

《西藏历史性消除绝对贫困》

10月15日，国务院新闻办公室在西藏自治区拉萨市举行新闻发布会，请中共西藏自治区委员会书记吴英杰，中共西藏自治区委员会副书记、西藏自治区人民政府主席齐扎拉介绍深入贯彻新时代党的治藏方略，西藏历史性消除绝对贫困有关情况。



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Tibet Autonomous Region has accomplished the historical feat of eradicating absolute poverty, according to a press briefing held in the regional capital of Lhasa Thursday. By the end of 2019, Tibet had lifted 628,000 people out of poverty and delisted 74 county-level areas from the poverty list, said Wu Yingjie, Communist Party of China chief of Tibet.

????????????????????????????2019??????74??????????62.8????????????????????????????

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????????????????????(households registered as living under the poverty line)????(people eligible for subsistence allowances)????????(individuals who live at home in rural areas in extreme poverty and receive basic assistance)????????(the families of people with disabilities affected by poverty)?

?????“????”????????????????(the only contiguous poor area at the provincial level)????????????????(the highest poverty headcount ratio)????????????????

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Since 2016, Tibet has spent 74.8 billion yuan of agriculture-related funds in poverty alleviation, with an average annual increase of over 15 percent, Wu said.

2016????????????????748????????????15%?

Since 2016, a total of 39.89 billion yuan has been invested in 2,984 poverty alleviation projects, which helped lift more than 238,000 impoverished people out of poverty and benefited more than 840,000 people, according to Wu.

2016????????398.9????????2984????23.8????????84???

To date, the construction of 965 relocation sites has been completed, and 266,000 people have moved into new houses.

????????965????????(?)?26.6??????

????????????????99%???

????????????????(consolidate poverty alleviation achievements)?

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Qizhala, chairman of the regional government of Tibet, told the press briefing that there are no forced vocational education and ensuing employment transfers for local farmers and herders.

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With Tibet eliminating absolute poverty and a spate of preferential policies implemented to benefit the people, residents have strong desires to work outside their hometowns and to learn skills. The government answers their desires and demands, Qizhala said.

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Vocational education and skills training are popular among local farmers and herders, with them earning a larger proportion of their incomes with skills, said the chairman.

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Local farmers and herders can choose to work within Tibet or in neighboring or other regions, making employment choices of their own free will, Qizhala said.

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Rural poor people are free from worries over food and clothing and have access to compulsory education, basic medical services and safe housing.

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lift all rural residents living below the current poverty line out of poverty

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poverty headcount ratio

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poverty threshold/poverty line/poverty limit

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relocating the poor

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poverty alleviation funds

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development-orientated poverty reduction

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