

7 Support to Poverty Reduction Efforts in China

WHAT ARE THE MAIN ISSUES

The 13th Five-Year Plan (FYP) has formulated a new “targeted poverty alleviation strategy”. The changes have manifested in many aspects in the new grand strategy: environment protection is factored in; innovative approaches such as relocation, e-commerce and eco-tourism are promoted, which - unlike the traditional government-led top-down strategy – aims to leverage the full capacity of non-state players (e.g., business, the general public) and give full play to the market. Above all, precision is the key in identifying the poor, distributing the fund and conducting measures that address the root causes of poverty. As part of this, the government will use a comprehensive national database of the poor, which is likely to be used more actively in conjunction with other measures, for example actual fund distribution. In addition, more finance will be devolved to local and provincial governments to administer directly for poverty alleviation. Minimum guarantee subsidies and other social security policies will also be introduced.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

- Multi-dimensional approach should be adopted to tackle poverty
- Promote data transparency and integration among different departments of the government to concisely target poor people, establish dynamic database, design tailored-made project to alleviate poverty
- Promote the piloting of innovative and environmentally approaches to help vulnerable groups/areas explore alternative livelihoods through industrial development

HOW CAN UNDP HELP

- Bring in international experiences and innovative approaches on poverty reduction, such as the SDG localization pilot village which includes baseline research and expert consultation for assessing poverty, SDGs training to local government officials, and providing decent job opportunities and capacity building for poverty alleviation
- Policy studies: upgrading the community pilot into provincial and national level policy making process
- Institutional and organizational capacity building of local governments and communities to provide need-based training and consultation to local poverty alleviation officials and practitioners to help them address their local challenges
- Improving local livelihood through industrial development: harness the unique local cultural/natural resources to explore alternative livelihood opportunities
- Strengthen communication and advocacy to raise public awareness
- Broader partnership with private sector, experienced NGOs, tourism developers and fashion/ design industry etc to promote culture-based development of ethnic minority areas

UNDP PAST EXPERIENCE AND SUCCESSFUL CASES

- **Empowering Ethnic Minority Women for Cultural Industrial Development through Community-based Approach in Yunnan**

Enhanced the capacity building and promoted the development of community-driven cultural industry; improved the market competitiveness of Yi embroidery products and Yi women's livelihoods; stimulated the launch of local policies.

- **Promoting Women's Development and Empowerment in Ethnic Minority Regions**

Develop community led feature cultural industry in minority ethnic minority area with women as the main participants

Preserve culture and traditions; increase job opportunities and improve livelihood through developing feature culture industry; focus on gender equality, and facilitate culture-oriented women empowerment and development.



7 在中国的扶贫行动

主要问题

十三五规划开始了一个全新的“精准扶贫战略”。在这一战略的很多方面，显著的变化已经逐步开始了：环境保护已经纳入考虑；创新的方法得到了推广，包括迁移、电子商务和生态旅游，这不像传统的政府领导的从上到下的战略，而是致力于发挥非政府参与者的最大能力（比如：商业和公众）并且让市场充分发挥作用。更重要的是，精准是识别贫困人口、分配资金和根据贫困原因颁布政策中的关键因素。在这之中，政府将会启用一个综合性的国家贫困人口数据库，这也将会同其他手段一起发挥作用，比如真正的资金分配。除此之外，更多的金融资金将会被移交给当地政府和省级政府去实现脱贫的直接管理。最低标准的补贴和其他社会保障政策也将被引入。

可行措施

- 在扶贫中运用多层次的方法
- 在不同的政府部门间推广数据透明度和一体化，致力于精准定位贫困人口，建立动态的数据库，设计为脱贫量身定做的计划
- 推广创新和环境方面的试点方法，帮助弱势群体/地区探索基于工业发展之上另外的生存之道

UNDP的过往经验和成功案例

- **通过社区为基础的方式增加云南少数民族女性在文化产业发展中的自主权**

增强了能力建设，推广了社区为导向的文化产业的发展；提高彝族刺绣产品的市场竞争力和彝族女性的生活水平；刺激当地相关政策的落地。

- **推广少数民族地区女性的发展和赋能**

在少数民族地区推广以社区为导向、以女性为核心参与者的特色文化产业；保护文化与传统；通过发展特色文化产业增加就业机会，提高生活水平；关注性别平等，促进文化为导向的女性赋能和发展

UNDP如何帮助

- 在减贫的工作中引入国际经验和创新的方式方法，比如可持续发展目标本地落实的试点村，包含了介入贫困问题的基线调研和专家咨询，针对政府官员的可持续发展目标培训，提供体面的工作机会以及持续提高扶贫的能力
- 政策研究：提升试点村成为省级或者国家级
- 当地政府与社区的公共机构和组织的能力建设，为当地扶贫官员和实践者提供以需求为导向的培训和咨询，去帮助他们应对挑战
- 通过工业发展提高当地的生活水平：利用独一无二的当地文化/自然资源去探索转变生活方式的机遇
- 以提升公众意识为目的加强联系与倡议
- 与私人部门、非政府组织、旅游开发和时尚设计产业等开展更广泛的合作，推动以文化为基础的少数民族地区的发展

