



中國國際扶貧中心
International Poverty Reduction Center in China

*The experience of poverty reduction
in rural China*

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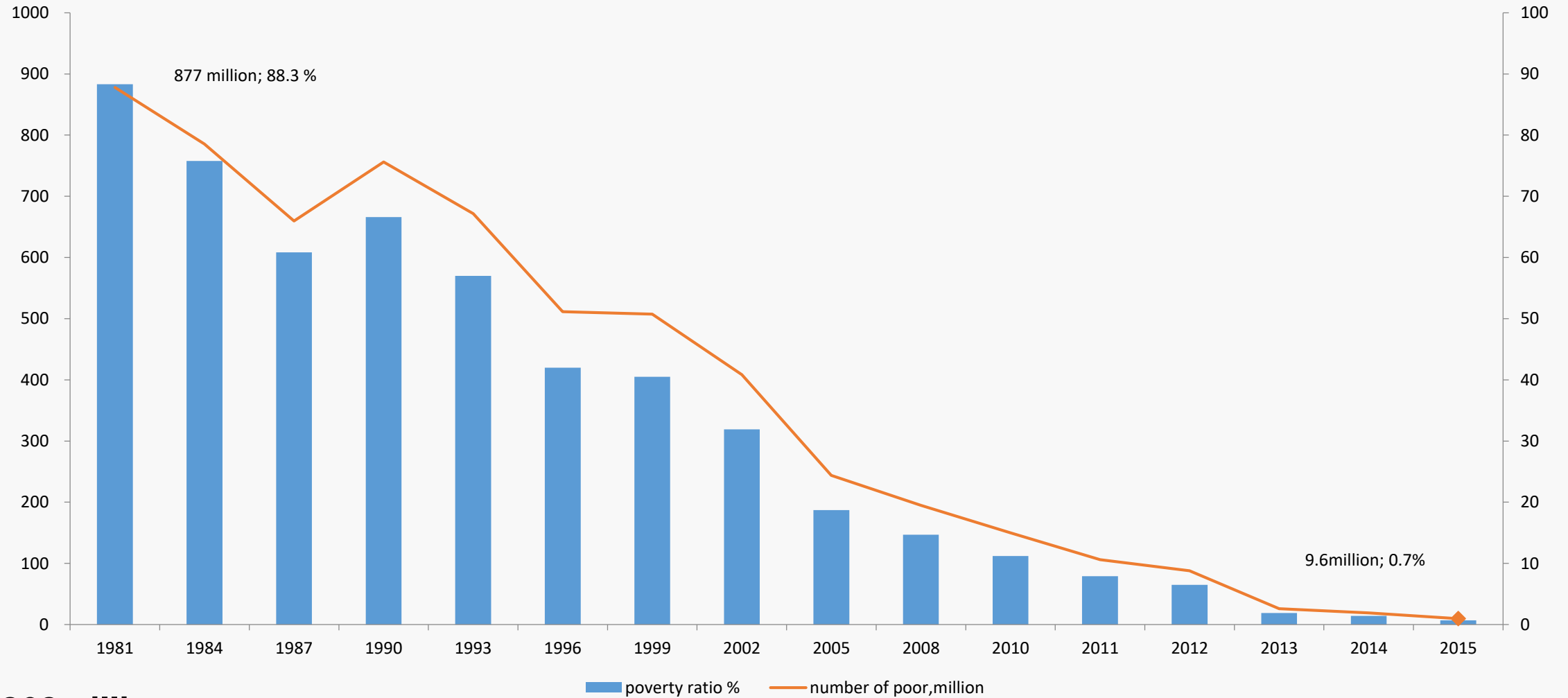
PART 04 Strengthening international poverty reduction cooperation



PART 01

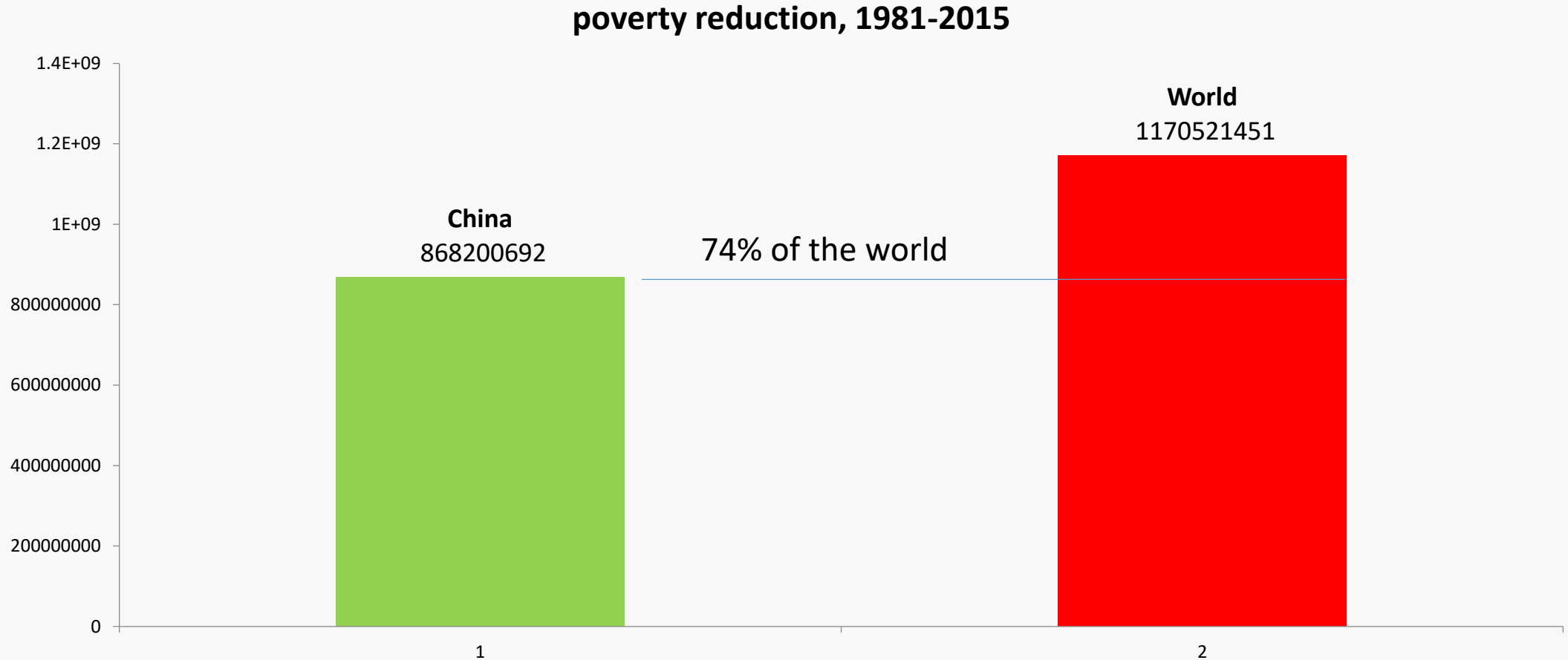
China's contribution to global poverty reduction

1. Poverty reduction in China: 1.9dollar poverty line



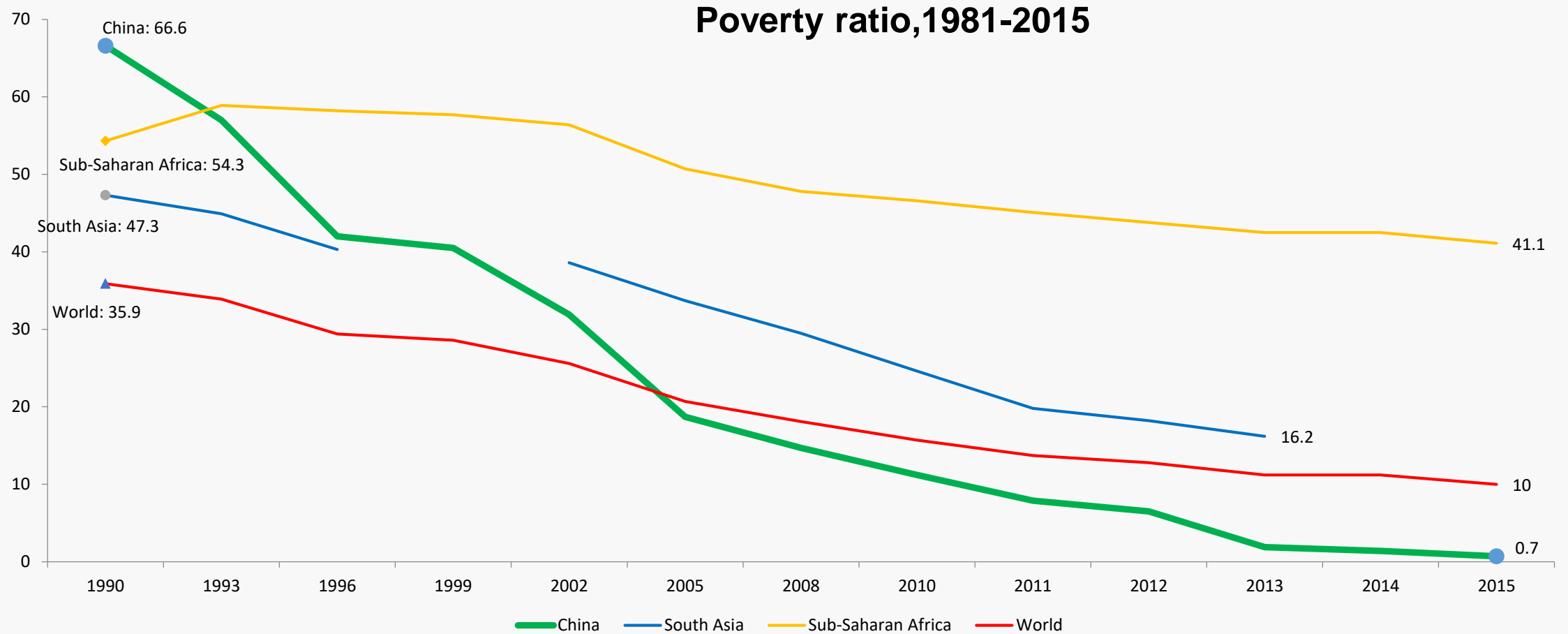
- **868million**
- **China is the first developing country reaching the poverty reduction goal.**

Poverty reduction, 1981-2015 : 1.9dollar poverty line



- 1981-2015, China reduce 868million poor, world reduce 1.1billion poor
- 74% of the achievements comes from China.

World poverty reduction trend: 1.9dollar poverty line

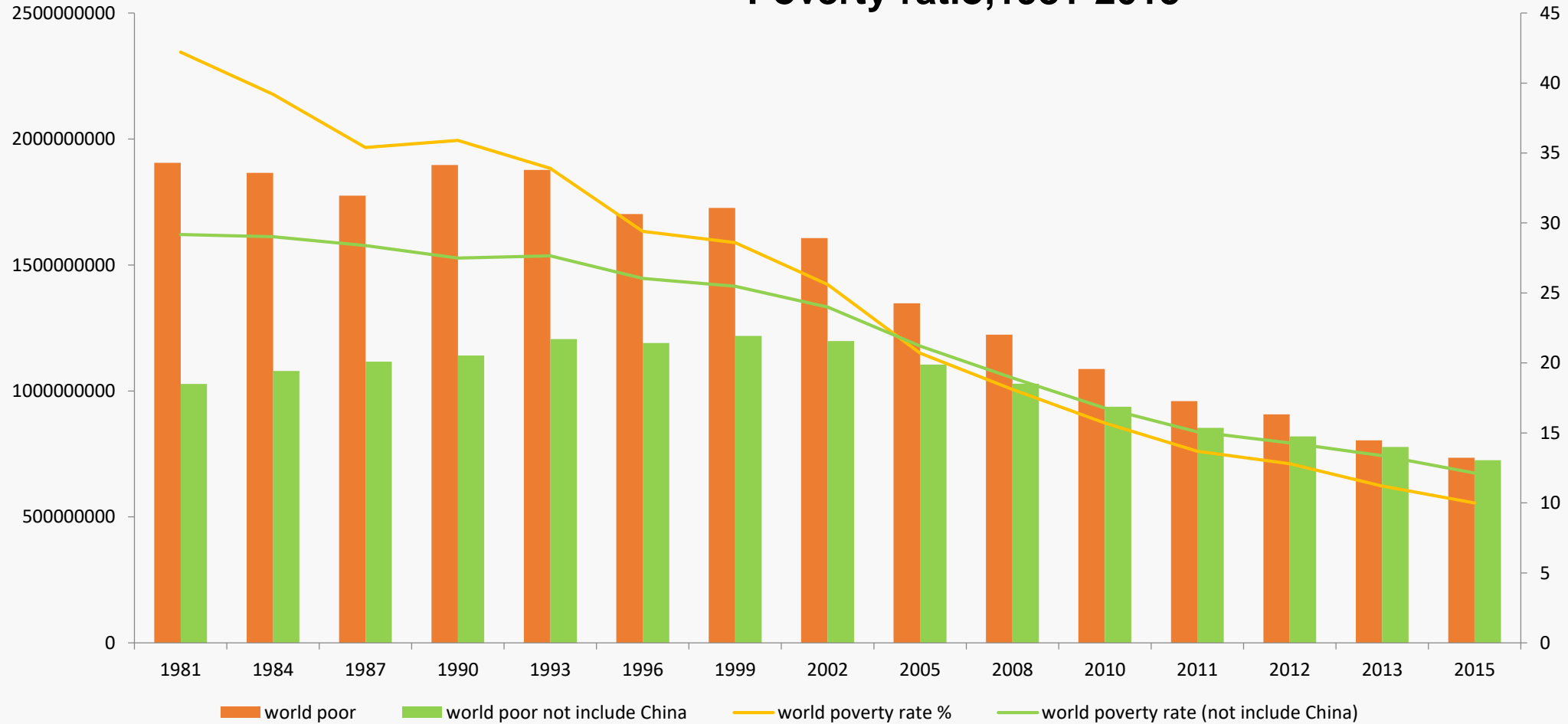


- **China's poverty reduction rate is faster than the world's poverty reduction, and also faster than other regions.**

World poverty reduction : include and not include China

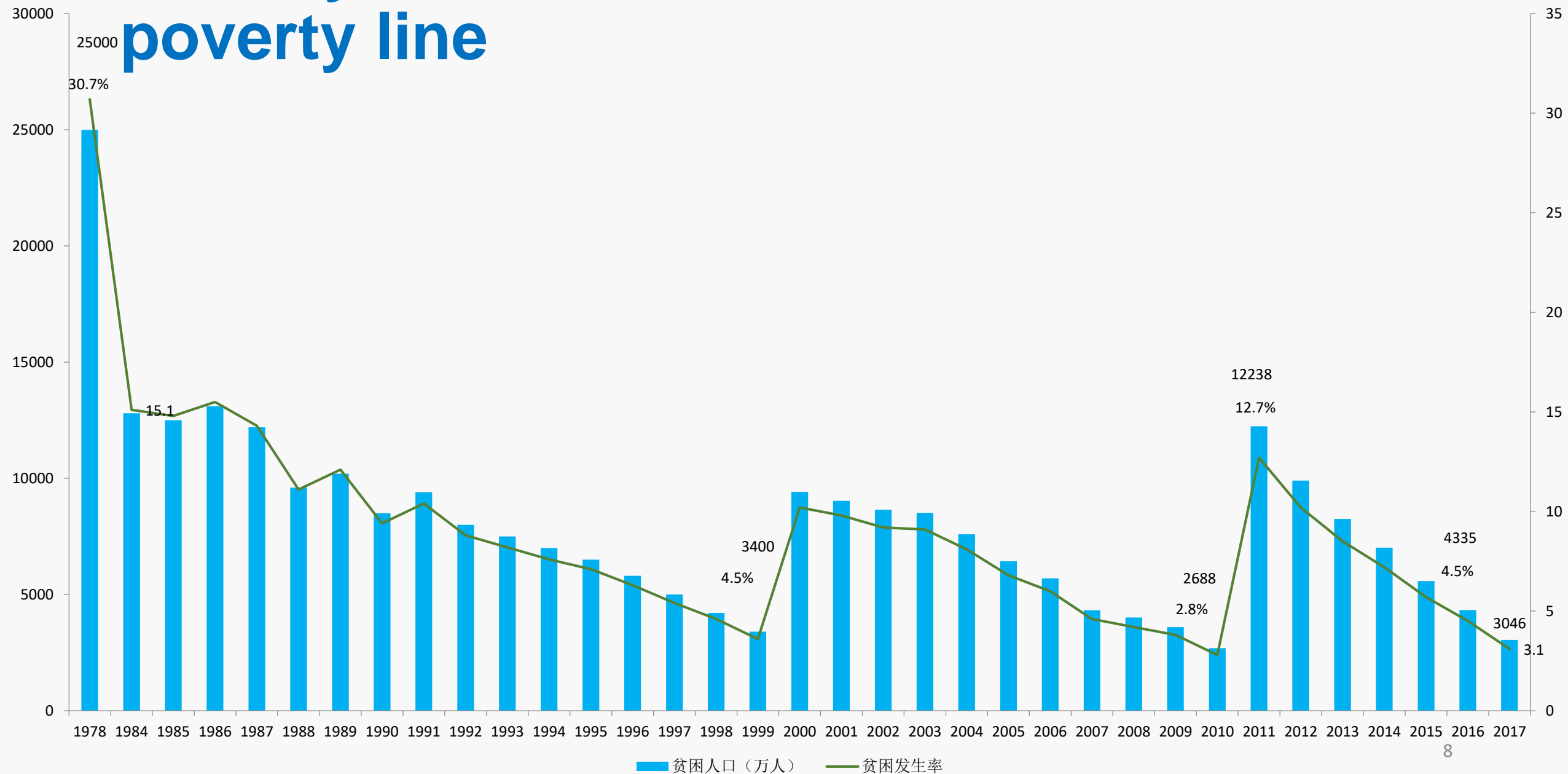
1.9dollar poverty line

Poverty ratio,1981-2015



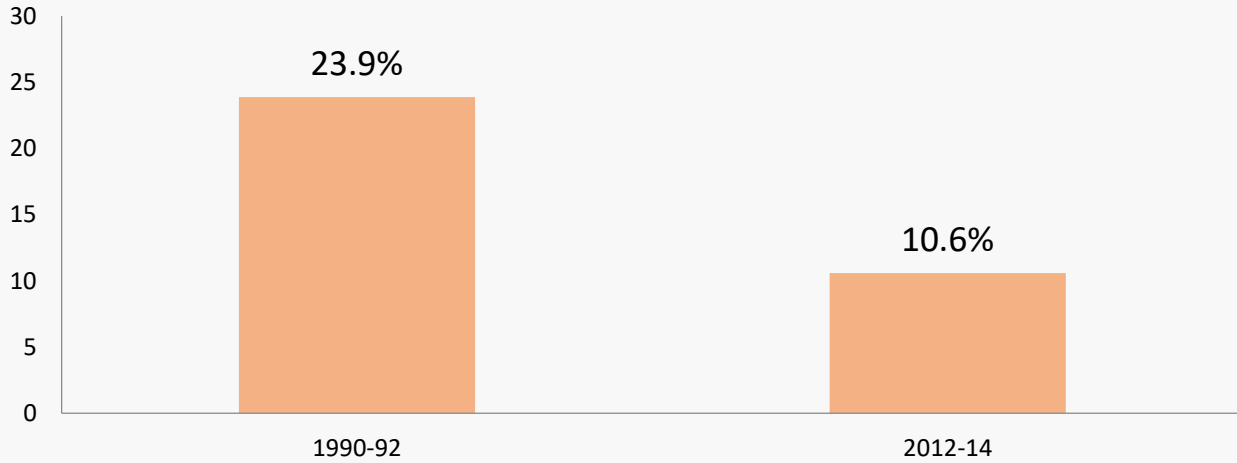
- If there is no China, the rate of global poverty reduction will obviously slow down.
- From 2005 to 2015, if China is not included, the global incidence of poverty will increase by 1.5%.

Poverty reduction in China: national poverty line

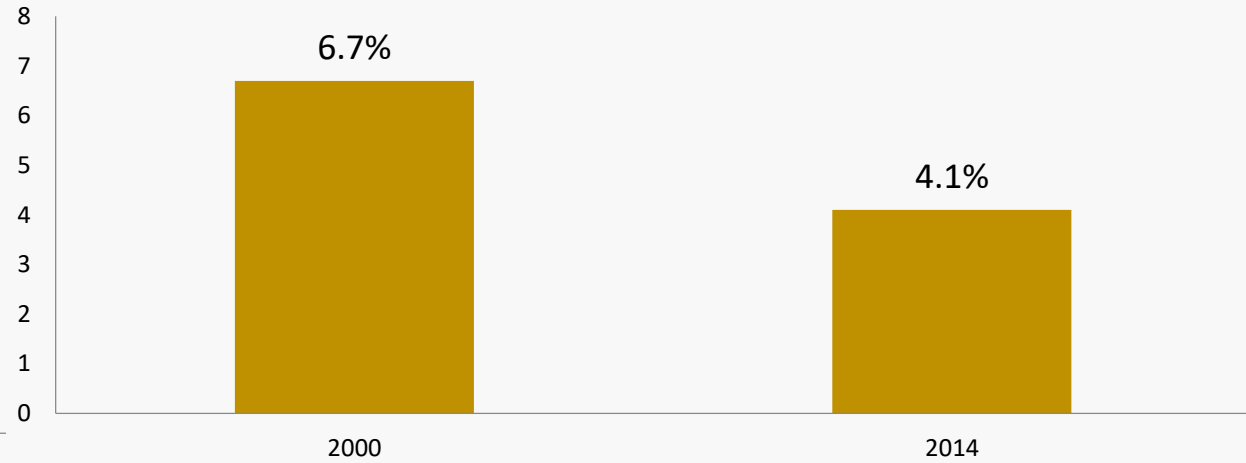


1.2 Progress towards the MDGs

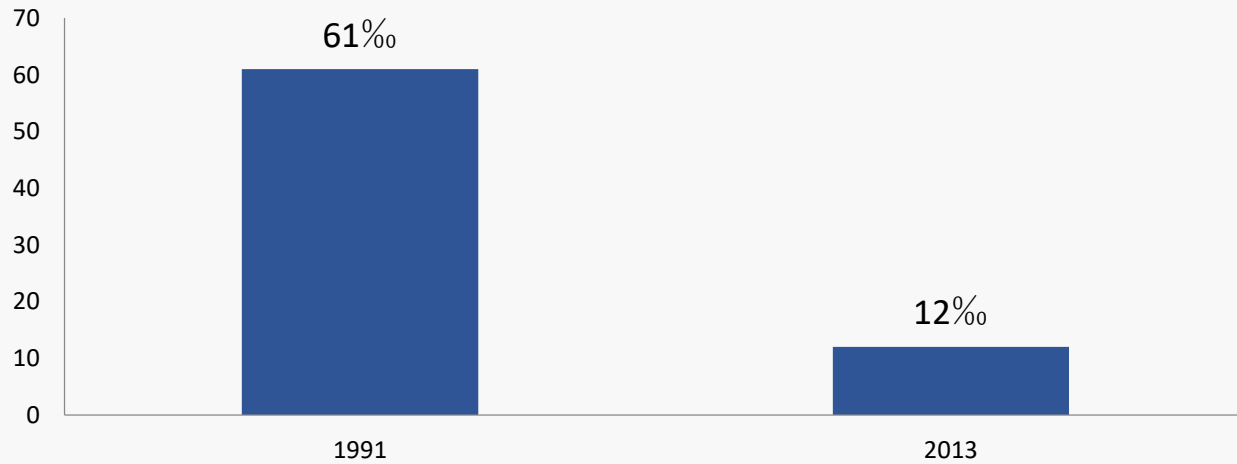
Malnutrition



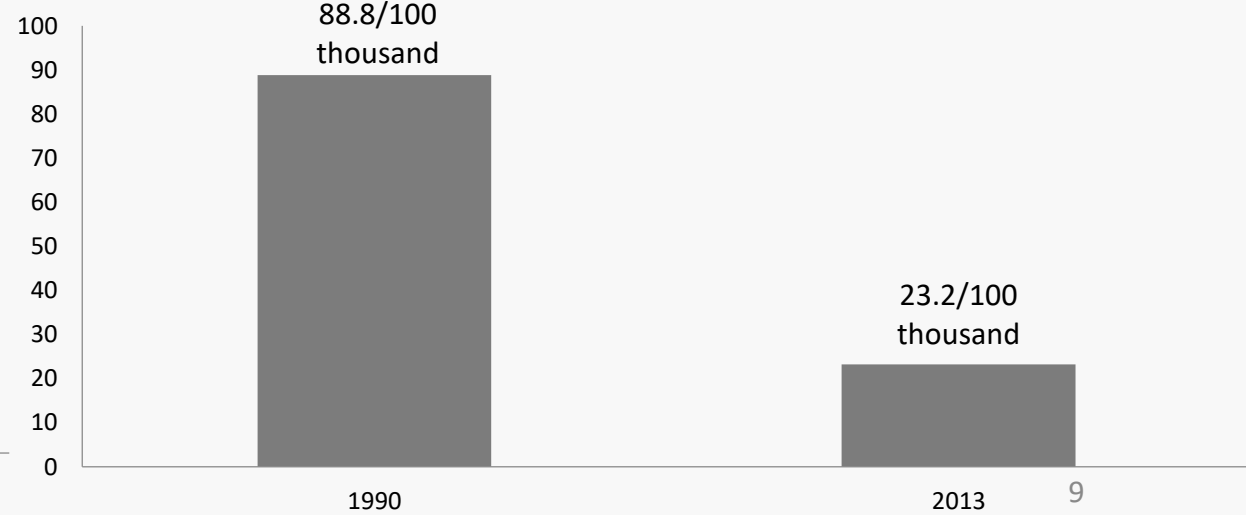
Illiteracy rate



Under-five child mortality rate

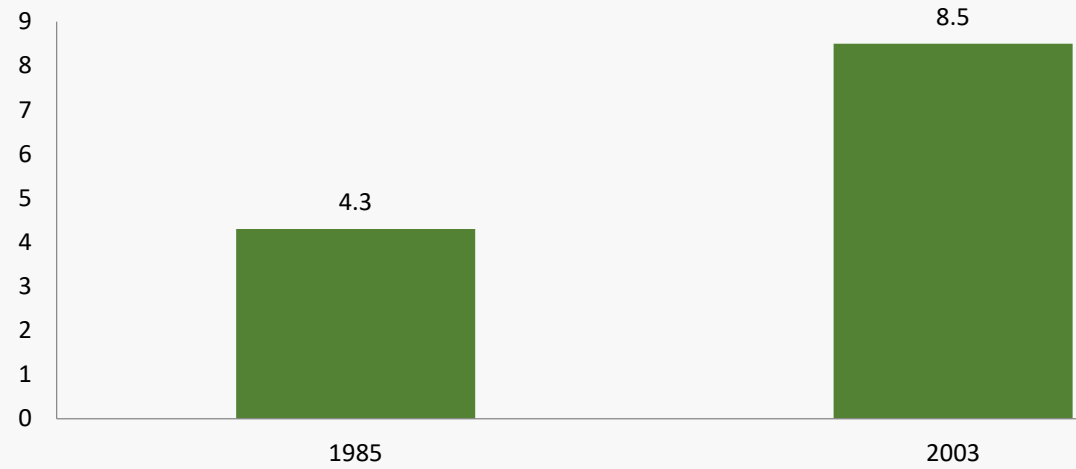


Maternal mortality rate

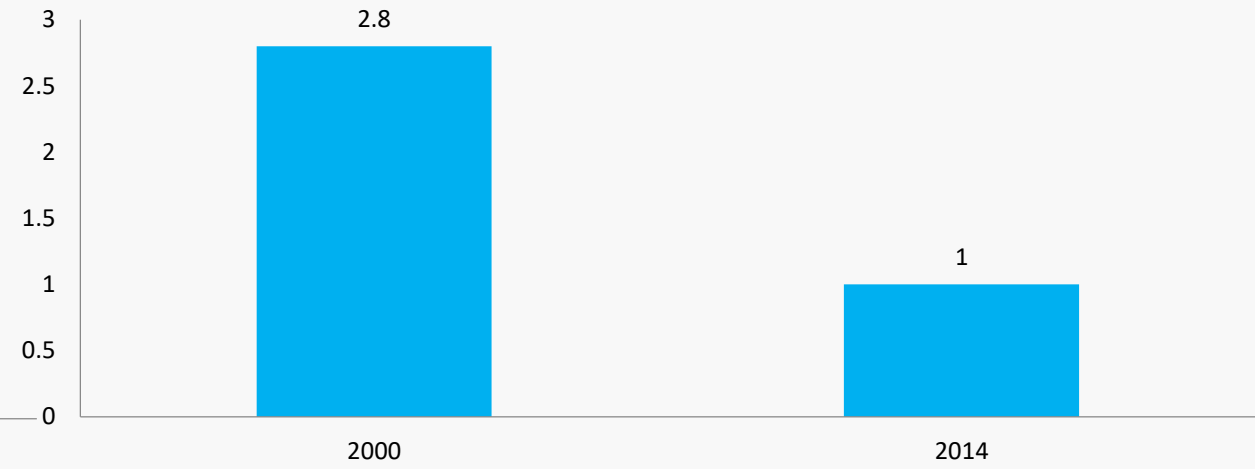


Progress towards the MDGs

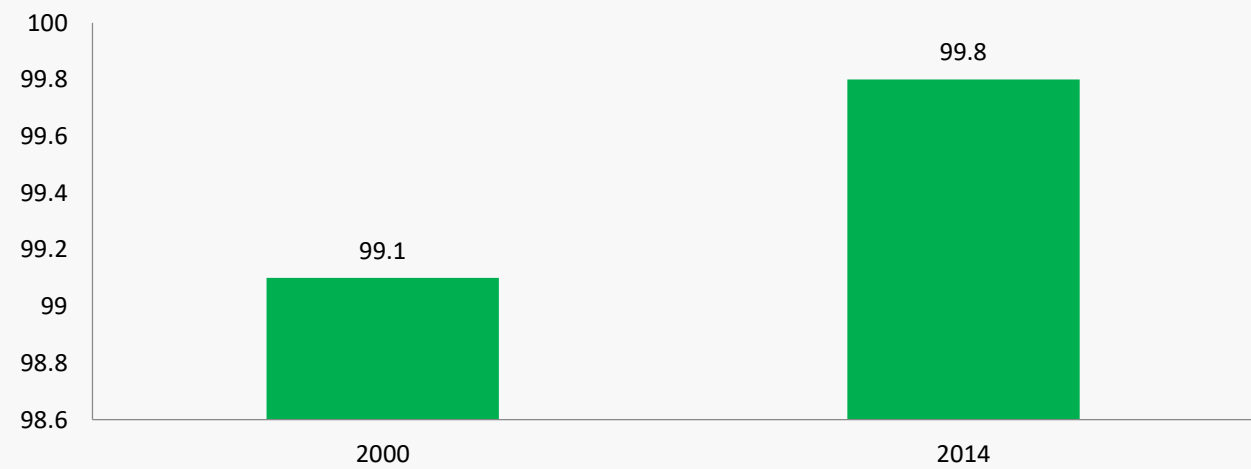
Education Years



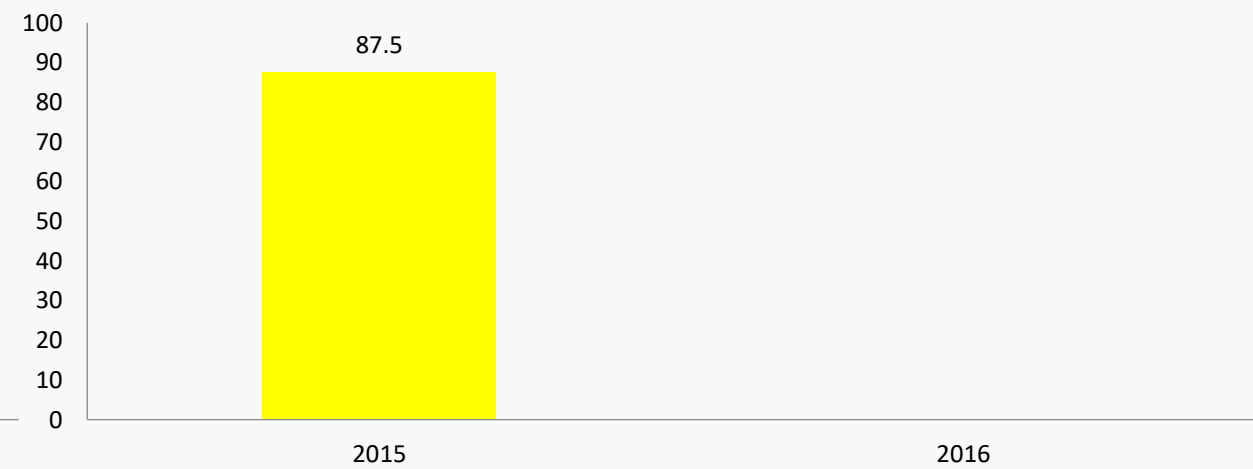
Yong and middle-aged illiteracy



Primary net enrollment rate



Senior high school enrollment rate



1.3 Progress towards the SDGs: transport improvements

By the end of 2015, in contiguous impoverished areas,

- towns and townships **cement roads** had been paved in 96.1 percent
- 86.2 percent of administrative villages,
- **shuttle buses** served 95.5 percent of towns and townships
- and 83.1 percent of administrative villages.



Progress towards the SDGs: communications infra

By the end of 2015, **in impoverished areas**

- administrative villages **telephone** access rate 100%
- towns and townships **broadband** access rate 100%
- all natural villages **radio and television** coverage 100%



Progress towards the SDGs: energy, water, house

By the end of 2015, rural areas

- **electricity** access rate 100%
- support 19.97 million poor rural households **reconstruct house**
- centralized **water supplies** cover 75 percent rural areas



Progress towards the SDGs: Education

- three-year action plan
 - 2011-2015, to promote **primary school** education,
 - three-year primary school gross enrollment rate from 62.3% to 75%.
- cost-of-living subsidies for **rural teachers**
 - In 2013-2015,
 - in contiguous poverty-stricken areas,
 - benefiting over one million teachers in 600 counties.
- tuition subsidies to secondary **vocational** schools
 - In 2012-2015,
 - exemptions of tuition fees to rural students
 - A directional enrollment program in poverty-stricken areas,
 - enrolling 183,000 students in 832 impoverished



Progress towards the SDGs: medical security

- Medical **insurance**: *New Rural Cooperative Medical*, covers over 97of rural residents.
 - In 2016, the per capita subsidy of RMB420, and reimbursement ratios of outpatient and inpatient costs 50% and 75%.
- **Serious illness insurance** for urban and rural residents
 - covering more than one billion residents
 - reimbursement ratio of no lower than 50%
- **medical emergency relief system**
- **universal medical care** has been further improved to cover major illnesses
- Since 2012, **construction of 110,000 village clinics** in poverty-stricken areas.
- Programs **to ensure women in rural areas have access to folic acid**
- **improve child nutrition** in poverty-stricken areas,





PART 02

**Sharing accurate poverty alleviation
experience**

2.1 Goals for 2020: eliminate absolute poverty

- 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 55.75 million rural poor, and poverty-stricken counties, solve regional poverty problem.

2.2 contents of accurate targeting Poverty Alleviation

Six Aspects of accurately Targeted Poverty Alleviation



2.3 Poverty registry system: online database

size:

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

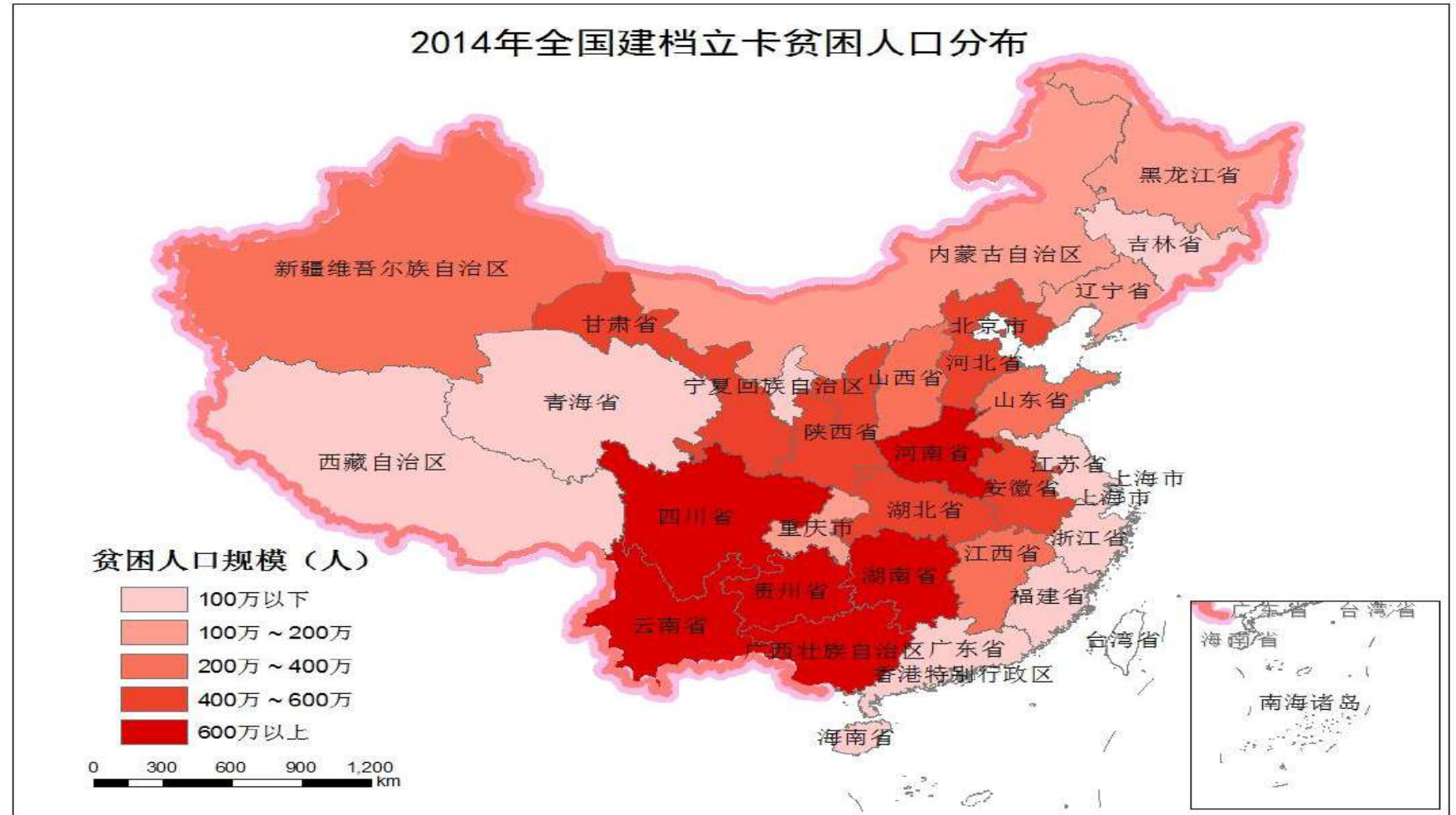
Update:Annual

Provinces more than 6million

poor:

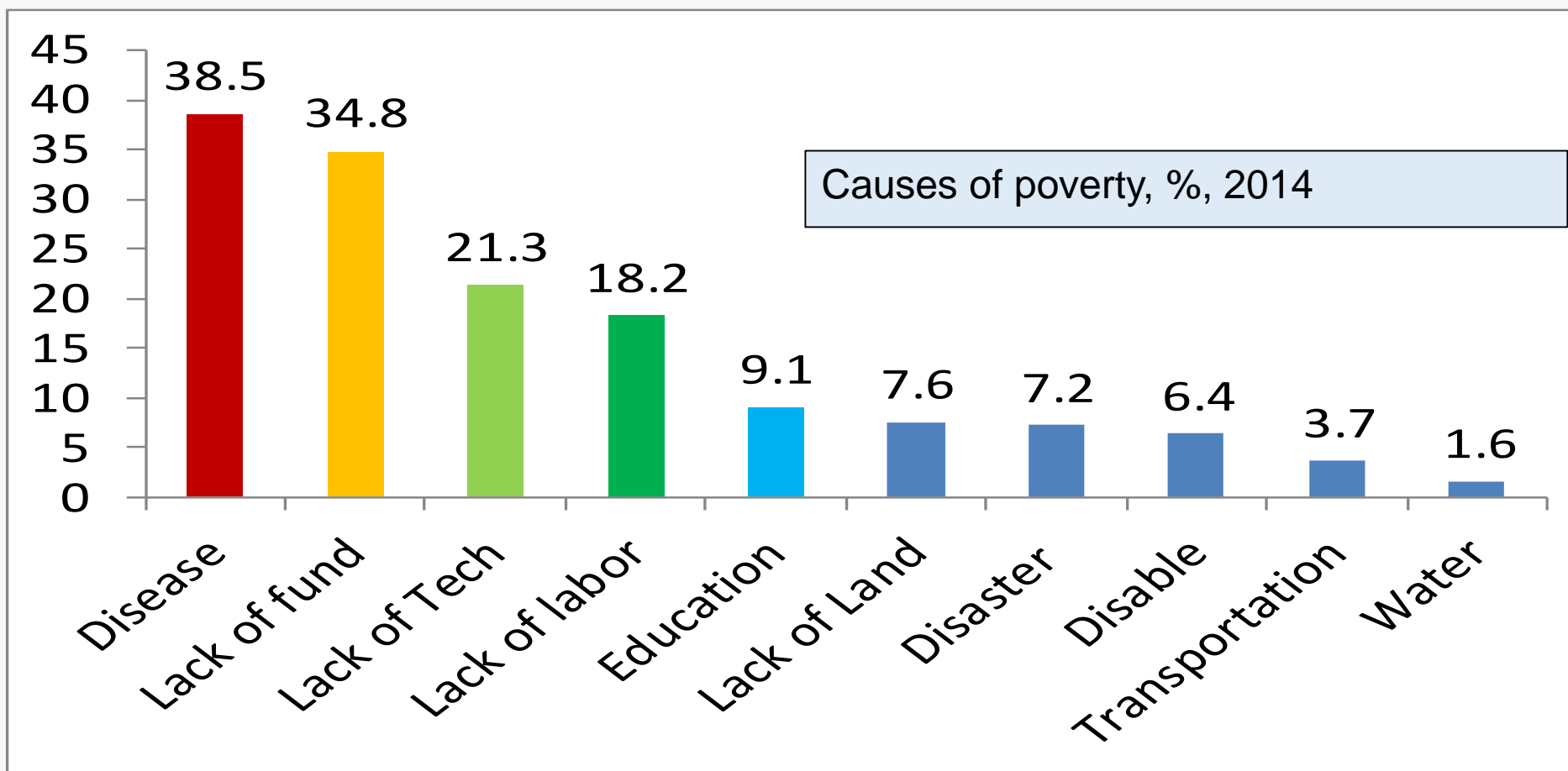
guizhou,yunan,henan,hunan,
uangxi,sichuan

Distribution of poor HHs, 2014



2.4 Accurate analysis of the major causes of poverty

- 12 causes of poverty on HHs level



2.5 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

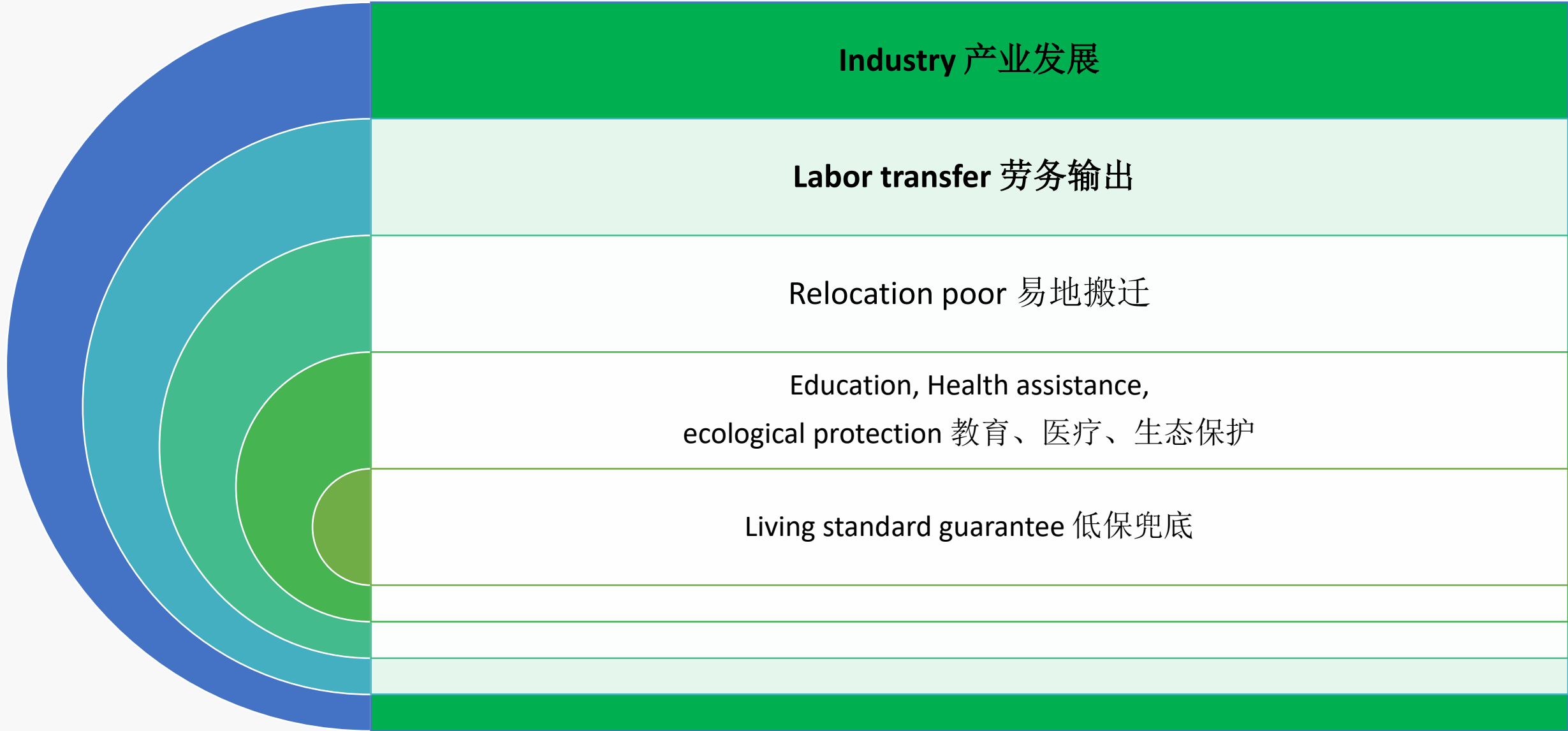
VTF must

- Analyzes HHs' demand with HHs
- Make development plan with HHs
- Coordinate assistance resources



2.6 accurately project arrangement

Five dimension of poverty alleviation policy 五个一批



Case 1: Luotuowan village, He Bei province

poverty eradication through developing industries with local features

- Luotuowan Village is a deep poverty village in the mountains.
 - In 2012, 576 people in the village, of which 447 were poor, 80%.
 - Poverty characteristics :Less cultivated **land**, the remaining population is **old, weak and sick**, and **the income** is corn and labor income. roads and other **infrastructure** are poor



Since 2015, developed mushroom cultivation

Local government:

- Introduced the company to the village

Company:

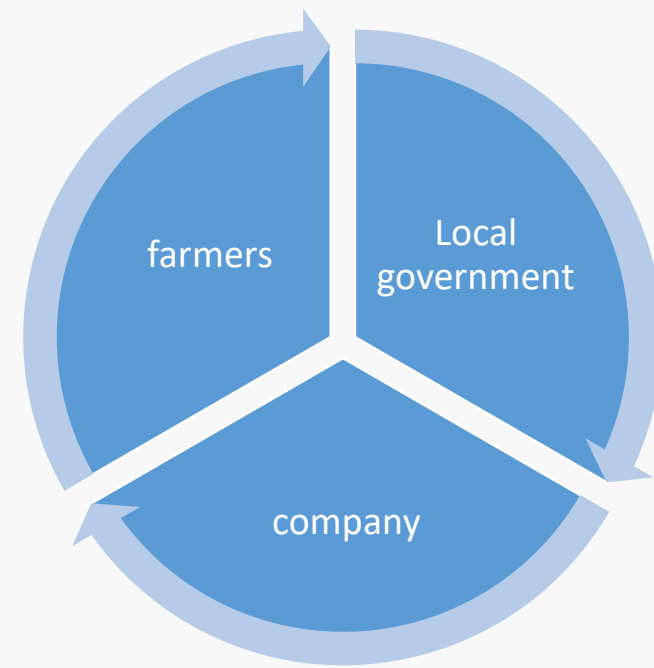
- build a mushroom greenhouse
- to provide technical support
- purchased the mushroom for unified sales

Farmers:

- The greenhouse is rented to farmers for management
- work in the greenhouse to earn wages

Poverty reduction

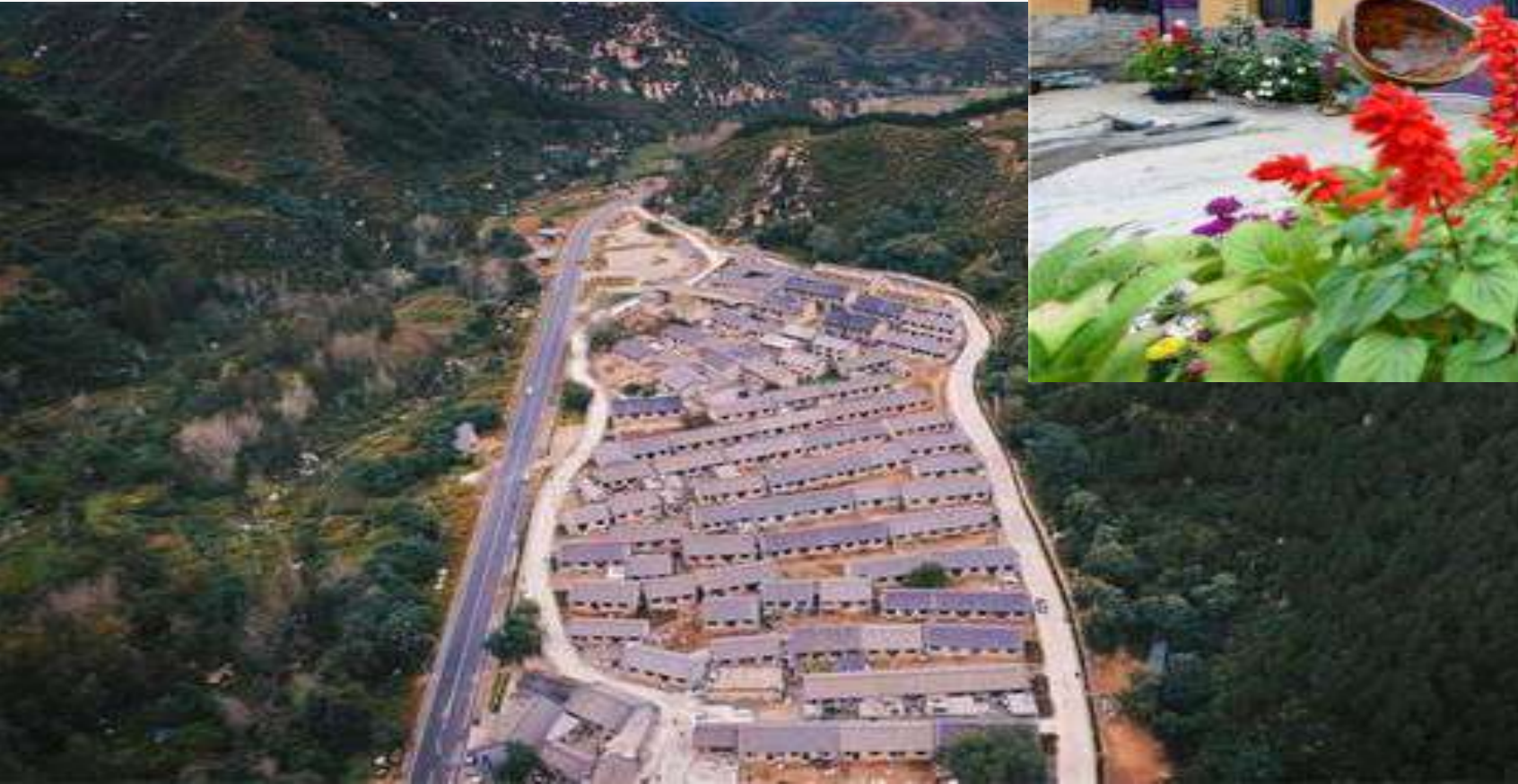
- Each greenhouse has 20,000 yuan profit
- 2018, 3 population were poor, 0.5%.



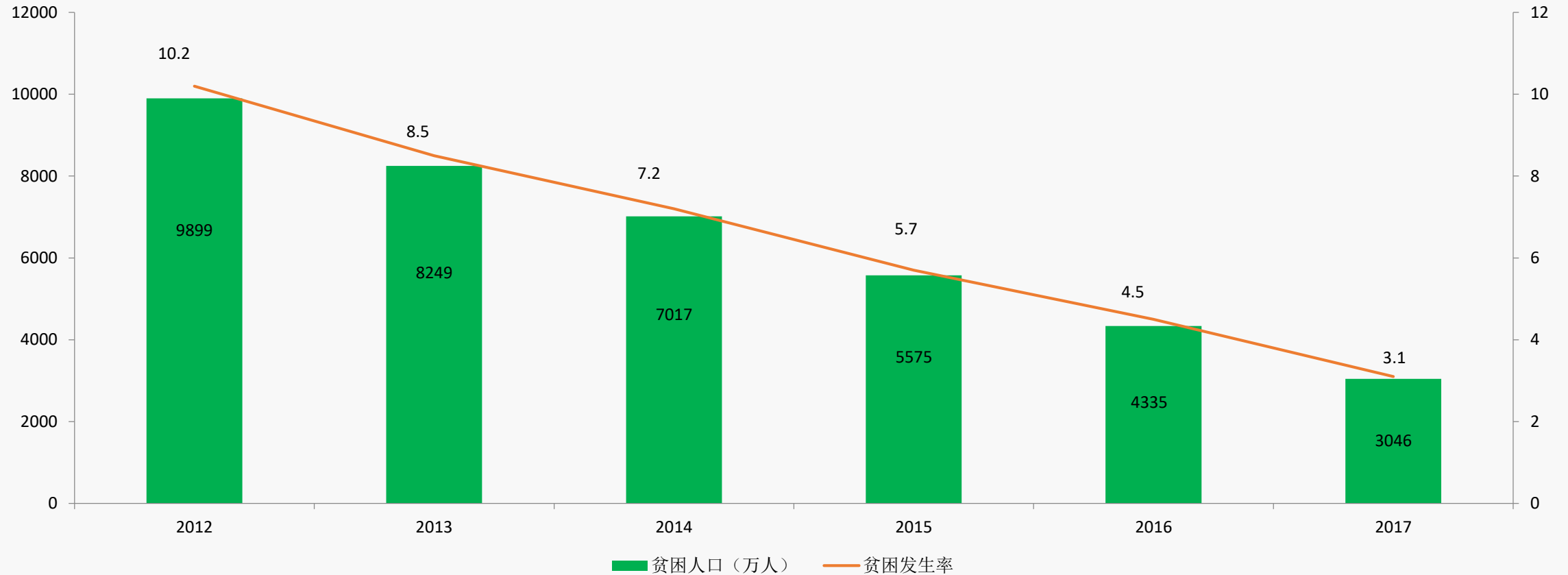
The village also develops tourism



now the village has changed the face of poverty and backwardness.



Progress in the past 5 years (2012-2017)



Over the past five years, more than 66 million rural poor have been reduced, and the poverty population under the current standard has reduced by more than two-thirds over the five-year period.



PART 03

Strengthening poverty reduction cooperation

Experience in International Cooperation on Poverty Reduction

加强村级减贫示范合作

To do well in international cooperation on poverty reduction, the key is to win over the hearts and minds of the people.

In recent years, China has been focusing on cooperation on poverty reduction, taking the example of the Model Cooperative technical assistance project on poverty reduction in East Asia, which is being implemented by IPRCC in Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar.

December 2018, inauguration of the Model drinking water Project on poverty reduction for the Xianglong Village in Laos



December 2018, the completion ceremony of the Model cooperation project on village-level community activity center for poverty reduction in Cambodia



The village-level launching ceremony of Project Village in Maymar.



Provide Poverty Reduction Exchange Platform for Belt and Road Countries

LGOP/IPRCC

UNDP、World Bank and Developing Countries

Main International Organizations and Related Agencies

The 8th "china-asean social development and poverty reduction forum" held in Myanmar



Poverty
Reduction
Exchange

At present, "china-asean social development and poverty reduction forum", "asean +3 village officials exchange program" and China poverty reduction and regional cooperation fund have been established.

Asean countries are included in a wider range of multilateral cooperation mechanisms, such as the "theory and practice workshop on development (poverty reduction) of Asian countries", the workshop on "integrated urban and rural development and integrated poverty reduction of Asian countries", the workshop on development-oriented poverty alleviation policies and practices of Asian countries, and the workshop on rural development and poverty reduction of developing countries



*make good use of the Belt and Road Initiative to reduce poverty,
expand China-ASEAN trade and investment,
promote local poverty reduction and development in ASEAN countries*





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THANKS

