

# Precise Poverty Alleviation policy in China and its application in rural area



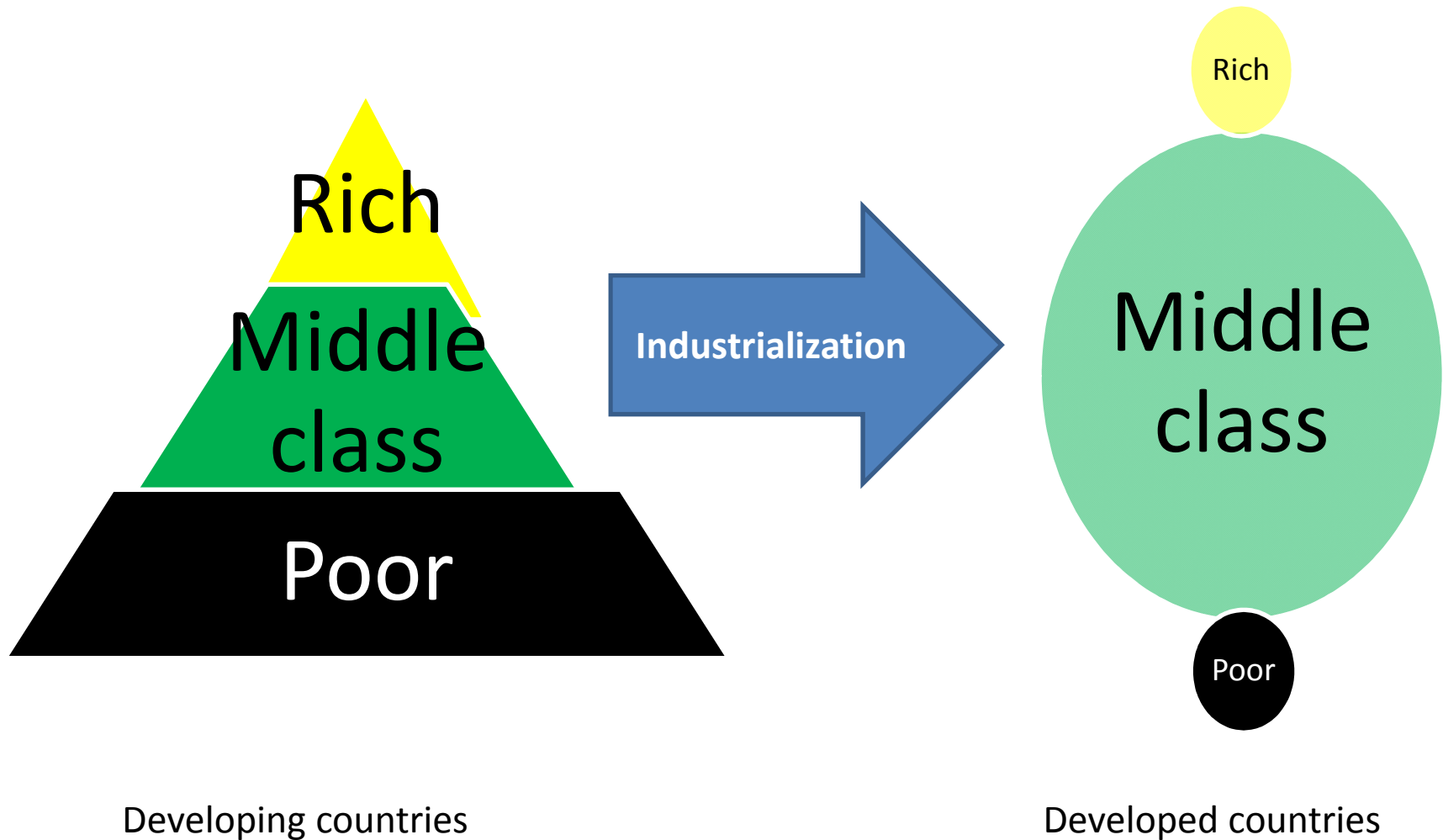
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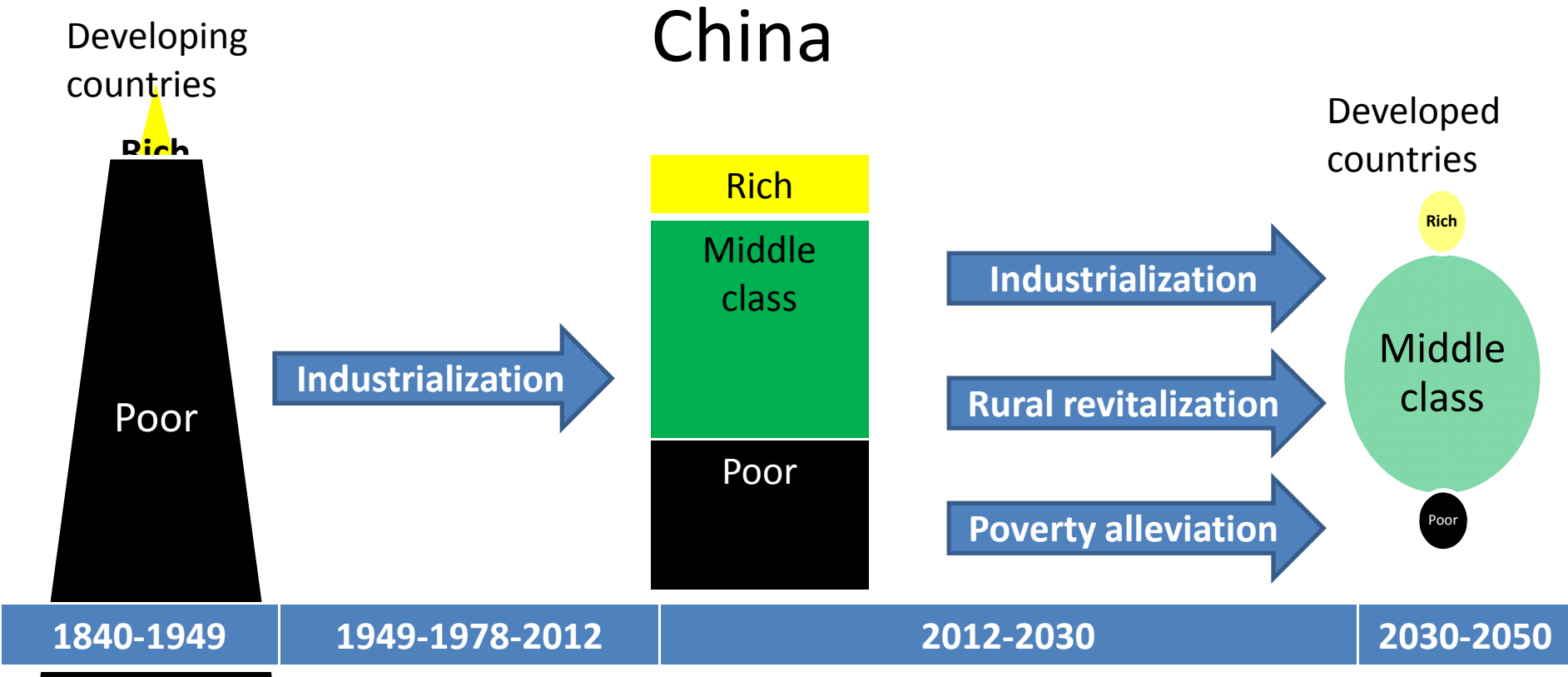
**National Agro-technical Extension and Service Center(NATESC)**

**Ministry of Agriculture**

# General situation



# Chinese situation



Precise Poverty Alleviation(PPA)  
---policy and project

# **1 .The origin of Precise Poverty Alleviation**

- Since 1960's, President Xij Jinping, on 16 year old, became a peasant in rural area for 7 years, He did know poverty. Later as a poor village head, he began the poverty alleviation project for the village such as soil renovation, natural gas facility, small village factory etc.



- **1980's-1990's, Xi began his work as governor of Zhending county and Ningde city, later of Fujian province.**



- As the top state leader, during 29<sup>th</sup>, December, 2012, He had visited the Fuping county of Hebei province and announce the poverty alleviation will be on the top of his working agenda.
- With confidence, even barren clay can be turned into gold
- On 3<sup>rd</sup>, Nov, 2013, he first time mentioned the concept of “Precision poverty alleviation.







# The achievement of Precision poverty alleviation



By the end of 2020, by China's current poverty threshold of RMB2,300 per person per year (based on the 2010 price index), all of the 99 million rural poor, as well as the 832 counties and 128,000 villages classified as poor, had emerged from poverty, and regional poverty was eliminated.

Since the launch of reform and opening up in 1978, 770 million rural poor living below China's poverty line have been raised from poverty; against the World Bank's international poverty line, the number of people lifted out of poverty in China accounts for more than 70 percent of the world total during the same period. China realized its poverty reduction goal from the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development 10 years ahead of schedule, representing a significant contribution to global poverty reduction and human progress.

# The achievement of Precision poverty alleviation

- 1. Securing the Right to Food for the Poor
  - China's total grain output increased from 113 million tons in 1949 to 669 million tons in 2020. China's per capita share of grain now exceeds 474 kg, which is comfortably above the international food security threshold of 400 kg.
  - The per capita disposable income of rural residents in poor areas increased from RMB6,079 in 2013 to RMB12,588 in 2020, an average annual increase of 11.6 percent.
  - The Chinese government has implemented the Nutrition Improvement Program for Children in Poor Areas, providing children aged six months to two years in contiguous poverty-stricken areas with free food supplements – one pack per child per day. By 2020, this program had benefited 11.2 million children. There is also a Nutrition Improvement Program for Rural Students in Compulsory Education, providing them with nutrition allowances. This program covers 132,000 schools and benefits over 38 million students every year.

# The achievement of Precision poverty alleviation

- Ensuring Safe Drinking Water for the Poor
  - Since 2005, the Chinese government has made an enormous investment in its Safe Drinking Water Program for Rural Areas. By the end of 2015, the program had benefited 520 million rural residents, including 47 million teachers and students. During the 13th Five-year Plan period (2016-2020), it launched an upgraded program, which improved access to safe drinking water for 382 million rural people, including 28.9 million rural poor. Tap water coverage in poor areas increased from 70 percent in 2015 to 83 percent in 2020. Through replacement of water sources, water purification, and population resettlement, China has resolved the problem of excess fluoride in drinking water for 9.52 million rural people.

# The achievement of Precision poverty alleviation

## Providing Compulsory Education in Poor Areas

- Now, all primary and secondary schools in China have access to the internet, and 95.3 percent have multimedia classrooms.
- The Program for Special Teaching Posts in Rural Compulsory Education has been implemented to attract more university graduates to teach in poor rural areas. Living subsidies are offered to rural teachers in contiguous poverty-stricken areas, which benefit nearly 1.3 million teachers from more than 80,000 schools. A total of 190,000 teachers have been dispatched to remote and poor areas and to border areas with large ethnic minority populations.
- Students from registered poor households all receive living subsidies during their compulsory education. Every year, about 150 million students are given exemption from school fees and textbook fees; about 25 million students in economic difficulty are provided with living subsidies; and about 14 million students from migrant worker families have had their compulsory education subsidies transferred to their urban schools. All students from poor rural households have access to compulsory education, and dropouts are all identified and helped back to school in a timely manner. In 2020, the compulsory education completion rate in poor counties reached 94.8 percent.

# The achievement of Precision poverty alleviation

- Providing Essential Medical Services for the Poor
  - All poor populations have access to basic medical insurance, serious illness insurance, and medical assistance. Basic medical insurance coverage of the poor remains almost 100 percent. Measures have been taken to ensure medical treatment to those with serious illnesses, contracted health care to those with chronic illnesses, and guaranteed medical services for those with critical illnesses. Now, 30 millnesses are covered by special funds for serious illnesses of the rural poor, including congenital heart defects in children, leukemia in children, stomach cancer, esophageal cancer, colon cancer, and serious mental illnesses. The funds have supported treatment for more than 20 million poor patients, relieving their families of the financial burden incurred by medical expenses.

# The achievement of Precision poverty alleviation

## Ensuring Safe Housing for the Poor

- Between 2008 and 2020, the central government allocated a total of RMB284 billion for the renovation of 27.6 million dilapidated homes, targeting registered poor households, households entitled to subsistence allowances, severely impoverished rural residents cared for at their homes with government support, and impoverished families of individuals with disabilities. These funds have helped to guarantee access to safe housing for 80 million rural poor.

# "last mile" of poverty alleviation

- In the practice of poverty alleviation in various countries, we often encounter a phenomenon of diminishing marginal effect. Some people even call it "law". That is, with the advancement of poverty alleviation, the number of people living in poverty decreases. The last small-scale poor people are geographically concentrated in areas with poor ecological, productive and living conditions, and have disabilities, diseases, old age, low education level and inadequate labor capacity, it is more difficult to get rid of poverty there. Most developing countries and even many developed countries have stopped at the "last mile" of poverty alleviation. Investment activity usually stops when marginal returns decline in material production.



## 2. basic concept in PPA

四大问题Four focus

- 扶持谁 Who should be identified as poor
- 谁来扶Who will be sent to help the poor
- 怎么扶 how to conduct the poverty alleviation
- 怎么退 how to evaluate the result

# 六个精准six precision

- Target** 扶贫对象精准
- Project arrangement** 项目安排精准
- Fund allocation** 资金使用精准
- Methods to each family** 措施到户精准
- Expert to each village** 因村派人精准
- Evaluation** 脱贫成效精准

**Goal: Eliminate  
poverty by 2020**

**20**



**months left**

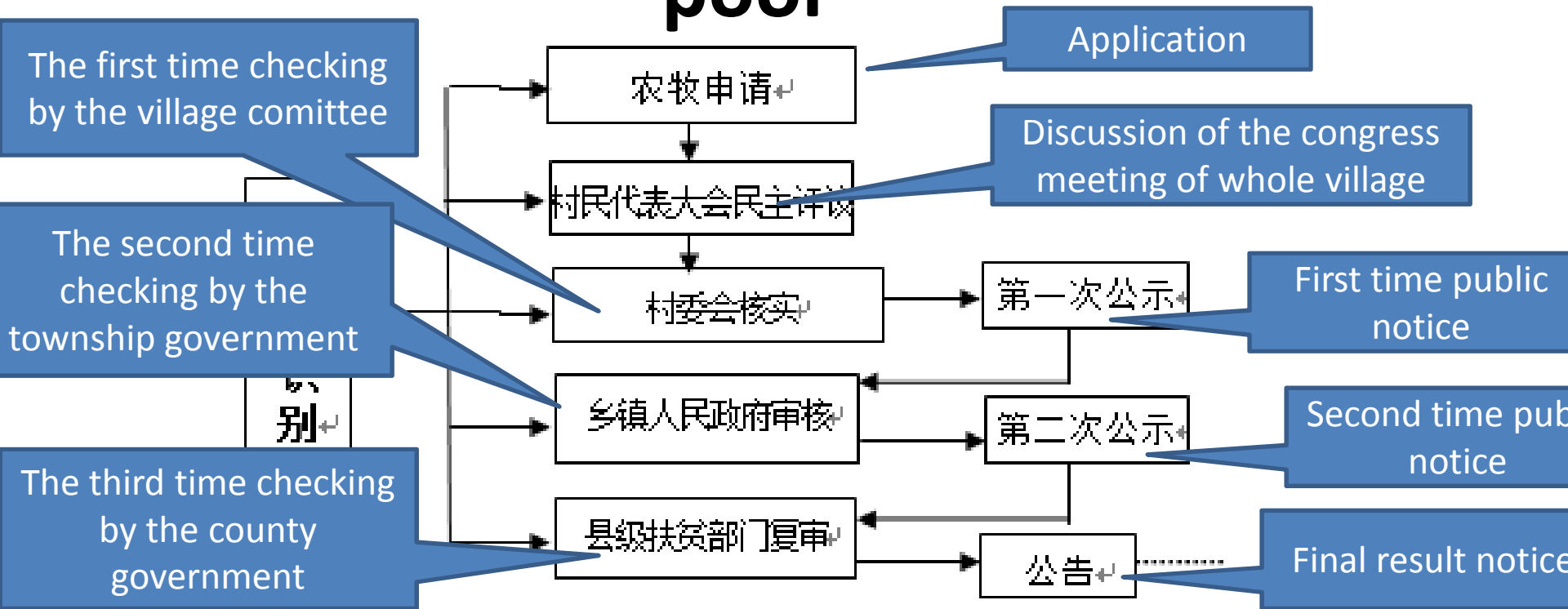
## The standard

for poverty elimination :

1. Have minimum annual income of 4,000 yuan (\$600) nationwide
2. Have access to food and clothes
3. Have access to basic services: medicine, education and housing

# (一) “扶持谁”

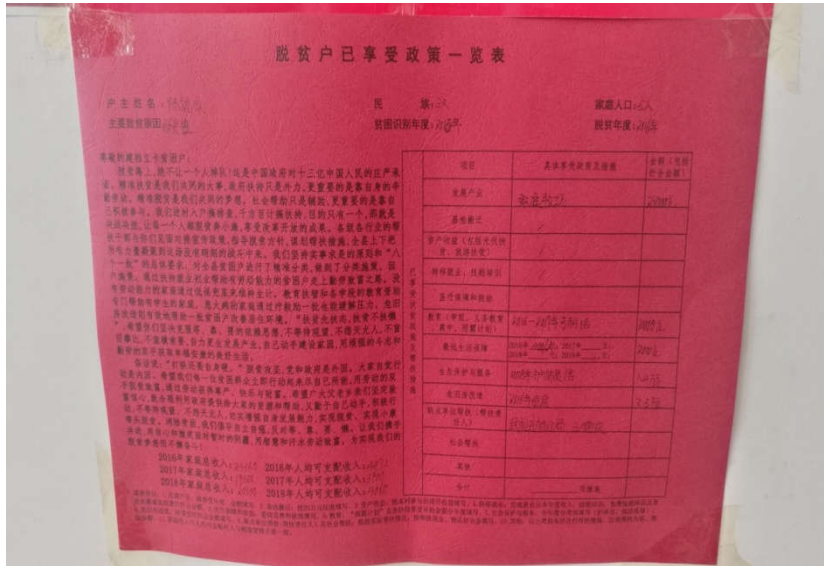
## Focus 1: the process of indentify the poor



One time group discussion, two times of public notice ,three times of quality checking  
一评议、二公示、三审核

# (一) “扶持谁”

## Focus 1: the process of indentify the poor



**湖北藏族乡东至沟村脱贫攻坚一览表**

户主姓名	家庭人口	脱贫年份	扶贫措施	扶贫成效
王德胜	4人	2015	产业扶贫、教育扶贫、健康扶贫	家庭人均纯收入达到国家扶贫标准
李德胜	3人	2016	产业扶贫、教育扶贫、健康扶贫	家庭人均纯收入达到国家扶贫标准
张德胜	5人	2017	产业扶贫、教育扶贫、健康扶贫	家庭人均纯收入达到国家扶贫标准

大通县的标准：五个优先、十个不准

# Five priorities

- Five priorities (Under the same conditions, if the family has the following situation, that means this family has priorities to be considered as poor family) :
  1. Family with disabilities who could be able to work.
  2. Family which had been identified as “low-income families” and no labor force.
  3. family has two-daughter, or has only one-child and family has more than two college students.( In rural tradition, grown-up daughters will married to other family and will not be consider as this family members, so sometimes the family with two daughter will face the situation of no young labor force in the family)
  4. Under the same conditions, the family was named as a “ten-star civilized peasant household” and “moral model family”.(Both are honorable title granted by local government as moral virtues models to others)
  5. Family is poor because of disasters, illnesses and sufferings from accidents.

# Ten forbidden

- **“Ten forbidden”( if the family has the following situation, they are forbidden to be identified as poor family):**
- **1. Purchasing of commercial housing in the city, or building family house with two or more than two floors, or having high-standard decoration in the present houses.**
- **2. Families had own or used air conditioners, cars, construction machines and large agricultural machines.**
- **3. The poor situation was caused by family members who had attending gambling, drug abusing, prostitution, participation in cult organizations or other illegal acts and the family have not been corrected.**
- **4. The poor situation was caused by the violation of the current family planning policy, such as giving birth of more than 2 children, the adoption of more children than he should be.**
- **5. Families that did not respond to the call of the Party and the government and did not participate in the new rural cooperative medical system and the new rural social security system.**

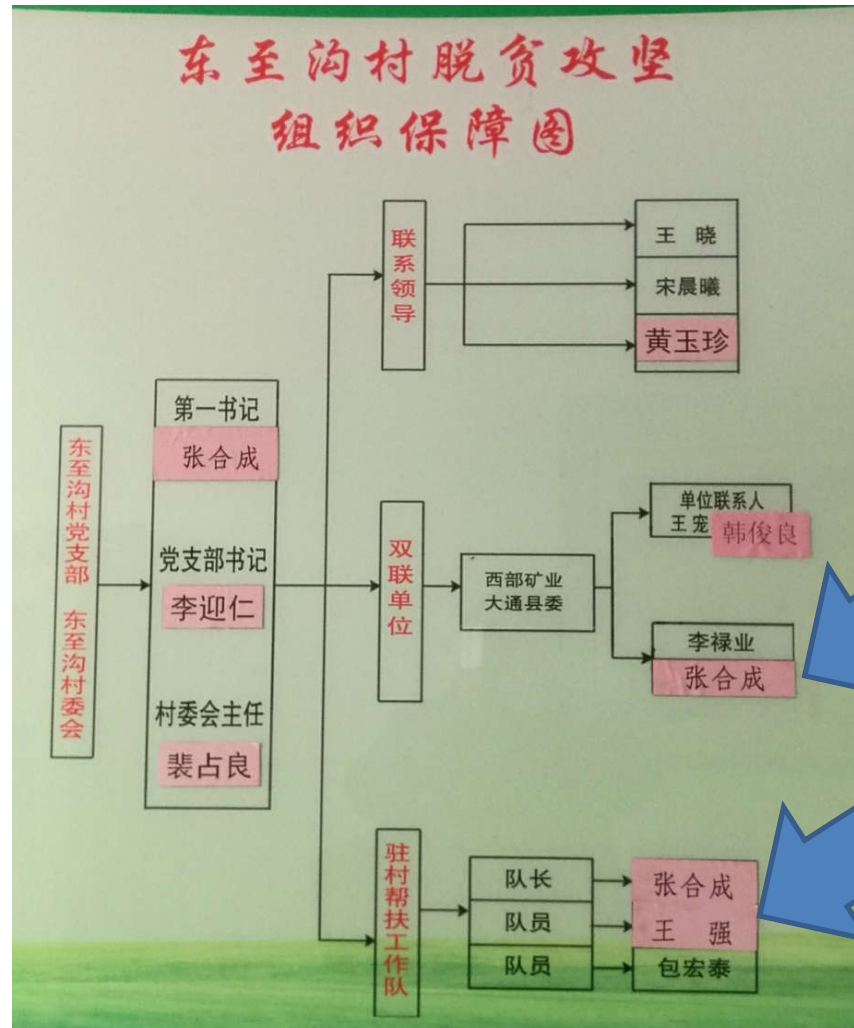
# Ten forbidden

- **6. Families whose registered citizenship have be moved out of the county due to marriage, death, imprisonment or immigration (except for those students in Colleges and secondary schools)**
- **7. Family members have the ability to work and contract land, but they do not participate in productive labor work without justified reasons, which leads to poverty in the family.**
- **8. Families with registration citizenship in the village but all members had worked and lived out of the village for more than three years.**
- **9. Making false registration citizenship, such as deliberately dividing one family into more than one, merging into registration citizenship in order to obtain the qualifications of poor family.**
- **10. Families that do not bear the obligation of filial piety to the old people in the family.**




## (二) “谁来扶” 村---驻村工作队


Focus 2: Who will be sent to help the poor



(二) “谁来扶”  
户---结对帮扶干部  
Who will be sent to help the poor

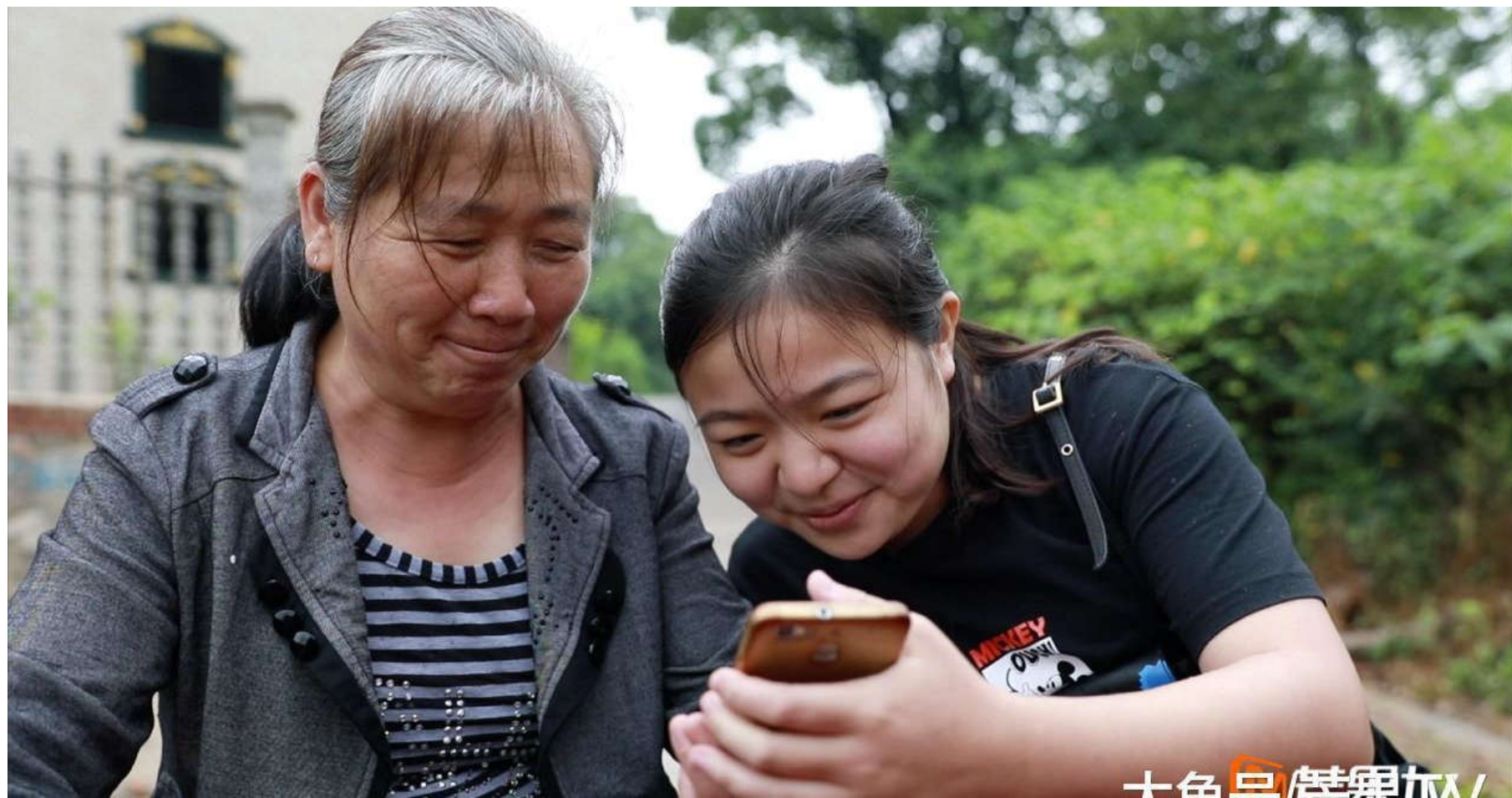
 **民和县易地脱贫搬迁安置公示牌**

安置对象	项目建设
户主姓名:严录杰 身份证号码: 632122198010183517 电话号码: 18797222699	帮扶措施: 易地搬迁 后续产业 雨露计划 转移就业
基本情况: 家庭人口: 6人 劳动力: 2人 学 生: 3人 耕 地: 10亩 草 场: 无	结对帮扶干部: 曹国宁 联系电话: 13897234803
迁出地名: 西沟乡凉坪村 迁入地名: 凉坪村下滩社	搬迁前照片
搬迁原因: 生存条件恶劣, 生态环境脆弱, 家庭困难无力建房。	搬迁后照片
资金投入: 建房补助资金10万元, 自筹0.8万元。	
搬迁类型: 建设新村自主安置 搬迁时间: 2016年6月	









# “怎么扶” –五个“一批”

## Focus 3: how to conduct the poverty alleviation

- **Local industry development** 发展生产脱贫一批
- **Immigration** 易地扶贫搬迁脱贫一批
- **Ecological compensation** 生态补偿脱贫一批
- **Education** 发展教育脱贫一批
- **Social insurance** 社会保障兜底一批

# 1、发展生产脱贫一批-- 转移就业

## action 1: Local industry

拉面经济



刺绣经济





# 1、发展生产脱贫一批--产业扶贫

## Local industry

种养结合



# 1、发展生产脱贫一批-- 产业扶贫

## Local industry

种养结合





# 1、发展生产脱贫一批--农民合作社

## Local industry



# 1、发展生产脱贫一批--农村电商Local industry





# 1、发展生产脱贫一批--金融扶贫

## Local industry



**大通农商银行“双基联动”合作贷款产品目录**

序号	产品名称	贷款对象	产品特点	申请条件	办理流程
1	精准扶贫小额信贷	建档立卡贫困户	额度小、期限短、利率低、手续简	1. 建档立卡贫困户；2. 信用良好；3. 具有还款能力；4. 具有担保人或联保人；5. 符合当地扶贫政策；6. 符合银行信贷政策；7. 符合其他相关要求。	1. 申请；2. 受理；3. 调查；4. 审批；5. 放款；6. 贷后管理；7. 还款。
2	精准扶贫小额信贷	建档立卡贫困户	额度小、期限短、利率低、手续简	1. 建档立卡贫困户；2. 信用良好；3. 具有还款能力；4. 具有担保人或联保人；5. 符合当地扶贫政策；6. 符合银行信贷政策；7. 符合其他相关要求。	1. 申请；2. 受理；3. 调查；4. 审批；5. 放款；6. 贷后管理；7. 还款。
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5	精准扶贫小额信贷	建档立卡贫困户	额度小、期限短、利率低、手续简	1. 建档立卡贫困户；2. 信用良好；3. 具有还款能力；4. 具有担保人或联保人；5. 符合当地扶贫政策；6. 符合银行信贷政策；7. 符合其他相关要求。	1. 申请；2. 受理；3. 调查；4. 审批；5. 放款；6. 贷后管理；7. 还款。
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## 土地政策扶贫





## 2、易地扶贫搬迁脱贫一批

### action 2: Immigration





## 2、易地扶贫搬迁脱贫一批Immigration

安置对象	项目建设
<p>户主姓名：拜录儿    身份证号码：632122197403013071 电话号码：15036488187</p>	<p>帮扶措施： 易地搬迁 后续产业 转移就业</p>
<p>基本情况： 家庭人口：4人    劳动力：3人    学 生：无 耕 地：11亩    草 场：无</p>	<p>结对帮扶干部：邓志枫 联系电话：15509725905</p>
<p>迁出地名：大库土村    迁入地名：高崖村二社</p>	<div data-bbox="1078 748 1186 776">搬迁前照片</div>  <div data-bbox="1421 748 1530 776">搬迁后照片</div> 
<p>搬迁原因：生存条件恶劣，生态环境脆弱，家庭困难无力建房。</p>	
<p>资金投入：建房补助资金14万元，基础设施6万元， 自筹0万元。</p>	
<p>搬迁类型：建设新村集中安置    搬迁时间：2016年6月</p>	

## 2、易地扶贫搬迁脱贫一批Immigration

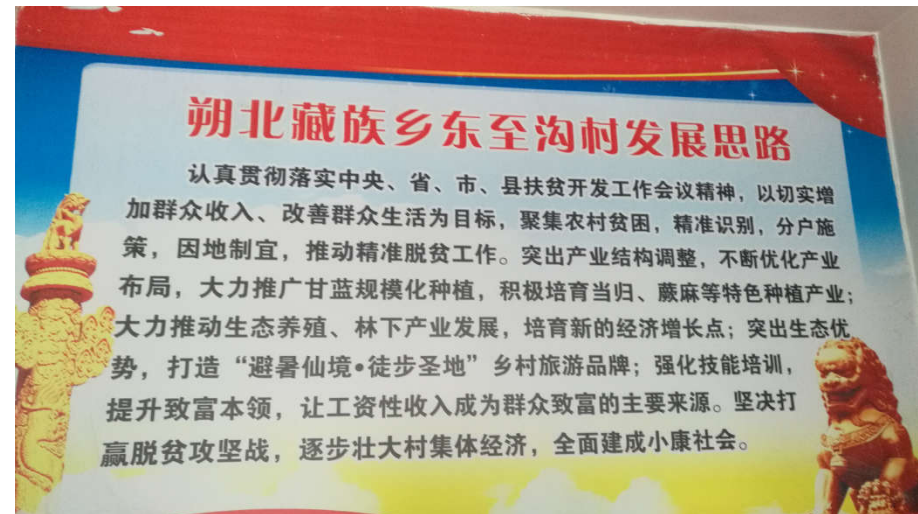


### 3、生态补偿脱贫一批- 生态保护+乡村旅游 action 3: Ecological compensation





### 3、生态补偿脱贫一批- 生态保护+乡村旅游Ecological compensation





# 4、发展教育脱贫一批

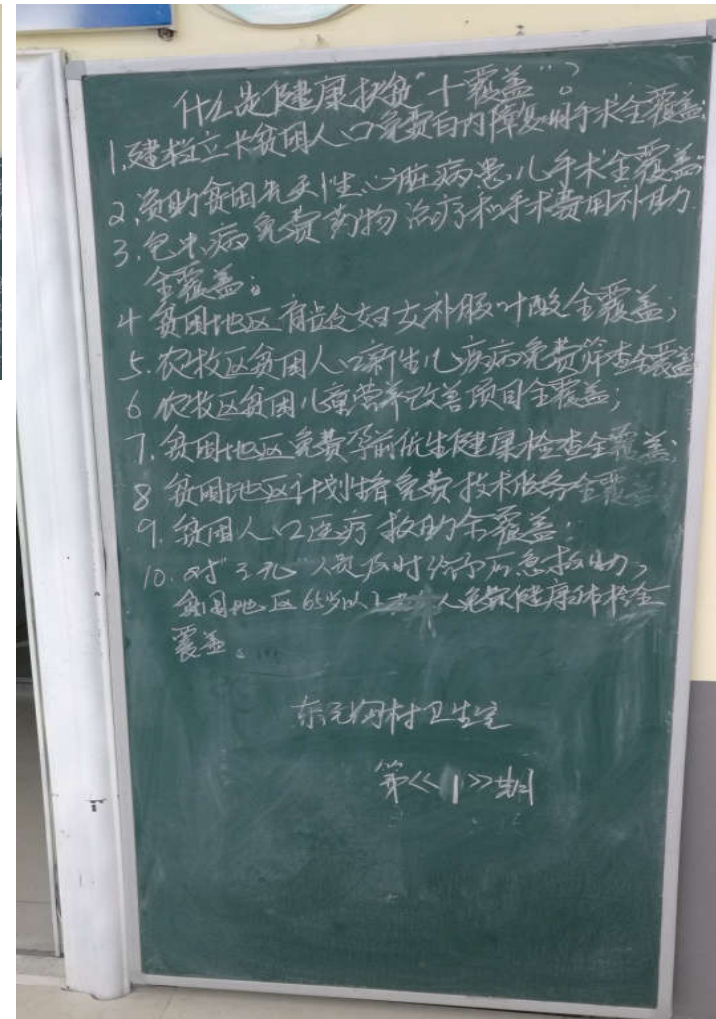
## action 4: education



# 5、社会保障兜底一批

## action 5: social insurance

- 基本医疗保险、大病保险、养老保险、基本生活保障金、民政救助等。



## （四）“如何退”

Focus 4: how to evaluate the result  
经得起实践和历史检验

**The result should pass the test of  
present practices and the history**



## 4.1. “退出” 标准

### the standard of “quit” from poverty

- Family 贫困户：二不愁三保障

Goal: Eliminate  
poverty by 2020

20



months left

### The standard

for poverty elimination :

1. Have minimum annual income of 4,000 yuan (\$600) nationwide
2. Have access to food and clothes
3. Have access to basic services: medicine, education and housing

# “退出”标准

## the standard of “quit” from poverty

- village贫困村：集体经济、贫困发生率、人均收入增长、公共设施建设
- Collective Economy, Incidence rate of Poverty, Increase of Per Capita Income ,the Construction of Public Facilities





# “退出”标准

## the standard of “quit” from poverty

- County 贫困县：贫困发生率、贫困村摘帽率、农村人均收入情况、农村基础设施建设等
- Incidence rate of Poverty, Incidence rate of Poor villages, Increase of Per Capita Income ,the Construction of Public Facilities and local infrastructure.





## 2、“如何退” —考核步骤

### 4.2. the process of evaluation for “quit”

- （1）逐级总结上报，省级总结报国务院。
- (1) the provincial level government summarize and report to the State Council
- （2）第三方评估。
- (2) Third-party assessment.
- （3）数据汇总。
- (3) Data aggregation.
- （4）综合评价。
- (4) Comprehensive evaluation.
- （5）沟通反馈。
- (5) Communication and feedback.

# “如何退” — 考核方式 **the form of evaluation**

- 一是省际间的交叉考核。
- cross-examination between provinces.
- 二是第三方评估，都是第三方机构。
- third-party evaluation
- 三是媒体暗访。
- secret visits by the media.
- 四是资金绩效考核。
- Fund or capital performance appraisal.

# The punishment for the corruption

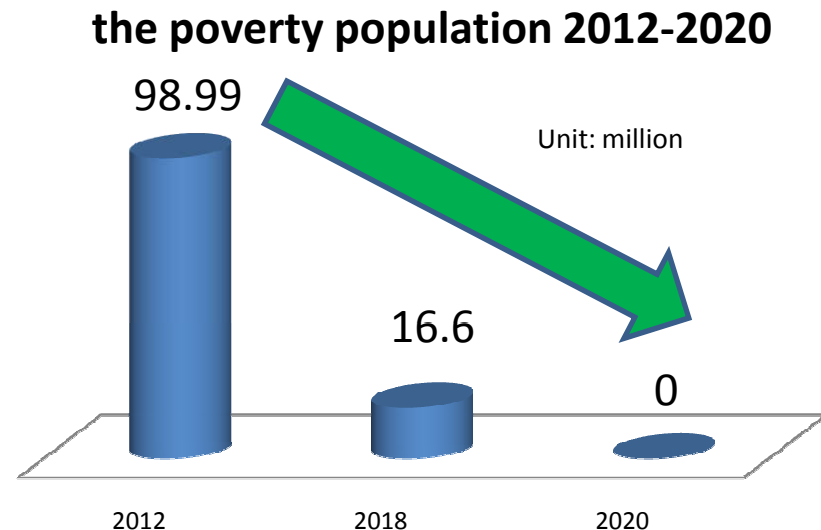


From 2012 to 2017, there were 1343000 party members and cadres at grass level government and 648000 rural Party members and cadres were punished in the rural area. Since the 19th CPC National Congress (2017.10), discipline inspection and supervision organs at all levels have investigated and dealt with 133000 cases of corruption and work style problems in the field of poverty alleviation, punished 180000 people by laws, and given 92000 individuals the Party discipline and government sanctions punishment.

## **3 . The summery**

# The target of poverty alleviation is people, not investment efficiency .

- The Party Central Committee, with Comrade Xi Jinping as its core, has made a solemn commitment to lift all the rural poor out of poverty by 2020 from the perspective of people-centered development. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the number of poor people in rural areas has decreased from 98.99 million in 2012 to 16.6 million in 2018, with an average annual decrease of 13.73 million, breaking the so-called "law" of diminishing marginal effect of poverty alleviation.

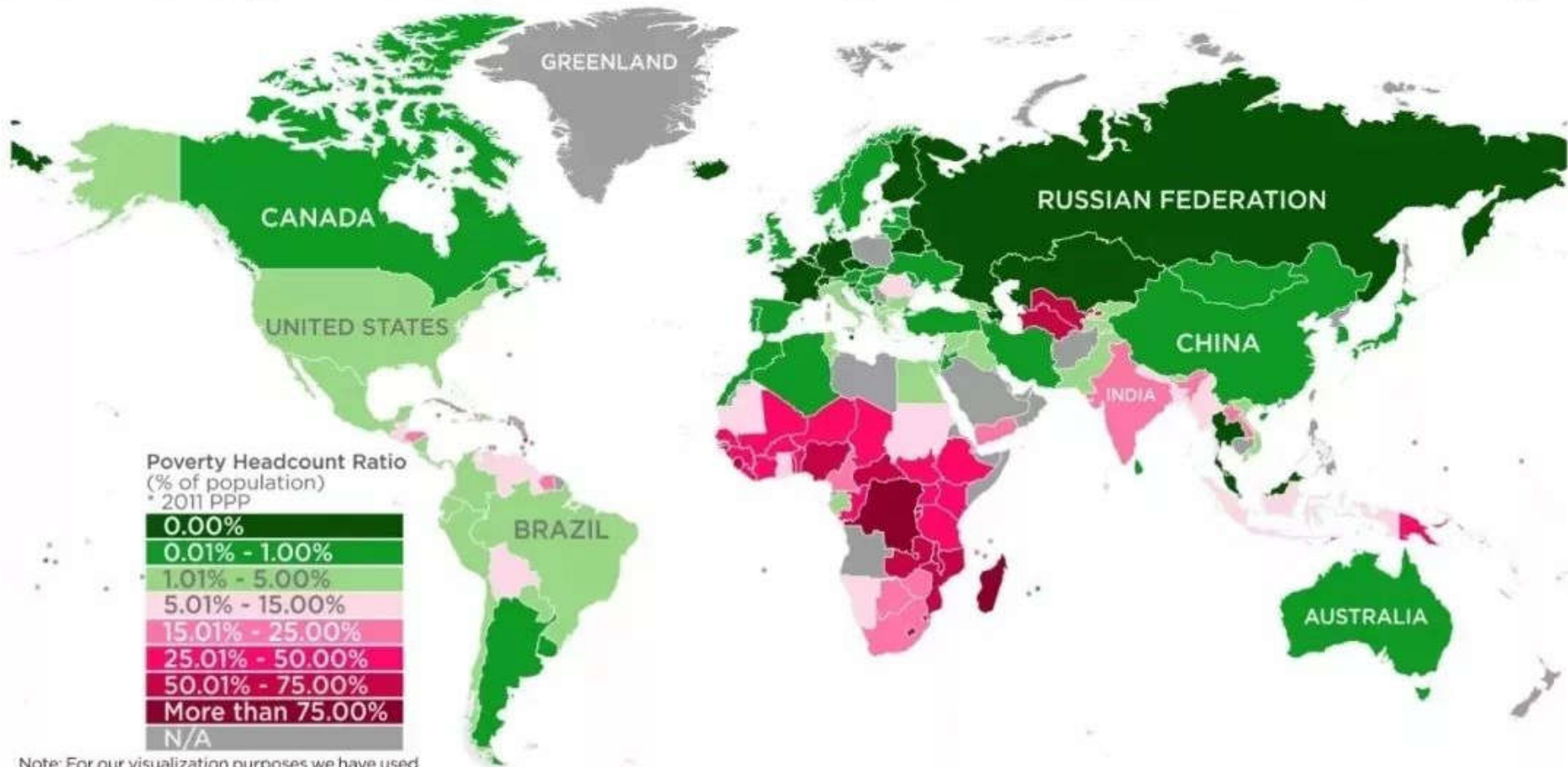




- “精准减贫方略是帮助贫困人口、实现《2030年可持续发展议程》宏伟目标的唯一途径。中国已实现数亿人脱贫，中国的经验可以为其他发展中国家提供有益借鉴。”
- “The precise poverty reduction strategy is the only way to help the poor and achieve the ambitious goals of the Agenda for Sustainable Development 2030. China has lifted hundreds of millions of people out of poverty, and China's experience can provide useful lessons for other developing countries.
- .-----联合国秘书长古特雷斯
- ----- Guterres, Secretary-General of the United Nations

# People Living in Extreme Poverty

## Percentage of Population Living on less than \$1.90 a day\*



Note: For our visualization purposes we have used data for the latest available year in each country.

#### Article & Sources:

<https://howmuch.net/articles/people-living-in-extreme-poverty-2018>

The World Bank - <http://www.worldbank.org>

howmuch net

# history





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# Present



**Welcome to China**  
**---The land without**  
**poverty**  
**Thanks**  
**Q&A**