

**Striving for a Better Life for the People:
China's Practical and Theoretical
Innovations in Consolidating and
Expanding Poverty Alleviation Achievement**

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China's story is proof that developing countries can eliminate poverty, and that a weaker bird can start early and fly high, when there is the endurance, perseverance, and striving spirit that enables water drops to penetrate rocks over time and turns blueprints into reality. If China can make it, other developing countries can make it too. This is what China's battle against poverty says to the world.

Xi Jinping^①

① Xi Jinping, Remarks on Fight Against Hunger and Poverty at Session I of the 19th G20 Summit, [EB/OL]. November 18, 2024. https://www.gov.cn/yaowen/liebiao/202411/content_6988020.htm

Preface: New Mission After Eradicating Absolute Poverty

The eradication of poverty has long been a shared aspiration of humankind and remains a major global challenge for human development.

At its core, poverty reduction is a question of development. Many of today's global tensions and dilemmas stem from the difficulties nations face in securing the right and pathway to development. For developing countries, which account for over 70% of the world's population, poverty remains one of the most formidable challenges.

"China is ready to take steps together with all parties to build a just world of common development, leave poverty in the past, and turn our vision into reality."^①

On November 18, 2024, at the 19th G20 Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, President Xi Jinping formally announced to the world:

Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC), the country has established a comprehensive and effective framework encompassing institutional, policy, and operational systems. Through these efforts, it has pioneered a distinctly Chinese path to poverty reduction and developed an anti-poverty theory with Chinese characteristics.

On February 25, 2021, China solemnly declared that all 98.99 million rural residents in poverty under the current criteria have been lifted out of poverty, all 832 impoverished counties and 128,000 poverty-stricken villages have been removed from the poverty list. Regional poverty has been resolved on the whole, and the daunting task of eliminating absolute poverty has been accomplished. This is another miracle created by the Chinese people!^②

China has historically eradicated absolute poverty, completing the world's largest poverty reduction campaign and achieving the poverty reduction target set in the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development ten years ahead of schedule, marking a pioneering contribution to global poverty reduction.

Shaking off poverty is not the finish line, but the starting point of a new endeavor. Following its victory in the battle against poverty, China set a five-

^① Xi Jinping, Remarks on Fight Against Hunger and Poverty at Session I of the 19th G20 Summit, [EB/OL]. November 18, 2024. https://www.gov.cn/yaowen/liebiao/202411/content_6988020.htm

^② Xi Jinping, "Speech at the National Conference to Review the Fight Against Poverty and Commend Outstanding Individuals and Groups," February 25, 2021.

year transitional period to consolidate and expand these achievements as part of the effort to promote rural revitalization. In response to complex challenges such as the COVID-19 pandemic, economic headwinds, and growing global development disparities, China has worked to bridge the urban-rural divide by promoting the experiences from Zhejiang's "Green Rural Revival Program" and deepening east-west collaboration to address regional imbalances and underdevelopment, making sustained efforts to narrow the gap between urban and rural areas as well as among different regions.

2025 marks the final year of China's five-year transitional period for consolidating and expanding the achievements of its poverty alleviation campaign as part of the effort to promote rural revitalization. Throughout this period, China has firmly upheld the bottom line of preventing any large-scale relapse into poverty.

Employment remains at a high level: As of the end of 2024, 33.05 million individuals from formerly impoverished households were engaged in employment, a figure that has remained steadily above 30 million for four consecutive years. In the first three quarters of 2024, the per capita disposable income of farmers in counties lifted out of poverty reached 12,384 yuan, reflecting a real year-on-year growth of 6.5%.^① For four consecutive years since the beginning of the transitional period, the number of employed individuals lifted out of poverty has remained above 30 million, meeting annual job stabilization targets with high quality.^②

Notable improvement in employment quality: Efforts have focused on key counties designated to receive rural revitalization assistance and resettlement zones for poverty alleviation, with initiatives such as enhanced labor cooperation campaigns and the "Spring Breeze" Action. These efforts included dedicated job fairs and "point-to-point" labor transfers, continually boosting the level of organized employment migration. In response to the dual pressures of limited job availability for college graduates and intensified market competition, public welfare employment programs such as the "Rain and Dew Initiative" and the "100-Day, 10-Million Jobs" campaign were launched. Online recruitment events drew over 1.5 million applicants. Among the 650,000 "Rain and Dew" graduates in 2024, the overall em-

① State Council Information Office, Series Press Conference on "High-Quality Economic Development Achievements," January 20, 2025. <https://www.chinanews.com.cn/cj/shipin/cns-d/2025/01-20/news1011122.shtml>.

② Website of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs: "Double Improvement in Employment Scale and Quality for Labor from Formerly Impoverished Groups." https://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2023-01/18/content_5737820.htm.

ployment rate reached 90%.^①

Steady growth in income levels: In 2024, the per capita disposable income of rural residents in counties that had shaken off poverty reached 17,522 yuan, a 24.7% increase over 2021. For four consecutive years, income growth in these counties has outpaced the national average for rural residents.^②

The Communist Party of China (CPC) has successfully brought the transitional "final battle" in formerly impoverished areas to a close, achieving results that have withstood the test of both history and the people. These achievements also demonstrate to the world that poverty is not only surmountable but can be thoroughly eradicated and prevented from recurring with strong and effective follow-up support mechanisms.

As a key member of the developing world, China has consistently embraced the vision of building a global community of shared future, and remains committed to contributing its poverty reduction experience and proactive efforts to help reshape the global landscape of poverty.

When Uganda's Kingfisher Cross-Cliff Road becomes a "road of development," carrying hope, when Fiji's rice paddies serve as "fields of cooperation," bearing witness to friendship, and when each village across the Global South writes its own story of development through poverty reduction, only then can human civilization truly reach a new realm where "all thrive in their way, and achieve harmony in shared prosperity."

China's poverty reduction practices and experiences are weaving a fabric of dialogue among civilizations. By offering insights and solutions to support the global fight against poverty and promote modernization, China is joining hands with countries around the world to build a better world free from poverty.

① Website of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs: "Double Improvement in Employment Scale and Quality for Labor from Formerly Impoverished Groups." https://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2023-01/18/content_5737820.htm.

② Website of the National Bureau of Statistics: "Statistical Communiqué on the 2024 National Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China." <http://finance.people.com.cn/n1/2025/0219/c1004-40421315.html>.

Chapter One: The Five-Year Transition Period: Consolidating and Expanding Poverty Alleviation Achievements Amid Challenges

When China announced the historic eradication of absolute poverty in February 2021, questions emerged within the international community: Was this a one-time achievement, or the beginning of lasting transformation? Globally, some developing countries had previously launched large-scale poverty reduction campaigns, only to witness widespread backsliding due to a failure to sustain their gains.

On October 17, 2024, the World Bank released its Poverty, Prosperity, and Planet Report: Pathways Out of the Polycrisis, which found that the overall trajectory of global poverty alleviation and shared prosperity had stalled. The decade from 2020 to 2030 risks becoming a "lost decade" for global poverty reduction. By 2024, approximately 8.5% of the world's population, 692 million people, were living in extreme poverty, defined as living on less than \$2.15 per day. Despite a dramatic decline in the global extreme poverty rate from 38% in 1990 to 8.5% in 2024, a convergence of crises, including slowed economic growth, the COVID-19 pandemic, high inflation, local conflicts, and rising fragility, has brought progress to a standstill. In fact, the 2024 poverty rate remains only marginally lower than pre-pandemic levels in 2019. Many impoverished regions still record higher poverty rates than five years ago. In low-income countries, 43% of the population continues to live in extreme poverty, and projections suggest that the poverty rate in Sub-Saharan Africa will still reach 17% by 2030. The pandemic and food crisis have led to an 82% surge in hunger across Africa, with 270 million people facing food insecurity.

According to data from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 48.2% of the impoverished population in Sub-Saharan Africa live in conflict-affected areas, and the child poverty rate (27.9%) is more than double that of adults. Moreover, 83.7% of the impoverished population resides in rural areas, where inadequate infrastructure and educational resources heighten the risk of falling back into poverty.^①

① UNICEF and World Bank reports.

Against this global backdrop, China has made a proactive contribution to tackling the shared challenges of poverty reduction and preventing relapse into poverty. A report by the National High-Level Think Tank under Xinhua News Agency, "Chinese Poverty Alleviation Studies: A Political Economy Perspective," summarizes China's poverty alleviation experience. It highlights the innovative use of the "pro-poor market" mechanism to restructure the relationship between equity and efficiency. The government, acting as an "enabling hand," has implemented targeted identification measures (such as the establishment of poverty registration archives), coordinated resource allocation (such as the "five-tier secretary responsibility system" for poverty alleviation), and institutional safeguards (such as Two Assurances and Three Guarantees). These efforts have built a collaborative poverty alleviation system involving the government, market, and society, transforming the impoverished population from "beneficiaries of redistribution" into "contributors to growth." This approach surpasses the limitations of traditional welfare models and purely market-driven mechanisms. For instance, in deeply impoverished areas, the integration of industrial development with ecological conservation has achieved a "win-win" outcome of poverty alleviation and environmental protection.

The experience and theories explored in Chinese Poverty Alleviation Studies, such as the "five-year transitional period," have continued to evolve and serve as critical measures for consolidating and expanding poverty alleviation achievements. For example, 160 counties identified as being at higher risk of falling back into poverty have been designated as key areas for assistance. In response, the central government allocated 156.1 billion yuan in transitional funding to support dynamic governance and reinforce these counties' ability to sustain poverty alleviation outcomes, thereby establishing institutional safeguards to prevent large-scale relapse into poverty.

China pioneered the creation of a five-year transitional period to consolidate and expand poverty alleviation achievements as part of the effort to promote rural revitalization. Built upon the targeted poverty alleviation strategy, this transitional framework institutionalized a four-pronged long-term mechanism for preventing relapse into poverty:

Responsibility remains in place: Primary accountability has been reinforced to sustain the intensity of efforts. The poverty alleviation leadership structure remains intact, with tiered and tailored training for support personnel and enhanced oversight and assessment mechanisms.

Since the start of the transition in 2021, all 31 provincial-level regions and the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps have successively deployed more than 500,000 first secretaries and work team members. These cadres, equipped with fresh ideas, funding, and technical services, have resided in villages and worked side-by-side with villagers on the front lines to pave the path toward shared prosperity.^①

Policies remain consistent: A stable policy environment has underpinned continued livelihood support. Key measures in education, healthcare, housing, and safe drinking water have been maintained and dynamically adjusted as needed. The national consolidation rate for nine-year compulsory education has reached 95.9%, health insurance coverage among formerly poor populations has exceeded 99%, and the piped water penetration rate in rural areas now stands at 94%.^②

Support continues unabated: Resources and assistance efforts have been sustained and optimized for greater impact. The number of frontline staff has remained stable, and the structure has been optimized, with targeted support focused on employment and industrial development. In 2024, 33.05 million formerly poor workers secured jobs, with wages accounting for over 68% of their income. More than 60% of central transitional funds were invested in industry, with each of the 832 counties lifted out of poverty developing at least two to three leading sectors. Their combined output exceeded 1.7 trillion yuan.^③

Oversight remains rigorous: China has strengthened monitoring systems to reinforce the bottom line against relapse into poverty. A national big data platform enables dynamic risk tracking and differentiated intervention. As of November 2024, China had cumulatively eliminated the risk of returning to poverty for 5.34 million monitored individuals, with a risk elimination rate exceeding 60%.^④

As a pivotal institutional arrangement for transitioning from the eradication of absolute poverty to the pursuit of common prosperity, China's five-year transitional period established a comprehensive mechanism for monitor-

① State Council Information Office press briefing on Q1 economic data, April 18, 2025. https://www.xinhuanet.com/government/20250113/cefcdb903ff94abe9ce_d6a488ccdba2b/c.html

② Reports by the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs.

③ State Council Information Office, Series Press Conference on "High-Quality Economic Development Achievements," January 20, 2025. https://www.gov.cn/lianbo/fabu/202501/content_6998300.htm.

④ Remarks by Vice Minister Zhang Xingwang, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, at a State Council Information Office press conference, January 20, 2025. https://www.gov.cn/lianbo/fabu/202501/content_7000255.htm.

ing and preventing a return to poverty. Despite major challenges—including the COVID-19 pandemic and natural disasters—formerly impoverished areas have successfully maintained the baseline of preventing large-scale relapse into poverty. The transitional period has been instrumental in consolidating and expanding the gains from poverty alleviation efforts in the following aspects:

A "buffer phase" to prevent relapse into poverty: By integrating strategic vision with tactical precision, China coordinated leadership continuity and operational systems to ensure a smooth handover to a regular assistance system. This transition also cushioned vulnerable populations against the adverse impacts and the occurrence of poverty relapse brought by shifting external and internal conditions.

A "proving ground" for consolidation: Abrupt withdrawal of the extraordinary policies adopted during the poverty alleviation campaign could easily have triggered large-scale relapse. During the transitional period, the continued application of supportive policies and sustained intensity of efforts helped foster endogenous development drivers, guiding formerly poor populations from passive recipients to proactive agents of revitalization and reinforcing their capacity for self-development to ensure poverty alleviation.

"conversion window" for policy alignment: The support framework was gradually transitioned into a long-term rural revitalization mechanism, avoiding a policy "cliff effect." Meanwhile, resource integration and strategic alignment helped shift the focus from poverty alleviation to rural revitalization.

A "critical window" for risk response: Continuity in policy provision stabilized the work of agriculture, rural areas, and farmers in the face of complex global conditions and pandemic-related shocks. The approach also addressed issues such as wide urban-rural divides and weak industrial foundations, thereby reinforcing the sustainability of development in formerly poor regions and laying a solid foundation for tackling uneven and inadequate development.

Throughout this transitional period, China has developed a systematic theory and toolkit for preventing relapse into poverty, marked by scientific rigor, internal coherence, and global significance, further affirming that China's achievements in poverty eradication can stand up to the test of both history and practice.

Most significantly, these practices and experiences convey dual confidence

to the world: first, that poverty is not an intractable affliction but can be fundamentally eliminated through systematic institutional design and sustained resource investment; and second, that establishing a full-cycle follow-up support mechanism, spanning dynamic monitoring, real-time early warning, targeted intervention, and long-term consolidation, can not only block the regeneration of poverty, but also transform formerly poor regions from passive recipients of external aid into proactive engines of self-sustained development. This historic leap from poverty alleviation to shared prosperity embodies China's contribution of wisdom to global poverty reduction and injects strong momentum into the realization of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Chapter Two: China's Practice in Consolidating and Expanding Poverty Alleviation Achievements

The five-year transitional period represents an institutional innovation in effectively linking the consolidation and expansion of poverty alleviation achievements with the advancement of rural revitalization. It has facilitated the shift of formerly impoverished regions from a moderately prosperous society toward shared prosperity. The fight against poverty resolved the challenge of absolute poverty and laid a solid foundation for comprehensive rural revitalization. Only by securing the gains already made can stable support be provided for rural revitalization; in turn, the full advancement of rural revitalization injects sustained momentum into poverty prevention. The two reinforce and depend on each other. The transitional period has ensured continuity of poverty reduction policies, stability of assistance, and sustainability of development. This has enabled formerly poor areas and populations to steadily progress toward the rural revitalization goals of thriving industries, livable environments, social civility, effective governance, and prosperous lives, thereby providing a robust foundation for advancing agricultural and rural modernization.

2.1 Mechanisms Guarding Against a Return to Poverty: Dynamic Monitoring and Targeted Support to Build a Protective Barrier

During the five-year transitional period, poverty alleviation regions in China established a regular mechanism to prevent a return to poverty, employing a stratified and categorized assistance system. For example, Guizhou Province created a dynamic monitoring and routine support mechanism for low-income populations, integrating 23 data categories across 14 departments, and linking provincial, municipal, county, and township levels. The system supports bidirectional verification and early-warning functions to prevent both omission and misidentification. In Qinglong County, Qianxinan Bouyei-Miao Autonomous Prefecture, Guizhou, 1,421 households (5,882 individuals) were identified for monitoring. With the help of effective support measures, the risk of relapse into poverty was eliminated for 909 households (3,816 individuals).

Preventing large-scale relapse into poverty depends on dynamic monitoring and precise interventions. In Shangnan County, Shaanxi Province, a three-tiered monitoring grid was established across the county, townships, and villages. Local "poverty prevention service windows" and hotlines were launched, and routine household visits, departmental screenings, and data cross-checks were conducted to identify and monitor at-risk groups promptly. Each household identified was promptly included in the monitoring scope and paired with a designated leader for one-on-one support, including tailored plans and timely implementation of assistance measures. The county monitored 935 households (3,025 individuals) in total, among which poverty risk was mitigated for 573 households (2,003 individuals), with no new cases of reversion to poverty across the county.^①

As of the end of November 2024, a cumulative total of 5.34 million individuals identified through poverty prevention monitoring nationwide had seen their risk of relapse into poverty effectively resolved.^② In 2024, the per capita disposable income of rural residents in counties that had been lifted out of poverty reached 17,522 yuan, marking a 6.9% increase year-on-year.^③

2.2 Infrastructure Upgrades to Bridge Gaps: Improved Connectivity and Integrated Urban-Rural Development Benefiting People's Livelihoods

To address infrastructure shortfalls, governments at all levels in China have continued to upgrade and modernize rural infrastructure. In Gansu Province, for instance, 22 out of 23 key counties designated for targeted support are now accessible by expressways; all villages in 19 counties have been connected with paved roads ahead of schedule; four counties have been recognized nationally as "Four-Good Rural Roads" demonstration counties; and the postal service now reaches 100% of administrative villages.^④

In Shangnan County, Shaanxi Province, significant efforts have been made to extend urban infrastructure and public services into rural areas. All administrative villages are connected by cement or asphalt roads. Safety hazards in

① Materials provided by Shangnan County Government, Shaanxi Province.

② State Council Information Office, Series Press Conference on "China's High-Quality Economic Development Achievements," January 20, 2025. https://www.gov.cn/lianbo/fabu/202501/content_7000255.htm.

③ National Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Communiqué on the 2024 National Economic and Social Development. https://www.stats.gov.cn/sj/zxfb/202502/t20250228_1958817.html.

④ Materials provided by Gansu Provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs.

self-built housing and risks from drinking water sourced from underground cisterns have been virtually eliminated. Express delivery services now reach every township, household electricity access is universal, fiber-optic broadband covers all administrative villages, and 128 villages or communities have built standardized clinics and senior activity centers.^①

Currently, all townships and administrative villages nationwide, where conditions mature, have been connected with paved roads. Over 90% of administrative villages have access to 5G services, rural tap water coverage has reached 94%, and more than 95% of administrative villages are served by courier delivery. The quality and availability of essential public services such as education, healthcare, and elderly care have continued to improve. By the end of 2024, approximately 75% of rural households were equipped with sanitary toilets, and over 90% of administrative villages had functioning systems for the collection and disposal of household waste, bringing about significant improvements in the rural living environment.^②

2.3 Stable Employment and Increased Income: Industrial Development Drives Job Expansion, Fostering Strong Momentum for Income Growth and Prosperity

Wage income remains the primary income source for households lifted out of poverty. The key to preventing a return to poverty lies in securing stable employment. Across China, local governments have made every effort to stabilize job markets and increase labor income among the rural population. In Gulang County, Gansu Province, authorities have vigorously promoted the development of factories to employ local labor by implementing preferential policies in terms of financial rewards and subsidies, tax support, and land supply. Various channels such as factories, family workshops, and cooperatives have facilitated employment for local residents in their vicinity. As a result, the per capita disposable income of farmers increased from 8,121 yuan in 2020 to 11,283 yuan in 2024.^③

Some regions are exploring new models of employment services to promote local employment for people lifted out of poverty. For instance, Yun-

^① Materials provided by Shangnan County Government, Shaanxi Province.

^② State Council Information Office, Press briefing on deepening rural reform and advancing rural revitalization in all respects. https://www.gov.cn/lianbo/fabu/202502/content_7005589.htm.

^③ Materials provided by Gulang County, Gansu Province.

nan Province is advancing the construction of a "four-in-one" grassroots public employment service system, accelerating the development of online gig marketplaces, and exploring the construction of a number of employment "Happiness Neighborhoods" catering to the service industry and the integrated development of primary, secondary, and tertiary industries. The province recorded 15.1418 million rural laborers in off-farm employment, of which 3.2628 million were laborers lifted out of poverty.

Emerging rural industries have also provided new channels for income growth. In many regions, farmers have harnessed e-commerce platforms to market agricultural products nationwide. Mobile phones have become "new farming tools," livestreaming a "new form of farm work," and data a "new agricultural input." Activities like countryside dining, homestays, and rural sightseeing have become popular vacation choices, allowing many formerly poor households to secure what are called "golden rice bowls." For instance, in Zhaojue County, Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture, Sichuan Province, the county integrated its scenic villages of Cliff Village, Sanhe, and Huopu into a unified rural tourism strategy, achieving a total tourism revenue of 770 million yuan in 2024. Cliff Village alone hosted over 30,000 tourists, generating 922,300 yuan in tourism income, alongside an additional 550,000 yuan from olive and navel orange production. The village collective earned 150,000 yuan in revenue, and the per capita income of residents reached 19,600 yuan.^① According to Ministry of Commerce data, China's rural online retail sales reached 2.56 trillion yuan in 2024, a 6.4% year-on-year increase; online sales of agricultural products grew by 15.8%.^②

By the first quarter of 2025, the total number of rural workers from formerly impoverished households in employment nationwide reached 30.898 million. Since the beginning of the transitional period, the 160 key counties designated to receive rural revitalization assistance have maintained stable employment scales exceeding 6 million persons annually, surpassing national targets for four consecutive years.^③

^① Materials provided by Zhaojue County, Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture, Sichuan Province.

^② Information Office of the Ministry of Commerce, Remarks by the Head of the Department of Circulation and Development of the Ministry of Commerce on the Development of China's Wholesale and Retail Industry in 2024, January 24, 2025.

^③ Materials provided by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs press briefing and data from the Department of Rural Assistance.

2.4 Industrial Vitalization: Distinctive and Integrated Clustered Development Benefiting Farmers to Increase Income and Efficiency

Specialty industries have continued to grow, steadily increasing the income of local people. Leveraging the Guangdong – Guangxi collaboration platform, Lizhou Yao Township in Tianlin County, Guangxi, has established 24 smart greenhouses cultivating Shine Muscat grapes. Complementary facilities, including homestays, rice-field libraries, and family-friendly recreational areas, are part of an integrated agri-cultural-tourism demonstration project. Through refined mechanisms linking and benefiting local farmers, villagers participate in these prosperity initiatives via land transfers and nearby employment. During peak farming seasons, about 300 farmer workdays are logged annually, generating an average income increase of 3,000 yuan per person per month. In 2024, grape cultivation yielded a production value of 3.5 million yuan. Over the past three years, collective income across nine participating villages increased by a cumulative 973,000 yuan. With a strong focus on specialty products and integrated development of primary, secondary, and tertiary industries, Tianlin County has achieved a 98.1% coverage rate of specialty products. Per capita disposable income for rural residents rose from 14,921 yuan in 2021 to 18,692 yuan in 2024.^①

Similarly, Huanjiang Maonan Autonomous County in Guangxi has capitalized on its karst world heritage landscape and natural resources to expand its ecological tourism, silk cocoon and textile, timber processing, and clean energy sectors. By 2024, the county's GDP reached 10.852 billion yuan, marking a 77.43% increase compared to 2020, the year it was officially lifted out of poverty.^②

Yuanzhou District in Guyuan City, Ningxia, has leveraged its unique cool-climate conditions to build a national hub for cool-season vegetables, with exports to Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, and other markets. The full industry chain now boasts a value of 3 billion yuan, supporting 24,000 jobs and increasing income by an average of 15,000 yuan per person.^③

By the end of 2024, all 160 national key counties designated to receive

^① Materials provided by Tianlin County, Guangxi.

^② Materials provided by Huanjiang County, Guangxi.

^③ Official website of Guyuan Municipal Government, Ningxia.

rural revitalization assistance during the five-year transitional period had developed two to three leading industries each, with combined output exceeding 300 billion yuan.^①

2.5 Ensuring a Robust Safety Net: Policy Alignment with Social Security to Guarantee Basic Livelihoods

Across China, local governments have established and refined dynamic monitoring mechanisms to better integrate poverty prevention measures with regular assistance policies for rural low-income populations. All eligible individuals have been incorporated into routine support programs. For those without the capacity to work, comprehensive social security mechanisms have been implemented to secure the basic living standards, ensuring that all eligible individuals receive the support they need and their basic living needs are met.

Guizhou Province's Wangmo County was once a severely impoverished county with a weak foundation in education. To address this shortcoming, higher-level authorities coordinated supportive initiatives, including volunteer teaching groups from Jiangxi, countywide teacher training rotations, and team-based assistance programs, to steadily strengthen the teaching workforce. The number of teachers with associate senior or full senior professional titles rose from 553 in 2020 to 797 in 2024. That year, more than 2,300 students achieved qualifying scores for undergraduate university admission, raising the admission rate to 70%.^②

Since the beginning of the transitional period, Zeku County in Qinghai Province has improved school infrastructure in rural areas, invested in teacher development, provided full educational support for students from formerly poor households, and delivered in-home teaching to ensure no child dropped out of compulsory education. In addition, the county also implemented precise efforts to expand medical insurance coverage, continuously increasing the scope of medical insurance. From 2021 to 2024, the medical insurance participation rate of the rural population in the entire county re-

^① Materials provided by the Department of Rural Assistance, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs.

^② Materials provided by Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of Wangmo County, Qianxinan Buyi and Miao Autonomous Prefecture, Guizhou.

maintained above 98%.^①

Yunnan Province has focused on securing five key poverty alleviation outcomes: education, healthcare, housing safety, drinking water safety, and bottom-line social security guarantee. Through a three-year health services initiative, hospitalization expenses within policy coverage for formerly poor populations are now reimbursed at over 90%, with a 99% treatment rate for 36 major illnesses. A separate three-year initiative addressed rural water supply issues for 2.57 million people relying on cisterns, supplementary cistern systems, or emergency drought relief deliveries. The province's rural minimum living standards rose from 4,770 yuan per person per year in 2021 to 6,400 yuan in 2024. As of the end of 2024, 2.322 million people were covered by rural minimum subsistence allowances, including 1.2874 million formerly poor individuals and 471,500 under monitoring.^②

^① Materials provided by Bureau of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Water Conservancy, and Technology, Zeku County, Qinghai.

^② Materials provided by Yunnan Provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs.

Chapter Three: Theoretical Innovation and Enrichment of China's Poverty Reduction Governance Model

The history of human poverty reduction is, in essence, a history of the evolution of civilization. When the Western "trickle-down effect" theory encountered systemic failure in developing economies, China pioneered a new paradigm of poverty governance, whose theoretical innovations and practical applications were concretely validated over a five-year transitional period. This process marked a qualitative transformation in China's anti-poverty efforts, from survival-oriented security to a development-oriented civilizational leap. Such a shift goes beyond the improvement of economic indicators; it constitutes a creative response to fundamental questions such as "What is development?" and "How can we achieve the comprehensive development of the individual?" China's approach presents a response rooted both in practical rationality and humanistic concern, offering a unique contribution to the advancement of human civilization. It has given rise to an anti-poverty theory with Chinese characteristics. At its core, this theory underscores that poverty reduction is not merely about material accumulation, but about the holistic elevation of the form of civilization.

3.1 Paradigm Shift in Poverty Reduction: From "Trickle-Down Effect" to "Targeted Drip Irrigation"

The human endeavor to combat poverty has unfolded over millennia, with poverty reduction theories evolving and improving in step with historical context and development trends. The "trickle-down effect," which emerged during the Great Depression, posited that economic benefits would reach impoverished populations through the consumption and employment of more affluent groups. At the early stage of China's reform and opening-up, this theory yielded tangible outcomes. However, with the waning of global development momentum and the deepening of regional disparities, the marginal efficacy of this approach has diminished, if not altogether failed. From 2008 to 2022, the ratio of FDI to GDP in emerging market economies dropped by 47.6 percentage points compared to the early 21st century. In response to this systemic inadequacy, China proposed the innovative con-

cept of "targeted drip irrigation," in which state-led resource allocation precisely addresses market failures.

Precision Identification Mechanism: Following the eradication of absolute poverty, local governments developed multidimensional poverty indicators and implemented dynamic monitoring. The registration-based poverty archive system transformed poverty data previously derived through statistical sampling and estimation into concrete data of identifiable households and individuals.

Differentiated Intervention System: By coupling "regional + sectoral" assistance models, resource allocation was refined. Since launching the new round of east-west collaboration, over 1,400 enterprises from Zhejiang alone have invested in Sichuan. In 160 national key counties designated to receive rural revitalization assistance, the "Ten Thousand Enterprises Revitalize Ten Thousand Villages" initiative has been thriving.^①

Institutional Safeguards: A five-tier Party secretary accountability mechanism and the resident work team deployment ensure administrative capacities penetrate to the grassroots. Since the transitional period began in 2021, each round has seen around 150,000 resident work teams, 200,000 first secretaries stationed in villages, and 340,000 team members dispatched across 31 provincial-level regions and the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, living and working in villages to serve "agriculture, rural areas, and farmers."^②

Dynamic Exit Standards: A quantified evaluation system based on the "Two Assurances and Three Guarantees" framework has been established, with rigid exit criteria in place. Third-party assessments are employed to ensure that the credibility of poverty alleviation outcomes exceeds a 95% confidence level. Monitoring during the transitional period reveals that in the first three quarters of 2024, the per capita disposable income of residents in counties that had exited poverty reached 12,384 yuan, reflecting a real year-on-year increase of 6.5%. Throughout the five-year transition, there has been no large-scale relapse into poverty.^③

① Sichuan Daily, "2025 Prominent Zhejiang Entrepreneurs Visit Sichuan: Exploring New Avenues for Deepening Zhejiang - Sichuan Collaboration." <https://sichuan.scol.com.cn/ggxw/202505/83050073.html>.

② Official website of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs Official Website, "Cultivating the Front Line with Responsibility, Advancing with Commitment to Achieve New Success." https://szb.farmer.com.cn/nmrh/html/2025/20250224/20250224_5/nmrh_20250224_12942_5_1893781558629863484.html.

③ Xinhua News Agency, "Holding the Bottom Line Against Large-Scale Relapse into Poverty: Frontline Observations from the Five-Year Transitional Period in Western Regions," April 11, 2025. <https://www.xinhuanet.com/20250411/a255360e933e4f9eb6d24d04d850eab7/c.html>

The "targeted drip irrigation" paradigm has also demonstrated significant international values. In Khon Kaen, Thailand, targeted poverty alleviation modeled after China's approach began in October 2019.^① Within one year, 40% of 1,174 impoverished households had been lifted out of poverty. With substantial assistance from Chinese experts, Uzbekistan saw its poverty rate fall from 17% in 2022 to 8.9% by February 2025.^② China's "targeted drip irrigation" poverty reduction approach is profoundly influencing and iterating the global development governance knowledge system. Practice has shown that in the face of entrenched poverty, proactive institutional design is more effective than passive wealth trickle-down.

3.2 Overcoming Factor Constraints: The "Weak Bird Flying First" Theory and Resource Activation

As revealed by the saying of "Taking from the insufficient to supplement the surplus," traditional development economics' "Matthew Effect" points directly to the dilemma of factor depletion amid imbalanced development. The "targeted drip irrigation" theory creatively reconstructs the configuration of production factors in impoverished regions, proposing the developmental path of "the weak bird flying first" and establishing a sustainable mechanism with endogenous regenerative capacity.

Mechanism for Industrial Cultivation: China has strengthened poverty alleviation through industrial development, with the rapid growth of region-specific advantage industries and new forms of business such as tourism, photovoltaic energy, and e-commerce. These efforts have enhanced the internal vitality and momentum of development in poor areas. For example, Ningde City in Fujian Province, by constructing a full industrial chain for tea production and cultivating a marine economy industrial cluster, achieved a leap in regional GDP from 2.4 billion yuan in 1988 to 390.1 billion yuan in 2024, empirically demonstrating that "a weak bird can indeed fly early, and soar high."^③

① People's Daily Online, "Thailand Achieves Remarkable Results by Drawing on China's Poverty Alleviation Model." <https://baijiahao.baidu.com/s?id=1683769852812336815&wfr=spider&for=pc>

② China Daily website, "Uzbekistan National University Professor: On the Path to Poverty Alleviation, China Is Our True Friend!" <https://baijiahao.baidu.com/s?id=1835260397406914741&wfr=spider&for=pc>

③ Official website of the Ningde Municipal Government.

This experience has led to the formation of distinctive leading industrial matrices in 832 previously impoverished counties across 22 provincial-level regions in central and western China. These include: yak-based industries on the Qinghai – Xizang Plateau, black goat farming in rocky desertification areas, navel orange cultivation in the Three Gorges Reservoir region, and saline – alkali aquaculture in Xinjiang. Together, they have nurtured 84 county-level industrial clusters with output values exceeding 5 billion yuan each.^① By 2020, rural e-commerce had achieved full coverage across all 832 impoverished counties, and by 2022, the e-commerce sales of agricultural products from poverty-alleviated areas exceeded 2.17 trillion yuan.^②

Ecological Transformation Mechanism: In response to the reality that 80% of impoverished counties are located in ecologically fragile areas, efforts have been focused on improving living environments, implementing ecological compensation systems, advancing poverty alleviation through relocation, and promoting integrated urban – rural development models. These include extending urban infrastructure into rural areas, and facilitating the flow of urban public services as well as the values of modern urban civilization into the countryside, thereby transforming ecological resources into development capital. In the Xihaigu region of Ningxia, a large-scale ecological migration program involving 350,000 people, along with 8 million mu of ecological restoration, has led to significant outcomes: 80% of soil erosion having been addressed, a reduction of 30 million tons of sediment flowing into the Yellow River annually, and a rise in forest coverage from 1.4% to 27.28%. This has set an example of ecological reversal in an area once labeled as "the most unfit place for human habitation" by experts from the United Nations.

According to experts, China's poverty reduction practices have broken through the constraints of the "resource curse" hypothesis, establishing a development theory system rooted in the practical realities of developing countries. In contrast to Western-centric development paradigms, China's practice-based or "present-in-the-field" poverty reduction theory offers an actionable framework for countries in the Global South, with its technological spillover effects already evident in areas such as water-saving agriculture in Africa.

① Official website of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, "Top Ten Thriving Supportive Industries in Poverty-Alleviated Areas." <https://baijiahao.baidu.com/s?id=1795144637118495436&wfr=spider&for=pc>

② China Digital Countryside Development Report, 2022.

3.3 Innovative Institutional Design: Establishing a Dynamic Poverty Governance System

In poverty reduction practice, many developing countries face severe challenges in sustaining post-poverty outcomes due to the absence of long-term support mechanisms. Several structural challenges lie behind this phenomenon:

First, international aid programs are often constrained by fixed project cycles, leading to the abrupt withdrawal of funding upon project completion. This disrupts nascent industrial systems in formerly impoverished areas due to a lack of follow-up capital.

Second, in some countries, poverty alleviation policies are deeply entangled with electoral cycles. A change in ruling parties often results in abrupt policy shift, where support is suddenly discontinued.

Third, assistance in areas such as healthcare, education, and employment tends to be fragmented, lacking interdepartmental coordination mechanisms. This creates a "protection vacuum" that leaves newly lifted populations vulnerable before their capacity is fully consolidated. The resulting "capability gap" leads to a vicious cycle of "poverty -- lifting out of poverty -- returning to poverty again," severely undermining sustainability.

To address the systemic complexity of poverty governance, China has creatively developed an integrated "three-in-one" institutional framework that unifies poverty alleviation, the prevention of return to poverty, and rural revitalization. This distinctive governance model establishes long-term mechanisms with Chinese characteristics. At its core, the system overcomes the temporal limitations of traditional poverty alleviation by establishing a structured "transition period" and ensuring policy "institutional linkage." This enables a strategic shift from poverty alleviation as a short-term campaign to a long-term protracted effort. The design minimizes systemic risk from abrupt policy cessation while allowing a buffer zone for transforming and upgrading newly developed regions.

At the practical level, China has built a globally leading big-data monitoring platform for targeted poverty alleviation, integrating data across multiple sectors—civil affairs, education, healthcare, and human resources. It has established a four-dimensional monitoring network based on self-reporting by households, investigation by grassroots cadres, departmental screening and

early-warning, and analysis of public opinions and petitions. This system enables early identification, intervention, and assistance for households that have recently emerged from poverty but are unstable, those on the verge of falling into poverty, and those facing sudden severe difficulties. In 2024, the central government increased rural revitalization support funds to 177 billion yuan, targeting precision support for areas with weak poverty alleviation foundations.^①

Moreover, China did not adopt a one-size-fits-all approach to policy withdrawal following the transitional period. Instead, it established a mechanism for policy evaluation and dynamic adjustment, with targeted refinement across industrial support, employment assistance, and social security. For sectors where market mechanisms have matured, policies were gradually phased out. For those with strong public welfare attributes, continued support was institutionalized in a measured and enduring manner, ultimately culminating in a normalized assistance framework. This calibrated policy architecture, characterized by measured advance and retreat, and differentiated implementation, not only prevents policies from fostering dependency while also avoiding a precipitous reversal of poverty alleviation achievements, thus contributing a replicable model to global poverty governance.

3.4 Optimizing Development Pathways: The "Green Rural Revival Program" and Urban–Rural Integrated Development

Poverty reduction models led by Western paradigms often fall into a vicious cycle of "urban priority, rural decline," where urbanization accelerates while rural development stagnates or even regresses in some developing countries.

As early as 2003, under the advocacy and leadership of Xi Jinping, then secretary of the CPC Zhejiang Provincial Committee, the province launched the "Green Rural Revival Program," with a focus on improving rural production, living, and ecological conditions. This large-scale village improvement campaign aimed to upgrade rural ecological environments and enhance farmers' quality of life. By 2023, the per capita disposable income of rural resi-

^① State Council Information Office press conference, A relevant official from the Ministry of Finance introduced information regarding "Strengthening Counter-cyclical Fiscal Policy Adjustments and Promoting High-Quality Economic Development," October 12, 2024. https://www.gov.cn/lianbo/fabu/202410/content_6981031.htm.

dents in Zhejiang reached 40,311 yuan, 18,620 yuan above the national average of 21,691 yuan, marking the province's 39th consecutive year at the top of the national ranking. The urban – rural income ratio has narrowed for 11 consecutive years, dropping to 1.86, far below the national average of 2.39.^①

Over the past two decades, China has continued to deepen its understanding of the "Green Rural Revival Program", treating it as a major task for advancing comprehensive rural revitalization. On the basis of safeguarding national food security and preventing large-scale relapse into poverty, efforts have been made to enhance rural industrial development, infrastructure, governance, and reinforce the Party's overall leadership over work related to agriculture, rural areas, and farmers.

Today, regions across China are learning from the experience of the "Green Rural Revival Program", adapting it to local conditions to advance rural construction, cultural enrichment, social customs reform, and the building of livable, workable, and beautiful countryside. The campaign has become a powerful instrument for grassroots cadres to promote revitalization. Grounded in local resource endowments and development foundations, they adhere to regionalized, specialized, and differentiated development, translating policy documents into concrete task lists and initiatives that benefit the people, and converting them into tangible, accessible, and satisfactory practical benefits that improve the lives of farmers. These efforts have unleashed new momentum for agricultural and rural reform, consolidated basic rural operational systems, improved support mechanisms for strengthening agriculture, benefiting farmers, and enriching rural areas, and promoted various institutional safeguards for rural development and the interests of rural populations, thereby increasing agricultural efficiency, enhancing rural vitality, and raising farmer incomes, and accelerating the pace of agricultural and rural modernization.^②

For instance, Hebei Province classified village development targets into "clean and orderly villages," "livable and beautiful villages," and "harmonious and prosperous villages," issuing operational guidelines tailored to different terrains such as mountainous and plain regions.^③ Qinghai Province pi-

① Zhejiang Daily, "Solving the Challenge of Urban – Rural Integration," August 19, 2024. https://www.zjsk.w.gov.cn/art/2024/8/15/art_1229516289_60079.html.

② Guangming Daily, Mo Guanghui: "Building a Long-Term Mechanism for Learning from the Experience of the Green Rural Revival Program," February 26, 2025. <http://www.qstheory.cn/20250226/025501fa80934e488fd56c8322813761/c.html>.

③ Materials provided by Hebei Provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs.

oneered a model combining "households + cooperatives + enterprises," enabling 72,000 farming and herding households to start businesses, increasing annual income per household by 38,000 yuan.^①

The "Green Rural Revival Program" has also yielded notable international demonstration effects. In Madagascar, Chinese hybrid rice technology has significantly increased grain yields. In Shamva District, Mashonaland Central Province, Zimbabwe, the Sino-Zimbabwe Agricultural Cooperation Demonstration Village has helped local farmers boost their productivity and income, offering Chinese experience to support Zimbabwe's agricultural modernization and sustainable development.

3.5 Advancing Regional Coordination: East – West Collaboration and Pro– Poor Market Mechanisms

China has fully leveraged its institutional strengths to pioneer development strategies such as "resources in eastern regions + endowments in western regions" and "government guidance + market operations," enabling low-income populations to share the benefits of market-oriented growth and ultimately achieving balanced regional development and common prosperity.

East – west collaboration integrates internal resources and promotes the principle of "the prosperous helping the less prosperous." Guangdong provided paired assistance to Guangxi, investing 4.298 billion yuan in fiscal aid across 20 key counties between 2021 and July 2024, implementing 909 support projects and facilitating the settlement and production of 664 enterprises.^②

In Sichuan, 13 cities and 35 counties were paired with 56 counties in need, channeling over 1.84 billion yuan annually into 1,023 support projects. Meanwhile, 32 central departments provided direct assistance to 44 poverty-alleviated counties in Sichuan, while 342 provincial departments supported another 70 counties, collectively investing or attracting 4.19 billion yuan and launching 3,526 projects.^③

Pro-poor market mechanisms were constructed to enable low-income pop-

① Materials provided by Qinghai Provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs.

② People's Daily, "Guangdong Provides Targeted Support to 20 National Key Counties Designated for Rural Revitalization Assistance in Guangxi." <https://www.rmzxw.com.cn/c/2020-11-22/2720635.shtml>

③ Report by the Sichuan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China and the People's Government of Sichuan Province.

ulations to participate in the market economy. In recent years, through the nationwide "10,000 Enterprises Helping 10,000 Villages" campaign, nearly 110,000 private enterprises have delivered targeted support to over 127,100 villages, benefiting more than 15 million registered poor.^①

Industrial development has emerged as a vital driver of rural income growth. For instance, in Baini Village, Xinhua Township, Leye County, Guangxi, poor transportation infrastructure once led to frequent marketing difficulties for agricultural products such as tangerines and camellia oil. Nowadays, the paved roads here extend in all directions, infrastructure like water conservancy and electricity has been improved, and specialty industries are showing encouraging development momentum. The village has launched two agritainment ventures and repurposed eight residential homes into distinctive homestays. By 2024, the integration of agriculture, culture, and tourism had propelled a year-on-year increase of 8.6% in per capita income.^②

Poverty alleviation efforts are thus shifting from short-term relief to long-term empowerment. Through diversified tools such as e-commerce and rural tourism, low-income groups are being integrated into economic development and benefit-sharing processes, transforming growth from external transfusion to endogenous regeneration.

3.6 Unleashing Endogenous Motivation: The Logic between Cultivating Aspiration and Capacities and Endogenous Development

Poverty alleviation prioritizes cultivating aspiration and enhancing capacities. Combining these two dimensions has been a defining feature of China's poverty reduction strategy—instilling confidence and motivation through aspiration support, while equipping the population with practical competencies for self-sufficiency and prosperity.

Enhancing self-reliance through vocational skills training: In Weining Yi, Hui, and Miao Autonomous County, Guizhou Province, with assistance from Panyu District, Guangdong, training programs were launched to strengthen skills and capacity of rural labor and facilitate job

^① People's Daily, "Nearly 110,000 Private Enterprises Assist 127,100 Villages," November 22, 2020. <https://www.rmzxx.com.cn/c/2020-11-22/2720635.shtml>.

^② Materials provided by the People's Government of Leye County, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region.

placements across partner provinces.^①

Sichuan Province implemented "order- based, targeted, and position-matched" training programs for those with aspirations for employment or skill acquisition, providing career counseling, job information, and specialized vocational or entrepreneurial instruction.^②

Cultivating aspiration and enhancing capacities: The combined focus on aspiration and capacities has effectively stimulated endogenous development in both regions and populations lifted out of poverty. In response to practical needs such as limited proficiency in the national language and insufficient job qualifications of ethnic groups that have transitioned directly from primitive to socialist society, along with those with a small population and relocated residents, Nujiang Prefecture in Yunnan provided training to 31,600 individuals, helping them acquire communication and employment skills.^③

Enhancing endogenous development motivation: In recent years, some areas have implemented a "points-based system" for rural governance. This system links village affairs with villagers' interests, transforming rural governance from a "task- and- command" approach to an "incentive-based guidance" model. This has not only reduced management costs but also improved governance efficiency, yielding positive results.

This practice embodies a three-dimensional theoretical innovation comprising subjectivity activation, capacity reconstruction, and systemic empowerment.

The Theory of Subjectivity Activation through Dual Support for Aspiration and Capacities: This theory breaks through the traditional mindset of "material relief," proposing that the essence of poverty isn't just a lack of resources, but rather the absence of developmental subjectivity. Through intellectual guidance, cultural immersion, and exemplary role models, it aims to reshape the subjective consciousness of impoverished individuals. This shifts them from "passively receiving aid" to "actively participating in development," providing a philosophical foundation for endogenous motivation.

The Human Capital Enhancement Theory of Capability

^① Materials provided by the Rural Affairs Office, Weining Yi, Hui, and Miao Autonomous County, Bijie City, Guizhou.

^② Report by the Sichuan Provincial Committee of the CPC and the People's Government of Sichuan Province.

^③ Materials provided by Nujiang Prefecture Ethnic and Religious Affairs Commission, Yunnan Province.

Alignment: Addressing mismatches between labor capabilities and market demand, this theory advocates for "precision skills provisioning." By aligning individual capacity-building with regional industrial upgrading, through demand-driven training programs such as "order-based" or "targeted" skill enhancement, it facilitates the transition from physical labor to skilled employment.

The Developmental Ecosystem Construction Theory of Systemic Synergy: Moving beyond isolated economic assistance, this framework constructs a full-chain ecosystem encompassing policy support, skills training, employment integration, cultural transformation, and governance optimization. It mobilizes collaborative action across government, market, and society to provide institutional safeguards for long-term poverty alleviation.

Chapter Four: Foundational Principles of China's Poverty Reduction Governance Model

Through years of practical exploration and empirical validation, China's anti-poverty theory with distinctive national characteristics has demonstrated increasing scientific rigor and growing global relevance. From targeted poverty alleviation strategies to the effective integration of the consolidation and expansion of poverty alleviation achievements with rural revitalization, from the "Five Targeted Measures" to the long-term "Four-Pronged Mechanism," the theoretical framework underpinning China's poverty reduction governance has been continuously enriched and its methodological pathways steadily refined, progressing from its formative phase a decade ago to a more mature and codified stage.

This theoretical system is not only deeply rooted in China's national context but has also drawn from broader human experience and wisdom in poverty reduction, elevating localized insight to globally relevant value. It affirms the plurality of development paths and offers governance solutions that are replicable, scalable, and transferable for the world, especially for developing countries. As such, the theory of anti-poverty with Chinese characteristics has moved from being merely effective to being highly efficient, and from "China-specific" to "global shared," forming a set of fundamental guiding principles that can be drawn upon and becoming an essential intellectual asset for the progress of human civilization.

4.1 CPC's Strong Leadership as the Fundamental Guarantee

In China's distinctive model of poverty reduction governance, the leadership of the Communist Party of China (CPC) serves as the fundamental guarantee of its success.

As President Xi Jinping emphasized: "While taking targeted measures for poverty relief, we should enhance and improve the CPC's leadership."^① Since the 18th CPC National Congress, the Party Central Committee has taken comprehensive command of the poverty alleviation effort. Party and govern-

^① Xi Jinping, "Speech at the Conference on Poverty Alleviation and Development," November 27, 2015. https://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2015-11/28/content_5017921.htm.

ment leaders from 22 provincial-level regions in central and western China signed performance pledges with the central government. A five-tier structure—provincial, municipal, county, township, and village—was established in which Party secretaries at every level were responsible for poverty reduction. Over three million first secretaries and resident cadres, along with nearly two million township staff and millions of village officials, were mobilized to the frontlines of poverty alleviation, forming a highly responsive, household-level policy delivery network^①. During the transitional period after the elimination of absolute poverty, to mitigate the risk of systemic backsliding, the "Four-Pronged Mechanism" was upheld to ensure stability and continuity of policies.

China's poverty reduction practices show that the fight against poverty has been unified under the leadership of the Communist Party of China. This unique advantage, stemming from its political system, provides an exceptionally strong top-down mobilization mechanism, from central planning to grassroots implementation, and extended policy sustainability. From top-level policy formulation to grassroots execution, responsibilities are clearly delineated and assigned, ensuring optimal alignment between leadership capacity, organizational cohesion, and implementation efficiency.

4.2 Putting People First as the Ultimate Value Pursuit

China has consistently placed the "people's well-being" at the heart of its policy-making in poverty alleviation, with the principle that "no one shall be left behind" running throughout the entire process.

"The people's aspiration for a better life is our goal."^② The term "people" is among the most frequently used in President Xi Jinping's important speeches. China set the elimination of absolute poverty as a target that includes every ethnic group, region, and poor household, making it a bottom-line requirement to meet basic needs in food, clothing, housing, and transportation for impoverished populations. Emphasizing place-based and people-centered approaches, the country focused on key regions and vulnerable groups, ensuring broad public participation to address the diverse challenges

^① Xi Jinping, "Speech at the National Conference to Review the Fight Against Poverty and Commend Outstanding Individuals and Groups," February 25, 2021.

^② Xi Jinping, "The people's aspiration for a better life is our goal" from *Selected Economic Works of Xi Jinping*, November 15, 2012.

related to survival and development. This enabled the fulfillment of the pledge that "no one shall be left behind in building a moderately prosperous society in all respects."

Following the end of the targeted poverty alleviation campaign, greater attention shifted toward rural – urban integration and coordinated development, with the "Green Rural Revival Program" guiding people's aspirations for an even better life beyond poverty.

China's poverty alleviation efforts illustrate that a people-centered poverty alleviation philosophy differs fundamentally from traditional welfare states' reliance on cash transfers. It also transcends the Western paradigm of "basic livelihood guarantees." From poverty eradication to rural revitalization, from ensuring the right to survival to empowering development rights, China has placed human, the most active factor in the productive forces, at the center. With the ultimate goal of achieving common prosperity, China has established a comprehensive, multi-faceted system for poverty alleviation and shared prosperity, encompassing the dimensions, starting with "survival," progressing to "development," and culminating in "dignity." This system offers a contemporary interpretation of traditional Chinese ideals of a prosperous society, such as "Xiaokang" (moderately prosperous society) and "Datong" (great harmony).

4.3 Concerted Efforts as a Distinctive Feature

China's poverty alleviation effort exhibits a prominent feature of "coordinated governance," achieved through the multi-party participation of the government, the market, and social forces in a nationwide action.

The effect of this collective will and action, characterized by full-scale mobilization, was vividly described by President Xi Jinping as "merged to form an unstoppable force."^① During the campaign, the East – West collaboration mechanism dismantled administrative and regional barriers: nine eastern provinces and municipalities provided over 100.5 billion yuan in financial and social support to the western region. A total of 307 central departments offered paired assistance to 592 poverty-stricken counties, and the military offered paired assistance to 4,100 impoverished villages. The "Ten Thousand Enterprises Help Ten Thousand Villages" initiative mobilized

^① Xi Jinping, "Speech at the National Conference to Review the Fight Against Poverty and Commend Outstanding Individuals and Groups," February 25, 2021.

123,000 private enterprises to aid 72,800 poor villages. Many of these effective mechanisms and policies remained in place during the five-year transitional period.^①

China's poverty reduction experience reveals that achieving a large-scale, long-term developmental goal such as eradicating absolute poverty requires its elevation to a national strategy. Only through the "new nationwide system" with the capacity to pool all resources to complete major missions, can the ruling party fully leverage its exceptional resource coordination abilities. By making poverty reduction as a shared responsibility of society and ensuring cohesive action, China has constructed a governance system that is highly organized, clearly accountability-based, and effectively coordinated, thereby achieving a simultaneous improvement in governance capacity and poverty reduction outcomes.

4.4 Self-Reliance and Self-Strengthening as a Foundational Principle

A central aspect of China's poverty reduction strategy is fostering "self-awareness" to drive endogenous development and building skills and capabilities to achieve the transition from "aid dependence" toward "self-sustaining development."

Xi Jinping emphasized that poverty alleviation must begin with fostering aspiration, and that a "poverty mindset"^② should be overcome in the mind. Guided by this philosophy, China has implemented a range of measures that simultaneously focus on fostering aspiration and enhancing capacities for poverty alleviation. On one hand, it strengthened guidance in thinking, drew upon exemplary models, and introduced policy incentives to boost confidence and motivation among the impoverished. On the other hand, it prioritized educational investment, skills training, and vocational education to build individuals' capacity for employment and sustainable development. These efforts not only provided external material support but also internally sparked the determination and capability to change their destinies, gradually shifting the mindset from "I am being lifted out of poverty" to "I want to

① Xinhua News Agency feature article, "The Great Battle That Changed China's Destiny—An Account of the Fight to Win the Battle Against Poverty Under the Leadership of the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at Its Core," February 24, 2021. https://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2021-02/24/content_5588614.htm

② Xi Jinping, "How Can a Weak Bird Fly First? Reflections from a Survey of Nine Counties in Eastern Fujian" (September 1988) from *Out of Poverty*, Fujian People's Publishing House, July 1992.

lift myself out of poverty."

China's poverty reduction practices demonstrate that stimulating endogenous motivation is the fundamental path to achieving sustainable outcomes. Effective poverty governance cannot rely solely on external support like a blood transfusion; rather, it must focus on cultivating the self-sustaining capacity of poverty-stricken regions. This integrated model of fostering ambition and enhancing intellectual capacity has not only helped people overcome material poverty, but also brought about a form of spiritual emancipation. It provides a sustainable governance approach for global poverty alleviation, echoing the Chinese proverb: "Give a man a fish, and you feed him for a day; teach a man to fish, and you feed him for a lifetime." Especially in contexts where developing countries often struggle with a lack of internal drive among impoverished populations, China's dual-track model of ambition- and skill-based empowerment offers significant insight, contributing to a global shift from passive relief to active development.

4.5 Step– by– Step Progress as a Crucial Strategy

China's poverty reduction efforts have been strategically implemented in phases, with progressive reforms tailored to the specific goals of each development stage, ensuring the long-term sustainability of the results.

The Communist Party of China views poverty reduction as a long-term and intricate undertaking, avoiding rushed approaches or a focus on immediate gains. Instead, it has adopted a steady and pragmatic approach, continuously deepening its efforts and pioneering a "tiered poverty alleviation" model characterized by phased progress and sustainable development.

The first phase concentrated on resolving absolute poverty through targeted poverty alleviation strategies. The second phase focused on consolidating these achievements and establishing mechanisms to monitor and prevent relapse into poverty. The third phase is to integrated it with rural revitalization, marking a transition from poverty eradication to the pursuit of prosperity. This comprehensive approach, combining short-term and long-term measures and addressing both the symptoms and root causes of poverty, not only ensures the sustainability of poverty alleviation outcomes but also lays a strong foundation for future development. It reflects a deep understanding of the complexities and protracted nature of poverty alleviation and demon-

strates China's forward- thinking approach and strategic commitment to achieving sustainable poverty reduction.

China's poverty reduction experience reveals that adhering to system thinking and a long-term perspective—advancing alleviation efforts progressively in a phased manner—is crucial to achieving sustainability. Poverty governance must follow objective laws, proceed step by step, guarding against impatience and unrealistic expectations. Especially given the global challenge where poverty alleviation initiatives can show impressive short-term results but lack lasting impact, China's strategy of "phased advancement" offers a valuable reference with a distinct "China Pace" for the world. This steady and incremental approach helps avoid the vicious cycle of "poverty – alleviation – relapse," providing important insights for developing countries in formulating poverty reduction strategies tailored to their own national contexts.

Chapter Five: China's Poverty Reduction: Actions and International Cooperation

China's success in poverty reduction is largely attributed to its inclusive adoption of best international practices, as well as the localization and innovative application of international experience, and in turn, it has promoted global progress in poverty alleviation. By the end of 2024, China had provided development assistance to over 160 countries and jointly advanced the Belt and Road Initiative with more than 150. Since its launch over three years ago, the Global Development Initiative has mobilized close to USD 20 billion in development funding, implemented over 1,100 projects, and brought tangible benefits to people in numerous countries.^①

China has drawn upon global concepts such as microfinance, social security, and targeted identification, and tailored them with its own hallmarks: government leadership, precision policy-implementing, multi-stakeholder collaboration, and institutional safeguards. These elements have crystallized in measures such as "targeted poverty alleviation," "development-based alleviation," and "minimum living guarantees." Based on these practices, China has actively participated in international poverty reduction cooperation, delivering practical solutions to many countries. With an open and inclusive stance, China has championed the global cause of poverty reduction, demonstrating its commitment as a responsible country.

5.1 Demand-Oriented Assistance: China's Global Contribution to Inclusive Development

China has applied the principles of "targeted" and "demand-driven" poverty alleviation to its international poverty alleviation cooperation, launching a host of projects that are visible and tangible, and deliver rapid results. Programs such as the "Smiling Children" school meal initiative have reached millions of children. China has also supported the construction of schools and hospitals to enhance local education and healthcare infrastructure, winning widespread acclaim from the international community. These initiatives

^① Xinhua News Agency feature article, "Fulfilling the Responsibility of Our Era and Rallying Progressive Forces – China's Global Role Amid Historic Change," December 31, 2024. <https://www.xinhuanet.com/world/20241231/8424a50a5547459f8786702a19569895/c.html>.

reflect a careful attention to the concrete livelihood needs of the recipient countries. Through such efforts, China has not only achieved effective results but has also conveyed its vision of global governance featuring joint construction and shared benefits, injecting momentum into inclusive development worldwide.

Former Nepali Ambassador to China Leela Mani Paudyal noted that the China Foundation for Rural Development has contributed to poverty alleviation in Nepal by supporting education, healthcare, and economic development, as well as responding to disasters. The organization has provided students with school bags, stationery, and nutritious meals, helping increase enrollment rates. It has offered skills training to villagers, distributed seeds, saplings, and farming equipment, and enhanced agricultural productivity, farmland yields, and incomes. It has also actively backed the construction of basic infrastructure, such as water supplies, school buildings, and health centers, and delivered emergency aid in the wake of natural disasters like earthquakes and floods, improving local living conditions.^①

In Myanmar's Naypyidaw region, the villages of Minbin and Aikyaungda once grappled with muddy roads, rudimentary housing, and limited access to clean drinking water and electricity. The arrival of Chinese experts brought about a tremendous transformation in the lives of the villagers. Between 2018 and 2020, the Yunnan Provincial Rural Revitalization Development and Cooperation Center spearheaded the China – East Asia Poverty Alleviation Demonstration Cooperation and Technological Assistance Project (Myanmar). Launched in February 2018, the initiative brought transformative infrastructure to the two pilot villages, building roads, water supply systems, community centers, and school buildings. Beyond physical improvements, the project offered training in farming and animal husbandry, along with workshops on community governance, combining "hard infrastructure" with "soft cooperation" to enhance local well-being. By December 2020, the project was formally handed over to the Myanmar government, marking a new milestone in China – Myanmar collaboration and reaffirming the enduring pauk-phaw friendship between the two nations.

Similar stories are unfolding across the globe: In Cambodia, the China – Cambodia Friendship Poverty Alleviation Demonstration Village has brightened local lives. In Madagascar, under the direct guidance of Chinese agricul-

^① *People's Daily*, "Leela Mani Paudyal: China's Poverty Reduction Achievements Inspire Developing Countries," March 1, 2025. <https://www.theorychina.org.cn/c/2025-03-01/1521557.shtml>.

tural experts, farmer Tina dramatically increased her hybrid rice yields. In Fiji, China's Juncao mushroom technology has produced high-quality edible and medicinal fungi, while also serving as superior livestock feed to boost the animal husbandry sector. In Guyana, solar-powered streetlights donated by a Chinese enterprise now illuminate Moraikobai village at night, enhancing safety for all villagers. Each of these cooperation stories demonstrates that China is an active promoter and continuous contributor to global poverty reduction.

China has expanded its unilateral opening-up to the least developed countries, announcing zero tariffs on 100% of tariff lines for all such nations that have diplomatic relations with China, thereby providing tangible market opportunities for poverty reduction in the most vulnerable countries. Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega affirmed that China has not only lifted hundreds of millions of its own people out of poverty but also made major contributions to promoting world peace and to improving the well-being of people in developing regions, particularly in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, bringing about hope and injecting strength into the world.^①

5.2 Systemic Empowerment: Efficiently Providing Public Goods to Advance Global Sustainable Development

China is committed to providing systematic support for global poverty reduction by offering technology transfer, financial assistance, capacity building, and platform development to help developing countries strengthen their own growth momentum.

China has shared its poverty reduction experience through international training programs and demonstration projects. By providing both online and offline training programs for local officials and communities, China has enhanced poverty reduction capacities and promoted sustainable development in partner countries. The construction of agricultural technology demonstration centers and the rollout of related technology promotion projects have enhanced productivity and incomes in many countries. In fulfilling its responsibility as a major country in advancing global poverty reduction process, China has implemented agricultural South-South cooperation initia-

^① People's Daily, "Upholding a Global Vision and Supporting Global Development: The Global Significance of China's Victory in the Fight Against Poverty," November 28, 2024. <http://wsjkw.hebei.gov.cn/mtbd/407854/jhtml>

tives, agricultural assistance programs, and poverty alleviation demonstration projects, spanning Africa, Asia, and Latin America, training tens of thousands of participants and significantly strengthening local poverty alleviation capacity. Chinese experts worked directly in rural fields, offering hands-on instruction in agricultural techniques, supporting local industrial upgrading, and putting the philosophy of "teaching people how to fish" into practice. These efforts have ensured that development benefits reach more people across the globe.

"I'm overjoyed," said Nathalie, a resident from Yenge Village in Kolwezi, Lualaba Province, southeastern Democratic Republic of Congo. "Our harvests in the past two years have far exceeded what we had before. We finally don't have to worry about hunger, and now we can afford to send our children to school." Nathalie, who has eight children, used to grow cassava. The family often had to go hungry due to the crop's low yields and perishability. Now, a maize cultivation program offered by a Chinese enterprise has transformed her life. The company provides farmers with seeds, tractors, seeders, pesticide sprayers, and other essential agricultural inputs and equipment, along with regular technical guidance from experts.

China's South-South cooperation framework continues to support poverty reduction in the Global South countries. China established the Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund with a total amount of 4 billion US dollars.^① This fund is one of the important tools for the Chinese government to support the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals and the sustainable development of other developing countries. It is a concrete action by the Chinese government to emphasize and support South-South cooperation. It is also a significant manifestation of China as a responsible country, inviting other nations to take a "free ride" on China's development to achieve common development. The fund focuses on investing in "small and beautiful" projects in areas such as poverty reduction, pandemic response, human resource development cooperation, food security, digital connectivity, and green development.

With support from the fund, the Chinese government and the World Food Programme have cooperated to deliver food aid projects in dozens of countries, including Burundi, effectively easing food shortages and improving livelihoods. In Uzbekistan, Chinese poverty alleviation practices have

① Xi Jinping, "Speech at the High-Level Dialogue on Global Development," June 24, 2022, <https://baijiahao.baidu.com/s?id=1736520427628416534&wfr=spider&for=pc>.

been piloted across various provinces, with nearly 10,000 participants attending online training sessions. The country has preliminarily established a community-based poverty alleviation system centered on registries of poor households, women, and youth, producing remarkable results.

Meanwhile, China has actively shared its poverty reduction experience with other developing countries and helped train more than 400,000 development professionals from over 180 countries and regions.^① These efforts have significantly strengthened their capacity for poverty reduction and independent development, enabling more nations to chart their own paths to poverty reduction in line with their national conditions, and advancing international cooperation in poverty governance through joint action. Adam Kig-homa Ali Malima, commissioner of Tanzania's Morogoro Region, introduced that for over a decade, Chinese experts and scholars have been continuously working in Morogoro, promoting and demonstrating agricultural techniques that are suitable for the local conditions. They have brought about significant changes to the local villages and the lives of the villagers. "Here, our farmers appreciate everything about the Chinese experts," he said.^②

China is committed to deepening cooperation under the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) to help poverty reduction in participating countries. Over the past 12 years since the launch of the Belt and Road Initiative, more than 150 countries and dozens of international organizations have signed cooperation agreements under its framework. A wide array of landmark projects have taken root, driving local economic growth, generating significant employment, improving infrastructure, and enhancing the quality of life for local populations. Through participation in BRI development, partner countries have gained expanded development opportunities, steadily escaping poverty and advancing toward shared prosperity.

China has embodied the principle of "consultation, joint construction, and shared benefits" with concrete actions, contributing to global governance and the building of a global community of shared future. As these projects are implemented, poverty rates in partner countries have notably declined, with evident improvements in the quality of people's life. Public ser-

① People's Daily, "Upholding a Global Vision and Supporting Global Development: The Global Significance of China's Victory in the Fight Against Poverty," November 28, 2024. <http://wsjkw.hebei.gov.cn/mtbd/407854.jhtml>

② The Beijing News, "China-Tanzania Dialogue on Development Experience: Interview with Tanzanian commissioner: 'Our Farmers Appreciate Everything About the Chinese Experts,'" May 9, 2024. <https://baijiahao.baidu.com/s?id=1798545338639266708&wfr=spider&for=pc>

vices such as education and healthcare have also been strengthened, laying a solid foundation for sustainable development.

According to a World Bank report, the Belt and Road Initiative is projected to lift 7.6 million people out of extreme poverty and 32 million out of moderate poverty in participating countries, injecting powerful momentum into the global cause of poverty reduction.^①

5.3 Joint Construction and Shared Benefits: Enabling the Global South to Become Co-Creators, Not Passive Followers

"Targeted poverty alleviation" stands as the cornerstone of China's efforts to lift nearly 100 million people out of absolute poverty. It has offered developing countries a new reference and practical pathway for poverty reduction, deepening humanity's understanding of the logic of poverty reduction, reshaping global discourse on poverty governance, and enriching the theory of human anti-poverty efforts.

In essence, the anti-poverty theory with Chinese characteristics redefines the concept of the "right to development." Guided by the vision of a global community of shared future, China's international cooperation on poverty reduction reframes developing countries not as "passive followers" in the tide of modernization, but as equal "co-creators."

In the New Era, Xi Jinping's work *Up and Out of Poverty* has been successively published in English, French, Spanish, Hausa, Uzbek, Lao, Portuguese, and other languages. Xi Jinping's *Excerpts on Poverty Alleviation* has been translated into English, French, Spanish, Russian, Arabic, and other languages. Focusing on the critical issue of anti-poverty that concerns people's well-being, these two works have become key reference texts for numerous international leaders and scholars. They believe that China's anti-poverty theory and practice provide profound insights for global poverty governance. China's continuous international cooperation in poverty reduction is conducive to building a just world with common development, making poverty a thing of the past and turning beautiful visions into reality.

Sayaphone Anurat, President of the Lao National Book Publishing and Distribution House, remarked that the Lao edition of *Up and Out of Pover-*

^① State Council Information Office, White Paper, "The Belt and Road Initiative: A Key Pillar of the Global Community of Shared Future," October 10, 2023.

ty is a milestone in China – Laos cooperation on poverty reduction. It will help promote and adapt China's experience to the Lao context, reflecting the joint efforts of both countries. He noted that Laos will continue to draw from China's experience, strengthen international collaboration, and advance its own poverty reduction initiatives, thereby contributing wisdom and strength to the global cause of poverty reduction.^①

Equal cooperation earns genuine respect. As Joseph Warioba Butiku, Chairman of the Nyerere Foundation in Tanzania, observed: China has never interfered in the internal affairs of African countries. Instead, it invites all parties to sit down and discuss what we can accomplish together. African nations feel respected in their cooperation with China. Africa and China are truly friends and partners.^②

Enduring Impact of Core Concepts. China's core concepts, such as "targeted poverty alleviation and targeted poverty eradication," "fostering both aspiration and capacities," and "development-based poverty alleviation," have offered new thinking and practical pathways for addressing the complex challenge of poverty. These ideas, along with the China-Africa initiative to jointly advance the "Six Modernizations," have gained broad recognition from the international community.

A Chinese Approach Embedded in the Global Agenda. The philosophy of "targeted poverty alleviation" has been incorporated into multilateral documents of United Nations agencies and other organizations, providing developing countries with highly valuable operational standards and practical guidance. China's poverty reduction theory and practice have contributed unique Eastern wisdom to the global fight against poverty, greatly enriching and developing the theoretical treasure trove and knowledge system of human anti-poverty efforts. It offers an effective path that differs from traditional models, one that emphasizes precision, pragmatism, and people-centered principle.

^① People's Daily, "China's Practice Strengthens Developing Countries' Confidence in Poverty Reduction," January 12, 2025. <https://baijiahao.baidu.com/s?id=1820997499344922422&wfr=spider&for=pc>.

^② People's Daily, "China and Africa Are Truly Friends and Partners," January 26, 2025. <https://baijiahao.baidu.com/s?id=1822259093355223275&wfr=spider&for=pc>.

Conclusion: Let China's Poverty Alleviation Experience Benefit the World

Poverty reduction is more than a matter of reducing numbers, it represents an elevation to a new form of civilization. As the developing nation that has lifted the largest number of people out of absolute poverty, China's experience has sparked a dialogue among civilizations on the essence of human progress.

In an era marked by intensifying clashes among civilizations, how can different systems learn from one another through their endeavor of poverty reduction? How can they jointly tackle the century-old challenge of "development and equity"?

Xi Jinping stressed that the root cause of poverty is inadequate development.^①

The Essence of China's Approach to Poverty Reduction: In essence, China's approach to poverty reduction redefines the concept of the "right to development." Guided by the vision of a global community of shared future, China's international cooperation on poverty reduction re-frames developing countries not as "passive followers" in the tide of modernization, but as equal "co-creators."

The Practice of China's Poverty Reduction: China's poverty reduction practice is a magnificent epic, fueled by the aspirations and forged through hard work. It affirms a truth: shaking off poverty is not the finish line, but the starting point of a new endeavor. It also points toward a clear direction: the true essence of development lies in enabling every life to blossom with dignity, every piece of land to regain its vitality, and every dream to become a reality. It is about ensuring that every individual has the chance to reshape their fate.

The Sharing of China's Experience: Sharing China's experience is the practical wisdom of exploring "how to turn academic papers into real-world solutions." When the Dulong people in Nujiang, Yunnan, bid farewell to cable crossings after the completion of the bridges over the river, when farmers on the Ethiopian plateau harvested golden wheat using Chinese-aided irrigation systems, when children in Cambodian villages read aloud in

^① Xi Jinping Sends a Congratulatory Letter to the 2025 SCO Forum on Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development, " May 20, 2025, <https://www.xinhuanet.com/politics/20250520/f7ea75c1dc6342dbac5da95a05922aee/c.html>

newly built schools, when young people in Brazilian favelas started their own businesses through e-commerce training, these stories that transcend mountains and seas collectively weave the heartwarming picture in the history of human poverty reduction.

China's experience shows that poverty reduction is not a solo performance by a certain country, it is a chorus of developing countries. It is not a one-way flow of "aid," but a reciprocal process of mutual empowerment. Nor is it a short sprint, but a long relay of shared commitment.

There is no fixed template for development, but cooperation always yields mutual benefit. There is no universal answer to reducing poverty, but solidarity and partnership can break through bottlenecks.

We look forward to China's targeted poverty alleviation strategies, its poverty relapse monitoring mechanisms, and its county-based industrial models taking root in the fields of Africa, the communities of Latin America, and the mountainous villages of Asia.

We look forward to jointly building a Green Development Alliance under the Belt and Road Initiative, promoting China's poverty alleviation experience with solar energy, ecological agriculture, and clean energy technologies to support low-carbon development across the Global South.

We look forward to building a global digital platform for poverty reduction, sharing China's experience in rural e-commerce, distance education, and smart healthcare, so that technology can transcend mountains and seas to connect every village, every school, and every clinic.

Through its own practices, China has shown the world that successful poverty reduction and sustainable development are growth rooted in local systems, outcomes of dialogue among civilizations that respects diversity, and a global consensus where every nation can cultivate its own development momentum within the fertile soil of its cultural heritage. It is a shared cause of humanity that ensures every life to flourish, and ultimately, it is a deep concern that transcends mere "accumulation of wealth" toward "human liberation."

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