

Original Paper

The Global Dissemination of China's Poverty Alleviation
Experience: Enhancing Human Rights through Poverty
Reduction

Fu Shuju¹

¹ Beijing Normal University, Beijing, China

Received: March 23, 2023

Accepted: April 3, 2023

Online Published: June 8, 2023

doi:10.22158/jar.v7n2p26

URL: <http://dx.doi.org/10.22158/jar.v7n2p26>

Abstract

China primarily utilizes the member state reporting system and the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) to showcase its success in poverty alleviation. However, there is still room for improvement, such as incomplete statistical data and information, a lack of transparency and explanation regarding domestic policies, and the use of Chinese-style language in reports that can be challenging for foreign audiences to comprehend. Therefore, China should fully acknowledge and earnestly work towards improvement. Solutions include consolidating achievements in poverty alleviation, refining and enriching experiences in poverty reduction, enhancing understanding of the significance of both international human rights monitoring mechanisms, establishing a unified and efficient poverty reduction information and statistics system, and promoting a consensus to further advance the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation and the creation of a community with a shared future for all mankind.

Keywords

national image, human rights governance, China's poverty alleviation experience, reporting system of States parties, Universal-Periodical-Review(UPR)

Poverty refers to material deprivation and the social consequences of such deprivation. Poverty includes absolute poverty and relative poverty: the former means that people's minimum physiological needs cannot be met, basic life is not guaranteed, and simple reproduction cannot be maintained; the latter is a standard of living below the socially accepted standard. Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948, states that "Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services". The

danger of absolute poverty worsens people's living conditions and directly impedes the realization of the right to life. It is difficult to realize the right to an adequate standard of living in relative poverty, even if one has escaped absolute poverty. Poverty, whether absolute or relative, deprives people of their due value, degrades their dignity, limits their political and social participation, and comprehensively hinders the realization of human rights. Poverty, then, is "essentially a human rights issue, one that involves the construction of a social order based on the values of human dignity". At the international human rights level, poverty is no longer simply regarded as a problem of economic development of a country or a region, but goes beyond the economic level and is linked with human rights. The right to freedom from poverty is an important right stipulated in international human rights treaties. As Kofi Annan, Secretary-General of the United Nations, has pointed out: Wherever we lift one person out of poverty, we are defending human rights; Whenever we fail to accomplish this task, we fail to defend human rights. This description has appeared repeatedly in a series of meetings and documents of the UN High Commissioner's Office since then, indicating that the inherent link between poverty reduction and human rights has become a high degree of consensus in the international community.

Although the United Nations Independent Expert on Human Rights and Extreme Poverty stated in his 2005 report on the United States that "poverty in itself is not defined as a violation of human rights under international human rights law", the academic community generally recognizes that progress in poverty reduction is closely related to and an essential component of the implementation and enforcement of human rights regimes. In the 2006 UN Human Rights Office document Draft Guidelines on Poverty Reduction through Human Rights, poverty is described as "a human condition characterized by the persistent or prolonged denial of resources, capacities, choices, security and rights necessary for the enjoyment of an adequate standard of living and other civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights", "Poverty is not only a lack of economic or material resources, but also a violation of human dignity". Subsequently, the UN Human Rights Office included poverty as a human rights research topic on its official website, Indicates that poverty undermines or denies economic and social rights such as the rights to health, adequate housing, food, safe drinking water and education. As a socialist country centered on people, China has ensured and promoted human rights through strong poverty alleviation work, followed the UN's advice in practice, and tried to spread its existing relatively mature experience in poverty alleviation to the world to help other countries get rid of poverty and improve human rights.

1. The Current Spread of China's Experience in Poverty Alleviation

1.1 Spread Experience through the States Party Reporting System

Since reform and opening up, China has greatly improved the level of human rights at home. At the same time, China has taken an active part in the international cause of building the rule of law and protecting human rights. So far, China has acceded to 27 international human rights conventions, especially seven of the nine core human rights conventions. Almost all human rights treaties provide a system of periodic reporting by States parties, requiring States parties to submit periodic reports on their implementation of treaties to the relevant treaty bodies, which is called the reporting obligation of States parties. For example, article 16 of the Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (hereinafter referred to as the Convention) requires States parties to report on the measures they have taken to give effect to the rights recognized in the Convention and on the progress achieved in the enjoyment of those rights. The reports submitted by States parties are considered by the body established by the Convention to monitor the implementation of the Convention, which, on the basis of the consideration of the reports, makes concluding observations. The reporting system of States parties is an important system in which a country is committed to continuously advancing and protecting the rights provided for in the human rights conventions to which it is a party. China has already disseminated its experience in poverty alleviation to some extent when fulfilling its reporting obligations.

China's initial report in 2003 contains 288 pages, of which the first 102 pages are reports by the central government on the implementation, measures, progress and difficulties of the Convention, and the rest are reports from Hong Kong and the Macao Special Administrative Region. This is the first report on the Convention submitted by China to the Committee. It is therefore the most comprehensive and contains specific details on some laws and regulations. The report's article 11, "Right to an adequate standard of living", is most directly related to poverty alleviation. In this part, the initial report lists the specific changes of savings, consumption scale, food, living and living conditions of rural and urban residents in China from 1990 to 2001, and gives clear data support. It also mentions the National "Eight-seventh" Poverty Alleviation Plan formulated and promulgated by the Chinese government in 1994. This paper reviews and explains China's achievements in poverty reduction in the past 10 years mainly from the aspects of living conditions and living environment. The report also mentioned the poverty reduction plan for the next stage. That is, the Outline of Poverty Alleviation and Development in Rural China (2001-2010) will be promulgated, and the priority will be given to developing the planting and breeding industry and improving the basic production and living conditions in poor areas. Increasing poverty alleviation through science and technology; Steadily promote voluntary relocation of farmers; Further increase investment in poverty alleviation; Promote the development of poor areas in close conjunction with the large-scale development of the western region; Continue to carry out social poverty alleviation work; Developing international exchanges and cooperation in the field of

poverty alleviation and development; We will effectively implement the responsibility system for poverty alleviation.

Compared with the first regular report, the second regular report submitted in June 2010 and the third regular report submitted in December 2019 has been reduced in content, but still made more detailed explanation about “the right to appropriate standard of living”, to protect the article 11 of the convention “to ensure that everyone has the basic rights from hunger” and other broad poverty reduction category, still from the basic aspects such as food, housing to guarantee the people’s basic living needs, to achieve poverty reduction. It is worth mentioning that, 19 charts were added to the annex to the second periodic report in 2010; 12 additional charts to the third periodic report annex in 2019. It provides detailed statistical data on the number of employed people in urban and rural areas in China from 2012 to 2018, the changes in the living standards of the urban residents in 2013 to 2017, the changes in the living standards of the rural residents, the basic situation table of the subsistence allowance in 2010-2018, the poverty situation of the rural residents in China, and the per capita share of major agricultural products in 2012 to 2017, This makes China's report detailed and justified.

Table 1. Changes in the Living Standards of Urban Residents in China from 2013 to 2017

a particular year	disposable income (first)	Engel coefficient (%)	commissariat consumption (kilogram)	Livestock meat consumption (kilogram)	poultry consumption (kilogram)	Consumption of aquatic products (kilogram)	vegetables consumption (kilogram)
2013	26467.0	30.1	121.3	28.5	8.1	14.0	103.8
2014	28843.9	30.0	117.2	28.4	9.1	14.4	104.0
2015	31194.8	29.7	112.6	28.9	9.4	14.7	104.4
2016	33616.2	29.3	111.9	29.0	10.2	14.8	107.5
2017	36396.2	28.6	109.7	29.2	9.7	14.8	106.7

Table 2. Basic Information of Subsistence Allowance from 2010-2018

year	Urban subsistence allowance average standard (Yuan, person/month)	Number of urban subsistence allowance recipients (ten thousand)	Rural subsistence allowance average standard (Yuan, person/year)	Rural subsistence allowance object number of people (ten thousand)
2010	251	2310.5	1404	5214.0
2011	288	2276.8	1718	5305.7
2012	330	2143.5	2068	5344.5
2013	374	2064.2	2434	5388.0
2014	411	1877	2777	5207.2
2015	451	1701.1	3178	4903.5
2016	495	1480.2	3744	4586.5
2017	541	1261	4301	4045.2
2018	580	1008	4833	3519.7

Table 3. Poverty Situation among China's Rural Residents

a particular year	Poverty standards (Yuan/person)	poverty stricken population (thousands of people)	Poverty incidence (%)
2012	2625	9899	10.2
2013	2736	8249	8.5
2014	2800	7017	7.2
2015	2855	5575	5.7
2016	2952	4335	4.5
2017	2952	3046	3.1
2018	2995	1660	1.7

Source: Tables 1, 2 and 3 are all derived from Annex of the third periodic report submitted by China to the Convention Committee in 2019.

1.2 Spread Experience through the Universal-Periodical-Review (UPR)

In 2006, the United Nations General Assembly resolution 5/1 announced that the Universal-Periodical-Review (UPR) should replace the previous national human rights review mechanism, making the UPR mechanism a powerful complement to the review mechanism of International Human Rights Conventions. The UPR covers all 193 member states of the United Nations. The UPR considers 14 countries over a two-week period at each meeting, 42 countries in total at three meetings a year, and all 193 countries that have joined the United Nations for four and a half years. The first round of deliberations will run from 2008 to 2011, the second from 2012 to 2016 and the third from 2017 to 2022. In each round, countries are considered by the UN Human Rights Council on the basis of national reports, special procedures and NGO reports, and each country has only 3.5 hours in a public session to disclose the actions it has taken to improve its domestic human rights situation and fulfil its human rights obligations. The UPR does not choose the subject of consideration, treats it more fairly and equally, and that the implementation of a country's human rights obligations and commitments can be known and understood by more countries. Therefore, UPR is a high-quality platform for China to spread its experience in poverty reduction.

According to the process, the UPR mechanism can be divided into material preparation phase, on-site review phase and response implementation phase. In the three Universal Periodic Reviews it has participated in so far, China has submitted government reports, special procedures reports and NGO reports to the Human Rights Council. This shows that China is taking active measures to adapt to the Universal Periodic Review and engage in friendly dialogue with other countries. It also shows that China has made progress in poverty reduction and is confident in continuing to consolidate its achievements in poverty alleviation. During the field review phase, many countries have praised China's achievements in poverty reduction, and some countries have suggested that China continue to make efforts in poverty reduction. In the second round of the review, Costa Rica highlighted China's progress in overcoming poverty, Mozambique praised China's economic performance and the increase in poverty standards in 2011, and Thailand praised China's remarkable economic transformation and efforts to reduce poverty and promote equal opportunities. Mozambique suggested that China continue to increase its input in poverty alleviation work and gradually raise poverty alleviation standards so as to reduce the number of poor people. South Africa recommended that China further strengthen the rights of children, in particular the rights of orphans and disabled children, children affected by AIDS and children from poor families. In the third round of the review, Iran recommended that China continue its efforts to eliminate absolute poverty by 2020 and share best practices in poverty reduction with other countries. After receiving the on-site review, China also responded to the issue of poverty reduction raised by relevant countries during the review.

1.3 Other Ways

In addition to the above channels, China is also trying to publicize its experience in poverty alleviation through other channels. The first way is the UN conference approach. On June 8, 2018, at the FAO conference entitled “Eradicating Poverty and Hunger and Safeguarding the Right to Food”, China introduced the practices of the Chinese government in this field and its experience in poverty reduction, and expressed its willingness to join hands with other developing countries to exchange experience in poverty reduction. In addition, China has reported China’s poverty reduction results in a series of conferences, such as the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals and China’s Poverty Reduction Experience online Seminar and the UN Human Rights Council 2020 Social Forum. The second way is the official diplomatic approach. For example, in April 2021, Foreign Ministry spokesperson Zhao Lijian pointed out that the road of poverty reduction with Chinese characteristics provides ideas and reference for solving the difficult problems of modern national governance. China is ready to continue to strengthen exchanges and cooperation with other countries on poverty reduction and make greater contribution to the building of a community with a shared future for mankind without poverty and common development. In addition, the Chinese Foreign Ministry will also clarify China’s experience in poverty reduction during exchanges with other countries, regions or international organizations. The third is the way of private diplomacy. As an important supplement to official diplomacy, the non-governmental diplomacy has also played an important role in the dissemination and promotion of China's poverty reduction experience in the world. For example, at the Global Women’s Summit held in Beijing in 2010, women representatives exchanged views on how to guarantee basic health and medical services for women and solve poverty due to illness; In 2021, during the SCO Civil Friendship Forum, guests from all over the world exchanged views on topics such as rural development and poverty reduction.

2. Drawback of China’s Experience in Poverty Alleviation

China has disseminated its experience in poverty alleviation through various channels, demonstrating its inclusive, open and dialogue attitude towards the world, its remarkable achievements in human rights, especially in poverty reduction, and its determination and confidence to continue to disseminate and promote its experience in poverty reduction through various channels. However, the following deficiencies still exist in the communication process of China’s poverty alleviation experience, which deters the effect of China’s poverty alleviation experience in the global communication and promotion.

2.1 The Statistical Data and Data Are Not Comprehensive

First, statistical data and information are not comprehensive. The United Nations has promulgated working practices to regulate statistical requirements in State party reports. In its concluding observations on the second periodic report submitted by China in 2014, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights stated that: Statistics on at least five items included in the report include but are not limited to the lack of unemployment statistics disaggregated by ethnic group, the lack of disaggregated statistics on the employment rate of the disabled, the lack of comparable statistics on the poor population by year and urban area, and the lack of reliable statistics that accurately assess the implementation of economic and cultural rights in China. In its concluding comments, the Committee also noted that the lack of comparable data on specific poverty reduction made it difficult for the Committee to examine specific implementation results of poverty reduction in China by population group, urban and rural. The lack of appropriate and sufficient statistical data and practical examples in the reports of States parties is a universal problem in the world. The universality and persistence of data problems to a large extent affect the realization of the Committee's supervision and assistance functions and need to be reflected on and improved. China has been actively fulfilling its obligations under the Convention, and has made remarkable achievements in poverty reduction in particular. However, due to the lack of appropriate statistical data and information, the Committee and other States Parties do not have a comprehensive understanding of the reality of poverty reduction in China.

2.2 Measures and Practices Are Not Clearly Spelled Out

China emphasize "progress" rather than "measures". The Convention requires States parties to "take their measures and their progress in promoting the compliance of the various rights recognized in this Covenant", while China has tended to use a lot of ink to describe its efforts to reduce poverty, rather than disclose and explain the various policies it has adopted at home. In fact, China has accumulated rich experience in poverty reduction. It has come up with the basic strategy of targeted poverty alleviation and eradication. It adheres to the people-centered approach, inspires the enthusiasm, initiative and creativity of the poor population, strengthens top-level design, and establishes a sound responsibility system, policy system, input system, assistance system, mobilization system, assessment and supervision system. In the face of the large gap between urban and rural development, China has put forward strategies such as overall planning between urban and rural areas, urban-rural integration, urban-rural integrated development and rural revitalization. It has improved the systems and mechanisms for urban-rural integrated development, ensured equal opportunities for development, and strengthened legal guarantee. In poverty reduction work, ecology and culture have been combined, which not only promotes industrial development but also achieves poverty reduction. All these measures have a certain degree of reference significance, but they are not explained together in the report. For example, in the third periodic report of 2019, when the Commission asked questions on poverty alleviation, the report only responded with "the above contents have been responded to".

2.3 The Language Is Too Local To Understand

The language of the report is relatively Chinese. The report does not explain and explain the terms of international human rights conventions. The measures taken by China are advocated by the Convention, and the progress achieved is recognized and pursued by the Convention. However, the report submitted by China does not summarize and describe the series of theories and practical experiences in poverty reduction in a language that is universally applicable and easy to be understood abroad. This has resulted in some obstacles for the Committee and other States parties to gain access to China's poverty reduction experience through the State Party reporting system.

3. How to Continue to Disseminate China's Experience in Poverty Alleviation

China has always regarded poverty reduction as an important livelihood project and governing goal. Eliminating poverty and achieving common prosperity has always been the essential requirement of communism. After China has achieved the goal of total poverty alleviation and entered a well-off society by 2020, how to continue to spread and popularize China's poverty alleviation experience is obviously of more realistic significance.

3.1 Consolidate Achievements and Enrich Experience in Poverty Alleviation

The prerequisite for further dissemination and promotion of China's poverty reduction experience in the world is to continue to consolidate the achievements in poverty alleviation and human rights and enrich and refine the experience. Specifically, the following aspects should be included.

First, we will further enrich poverty alleviation experience in practice. China has lifted itself out of poverty by the current standard and entered a moderately prosperous society in 2020. However, affected by a series of incidents of black swan and grey rhinoceros in 2019, China still faces a series of challenges. It is urgent to continue to comprehensively consolidate the achievements of poverty alleviation and protect human rights, so as to lay a solid foundation for the dissemination and promotion of China's poverty reduction experience around the world. China should continue to promote the development of areas that have been lifted out of poverty and comprehensively implement the rural revitalization strategy. We will continue to improve the system of policies, work and institutions, accelerate the modernization of agriculture and rural areas, and make agriculture high-quality and efficient, rural areas livable and employable, and farmers prosperous. We will promote stable employment for people lifted out of poverty, step up skills training, develop and expand industries in areas lifted out of poverty, and promote endogenous and sustainable development. We will improve the rural financial service system and the incentive mechanism for financial support for agriculture. We will continue to promote supply-side structural reform and institutional innovation in agriculture. We will improve the system for innovation in agricultural science and technology, innovate ways of providing services for the extension of agricultural technology, develop smart agriculture, and build a modern agricultural industrial, production and management system. To strengthen scientific and

technological breakthroughs, promote independent innovation in the seed industry, and cultivate innovative seed industry enterprises with core competitiveness, we should strengthen the bottom line thinking, accelerate the construction of a strong public health system, ensure the implementation of normal COVID-19 prevention and control measures, and comprehensively consolidate the achievements of poverty alleviation in practice. We will make every effort to protect human rights, and work with experts, scholars, grassroots staff and the general public to further enrich poverty alleviation experience in practice.

Second, from the perspective of fulfilling the obligations of international human rights conventions, we summarized the experience of poverty alleviation. China has acceded to 27 international human rights conventions and six core human rights conventions, greatly improving the level of human rights in China. The dissemination and promotion of China's poverty reduction experience requires China to take an active part in international legal construction and human rights protection from the perspective of fulfilling its obligations under international human rights conventions.

Third, China's poverty alleviation experience should be fully expressed in the language of international human rights law. Both from the implementation of reporting obligations of States parties and the implementation of the Universal Periodic review mechanism, it can be seen that the measures taken by China are advocated by the Convention and the progress achieved is recognized and pursued by the Convention. However, in order to avoid the failure of the progress to be widely recognized and to promote the dissemination and promotion of China's poverty reduction experience, the language adopted by China should avoid being overly Chinese. It is necessary to explain and explain the terms of international human rights conventions, summarize and describe a series of theories and practical experiences in poverty reduction in a global language so as to gain wider recognition, and fully express China's experience in poverty reduction in the language of international human rights law.

3.2 Recognize the Importance of Disseminating Poverty Alleviation Experience in Improving China's Human Rights Image

China has been fully aware of the important relationship between poverty reduction and human rights, which has been fully reflected in the white paper "China's Poverty Reduction Action and Human Rights Progress" released by The State Council Information Office in October 2016. Next, China should enhance the understanding of the significance of the corresponding international human rights supervision mechanism, fully understand the contracting party reporting obligations, cooperate with the human rights council for regular review significance and the spread of China's poverty reduction experience in the global role and promotion, especially to promote the positive role of the image of China's human rights. China should change its previous attitude of treating it only as fulfilling an international legal obligation, regard it as a new way to actively promote the level of domestic human rights protection, and fully demonstrate the mature method of China's human rights progress, so as to truly achieve the expected purpose of the international human rights supervision mechanism. To the

convention of the performance of the reporting obligations, for example, from 2010 China to the committee of the second state party report, unlike the reporting obligations, the domestic official media through various channels are reported, the report helps the international community and domestic citizen scholars understand China's achievements in promoting economic, social and cultural rights. The timely submission of the performance report reflects China's good international image of keeping its commitments and making civilized progress. The report reflects the Chinese government's attitude of actively participating in international human rights cooperation and strictly fulfilling its obligations under international treaties. If China's ratification of various human rights conventions is a solemn commitment to the international community, then the careful writing and submission of the performance report reflects China's highly responsible attitude towards fulfilling its commitments and fulfilling its obligations under international treaties. This shows that China is gradually recognizing the significance and far-reaching impact of the reporting obligations of state parties.

3.3 Establish an Efficient Poverty Reduction Information Statistics System

China should build standards and mechanisms for data collection and continuously optimize the mechanism. The main government department (such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, etc.) that writes the report of the State party shall take the lead in formulating the list of data to be collected, as well as the purpose, specific requirements and matters needing attention of the information and materials to be collected. The list shall be distributed to various government departments and other organizations at various levels, and resources and technical advice shall be provided at any time. All government departments and relevant organizations are responsible for, in accordance with the list items, complying with the data collection requirements put forward by the convention committees in their respective fields, setting up specialized agencies, adding specialized equipment, adding specific posts, formulating specific implementation plans, and earnestly completing the data tasks. The data and information collected by various departments and relevant organizations shall be automatically summarized through a specific network system into the National Human rights Statistical Data Platform, which is an indispensable part of China's implementation of the reporting obligations of States parties. State organs and human rights experts can study and evaluate China's implementation of conventions and the progress of human rights in China based on the National Human Rights Data and Information Platform. It provides a solid and reliable information foundation for China to fulfill its obligations under human rights treaties and reporting obligations of States parties, and actively explores a set of effective poverty reduction experience in line with international standards by establishing and improving the poverty reduction data and information platform and fully developing and utilizing constructive dialogue mechanisms.

3.4 Promote the Formation of General Opinions

A general opinion is an opinion that reflects a general collective view in an area. Committee after reviewing the state party report will be structural opinions or general opinion, and general opinion is different from only for a country submitted by the structural opinion, the general opinion is the guidance of the convention obligations, the committee issued article 26 general opinion although no enforcement force, but the convention provisions and the interpretation of substantive rights, reflects the collective view of the committee. When the international community has not yet formed the hard legal norms with unified poverty reduction experience, China can promote the formation of non-treaty binding soft legal norms to play a role in standard formulation. When a standard system of global governance in the field of poverty reduction has not yet taken shape, China's poverty reduction experience should play a creative role in establishing the rationality of compliance mechanisms under international law and actively participate in global governance. Some scholars have pointed out that "when more and more countries accept and follow the general opinions of the committee, and repeatedly apply them in their own legislation or judicial practice to make them as the basic basis for the protection of human rights, the general opinions will have the material elements of the international customary law rules". At present, the 26 general opinions issued by the Committee do not include topics related to poverty reduction. If China can promote general opinions in the field of poverty reduction, it will provide a more stable way for the dissemination and promotion of China's poverty reduction experience around the world.

4. Conclusion

China has carried out comprehensive and pragmatic poverty reduction work at home, which has strengthened the protection of human rights in China from the economic, social, cultural and political aspects. It is of theoretical and practical significance to use international human rights monitoring mechanisms (such as the reporting system of States parties and the Universal Periodic review of the Human Rights Council) to promote the global dissemination and promotion of China's poverty reduction experience. China should attach great importance to the important role of international human rights monitoring mechanisms in promoting and protecting human rights. It should not only consolidate the achievements of poverty alleviation and protect human rights in an all-round way with an active and cooperative attitude and sincerity, but also establish a unified and efficient information and statistics system for poverty reduction, promote the formation of international general opinions, and effectively improve China's practical effect in poverty reduction and human rights protection. China will showcase its achievements in poverty reduction and human rights protection, actively explore a set of effective ways to spread and popularize China's poverty reduction experience in line with international standards, and promote the building of a community with a shared future for mankind.

The right to freedom from poverty is an important right stipulated in international human rights treaties. It not only requires the government of one country to actively fulfill its corresponding obligations, but also requires other countries, international organizations and non-governmental organizations to actively fulfill their obligations of international cooperation and establish and improve cooperation mechanisms with poor countries. Such as consultative cooperation mechanism, intervention cooperation mechanism, information sharing mechanism, experience exchange mechanism and peer review mechanism. While relying mainly on its own efforts, the Chinese government attaches great importance to exchanges and cooperation with the international community in the field of poverty alleviation. On the one hand, actively strengthen cooperation with other countries, international organizations and non-governmental organizations to reduce the number of poverty in their own countries; On the other hand, the Chinese government should also actively assist and cooperate with other poor countries to reduce the poverty population, and good results have been achieved.

References

- Beh, S. (2009). *Moiling for Human Right: International Law in Domestic Polities* (p. 125). Cambridge University Press.
- Cao, H. M. (2003). *Research on Development-oriented Poverty Alleviation Model in Rural China*. China Agricultural University.
- Du, L., Hua, L., & Hao, Y. Z. (2022). Telling China's Story Well: Research on Overseas Development and Publicity of Targeted Poverty alleviation Archives. *Archives Tribune*, 2022(03), 36-44.
- Duan, Y. B. (2009). Rural Poverty Alleviation in China: Review and Prospect. *Issues of Agricultural Economy*, 31(11), 4-9. (in Chinese with English abstract)
- Gao, H., & Huang, X. L. (2018). Discussion on how to do well the propaganda work of targeted poverty alleviation. *Party History Gathering (Documentary)*, 2018(01), 70.
- Huang, C. W., & Liu, X. (2016). The formation and development of poverty alleviation Thought in New China. *Journal of Chinese Academy of Governance*, 2016(03), 63-68.
- Li, X. Y., Tang, L. X., & Zhang, X. M. (2007). Analysis on the investment mechanism of Chinese financial poverty alleviation fund. *Problems of Agricultural Economy*, 2007(10), 77, 82+112.
- Ling, Y. (2020). The Voice of Poverty Alleviation sings the world. *Friends of High School Students*, 2020(04), 9.
- Liu, C. (2019). Innovative Ways of poverty alleviation propaganda reporting. *Research on Communication Power*, 3(14), 40.
- Liu, H., & Erken, W. (2013). Research on ecological poverty alleviation strategies in western China. *China Population, Resources and Environment*, 23(10), 52-58.
- Lou, Z. Q. (2018). *Research on Tourism Poverty Alleviation Propaganda strategy in Xindian Township of Ye County*. Henan Normal University.

- Lu, S. Q. (2008). *Research on rural poverty alleviation policy and its effect in China*. Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences. (in Chinese with English abstract)
- Martha, F. D. (2012). *Occupy Wall Street and International Human Rights*, 39 *Fordham Urb.L.J.*931.
- Poverty and anti-poverty in China. (2011). *Rural Economy*, 2011(03), 3-8.
- Su, C., & Su, X. F. (2016). Research on Difficulties and Countermeasures of targeted financial poverty alleviation. *Southwest Finance*, 2016(04), 23-27.
- Wang, J. (2021). China's Poverty Alleviation on the Road: How to give the Poverty Alleviation Story vivid transmission. *Media*, 2021(19), 59-61.
- Wang, J. W. (2007). *Research on Rural Poverty and Anti-Poverty in Contemporary China*. Central China Normal University.
- Wang, M. (2001). Ngos and their role in Poverty alleviation and development. *Journal of Tsinghua University (Philosophy and Social Sciences)*, 2001(01), 75, 80+94.
- Wang, M., & Jia, X. J. (2002). Analysis on the development of Chinese ngos. *Management World*, 2002(08), 30-43, 154-155.
- Wang, S. G., & Guo, Z. H. (2015). On targeted poverty alleviation in China. *Guizhou Social Sciences*, 2015(05), 147-150.
- Wang, S. G., Yin, H. D., & Wang, Y. (2017). Practice, Challenge and Policy Prospect of poverty alleviation in China. *Journal of South China Normal University (Social Science Edition)*, 2017(04), 18, 25+189.
- Xiao, J., Zou, X. R., & Zhang, H. R. (2020). The practical exploration of science and technology publicity to help poverty alleviation. *Yunnan Science and Technology Management*, 33(06), 40-42.
- Zheng, G. C. (2002). China's poverty problem and the development of NGO poverty alleviation. *China Soft Science*, 2002(07), 9-13.
- Zuo, S., Yang, Y. X., & Zhong, L. (2015). Targeted poverty alleviation: Technological targeting, theoretical analysis and practical challenges. *Guizhou Social Sciences*, 2015(08), 156-162.