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**Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil,
political, economic, social and cultural rights,
including the right to development**

Written statement* submitted by China Association for Preservation and Development of Tibetan Culture (CAPDTC), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

The Secretary-General has received the following written statement which is circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

[7 February 2022]

* Issued as received, in the language of submission only. The views expressed in the present document do not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations or its officials.



Tibet Autonomous Region, China Wins Anti-Poverty War

Tibet Autonomous Region, China has contiguous poor areas that feature the most extensive and dire poverty and the highest cost and greatest difficulty of alleviation. Consistently upholding the policy of poverty eradication, the Chinese government has carried out targeted measures and aid to help Tibet Autonomous Region, China win the battle against poverty, making sure its residents of all ethnic groups are sufficiently fed and clad and have access to compulsory education, basic medical services, and safe housing.

By the end of 2019, all the 628,000 registered impoverished residents in Tibet Autonomous Region, China were lifted out of poverty, and 74 impoverished counties were removed from the poverty list, putting a historical end to absolute poverty in the region. These people now have a per capita disposable income of more than RMB 10,000 per year – the successful anti-poverty war has brought about earth-shaking changes to the life of local residents.

First, great efforts are made to develop local industries. In 2020, there were 162 leading enterprises in Tibet Autonomous Region, China engaged in industrialized agriculture and animal husbandry, with a combined output value of agricultural and livestock processing of RMB 5.7 billion, twice as much as at the end of 2015. E-commerce, tourism and cultural industries have flourished. Since 2016, Tibet Autonomous Region, China has allocated RMB 75.38 billion agriculture-related funds to poverty alleviation cumulatively, with which it has carried out 3,037 projects, lifted 238,000 registered poor residents out of poverty, and granted RMB 64.768 billion subsidized loans and RMB 6.332 billion micro loans, strongly supporting industrial development.

Second, great efforts are made to improve education. The Chinese government has consistently allocated more educational funds to impoverished regions, basic education and vocational education to help those regions improve the conditions for schooling. A student sponsorship system covering the whole path from preschool to higher education has been established across Tibet Autonomous Region, China, detailing 40 specific policies that encompass all schooling stages, both public and private schools, and all students from economically straitened families. At present, the standard of “three-guarantee” funds (for food, accommodation and basic study needs) has been raised to RMB 4,200 per year per student, and not a single student from impoverished families drops out of school. Universities are urged to recruit students from agricultural, pastoral, and poor areas, and 46,700 poor college students were sponsored cumulatively during the 13th Five-year Plan period. Vocational education is provided based on market demand and the will of impoverished people to enable them to find relatively stable and better-paid jobs.

Third, great efforts are made to raise the level of social security. Tibet Autonomous Region, China has provided social relief and livelihood guarantee for 114,000 registered impoverished residents. The standard of subsistence allowance for urban and rural residents has been increased to RMB 10,164 and RMB 4,713 respectively, and the basic living allowance for extremely impoverished people to RMB 7,070 for those individually supported in rural areas and to RMB 13,213 for those collectively provided for in cities or the countryside. The average standard of provisional relief has been raised to RMB 4,334/person time. Children’s health improvement programs have been carried out in 74 state-level impoverished counties to better the nutritional status of children aged between 6 and 24 months.
