

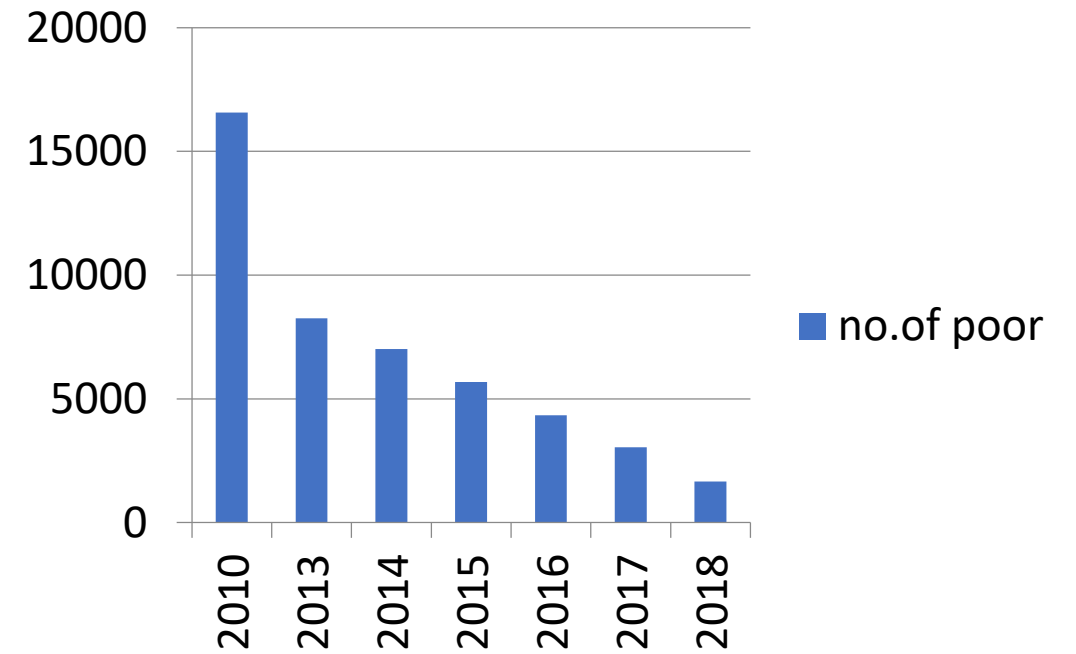
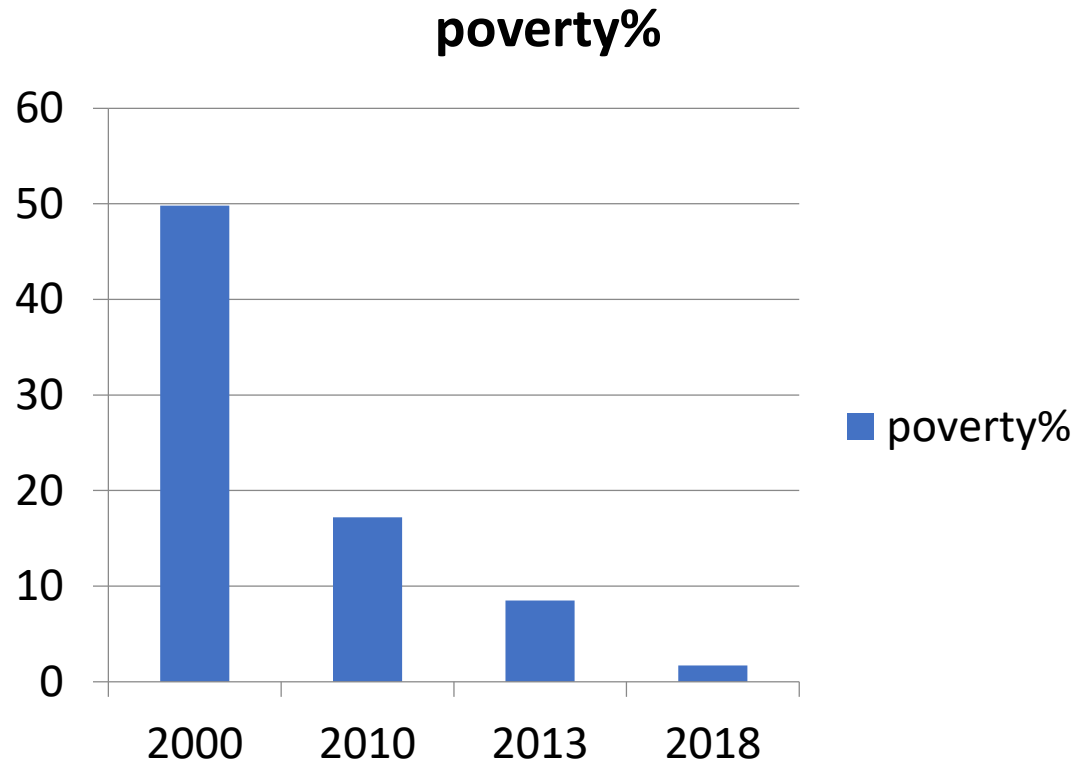
What Can ASEAN Countries Learn from the New Experiences of the PRC's Fight against Absolute Poverty from 2012-2019?

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1. The PRCs' Poverty Change since 2012



The main features of poverty change since the year 2012:

- significant decline of poverty under a higher poverty line compared with previous one, new poverty line is around 2.26\$US;
- annual rate of the decline in poverty is also high compared with previous periods;
- rapid change of rural poverty has taken place under the situation of increased inequality and new social and economic conditions that the poor hardly get benefit.



2. Poverty Change in ASEAN

Poverty incidence (%) at US\$1.25 (PPP) in ASEAN and ASEAN member states*, 1990-2015

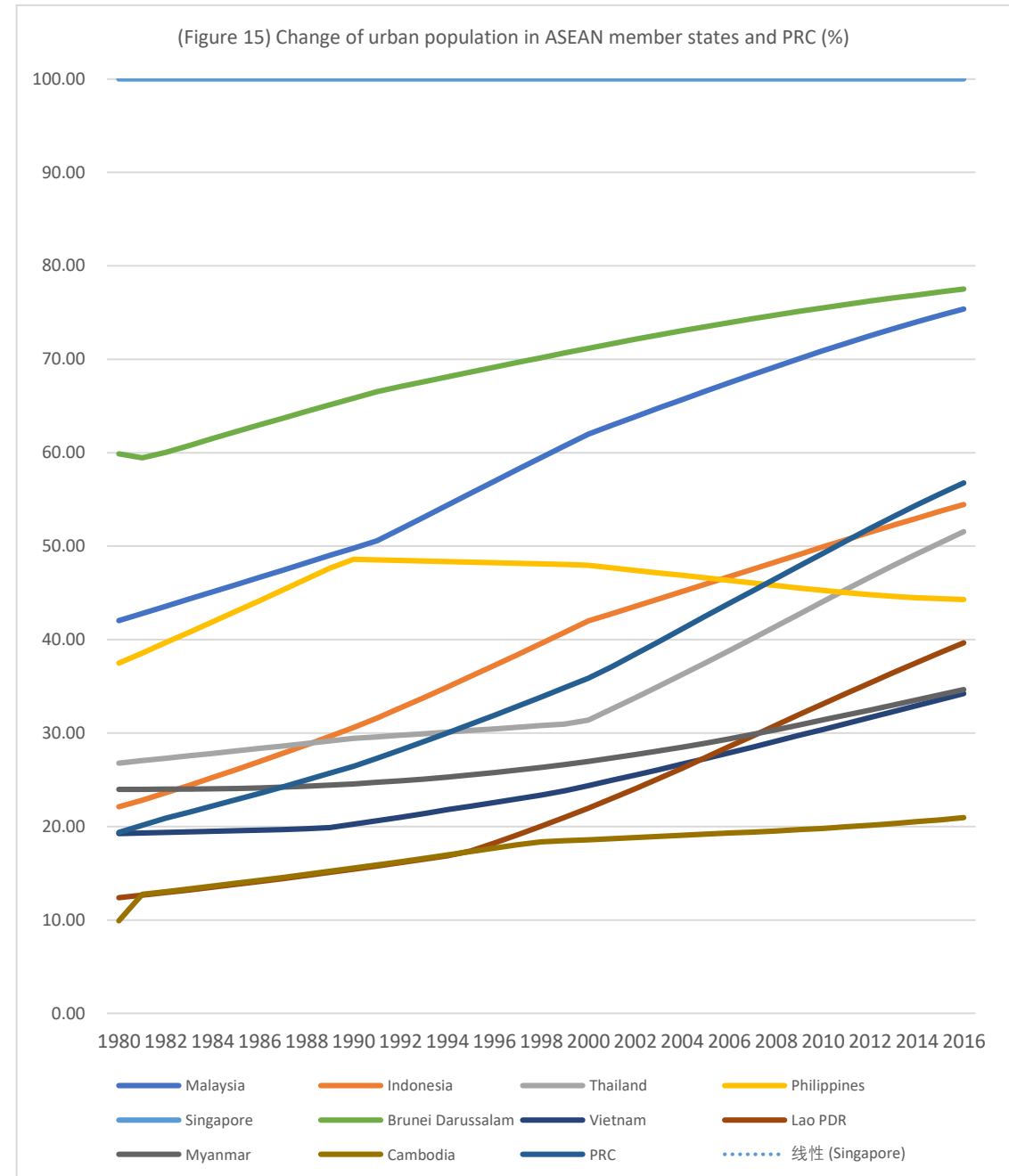
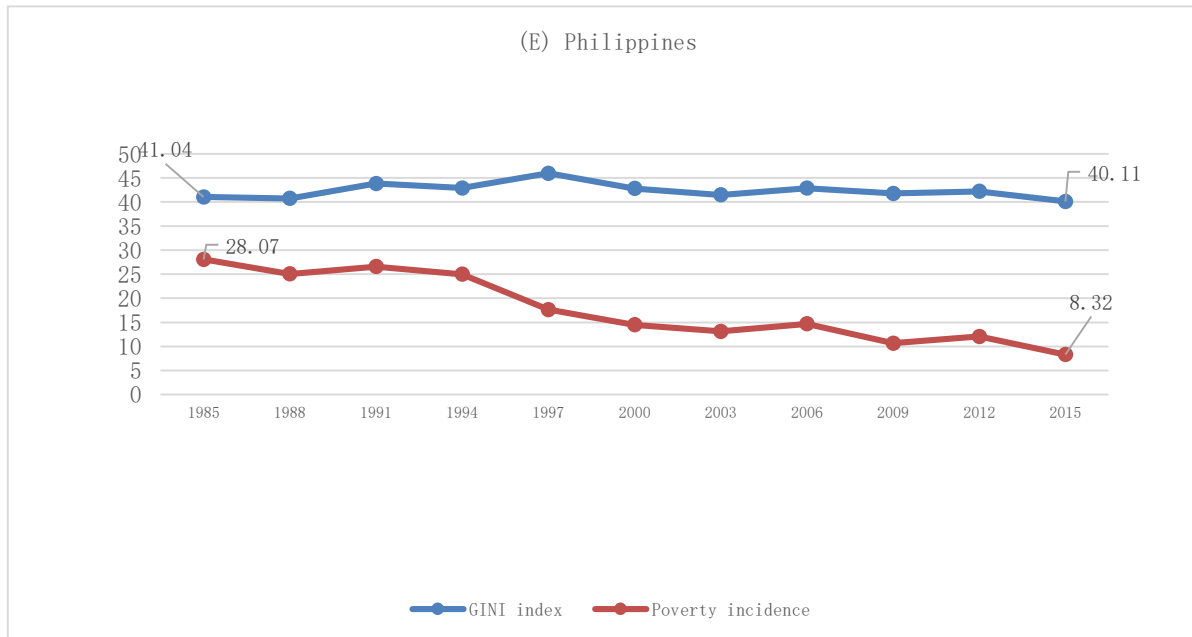
Country	Year						
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	
Cambodia	52	48	44	36	28	24**	
Indonesia	54	43	48	22	18	9	
Lao PDR	57	50	41	38	35	29	
Philippines	31	26	22	22	23	19**	
Thailand	13	15	16	16	17	18	
Vietnam	68	57	45	23	14	17	
ASEAN	47	39	38	22	19	14	

Poverty change in population in PRC and ASEAN member states (millions) at US\$1.90

Country/Year	1990	1992	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2005	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2015	2016
China	755.91		511.56			408.32		243.85		194.78	149.86	106.18	87.82	9.60	
Indonesia	106.68		94.76	137.01	83.14	50.03	53.44	47.84	52.42	50.54	38.08	32.68	29.12	18.59	16.97
Lao PDR		1.45				1.86			1.61				1.46		
Myanmar															3.35
Malaysia		0.25					0.10		0.13	0.14		0.03			0
Thailand	5.32	3.82	1.32	0.92	1.55	0.70	0.52		0.20	0.07	0.07	0	0.07	0	
Vietnam		37.63		27.85		31.14	22.13			12.83	3.72		2.53		1.89

Main features of poverty change in ASEAN:

- rapid decline of poverty incidence;
- rapid urbanization;
- high inequality
- rural absolute poor



3. The PRC's Innovated Practices since 2012

Policy target: 6 Accuracies

- accurate poor targeting;
- accurate project targeting;
- accurate use of finance;
- accurate application of supporting measures;
- accurate dispatch of supporting human resources;
- result oriented.



A case of poor people targeting: the Poor Household Registration System

- standards: income 2300RMB constant price in 2011, food and clothing, house, education and health care;
- procedure: self nomination, community appraisal, open transparency, government approval.

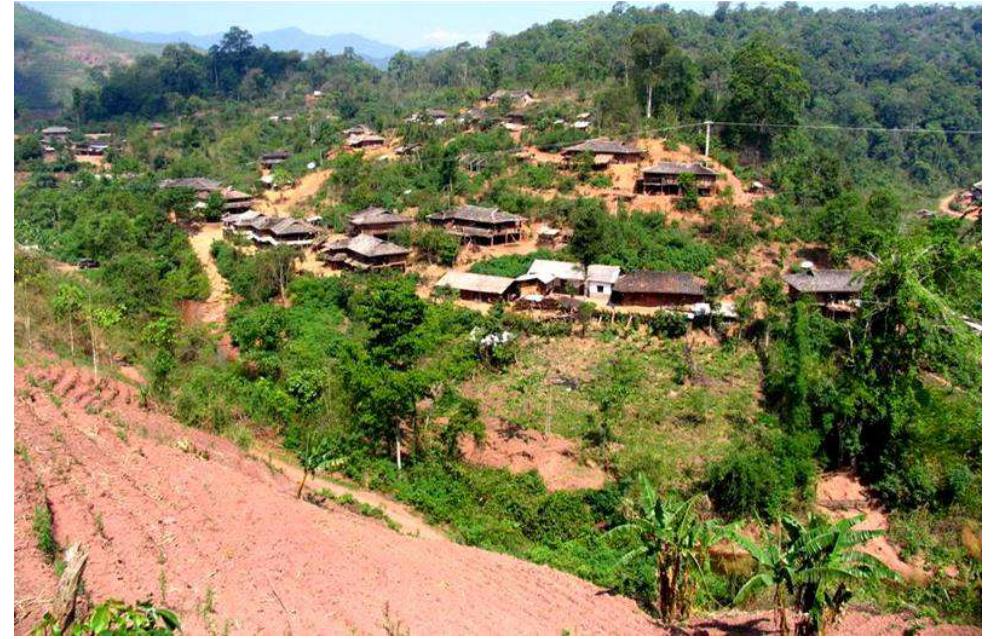


Interventions: 5 programmes

- business development for income generation;
- resettlement
- ecological compensation
- education
- health care



A case of rural tourism development



4. What key lessons can ASEAN countries learn from the PRC's efforts to eliminate poverty?

- political commitment: the Chinese Communist Party's mission
- strong leadership: the leading role of the Party chief from the top to village;
- top priority task over all development efforts;
- resources allocation by overcoming administrative limits;
- dispatch of village leader from the above;
- the countrywide poverty alleviation partnership



Thank You !

