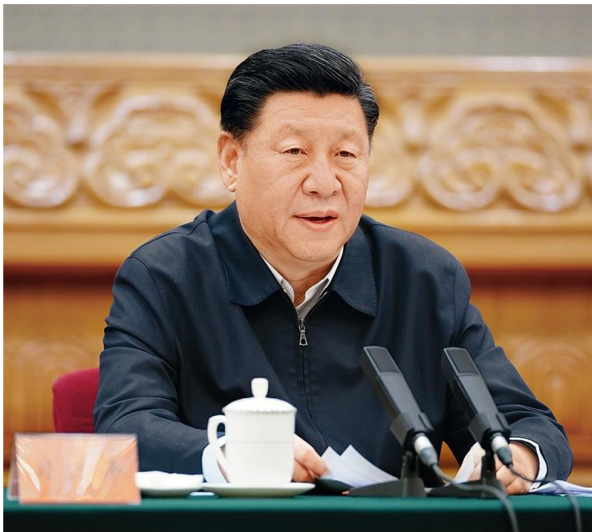


I. Background



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1, Decisive Battle Against Poverty 2020



- 2020 marks the final stage of China's fight against poverty.
- We should "overcome the impact of the outbreak of Covid-19 Pandemic, focus on the fight against poverty, ensure the goal of poverty alleviation to be completed on schedule and the overall construction of a well-off society." ---by President Xi Jinping

At the Symposium on the Decisive Fight Against Poverty on 06/March/2020

2, China Miracle

- Changes of Impoverishment Rate in 1978-2019

Year	Poverty population (million)	Impoverishment rate %
1978	770	97.5
1985	661	78.3
1995	554	60.5
2005	286	30.7
2015	56	5.7
2017	30	3.1
2019	0.55	0.6

–Source: National Bureau of Statistics



3, China's Contribution

- UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres said China is the country that has made the greatest contribution to global poverty reduction.
- **Number of people living in extreme poverty globally fell from 1.9 billion to 836 million from 1990 to 2015, with China reducing by 791 million, or 72% of the total.**

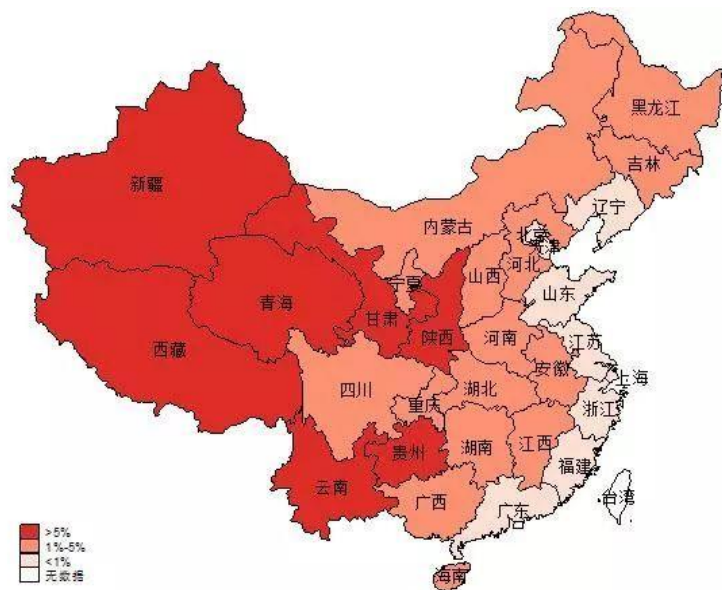


II. Brief Introduction of China's Poverty Alleviation



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1, Distribution of China's Poverty-Stricken People



- Due to historical and geographical reasons, economy in the east, especially the coastal areas, is relatively developed. In comparison, the central and western regions are less developed.
- Poverty-stricken people in China are basically distributed in the central and western regions

图1 2009年按省/自治区贫困发生率分类的贫困人口分布

数据来源：国家统计局农村社会经济调查司，2011，《中国农村贫困监测报告2010》中国统计出版社，北京：第8页。

2, Four Historical Stages of Poverty Alleviation

1949—1978:

Poverty alleviation through aid and relief



1978—2000:

Poverty alleviation through development



2001—2011:

Poverty alleviation combined with social security



2012—Now:

Targeted poverty alleviation in a full scale



3, Seeking Common Prosperity in Whole Nation

2012-Now: A New Era

- "Six Precisions" :
 - Targeted poverty alleviation
 - Precise project arrangement
 - Precise use of funds
 - Precise measures to households
 - Precise village personnel
 - Precise poverty alleviation result



III. China's Achievements in Poverty Alleviation



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1, Number of Poor People Decreases Dramatically

- Poor population is to be fully lifted out of poverty by the end of this year.

Year	Poor Population (million)	Impoverishment rate %
1978	770	97.5
2019	0.55	0.6



2, Significant Improvement of Living Conditions

- By the end of 2018, village-to-village roads, and electricity available to all villages.

Telephone	99.2%
Cable television signals	88.1%
Broadband	81.9%



3, Significant Improvement of Public Services

- **By the end of 2018:**

Medical treatment available at nearby hospitals and clinics.

Basic rural medical insurance and basic elderly insurance achieved full coverage.

The rate of school-age children reached national average.



4, Economic Development Speeds Up

- **2018**

Annual growth rate of income is of 10%, 2.3 percentage faster than national rural average.

Per capita consumption expenditure is about 74% of national rural average.



IV. China's Approaches in Poverty Alleviation



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1, Poverty Alleviation Through Production

- **“Give a man a fish and you feed him for a day; teach him to fish and you feed him for a lifetime.”**
- Poverty alleviation through industrial development
- Poverty alleviation through employment



2, Poverty Alleviation Through Relocation

Relocation

Resettlement housing and livelihood reconstruction provided in new livable places.



3, East Helping West and "Point-to-Point" Assistance

- **"The nation is a big family"**
- Prosperous regions help backward ones, and capable officials assist poor residents to achieve common prosperity



4, Poverty Alleviation Through Ecological Protection

- **Ecological development to absorb the poor population**

Integration of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and ecological industries in poverty-stricken areas



5, Poverty Alleviation Through Education and Training

- **Curb inter-generational transmission of poverty**
 - 1, compulsory education
 - 2, vocational education and skills-based training
 - 3, Special education to prevent policy-supporting lazy people



6, Social Security as Safety-Net Against Poverty

- To special groups of poor people
 - 1, Basic medical security, major disease insurance, and medical assistance
 - 2, Projects of repairing dilapidated houses
 - 3, Social insurance, social assistance, social welfare system



7, Establish Archives for Poor Population

- Targeted poverty alleviation policies

File cards used for all poor people to help identify, follow and adjust those who need assistance



V. China's Experience in Poverty Alleviation



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1, Institutional Advantages of CPC's Leadership

- **Strong political and institutional guarantee for fight against poverty**

CPC committees at all levels coordinate the role of all parties, implement responsibility system of major leaders in poverty alleviation.



2, Multi-role Coordination in Poverty Alleviation

- **Multi-role coordinative model of poverty alleviation and development**

Led by the government, oriented by the market, and participated by social forces



3, Poverty Alleviation Through Economic Development

- **Inclusive economic development**

Attach poverty alleviation to development



3, Capability-Building of Poor Individuals

- **To improving quality and competence of the poor**

Financial services, skills training, industrial development provided to improve their capacity to lift themselves out of poverty



5, Targeted Poverty Alleviation

- Establish a targeted poverty-alleviation system and mechanism

To achieve precision and efficiency in poverty alleviation



6, Continuous Efforts in Poverty Alleviation

- **Maintain continuity of poverty alleviation and development policies**

Since 1986, Chinese government has carried out seven National Five-Year Plans for its economic and social development.



VI. Discussion

-Many Thanks!



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