



China's poverty alleviation development Transition and experience summary¹

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Abstract: Since the reform and opening up 40 years ago, China has made remarkable achievements in the field of poverty alleviation, accumulated rich experience, innovated many methods of poverty alleviation development, and formed a series of poverty alleviation models for promotion and dissemination. This report summarized the history of China's poverty alleviation. According to the features of economy, society and poverty alleviation, China's poverty alleviation development is divided into six stages; and systematically summarizing China's poverty alleviation wisdom and contribution to global poverty governance. Focusing on the perspective of targeted poverty alleviation, this research analyzes the design, principle, framework and operational mechanism of China's poverty alleviation program.

Key words: Poverty alleviation experience; summary; international share

Poverty is a common problem faced by all human beings. In the 1960s, US President Johnson launched the "Great Society" campaign to "unconditionally fight against the poverty in the United States" and made "all people rich and free." But after the 1980s, especially since the beginning of the 21st century, the poverty problem in the United Kingdom and the United States remains serious. The serious study of the complex causes of poverty, combining with national or regional resource endowments, social systems, top-level design and poverty alleviation models, is an important choice to promote the sustainable

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development of global poverty alleviation. Since the founding of People's Republic of China, the Chinese government has explored a series of poverty alleviation models in response to the poverty characteristics in various periods and achieved great outcomes.

I. Historical Transition in China's poverty alleviation development

Combined with China's poverty alleviation process and relevant research results, China's poverty alleviation can be divided into six stages:

(1) The generalized poverty alleviation stage under the planned economic system (1949–1978). Starting from the transformation of production relations, the rural collective economy was established, but there were a lot of things in economic and social development waiting to be done. The state had limited financial resources, and the whole country was in a state of general poverty. At that time, the poverty alleviation policy was characterized by humanitarian-oriented relief and physical life relief. The form was single, with scattered scale and low level of relief. By 1978, the number of rural poor people in China reached 250 million, accounting for 25.97% of the total population in the country, and 1/4 of the world's poor population, with the rural poverty incidence rate of 30.7%.

(2) The stage of poverty alleviation promoted by the rural reform (1979–1985). The implementation of the rural economic system reform based on household contract management greatly mobilized the enthusiasm of farmers for production, improved production efficiency, and drastically reduced the absolute poverty population in rural areas. Some areas began to implement the “County-based” poverty alleviation development targeting mechanism, with the key counties for poverty alleviation development as the basic unit, mobilizing a large number of resources to carry out assistance and relief work in areas that were remote and had poor natural environment. In 1980, the “Supporting Funds for the Development of Economically Underdeveloped Areas” was established. In 1982, the 10-year “Three-west” (Dingxi, Hexi of Gansu Province and Xihaiyu of Ningxia Province) agricultural construction plan was implemented to help these extremely poor areas manage ecology, improve the environment and develop agricultural production. At this stage, the absolute poverty population in rural areas

dropped from 250 million to 125 million, with an average annual reduction of 17.86 million. The poverty incidence rate dropped from 30.7% to 14.8%.

(3) Regional development poverty alleviation stage (1986–1993). In response to the situation that poverty evolved from universal poverty to poverty of stratification and fragmentation, the Chinese government delineated 18 concentrated poverty-stricken areas and a number of national and provincial poverty-stricken counties across the country to explore development poverty alleviation focusing on driving poverty alleviation through regional development. In 1987, the Notice of the State Council on Strengthening the Economic Development of Poverty-Stricken Areas delineated 592 national key poverty-stricken counties based on the 18 concentrated contiguous poverty belts in China, and established poverty alleviation standards with the county-level administrative unit as regional unit, and issued a series of preferential policies for targeted poverty counties to standardize, institutionalize and institutionalize rural poverty alleviation development.

(4) Comprehensive poverty alleviation stage (1994–2000). Marked by the promulgation of the 1994 National Plan for Poverty Alleviation, the government clearly proposed to accelerate the economic development in the central and western regions combining the household poverty alleviation policies with macroeconomic policies, which produced a positive significance for alleviating rural poverty. By the end of 2000, the per capita net income of farmers in poverty-stricken counties increased from 483.7 yuan in 1993 to 1321 yuan, the absolute poverty population in rural areas dropped from 80 million to 32.09 million, and the poverty incidence rate decreased to 3.4%.

(5) Village promotion and “two-wheel drive” poverty reduction stage (2001–2012). The government identified 592 key poverty alleviation development counties in the central and western regions, and shifted the focus of poverty alleviation to the village level. 150,000 poverty-stricken villages were identified across the country with poverty alleviation development measures focusing on the whole village promotion, industrial development and labor transfer. In 2007, the rural minimum living security system was fully implemented, entering the “two-wheel drive” connection stage of the poverty alleviation development



policy and the minimum living security system. By 2010, under the poverty standard of 1196 yuan, the number of poor people in China dropped to 26.88 million, and the poverty incidence rate dropped to 2.8%.

(6) Targeted poverty alleviation and reduction stage (2013–present). Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, Xi Jinping has proposed a series of new ideas, new thoughts, new deployments and new requirements for poverty alleviation development represented by targeted poverty alleviation. In 2015, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China promulgated the Decision on Winning the Poverty Alleviation Campaign, clarifying the goal of “all poverty–stricken populations will be lifted out of poverty, all poverty–stricken counties will get rid of poverty, the regional overall poverty will be solved under the current standards by 2020.” Under the poverty line of farmer’ s per capita disposable income of 2,300 yuan per year (the same as 2010), the number of rural poor people decreased from 166 million in 2010 to 30.46 million at the end of 2017, with a decrease of 130 million. The per capita net income of farmers in poverty–stricken counties increased from 3,273 yuan in 2010 to more than 9,377 yuan in 2017, and the growth rate was higher than the national average for five consecutive years.

II. China’ s remarkable poverty alleviation achievements

Since the reform and opening up, China has achieved remarkable results in poverty alleviation. Especially since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the idea of targeted poverty alleviation has been deeply rooted in the hearts of the people. The top–level design for poverty alleviation has basically taken shape, various decision–making arrangements have been well implemented, and the number of rural poor people has been greatly decreased. According to the current national rural poverty standards, the number of rural poor people in the country has decreased from 98.99 million in 2012 to 30.46 million in 2017, with a cumulative decrease of 68.53 million, and an average annual reduction of 13.706 million; the rural poverty incidence rate dropped from 10.2% in 2012 to 3.1% in 2017, with a decrease of 7.1 percentage points and average annual decline of 1.42 percentage points.

The achievement of China’ s poverty alleviation since the 18th Party Congress is mainly

reflected in: (1) The income of rural residents in poverty–stricken areas has increased steadily. In 2013–2017, the per capita income of rural residents in poverty–stricken areas continued to grow at double–digit rates, with an average annual growth rate of 12.8%. After deducting the price factor, the real average annual growth rate was 10.7%, which was 2.7 percentage points higher than the national average. (2) The production and living conditions of the poor have been effectively improved. The level of infrastructure such as telephone, cable television and road hardening, has been significantly improved; living conditions such as housing environment, safe drinking water, sanitary latrines and clean energy, have been actually enhanced. (3) The basic public services in poverty–stricken areas have been significantly improved. The educational and cultural situation has been improved markedly; the level of medical and health has been promoted significantly; and the level of social security has been increased. (4) The comprehensive social effects of poverty alleviation began to emerge. Since the targeted poverty alleviation, the relationship between the cadres and the masses become harmonious and the social atmosphere is improved. The poverty alleviation and cooperation between the eastern and the western regions and the poverty alleviation efforts have been continuously strengthened. Private enterprises, social organizations and the general public have actively participated in poverty alleviation, promoting the spread of the Chinese traditional virtues of poverty alleviation and assistance, and converging a greater force of poverty alleviation.

China’ s poverty alleviation has contributed Chinese wisdom to the cause of global poverty alleviation. According to the international extreme poverty standard of US\$1.9 per person per day, the number of poor people in China was decreased by 850 million from 1981 to 2013, accounting for 69.3% of the total global poverty alleviation. The UN Millennium Development Goals Report released by UNDP in 2015 clearly stated that China “has played a central role in global poverty alleviation” . “Due to China’ s progress, the extreme poverty rate in East Asia has dropped from 61% in 1990 to 4% in 2015.” China is the first country to complete the UN Millennium Development Goals and lift the most population out of poverty in the world. China’ s contribution also includes ideas, programs and experiences in the process of poverty alleviation.



III. China's poverty alleviation program and operation mechanism

In November 2013, General Secretary Xi Jinping first proposed the concept of “targeted poverty alleviation” when he visited Xiangxi in Hunan Province. The core is to identify the targets of poverty alleviation and causes of poverty based on the facts, adapting to local conditions with classified policies, then carrying out targeted assistance to achieve targeted poverty alleviation and reduction.

i. Formulation principles of China's poverty alleviation program

1. The targeted process of poverty alleviation. (1) The object of support is accurate, and the object of support is ensured by carrying out the establishment of the registration and “looking back”. (2) Accuracy of project arrangement is oriented to problems and needs, focusing on the project's aim and implementation, to ensure that the project will play the expected poverty alleviation effect. (3) Accurate use of funds. In order to solve the problem of unreasonable budget for poverty alleviation funds in the past, the State Council promulgated the Opinions on Supporting Poverty Counties to Carry out Integrated and Use of Special Financial Funds; to strengthen the management of special poverty alleviation funds, the Ministry of Finance and other departments jointly issued the Administrative Measures on Special Funds for Poverty Alleviation Funds of the Central Government, and the performance of poverty alleviation funds has been greatly improved. (4) The measures are targeted to the household. According to the resource endowment of the poor villages and the causes for poverty, the “one village for one policy, one household for one law” is implemented. The planning and annual plans are made by village, and targeted assistance is carried out by households, focusing on solving the prominent problems of poverty-stricken villages and poor households in poverty alleviation. (5) Due to the targeted cadre dispatching according to the village situation, 775,000 cadres and 195,000 outstanding cadres are sent to the poor villages and grassroots organizations to serve as the first secretary, which improves the ability of grassroots organizations in poverty governance. (6) Accurate achievement in poverty alleviation. In February 2016, the General Office of the CPC Central Committee and the General Office of the State Council issued the Measures for Effective Evaluation of Provincial Party Committees and Government Poverty Alleviation Development, clearly

putting forward four major contents of effectiveness evaluation, including poverty alleviation effectiveness, targeted identification, and targeted assistance and poverty alleviation funds. In April 2016, the General Office of the CPC Central Committee and the General Office of the State Council issued the Opinions on Establishing a Poverty Withdrawal Mechanism to ensure targeted withdrawal from poverty.

2. Mobilizing the parties to work together to alleviate poverty. First, giving full play to the leading role of the government, adhering to the two points of “taking the platform” and “service” and building a pattern of poverty alleviation. The second is fully mobilizing the enthusiasm, initiative and creativity of the poor, digging the potential of poverty alleviation to form a synergy for poverty alleviation and enhance the “hematopoietic function.” The third is attracting private enterprises, social organizations and the general public to actively participate in poverty alleviation and consolidate the force to fight against poverty.

3. The effectively consistent incentives and supervision. Establishing the poverty alleviation award, affirming the achievement of poverty alleviation, setting a model for poverty alleviation and reduction, and inspiring different subjects to join the ranks of poverty alleviation. Supervision shall be strengthened to ensure that people, money, and materials are accurately used to fight against poverty and prevent violations of laws and regulations in the field of poverty alleviation.

4. Open and fair poverty alleviation. The implementation of open government affairs in the field of poverty alleviation is an effective way to ensure that the people have the right to know, participate, express and supervise the government and the related subjects. It is an effective way to get through “last mile” of government to connect and serve the poor people, and also a powerful way to improve the credibility of the government.

ii. China's poverty alleviation program structure is three-dimensional

China's poverty alleviation program has formed a scientific and rational three-dimensional framework:



1. The leadership system with consistent responsibility and duty. Adhering to poverty alleviation leadership system under the leadership of the party and the government, while “heads” of party and government shall be responsible; clarifying the poverty alleviation management system with the central and local joint efforts to tackle the difficulties and bear hierarchical responsibility; establishing a government-led, extensive social participation in the pattern of poverty alleviation.

2. Diversified participants. Vigorously advocating private enterprises to participate in poverty alleviation, actively guiding social organizations to alleviate poverty, widely mobilizing individual poverty alleviation, further deepening fixed-point poverty alleviation work, and strengthening poverty alleviation cooperation between the eastern and the western regions.

3. Targeted allocation of poverty alleviation elements. Through the external input of poverty alleviation projects, funds, technology and other factors, poverty alleviation targets will be assisted to get rid of poverty. Targeted poverty alleviation, whose key is to “help”, that is, helping, supporting, not only provides helps in the form of money and things but also supports the wisdom and education, not only “gives people fishes” but also “teaches people how to fish”, which is different from simple arrangements.

4. The clear and effective poverty alleviation path. On October 16, 2015, President Xi Jinping first proposed “five batches” at the high-level forum on poverty reduction development, and gave a prescription for the “last mile” of poverty alleviation. All parts of the country and various industries combine their own characteristics, explore the poverty alleviation model of characteristic industries, employment transfer poverty alleviation (including labor export and home return entrepreneurship and other major forms), asset income poverty alleviation, relocation poverty alleviation, ecological protection poverty alleviation, education poverty alleviation, health poverty alleviation, bottom line security and so on.

iii. Effective operation mechanism for targeted poverty alleviation

1. Accurate identification and dynamic management mechanism. Poverty alleviation and

reduction are dynamic. Accurate identification must comprehensively monitor the poverty alleviation objects, so as to reflect the assistance situation in real time, and realize the dynamic management of poverty alleviation objects. Every year, an adjustment shall be conducted according to the actual development of poverty alleviation targets, ensuring that the villages and households that have been out of poverty can be withdrawn in time and other poverty alleviation targets can get access to the poverty alleviation program. In this way, the poverty alleviation information will be true, reliable and useful.

2. Accurate and Precise management and linkage mechanism. Accurate and precise management is to achieve the predetermined targeted poverty alleviation tasks through planning, organization, command, control, coordination, supervision and reform, and achieve the desired social effects. “Accurate” means that the work should be accurate, deep, thorough, and in place with a high level; “Precise” refers to clear work with accurate, specific, operable, controllable and measurable commands. Targeted poverty alleviation work must achieve hierarchical management and linkage.

3. Targeted assistance and responsibility implementation mechanism. It is necessary to give full play of governments at all levels, various functional departments and various social groups, emphasizing that all levels of government should take responsibilities and responsibilities shall be implemented at all levels. Central state organs, provinces, cities and counties shall strengthen organizational leadership for poverty alleviation, using departmental functions and industry resources to prioritize poverty alleviation projects, poverty alleviation funds, poverty alleviation work, and poverty alleviation measures. The leading unit of the district mainly undertakes work of communication, coordination, guidance and promotion, as well as coordinate the poverty alleviation in the district. Various social groups create a participatory environment of “everyone is willing to do” for social poverty alleviation, advocating the participation concept of “everyone can do” in social poverty alleviation and establishing a social poverty alleviation mechanism that “everyone is able to do” to accelerate targeted poverty alleviation and responsibility implementation.



4. Accurate assessment and supervision mechanism. Supervision, evaluation and assessment have the functions of “baton” and “wind vane”. The assessment content often determines the focus and direction of the work of governments, functional departments and leading cadres at all levels. Introducing a third-party evaluation mechanism to organically combine organizational assessment, social evaluation, and mass participation can ensure the openness and authority of the assessment work.

IV. Summary of China's poverty alleviation experience

Since the reform and opening up 40 years ago, China has made remarkable achievements in the field of poverty alleviation, accumulated rich experience in poverty alleviation, and contributed Chinese programs and Chinese wisdom to the international poverty alleviation cause.

i. The poverty alleviation through idea of adhering continuous innovation and gradual improvement

At the beginning of the founding of People's Republic of China, in the face of the basic national conditions of poverty and backwardness, the Chinese government regarded anti-poverty as the basis for consolidating and developing the socialist system, and proposed a strategic concept of anti-poverty through industrialization and cooperation, forming a basic understanding of poverty alleviation. Since 1978, through the comprehensive initiation of rural reforms and the implementation of the household contract responsibility system, the enthusiasm of the farmers has been greatly stimulated, and the system reform has released a huge poverty alleviation effect. From 1978 to 1993, Deng Xiaoping summarized the construction practice of new China in the past 30 years on the basis of Mao Zedong's common prosperity idea. For the first time, he proposed institutional poverty and China's overall anti-poverty strategy, and the new China's poverty alleviation ideology is initially formed.

After achieving the goal of Seven-Year Priority Poverty Alleviation Program, China's poverty alleviation and development strategy has shifted from the stage of solving the

problem of food and clothing to the stage of consolidating food and clothing problem, improving development capacity, and accelerating the new stage of getting rid of poverty and narrowing the development gap. At this stage, China's poverty alleviation thought is prominently reflected in: adhering to the people-oriented principle and endowing the new connotation of anti-poverty; building a harmonious society and opening up a new path of anti-poverty; constructing a comprehensive moderately prosperous society, depicting new goals of anti-poverty; realizing scientific development and highlighting a new strategy against poverty.

Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, in order to win the fight against poverty, and build a moderately prosperous society in 2020, the Party Central Committee with comrade Xi Jinping as the core implements a targeted poverty alleviation strategy, plans the path to poverty alleviation, which has become one of the important contents of new era Xi Jinping's poverty alleviation strategy and guides the new era of China's poverty alleviation cause.

ii. The political and institutional advantages of adhering the party's leadership in poverty alleviation

Since the reform and opening up, China's economy has developed rapidly, and its comprehensive national strength has leaped to the forefront of the world, laying a solid economic foundation for poverty alleviation; the Chinese Communist Party relies on the advantages of the socialist system to effectively mobilize all aspects of the social resources and strength for poverty alleviation development. Strengthening the leadership of the party can theoretically unite China's wisdom and innovate the top-level design mechanism for poverty alleviation. In practice, it can exert strong political mobilization capabilities, integrate social resources, and carry out poverty alleviation. In the mechanism of targeted poverty alleviation, we must uphold the guidance mechanism of under the leadership of the party, implement central coordinating, the overall responsibility undertaken by provinces, and the work implementation carried out by the city and county to clarify and truly implement the poverty alleviation responsibilities of all parties.



The leading group of poverty alleviation development of the State Council is responsible for monitoring the overall situation and coordinating all parties in poverty alleviation. All local poverty alleviation work is carried out in a hierarchically responsible manner, and the specific implementation plan for poverty alleviation work in the region is formulated under the unified leadership of the central government. In the practice of rural poverty alleviation, the first secretary system is implemented to guide the implementation of poverty alleviation in the village. Strengthening the five-level leadership responsibility system of provinces, cities, counties and villages, signing the responsibility report for poverty alleviation at all levels, and the resident work teams in the villages will cover all poverty-stricken villages, and each poor household will be distributed with the responsible person.

iii. Advancing with the times, and determining poverty alleviation standards and target tasks in stages

According to the changes in the strength of social and economic development and the characteristics of the poor population, China has determined the poverty alleviation standards three times, so that the reform and development results will benefit more poor people. The current “two guarantees and three guarantees” poverty standards take the development needs of education, health and housing into account in addition to basic survival needs. According to the situation of unbalanced development, the policy of “poverty alleviation standards (in autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government) that are higher than the national poverty alleviation standards can be formulated according to local conditions.”

General Secretary Xi Jinping stresses that it is necessary to adhere the current standards for poverty alleviation instead of leaving the masses in suspense. China's current poverty alleviation standards are based on objective judgments on the current poverty alleviation situation, and determined by the current level of domestic economic development, especially the unbalanced development status, which is in line with China's national conditions and strength. Advancing with the times and determining poverty alleviation standards and targets in stages can improve the quality of poverty alleviation, consolidate poverty reduction

achievements, and stimulate the endogenous motivation of poor households to get rid of poverty.

iv. Integrating poverty alleviation into the overall layout of economic and social development

Poverty alleviation is a systematic project involving many levels. It should be planned from all aspects, levels and elements in a global perspective to concentrate effective resources and achieve poverty alleviation goals. In the past 40 years of reform and opening up, the country's social economy has grown healthily and rapidly, laying a material foundation for large-scale poverty alleviation. In the process of formulating medium and long-term plans for economic and social development, the state has always made promoting regional coordinated development and narrowing the income gap of residents as an important goal. Since the mid-1990s, the Seven-Year Priority Poverty Alleviation Program (1994–2000), China Rural Poverty Alleviation Development Program (2001–2010), and China Rural Poverty Alleviation Development Program (2011–2020) have been continuously formulated. These three medium and long-term poverty alleviation plans clearly put forward the overall goals, organizational guarantees, alternative poverty alleviation models, funding sources, assistance measures, withdrawal mechanisms and supervision evaluations for poverty alleviation development in China by 2020. The 13th Five-Year Plan of National Economic and Social Development has separately formulated a plan for poverty alleviation.

V. Building a poverty alleviation system led by the government and widely participated by all sectors of society

Adhering to build a government-led and broad-based social poverty alleviation system, including: forming a cross-regional, cross-sectoral, and cross-disciplinary social poverty alleviation system; organizing the implementation of poverty alleviation cooperation between the eastern and the western regions, then gradually forming a pattern that the eastern provinces and municipalities help the central and western provinces and cities; mobilizing the whole nation to support four counties in Tibet, southern Xinjiang, and Tibetan areas in Sichuan, Yunnan, Gansu, Qinghai provinces; organizing the party and government agencies



to help poor counties and explore effective ways to improve the industrial poverty alleviation policy; encouraging and supporting enterprises, social organizations, and individuals to participate in poverty alleviation to promote mutual exchanges between different social classes.

vi. Forming a diversified poverty alleviation model

Under the guidance of the targeted poverty alleviation strategy, various regions have explored a poverty alleviation development model that is in line with local development. First, in the aspect of industrial poverty alleviation, around the industrial development plan, encouraging and guiding the poor people to use property rights as a link to voluntarily transfer land, establish cooperative farms, farmer professional cooperatives and leading farmer enterprises, and obtaining rent, dividend income and labor income through cooperative operation and participation in production labor. Second, in the aspect of employment poverty alleviation, skills training will be provided for qualified poverty alleviation targets to make good use of various preferential policies for innovation and entrepreneurship, and support entrepreneurs in poverty. Third, the social security policy aims at the five-guarantee households who have no ability to work, no source of income, no fixed person with duty to provide support, or the person with no ability to provide support, and low-income families without labor ability. These poor households shall enjoy the national social security policy. Fourth, in terms of relocation, making full use of the forms of individual household immigration and group resettlement to meet the needs of different poor groups.

vii. Focusing on stimulating the endogenous power of poor areas and poor people

The development of poverty-stricken areas depends on endogenous power. If a new village is relieved, simply changing the village appearance. But the internal vitality is not good and the labor force cannot be recycled, with no sustainable economic sources. There are still potential dangers in the next step of development in the region. Through industrial assistance, typical demonstrations, able people driving, as well as funds, projects, policy support, encouraging rich people leads to develop poverty alleviation projects according to local conditions. Once poor households have jobs, they can have sustained and stable

income. Implementing skills training, consolidating the foundation for development, and supporting the masses to “get rid of poverty” .

The improvement of the environment will stimulate the poor people’s yearning for a better life. We shall improve the transportation, water conservancy, electricity, communications and other infrastructure in poverty-stricken areas, and create conditions for the poor to get rid of poverty and become rich. At the same time, we must pay attention to the promotion of spiritual civilization, combining the construction of new folk custom with poverty alleviation and wisdom support, and improving the mental outlook of the poor through various models and advanced deeds. Adhering to the combination of poverty alleviation, wisdom support and virtue cultivation, and insisting that the spiritual poverty alleviation and material poverty alleviation march in the same pace.

viii. Social security poverty alleviation system is gradually improved

Social security is to solve social problems through economic means. It includes not only the financial compensation of material compensation, but also the life-care service guarantee and psychological comfort spiritual support. The three major systems that play the core role in social security of the poverty alleviation are social assistance, social insurance and social welfare. As the last “safety net” in the social security system, social assistance relies mainly on government finance to ensure the basic survival and alleviate the poverty of the poor. Social insurance is at the middle level of the social security system, mainly including the new rural cooperative medical care system and the new rural old-age insurance in rural poverty-stricken areas. Social welfare refers that the government and society provide welfare allowances, physical supplies and social services to the elderly, the disabled, women and children to meet their living needs and improve their quality of life.

ix. Constructing an effective incentive mechanism for poverty alleviation

Taking a third-party evaluation method, with the core of “two guarantees and three security” , based on the main indicators of enhancing living standards of the poor and reducing the number of poor people, the villages, towns, counties and provinces will be

assessed. Establishing a poverty withdrawal mechanism, taking the withdrawal of poverty-stricken counties and villages as the main indicators, conducting assessments of leaders at all levels, and guiding regional party and government leaders to focus their work on poverty alleviation development. Establishing an assessment mechanism and notification system of the fixed-point poverty alleviation and coordinated poverty alleviation between eastern and western regions. Promoting the establishment of a national poverty alleviation day, and building a mobilization platform for all sectors of society to participate in poverty alleviation. Paying attention to the construction of incentive mechanism, strengthening the care incentives to the frontline cadres during poverty alleviation, focusing on the identification and promotion of cadres and grassroots cadres who have outstanding performance in poverty alleviation. The family members of the cadres and grassroots party members who died in the fight against poverty shall be given timely pensions as well as long-term support and condolences. Full implementation of the remuneration packages of cadres in poor village and living allowances of the village cadres who have left the village under normal condition shall be conducted. Enterprises, social organizations and individuals with obvious achievements and outstanding contributions to poverty alleviation shall be given titles to projects under the premise of respecting their willingness. Encouraging qualified units to set up poverty alleviation funds, and expanding social poverty alleviation financing channels to conduct poverty alleviation work specially. Simplifying the registration procedures for social organizations of poverty alleviation, and granting qualified social organizations pre-tax deductions for public welfare donations.



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