China's Approach to Reduce Poverty: Taking Targeted Measures to Lift People out of Poverty

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1. China's Poverty Reduction Achievements

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with poverty reduction as its primary goal, demonstrated the confidence and determination of the international community in jointly eradicating poverty and achieving common development. As the world’s largest developing country, China has always attached great importance to poverty alleviation and development.

- more than **700 million** people reduced poverty according to China’s national poverty line.
- the rural poverty-stricken population was reduced to **30.46 million** by the end of 2017, with the poverty incidence dropping to **3.1%**.
- According to the 1.9 dollars poverty line, from 1981 to 2013, China lifted **850 million** people out of poverty, with the percentage of people living in extreme poverty falling from **88%** to **1.85%**.
- China has contributed to over **70%** of the poverty reduced across the world, making itself a country with the most people lifted out of poverty in the world.
Poverty reduction in China: national poverty line

![Graph showing poverty reduction in China with data points and percentages.]
Poverty reduction in China: 1.9 dollar poverty line

- **853 million**
- China is the first developing country reaching the poverty reduction goal.
- UN report: 76% of the achievements made in the global poverty reduction cause come from China.
2. China’s Proposal for Poverty Reduction

2.1 China’s proposal for poverty reduction over the past 5 years

- Since the 18th CPC National Congress in late 2012, poverty alleviation has been included into the “Five-Sphere Integrated Plan” and the “Four-pronged Comprehensive Strategy”.
- Targeted poverty alleviation: critical strategic step to reduce poverty.
- In November 2015, the State Council issued the Decision on Winning the Fight against Poverty, making an overall plan for the poverty reduction work until 2020.

Achieved the greatest progress of poverty reduction in history

Shaped a poverty alleviation pattern characterized by the concerted efforts of the whole society

Promoted the socioeconomic development in the poor regions
## 2. China’s Proposal for Poverty Reduction

### 2.2 Targeted poverty reduction: critical strategic step to reduce poverty

| 1. Set clear poverty reduction goals | • By 2020, solving food security and clothing, securing compulsory education, basic medicare and housing.  
• Farmers income growth rate in poor-stricken areas is higher than the national average.  
• basic public services are close to the national average.  
• Eliminate absolute poverty for all rural poor, and poverty-stricken counties, solve regional poverty problem. |
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<td>2. All the poverty-stricken people should be registered in the database system</td>
<td>• Registration of the poor population has enabled China to gather the poverty data specifically from each person, household and village for the first time in history</td>
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<td>3. Implement the targeted poverty alleviation strategy</td>
<td>• The “five-batch” policy denotes that batches should be lifted out of poverty via industrial development, relocation, eco-compensation, education, social security.</td>
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| 4. Establish seven institutional systems | • accountability system  
• policy system  
• investment system  
• assistance system  
• social mobilization system  
• multi-channel, all-around supervision system  
• assessment system |
2. China’s Proposal for Poverty Reduction

2.2 Targeted poverty alleviation: critical strategic step to eradicate poverty

4. Establish seven institutional systems

- registration system
- policy system
- investment system
- assistance system
- social mobilization system
- multi-channel, all-around supervision system
- assessment system
Poverty registry system: online database

- **128 thousand villages**;
- **290 thousand households**;
- **90 million poor**

**Update:** Annual Provinces more than 6 million poor: guizhou, yunan, henan, hunan, guangxi, sichuan
Accurately support: Send village work team

Village work team:
• 128thousand work team, 540thousand officials, average 3 officials, stay in village for 2-3 years.

Village first Secretary:
• 188thousand

VTF must
• Analyzes HHs’ demand with HHs
• Make development plan with HHs
• Coordinate assistance resources
China’s approach to poverty reduction is an anti-poverty path with Chinese characteristics based on our national conditions, active explorations and extensive practices.

3. China’s poverty reduction experience

China’s approach to poverty reduction is an anti-poverty path with Chinese characteristics based on our national conditions, active explorations and extensive practices.
4. China’s approach to help the developing countries to reduce poverty

4.1 To help developing countries

- Around 400 billion yuan in aid
- Aid to 166 countries and international organizations
- Over 600,000 aid workers dispatched overseas
- Completed more than 2,700 projects
- Medical aid to 69 countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean and Oceania
- Trained more than 12 million people of various professions
4. China’s approach to poverty reduction benefits people all over the world

4.2 China’s proposal for poverty reduction and development

Chinese President Xi Jinping promptly called on the international community to “boost cooperation to jointly implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and realize win-win cooperation”.

President Xi Jinping addresses 2015 Global Poverty Reduction and Development Forum, 2015
4. China’s approach to poverty reduction benefits people all over the world

4.2 China’s proposal for poverty reduction and development

- setting up the Assistance Fund for South-South Cooperation with an initial pledge of 2 billion dollars to support developing countries in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
- increasing investment in the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to 12 billion dollars by 2030;
- forgiving governmental zero-interest loans that matured at the end of 2015 of the relevant LDCs, landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS);
- making available to developing countries in the next five years 100 poverty reduction programs, 100 agricultural cooperation projects, 100 trade promotion programs, 100 environmental protection and climate change programs, 100 hospitals and clinics, as well as 100 schools and vocational training centers;
- providing 120,000 opportunities and 150,000 scholarships for citizens of developing countries to receive training and education in China.
Thank you!