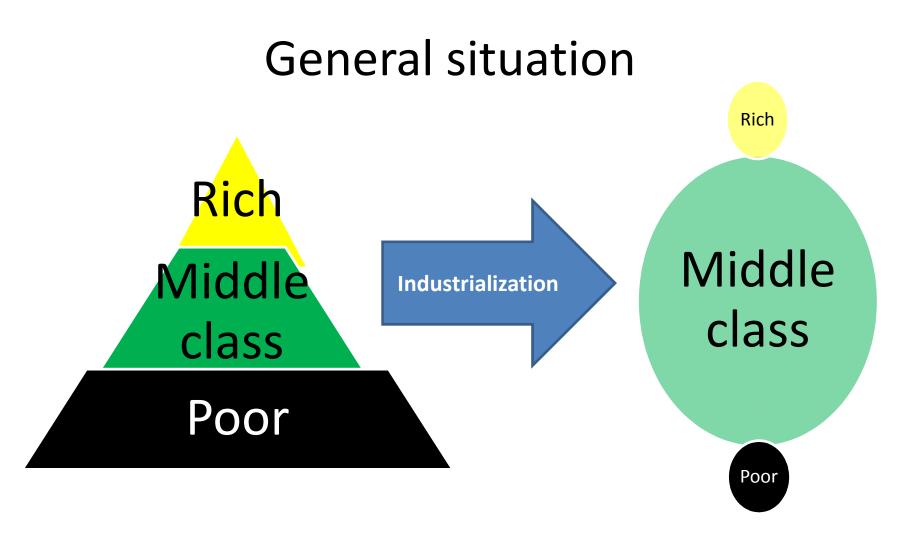
Precise Poverty Alleviation policy in China and its application in rural area



Sun Zhao

International cooperation devision,

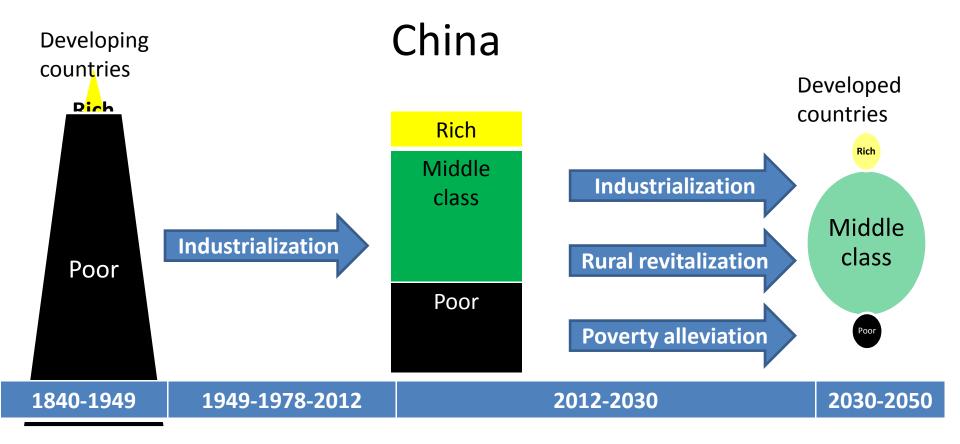
National Agro-technical Extension and Service Center(NATESC) Ministry of Agriculture



Developing countries

Developed countries

Chinese situation



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

1 .The origin of Precise Poverty Alleviation

 Since 1960's, President Xijinping, 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.



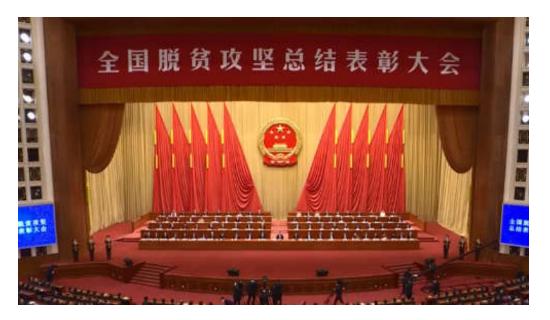
- As the top state leader, during 29th, December, 2012, He had visited the Fuping county of Hebei province and announce the poverty alleviation will be on the top of his working agenda.
- With confidence, even barren clay can be turned into gold
- On 3rd, Nov, 2013, he first time mentioned the concept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





 After took his position, he had personally given instructions on precision poverty alleviation, visited all poverty area, every year hold special meeting on this topic.





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.

- 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.

- 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.

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 povertystricken 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.

- 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.

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 ulletoften 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

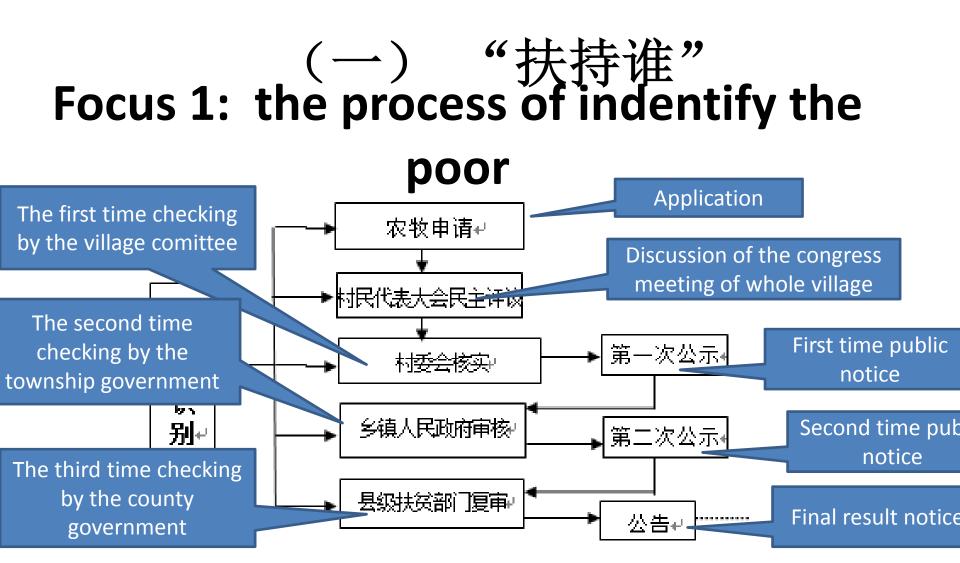


The standard for poverty elimination :

Have minimum annual income of 4,000 yuan (\$600) nationwide

Have access to food and clothes

Have access to basic services: medicine, education and housing



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

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大通县的标准:五个优先、十个不准

Five priorities

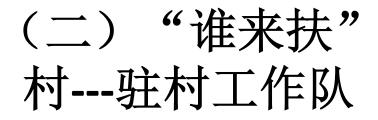
- Five priorities (Under the same conditions, if the family has the following situation, that means this family has priorities to be considered as poor family) :
- 1. Family with disabilities who could be able to work.
- 2. Family which had been identified as "low-income families" and no labor force.
- 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

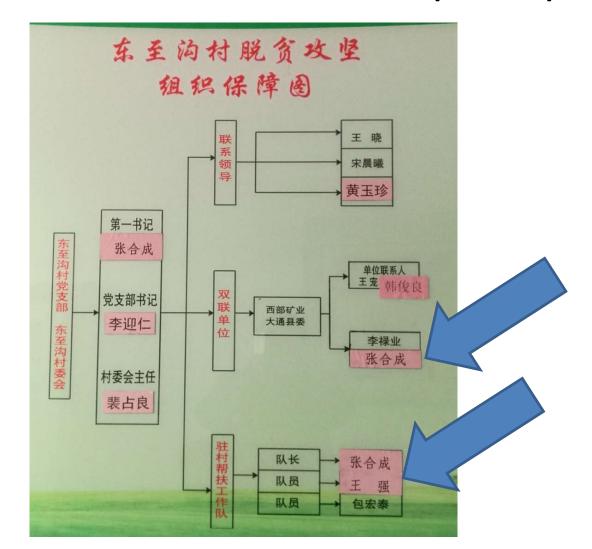
- "Ten forbidden" (if the family has the following situation, they are forbidden to be identified as poor family):
- 1. Purchasing of commercial housing in the city, or building family house with two or more than two floors, or having high-standard decoration in the present houses.
- 2. Families had 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.

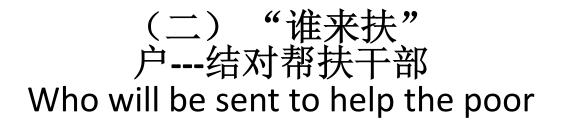
Ten forbidden

- 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.



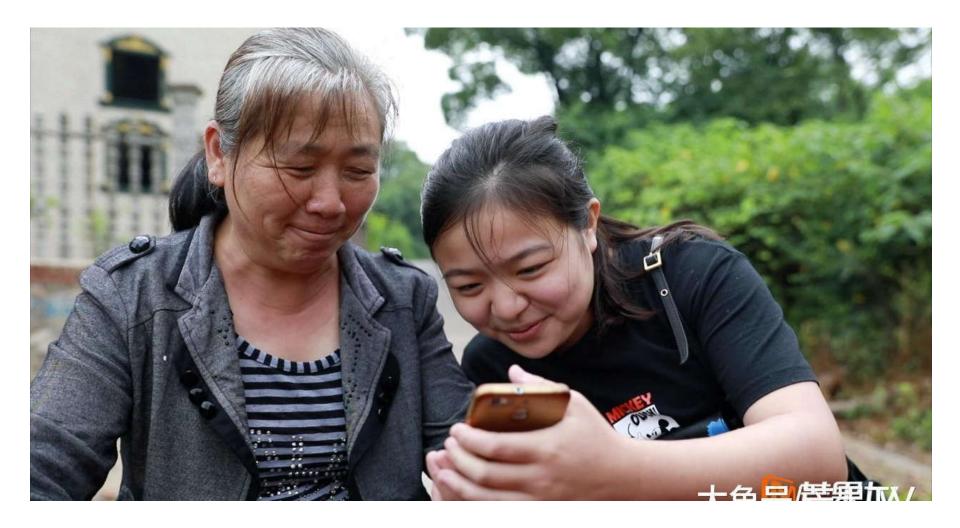
Focus 2: Who will be sent to help the poor

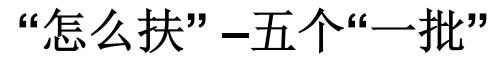




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家庭人口: 6人 劳动力: 2人 学生: 3人 耕 地: 10亩 草 场: 无	结对帮扶干部:曹国宁 联系电话: 13897234803
迁出地名:西沟乡凉坪村 迁入地名:凉坪村下滩林	土 搬迁前照片 · 搬迁危照片
搬迁原因: 生存条件恶劣, 生态环境脆弱, 家庭困难无 力建房。	THE AND A STREET
资金投入: 建房补助资金10万元, 自筹0.8万元。	







Focus 3: how to conduct the poverty alleviation

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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















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





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1.1	-			Concernant.	和田仁田 白田田川	六、光不良理時記者; 5、與數資金節存人大適宜資優行就点。 美能协能理找不良贷款有差的能 筆某件品	1. 侵欺申请书:2. (伊斯兰教教和人民协会)(2) 中部中国中国				
	83	2 1-221 2 1-221 4-221		(金) RE	-7.98 -8.98	(增定人走)提供接收者, 但能会準備期的会让是十倍工程户; 工程和人类增长以及增长以及其长、 乐质重高态度 种的需要是你可有广大、建築品质、当然仍是有些。 反不直理的; 上倍能人及是估工程和关闭由是它的企業 证人、温柔能能成一件适工程户等/ 人會常能有些保護性力多些原因和是有法规; 上倍能人具有增全的 因为问题能成产用等的是常常重要的; 是人类特型、其实的分词的是一类中的和一种。	一段人與客戶類供管料1. 每款会通用工作用用用工				
IF		##2.0 8/*##		187100		#美國的各种# · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	——他人有学、通信等社,主要会考虑支付新聞等心,其不在於普查改良。 机械代码证、税务等单心证、税 考出要次考虑、人名意思、希望记录、公司重要、整字推导等。4.5亿三个年度数多推击。管计提举、近期财务 不需定定率通常。(公司会求以不完做财产增高):5.5分常算多会发现发会决议,4.6组称方法品的批误重用高。(一件等工具考虑)(全有的人).等任用书,4.4收合会数量金为效量。				
	2.5	R (2222	1. 24	ADDITION OF	建发放款 手续要数 利率流集 发起冲发	「長年」 羅利守法、彼如保持、非常清新会、建立自動行動發展現合任何定的基本是因為、 詳細ののの	课, 维姆派、家族等并在自己的原则,会像(应分离影)合体的"阳阳热的现代明证、和各部议证" 四头。				
-	0	1	C	-		如此,最大学生。我思想,我就是你了。我们的学生不是我的人生的人们的人们的人们的人们的人们的人们的人们的人们的人们的人们的人们的人们的人们的	1. 水市点推荐的时,高速增加其他的标志是有"人生"并需要的高度的有效。 1. 水市点推荐的时,高具规模对,是重要发展为,除"零模块",指定是、希望证(我们目前 需要考虑,都是不是有效的方法是不是有关。 本。考虑各时起,就有必须有整定的内容是一、当场。"零模块",指定是、希望证(我们目前 是要考虑,就有必须有整定的方法。 。 . 考虑各时起,就有必须有整定的方法。 (3) 、或者要求其实成为多二人员,考虑者可说成为多二人员,考虑有些有法。				

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

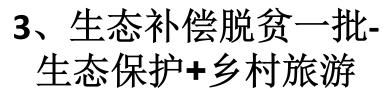
安置对象	项目建设
户主姓名: 拜录儿 身份证号码: 632122197403013071 电话号码: 15036488187	帮扶措施: 易地搬迁 后续产业 转移就业
基本情况: 家庭人口:4人 劳动力:3人 学生:无 耕 地:11亩 草场:无	结对帮扶干部:邓志枫 联系电话: 15509725905
迁出地名:大库土村 迁入地名:高崖村二社	搬迁前照片 搬迁后照片
搬迁原因:生存条件恶劣,生态环境脆弱,家庭困难无 力建房。	
资金投入:建房补助资金14万元,基础设施6万元, 自筹0万元。	

2、易地扶贫搬迁脱贫一批Immigration









action 3: Ecological compensation









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







朔北藏族乡东至沟村发展思路

认真贯彻落实中央、省、市、县扶贫开发工作会议精神,以切实增加群众收入、改善群众生活为目标,聚集农村贫困,精准识别,分户施策,因地制宜,推动精准脱贫工作。突出产业结构调整,不断优化产业 布局,大力推广甘蓝规模化种植,积极培育当归、蕨麻等特色种植产业; 大力推动生态养殖、林下产业发展,培育新的经济增长点;突出生态优势,打造"避暑仙境。徒步圣地"乡村旅游品牌;强化技能培训, 提升致富本领,让工资性收入成为群众致富的主要来源。坚决打赢脱贫攻坚战,逐步壮大村集体经济,全面建成小康社会。

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

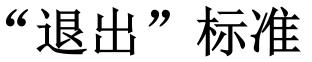


The standard for poverty elimination :

Have minimum annual income of 4,000 yuan (\$600) nationwide

Have access to food and clothes

Have access to basic services: medicine, education and housing

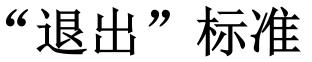


the standard of "quit" from poverty

- 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







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

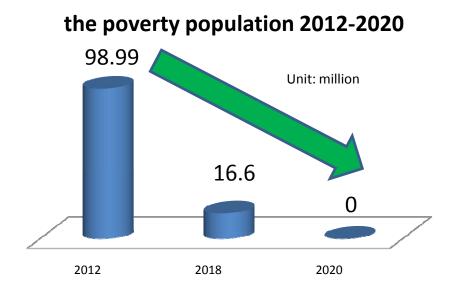


From 2012 to 2017, there were 1343000 party members and cadres at grass level government and 648000 rural Party members and cadres were punished in the rural area. Since the 19th CPC National Congress (2017.10), discipline inspection and supervision organs at all levels have investigated and dealt with 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 punishement.

3. The summery

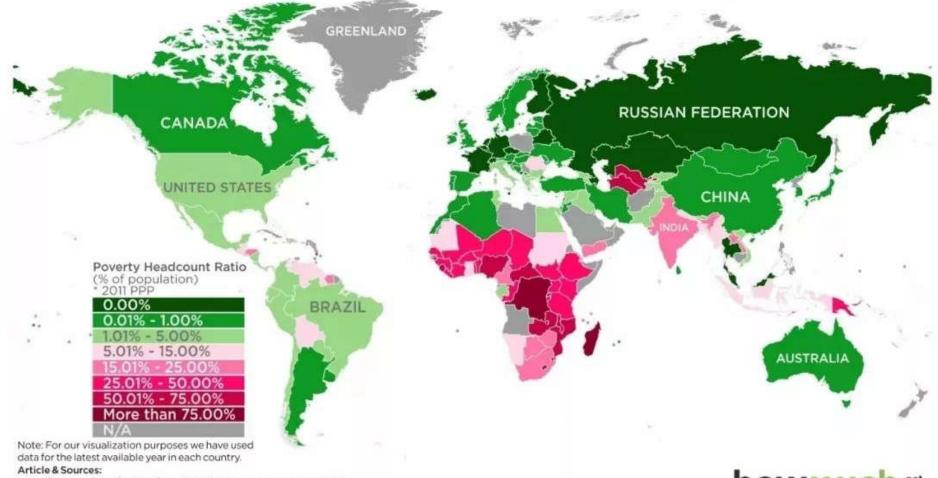
The target of poverty alleviation is people, not investment efficiency.

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 peoplecentered 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*



https://howmuch.net/articles/people-living-in-extreme-poverty-2018 The World Bank - http://www.worldbank.org

howmuch ""

history





Present









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