

## ABSTRACT SUBMISSION

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Preferred format:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Formal presentation (maximum 10 minutes) <input type="checkbox"/> Participation in a panel discussion where the experience can be shared <input type="checkbox"/> Participation in an interactive session where the example can be shared, without a formal presentation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) _____
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**Abstract Text (max. 500 words)**

“End poverty in all its forms everywhere” is the first of the United Nations’ 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Effective evaluation of poverty reduction efforts is crucial to determining whether this goal has been achieved. By the end of 2020, China's population under current poverty standards was completely lifted out of poverty, historically solving the issue of absolute poverty. The Chinese government remains committed to linking poverty alleviation with rural revitalization, promoting assistance to the relatively poor population beyond 2020, and aiming for comprehensive rural revitalization by 2050.

To promote the realization of the 2030 SDGs, multidimensional poverty measurement which focuses on assessing "all forms of poverty" has become the mainstream approach in poverty evaluation. This method can clearly identify which indicators are effective in eliminating poverty and which remain as primary causes. It enables the identification and resolution of poverty issues across multiple forms and dimensions.

Guizhou Province, located inland southwest of China, characterized by a high degree of coupling between the distribution of the poor population and the fragile ecological environment, was once one of China's most challenging regions for poverty alleviation. It now serves as a representative provincial model for such efforts since it had achieved the goal of poverty alleviation. To evaluate the poverty reduction effects in Guizhou, this study constructs a county-level multidimensional poverty assessment indicators with 5 dimensions and 22 indicators, encompassing the economy, social development and stability, social security and assistance, education, and health care. This assessment is based on socioeconomic data from 88 counties in Guizhou Province between 2010 and 2017, supplemented with geographic information data. Additionally, data from 30,000 registered poor households in Dushan County, Guizhou Province, were analyzed to understand the impact of industrial poverty alleviation on multidimensional poverty.

The findings indicate that social security and assistance, along with health care, have made the most significant contributions to poverty alleviation in Guizhou. The dimensions of social development and stability began to impact poverty alleviation at county-level after 2015. However, geographical location and ecological environment remain significant limiting factors. There is a strong correlation between the types of poor households and the types of poverty alleviation projects,

particularly industrial poverty alleviation. The demographic characteristics of household heads also influence the selection of household-level industrial poverty alleviation projects.

The evaluation recommends prioritizing inclusive social policies, industrial restructuring and development, employment, and regional social stability in China's poverty reduction efforts. Emphasis should be placed on the pivotal role of families in poverty reduction and enhancing the self-development capabilities of the poor. Innovative industrial development should be promoted to facilitate rural revitalization. These findings offer valuable insights for international poverty reduction evaluations.