



中國國際扶貧中心

International Poverty Reduction Center in China

Poverty Registration and Precisely Targeted Multidimensional Poverty Alleviation in China

Zuo Changsheng

Director General

International Poverty Reduction Center in China(IPRCC)

November 8, 2016

Contents

1.

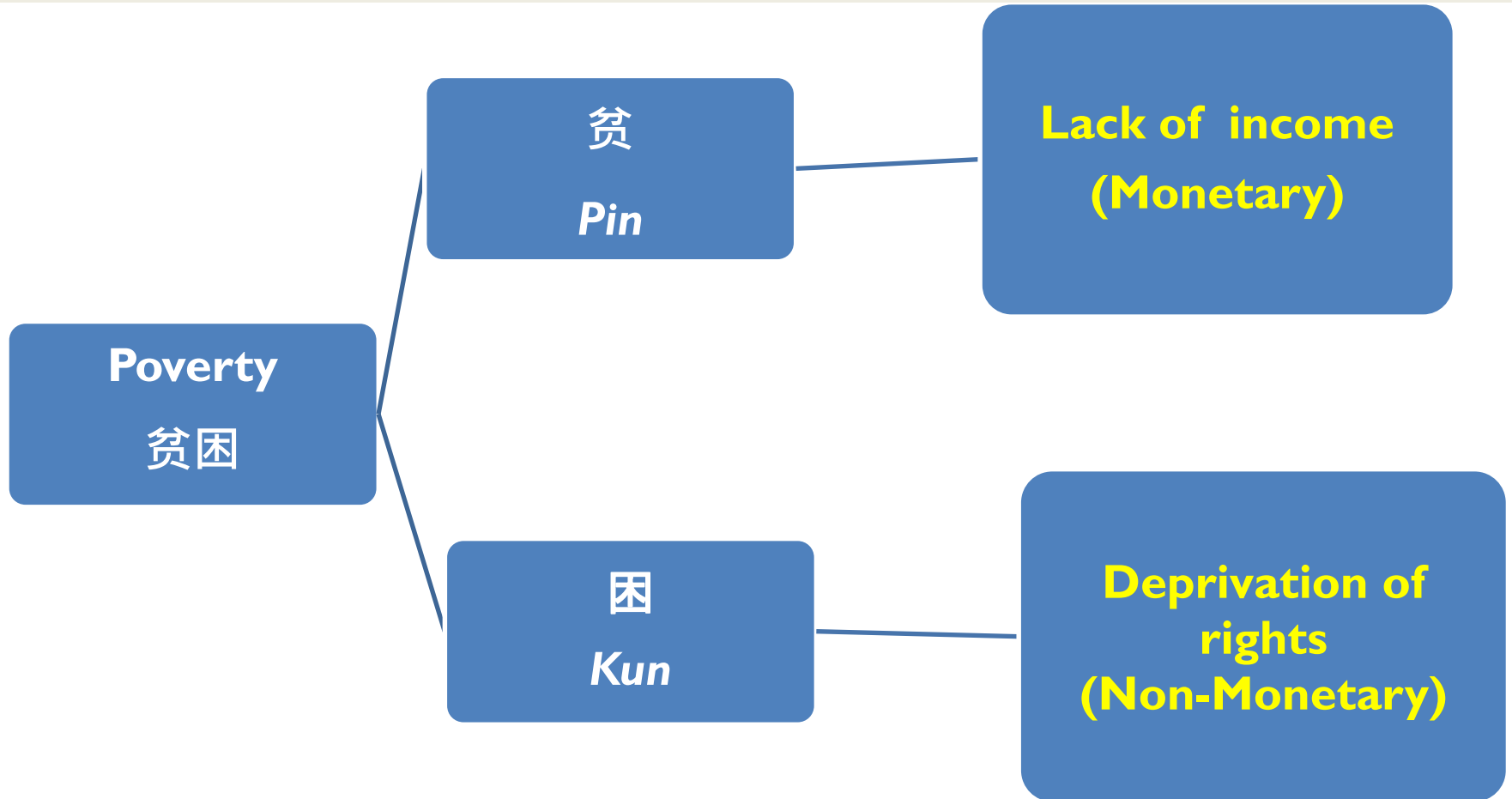
• **Poverty Alleviation in China**

2.

• **Poverty registration system**

1. Poverty Alleviation in China

1.1 The Concept of Poverty in Chinese



1.2 Emphasis of Eradicating Poverty

- Common prosperity and being free from poverty are the fundamental requirements of socialism and the ruling party CPC
- Eradicating poverty is key to the all-round well-off society in 2020
- Putting poverty reduction the first priority of the government and the party

1.3 Goals set for 2020

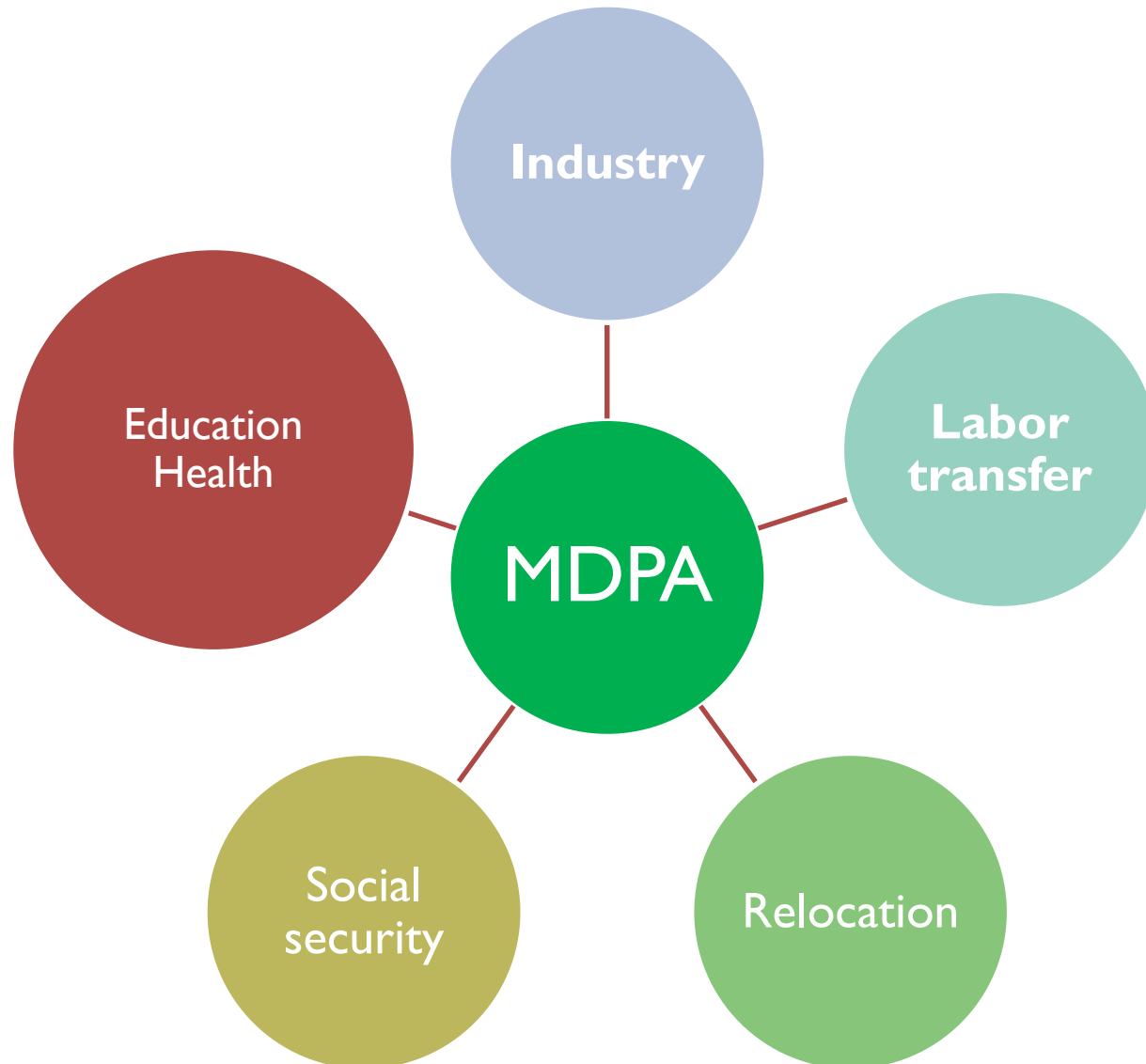
- By 2020, solving food security and clothing, securing compulsory education, basic medicare and I and housing.
- The growth rate of net income of farmers in poor-stricken areas is higher than the national average, and major indicators of basic public services are close to the national average.
- Eliminate absolute poverty for all rural poor, shake off poverty for poverty-stricken counties, solve regional poverty problem.

1.4 New Strategy for Poverty Alleviation

Six Aspects of Precisely Targeted Poverty Alleviation



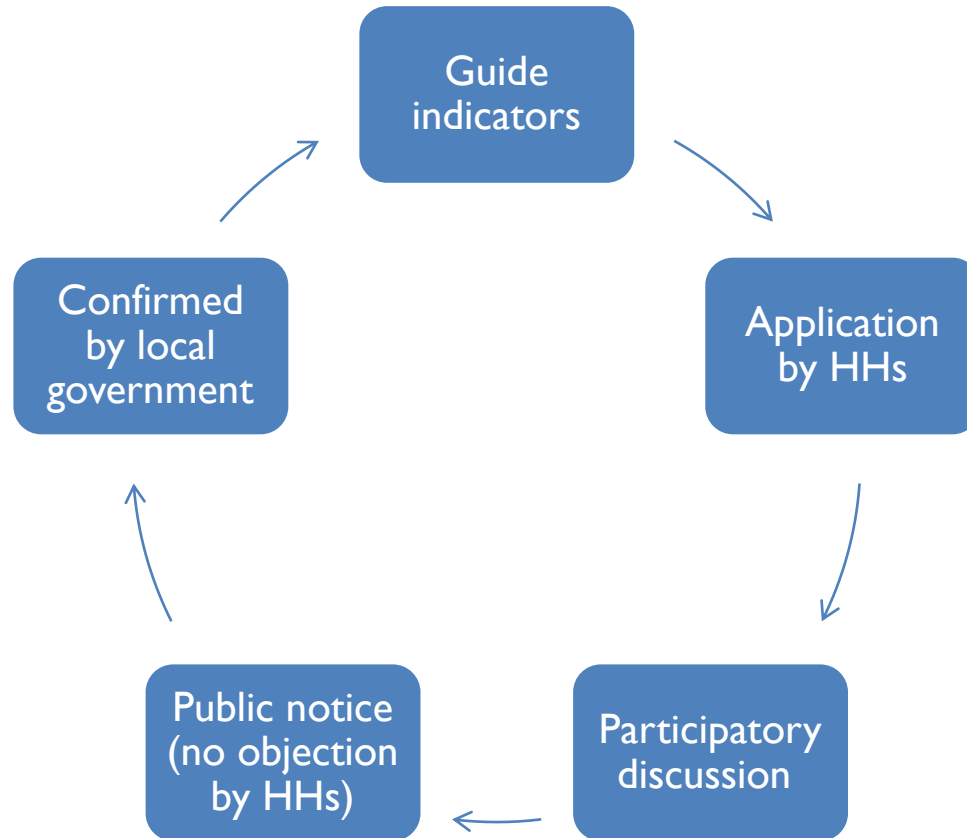
- Major Policy Measures of Poverty Alleviation



2. Poverty registration system

2.1 Working Procedure :5 main steps

- Precise identification of poor HHs and villages



2.1 Working Procedure :Publicity



叶南村贫困户初选名单
公示

根据农户自愿申请,我村于2014年5月16日召开村民代表大会(参会人数32人,占全村人口比例1.3%),民主评议评选出贫困户142户264人。经村委会和驻村工作队核实汇总,初选贫困户142户264人,现进行公示(名单附后)。如有异议,请从即日起7日内向村委会提出意见。

监督电话: 2770334

驻村工作队代表签字: 臧川 杨启姘

叶南村委会(盖章)
2014年5月16日

2.2 Multidimensional Indicators

National registry indicators

- HH form

- 49 indicators
- contents: Basic information, family member information, causes of poverty, income, production and living conditions, relocation needs, who will help the household

- Village form

- 137 indicators

- County form

- 264 indicators

2.3 Local practices of identification

A. Weining county in Guizhou province

Four key areas in identification: housing, food supply, labor forces, schooling



	housing	
Indicator	criteria	Score
House (5)	Yes	5
	Half	3
	No or unsave	0
per capita living space (5)	≥ 30 square meters	5
	10—30	4
	≤ 10	2
Traffic (4)	With hardened road	4
	With road but not hardened	2
	Without road	0
Drinking water (2)	With save tap water	2
	With water source	1
	Facing difficulty	0
Electricity (2)	Fully ensured	2
	With electricity but of higher price	1
	Not ensured	0
Working condition (2)	With machines	2
	No machines	0

	food supply		
Indicators	criteria		Score
arable land (8)	$\geq 2\text{mu}$		8
	1—2 mu		6
	$\leq 1\text{mu}$		4
	0		0
planting (8)	Fruit farm land per capita	$\geq 1\text{mu}$	8
		0.5—1mu	6
		$\leq 0.5\text{mu}$	4
		0	0
	Cash crop income per capita	≥ 500 RMB	8
		300—500 RMB	6
		200—300 RMB	4
		≤ 200 RMB	2
With relevant income		2	
Grain supply (6)	≥ 330 KG/2		6
	210—330		4
	≤ 210		2
Animal husbandry income (8)	1000 RMB		8
	500—1000		6
	200—500		4
	≤ 200		2

	labor force		
Indicators	criteria		Score
share of laborer in family (8)	$\geq 50\%$		8
	40%		6
	$\leq 20\%$		3
	none		0
Health (8)	All healthy		8
	Labor healthy with other members having illness		6
	Labors with illness		4
	Family members having disability or chronic illness		2
Quality of labors (8)	education (4)	Junior high school and above	4
		Primary school	2
		illiterate	0
	training (4)	Having more than one skills	4
		Participated training but not have grasp of skill	2
		No training and no skill	0
Average migrant workers Income (6)	≥ 1000 RMB		6
	500—1000		4
	≤ 500		2
	none		0

schooling		
Indicators	criteria	Score
Education debt (12)	none	12
	≤ 5000 RMB	8
	5000—10000 RMB	4
	≥ 10000 RMB	0
Education cost (8)	With college student	8
	With high school student	4
	With primary or junior high school student	2
	No student	0

Local practices of identification

B. Henan Province

Four factors of precedence, four items of denial:

Factors of precedence: 1. widows and orphans; 2. Registered minimum-income family with labor force; 3. Family of soldiers and martyrs; 4. Family planning households.

Items of denial: 1. multi-floor building; 2. car; 3. high-grade electrical appliances and furniture; 4. living in luxury.

C. Jiangxi Province

Five comparisons and checks:

1. family income; 2. family assets; 3. family labor force; 4. living conditions; 5. extent and causes of poverty.

2.4 National outcome

size:

•128, 000

villages

•290, 000

households

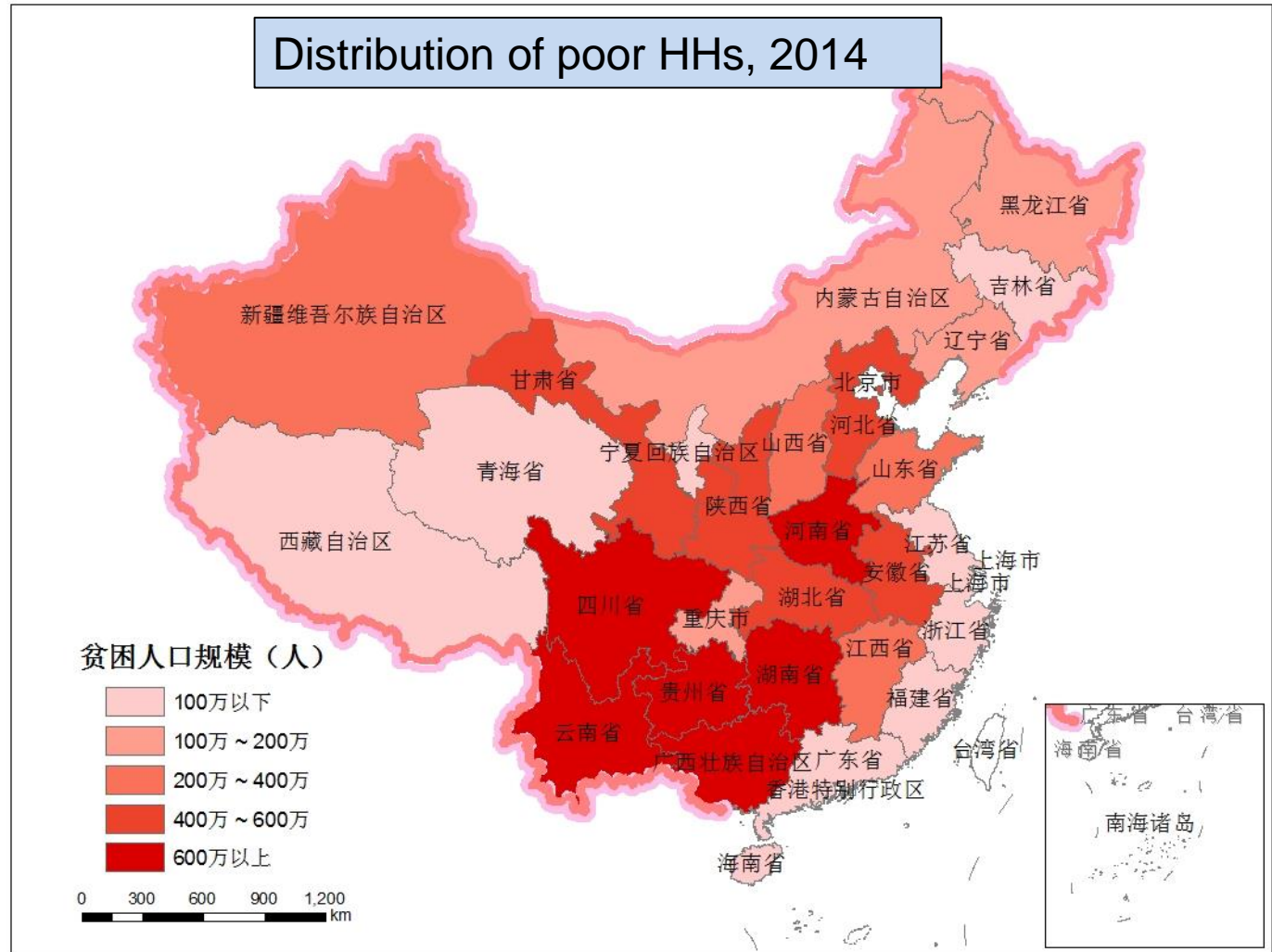
•90million poor

individuals

Update:

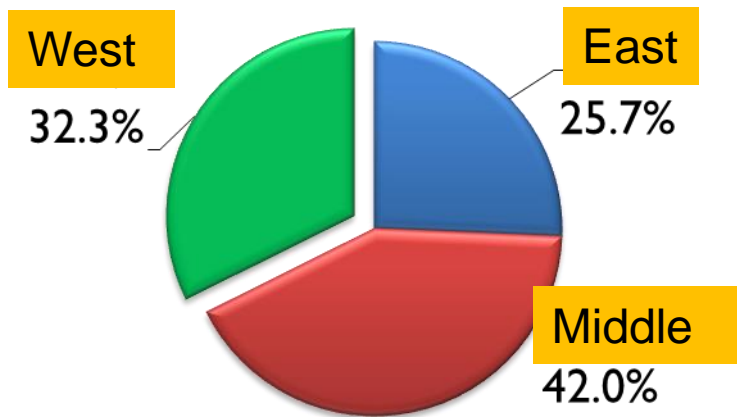
•annual

Distribution of poor HHs, 2014

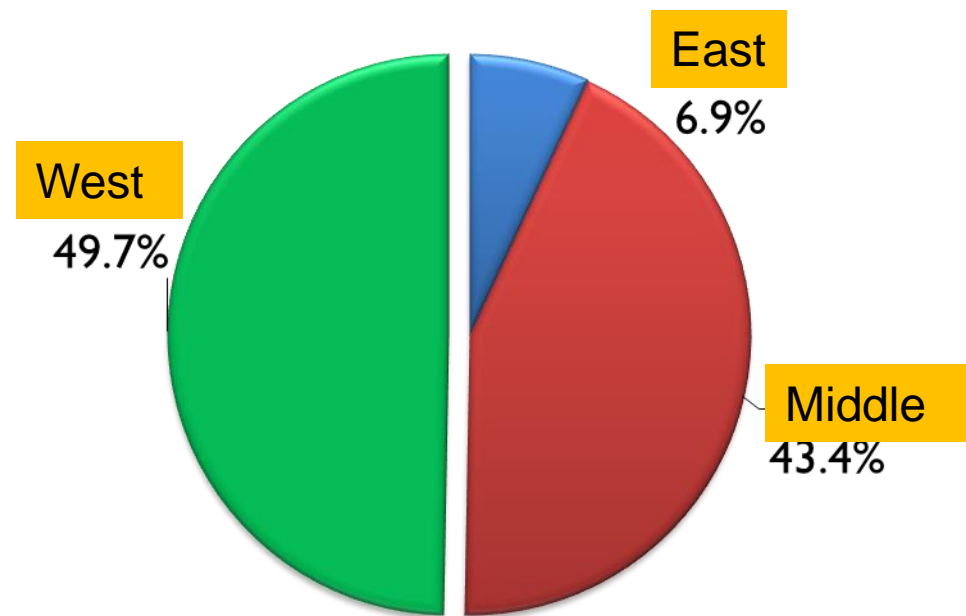


----Geographic distribution

Distribution of rural population
全国乡村人口东中西部分布



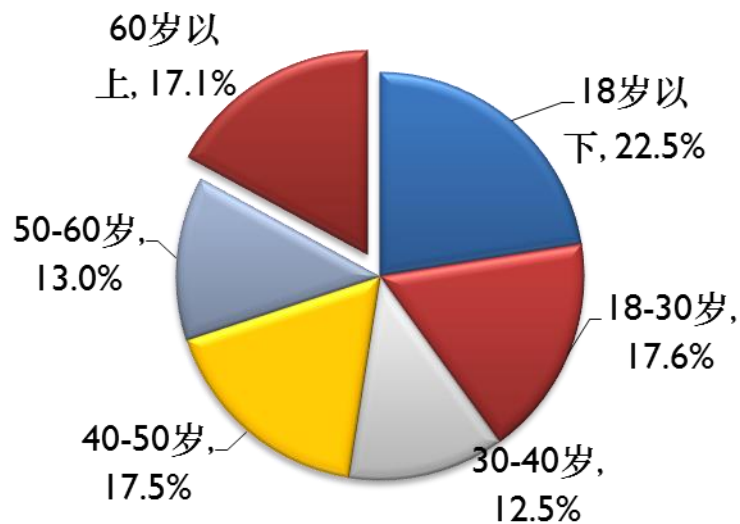
Distribution of rural poor
全国贫困人口东中西部分布



----Demographic structure

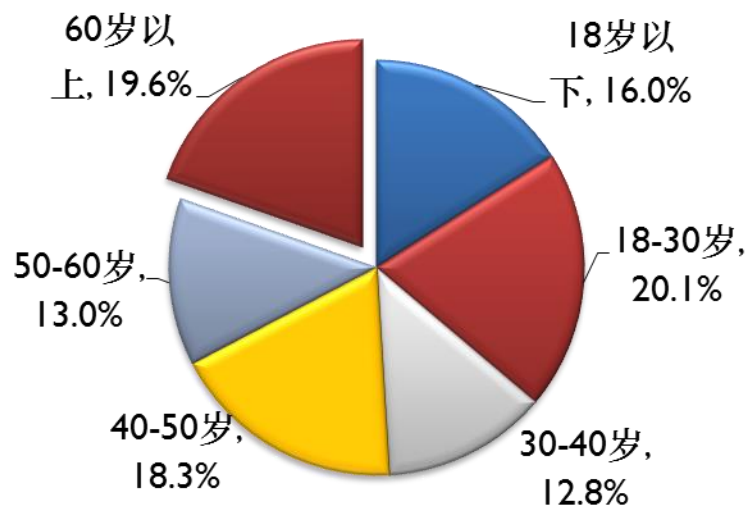
Distribution of age group in rural area

全国乡村人口年龄结构



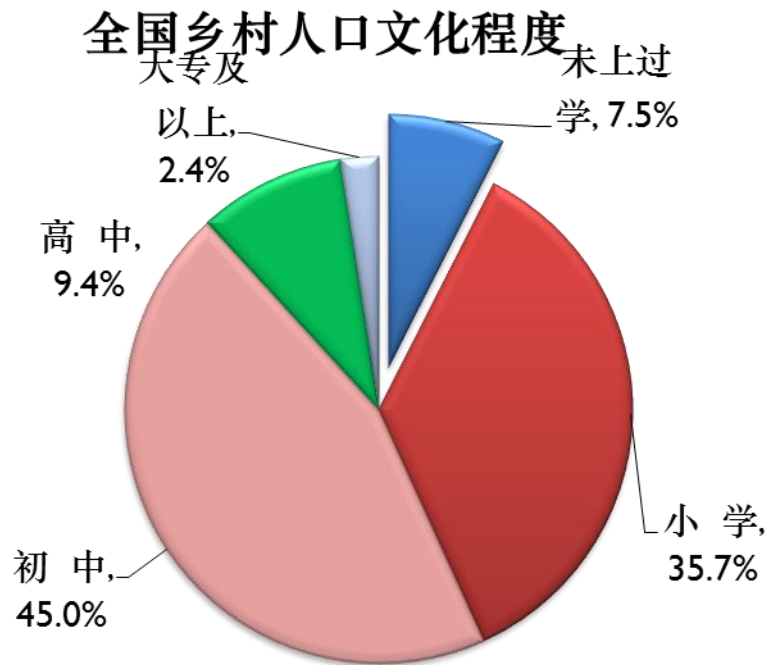
Distribution of age group in rural poor

全国贫困人口年龄结构

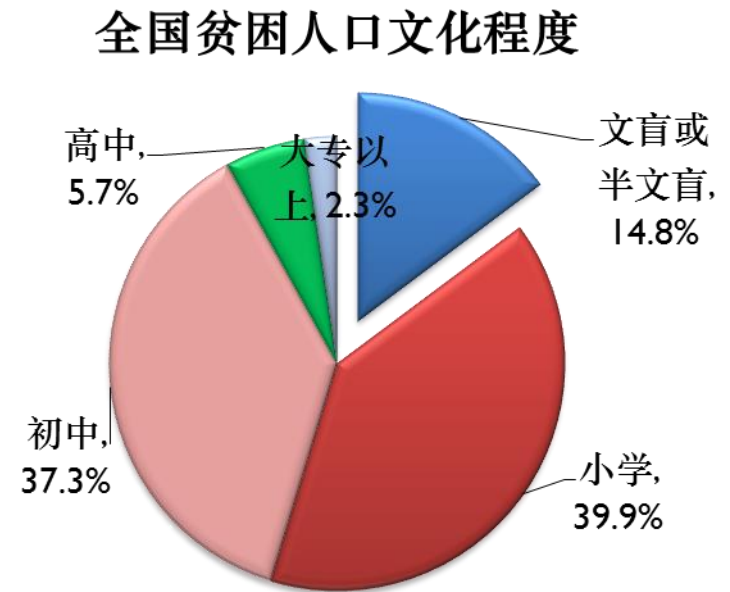


----Educational background

Literate rate of rural population

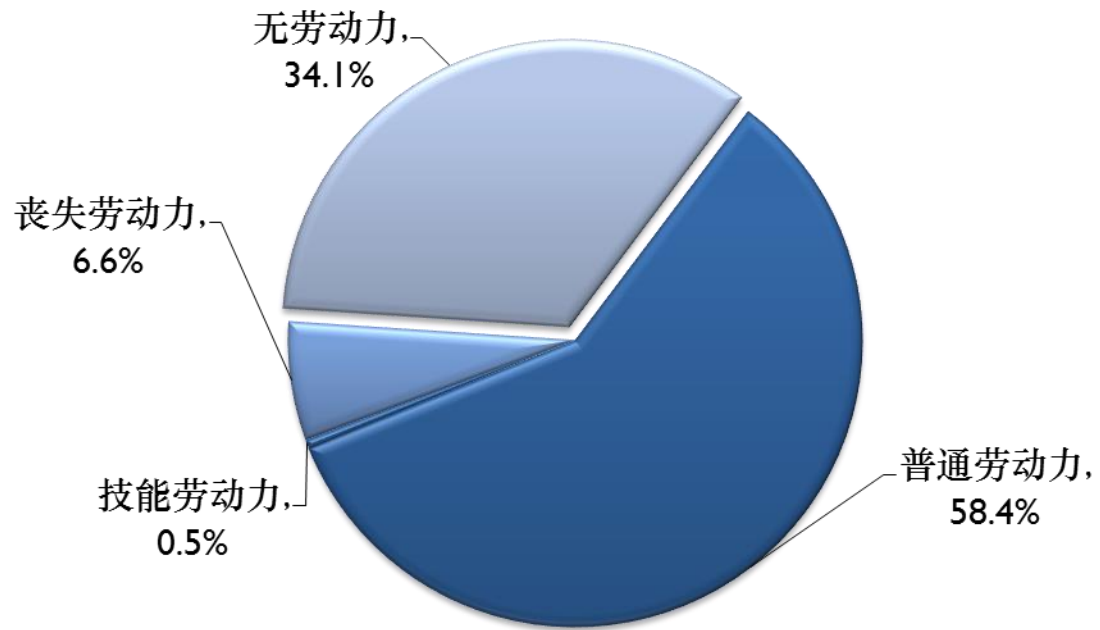


Literate rate of rural poor



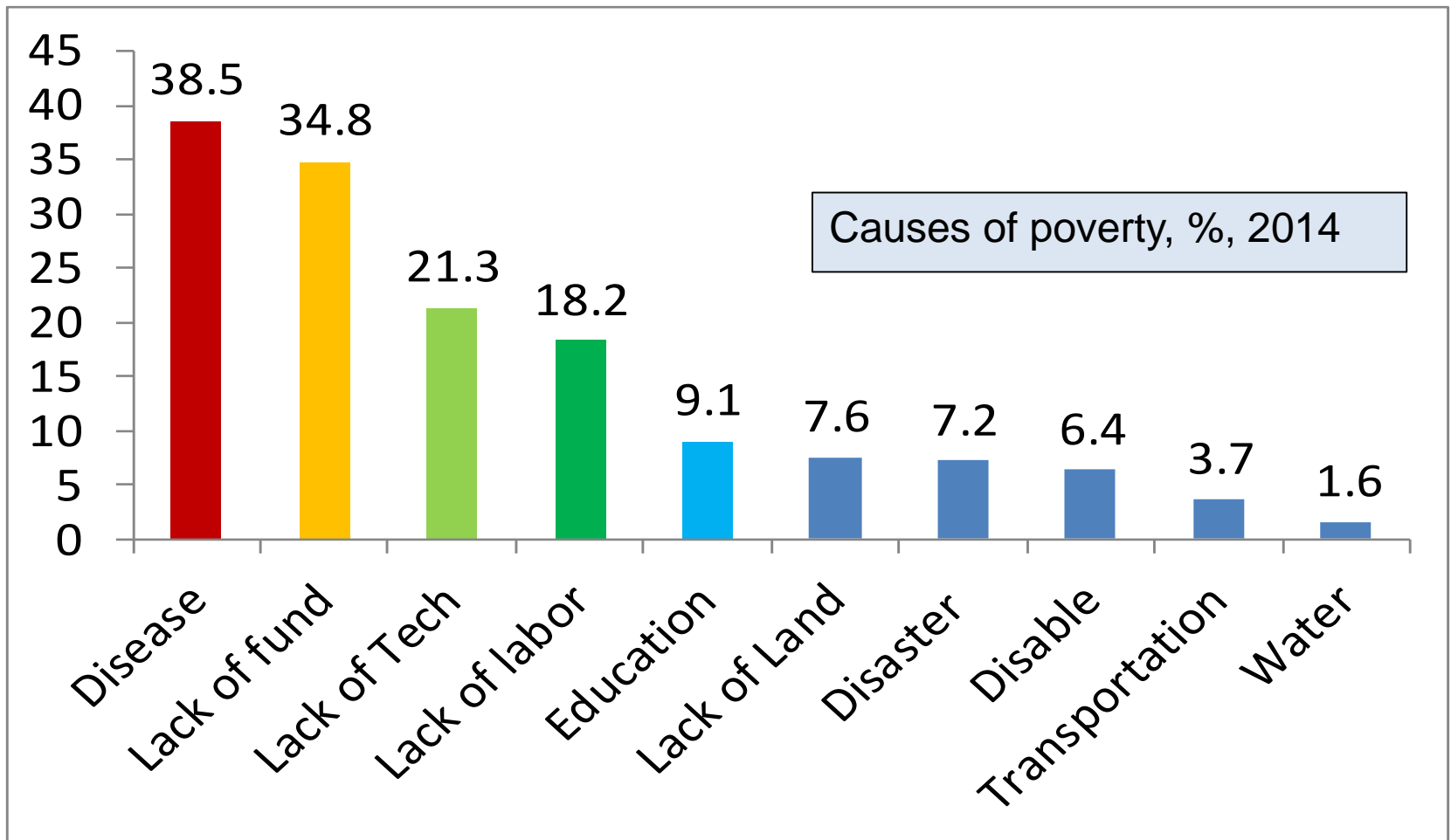
----Situation of labor force

Labor of rural poor
全国贫困人口劳动能力类型



2.4 Analysis of causes of poverty

- 12 causes of poverty on HHs level



2.5 Conclusion

- The poverty registry system embodies the multi-dimensional concept of poverty alleviation with Chinese characteristics
- It lays a solid foundation for the targeted poverty reduction policies and works
- Further improvement requires learning from other countries

Thank you

