

ACTION MECHANISM OF BELT AND ROAD COOPERATION TO PROMOTE GLOBAL POVERTY REDUCTION AND CHINA'S EXPERIENCE

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Abstract: The Belt and Road Initiative is a concrete action expression of the concept of a community with a shared future for mankind. Poverty alleviation is one of the global development and governance problems that the Belt and Road is concerned with. This paper combines theoretical research and empirical analysis to explore the action mechanism of Belt and Road Cooperation to promote global poverty reduction, based on the current situation and problems of global poverty alleviation, especially those of the countries along the Belt and Road. We are committed to transforming the potential energy of Belt and Road cooperation into effective governance for global poverty reduction. Based on China's experience, the Belt and Road Initiative to promote global poverty reduction can start from six dimensions: government-led participation, rapid economic growth, individual capacity improvement, joint construction by social organizations, development shared by all, and the destiny of all mankind. Then, systematic and feasible strategies for breaking out of the "poverty trap", amplifying the "trickle-down effect", maintaining sustained income growth, realizing the diversity of the same direction, demonstrating the centrality of the people and gathering the strength of the community are clearly presented. This paper provides an action plan for high-quality jointly building the Belt and Road and accelerating global poverty alleviation.

Keywords: The Belt and Road Initiative; Poverty reduction; Action mechanism; Experience

Eliminating poverty is a common ideal for all countries around the world, and it is an important agenda that the whole human race cares about. The globalization since modern times has greatly promoted the integration of the world economy, but the global poverty problem has not been effectively alleviated as a result. The United Nations had no choice but to put "eradicating all forms of poverty in the world" at the top of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Belt and Road Initiative is a concrete expression of action in upholding the concept of a community with a shared future for mankind. The former not only embodies the community concept, but also implements specific agendas of the community, such as global poverty reduction and disease prevention and control. From the economic and social development levels and inequality conditions of countries around the world, the countries along the Belt and Road are generally in a low-income state, and the national poverty situation presents the characteristic of deep poverty, prolonged poverty, and more severe multi-dimensional poverty. China's experience in poverty reduction will bring important inspiration for global poverty reduction efforts under the framework of the Belt and Road Initiative.

1 INTRODUCTION

Since the initial proposal of the Belt and Road Initiative in 2013, it has become a hot research keyword for scholars both at home and abroad, and has gradually expanded from a single theme word to related areas such as poverty reduction and security. Chinese scholars have conducted initial research on how the Belt and Road can promote global poverty reduction and have built a solid research foundation: firstly, an interpretation and elaboration of the significance, connotation, goals, and pathways of the Belt and Road initiative. The Belt and Road initiative uses the historical symbol of the ancient Silk Road and raises the flag of peaceful development to actively develop economic partnerships with countries along the route and jointly build a community of shared interests, destiny, and responsibilities in terms of political mutual trust, economic integration, and cultural inclusiveness [2,3]. From the perspective of China's practice of its purpose, China adheres to the principle of joint consultation, joint construction, and shared benefits to promote the high-quality development of the Belt and Road Initiative through cooperation, with higher levels of cooperation, higher returns on investment, higher quality of supply, and higher resilience of development to achieve the shared goal of "high standards, sustainable, and people-centered" development. It has promoted a large number of cooperation projects that promote economic development, improve people's lives, and reduce poverty and promote shared prosperity in countries along the Belt and Road. It has turned the Belt and Road into a poverty alleviation and growth path, expressing China's desire to share its poverty reduction experience through deepening Belt and Road international cooperation and willingness to work with relevant parties to promote the development of global poverty reduction efforts. The second is an analysis of global poverty reduction, especially poverty reduction in countries along the Belt and Road, its current situation, influencing factors, and countermeasures. The global poverty reduction achieved since the new century is relatively significant, with the scale and incidence of extreme poverty in most regions gradually declining, but the problems of deep poverty and regional entrenchment are

becoming increasingly prominent [4,5]. It is particularly noteworthy that poverty in developing countries along the Belt and Road is still quite prominent, and these countries generally have low economic development levels, poor infrastructure, uneven distribution of wealth, complex social conflicts, low levels of education among the public, and difficulties in effectively utilizing energy and resources. The base of the poor population is large, the duration of poverty is long, and there are fewer effective poverty alleviation schemes. The task of poverty alleviation is still quite arduous [6,7], and the poverty alleviation effects of development, employment, and trade are also clearly identified. The third is the research on the role, challenges, and pathways of poverty alleviation through jointly building the Belt and Road. Since the launch of the Belt and Road Initiative 9 years ago, the countries along the route have continuously improved their road and transportation facilities, obtained new investment for production, set up new enterprises to create job opportunities, and provided vocational training to improve the education level of workers. All of these countries have received direct or indirect help [8]. It is estimated that just the infrastructure construction alone can help 7.6 million people in the world escape extreme poverty and 32 million people escape moderate poverty by 2030 [9]. The spillover effects of investment, the sharing effects of technology, experience, and knowledge are quite significant [10]. The growth-driven development fostered by multi-party cooperation along the Belt and Road is more conducive to poverty alleviation. China's aid and investment have helped reduce poverty rates in "Belt and Road" countries with high poverty rates, high unemployment rates, large agricultural populations, and low per capita capital levels. The effect of poverty reduction in countries with lower per capita GDP is significantly stronger than that in countries with higher per capita GDP, and the poverty reduction effect of direct investment is slightly stronger than that of aid [11]. The core path of promoting global poverty reduction through the Belt and Road Initiative should focus on the five connectivity's of policy connectivity, infrastructure connectivity, trade connectivity, financial connectivity, and people-to-people connectivity, while combining real physical trade to carry out infrastructure construction, trade, capacity, and financial cooperation.

Foreign scholars pay more attention to the study of poverty reduction issues. One is the study of the main body, influencing factors, and strategies for global poverty reduction. Tomalin Emma [12] analyzed the positive impact of global economic organizations on global poverty reduction, Frank-Borge Wietzke [13] analyzed the contribution of population change to global poverty reduction and the inequality and poverty caused by fertility rate. Philippe Andre Orliange [14] and Salazar E.M. [15] believe that international development cooperation can solve the global challenge of poverty reduction. The latter takes the Philippines as an example to discuss the importance of government actions in global poverty reduction initiatives, including rural-urban transformation in the process of urbanization. It is demonstrated that rural poverty reduction is still more important than urban poverty reduction. The second is the study on the factors and measures to reduce poverty globally through the Belt and Road Initiative. Roland Berger Strategy Consultants, a US-based international consulting firm, conducted a special assessment of the Belt and Road Initiative's impact on global poverty reduction, and the results show that: through the cooperation framework of the Belt and Road Initiative, China's best way to help developing countries such as Pakistan along the route develop their economies is to effectively develop energy, provide sufficient employment opportunities, and introduce advanced technology, which will enable poor countries to become rich and will also make the poor countries along the Belt and Road better off. The Belt and Road Initiative provides a platform for developing countries along the route to ride the fast train of China's economic development, prosper their own economies, and improve people's livelihoods. Since the implementation of the Belt and Road Initiative, it has played a positive role in promoting regional connectivity and poverty reduction in cooperating countries [16,17].

From the existing literature, the academic community has achieved many excellent results in researching how the Belt and Road Initiative contributes to global poverty reduction, laying a solid theoretical foundation for this study, but there is still considerable room for further exploration: firstly, in terms of research perspective, there have been mostly linear studies on either the Belt and Road or global poverty reduction, with fewer composite studies that combine the two. There is even less research on the mechanisms for transforming the co-construction potential of the Belt and Road into global poverty reduction governance effectiveness, which is not commensurate with China's deployment of the Belt and Road to promote global poverty reduction. Secondly, in terms of research content, most studies focus on the macroscopic situation of global poverty reduction and the macroscopic impact of the Belt and Road, ignoring the governance effectiveness released by the middle-level field of the Belt and Road promoting global poverty reduction. Although some studies have touched on the role of the Belt and Road in reducing global poverty, they are all case studies with scattered analysis, lacking a systematic analysis on how the Belt and Road acts, its functions, mechanisms, and effects. Reducing global poverty is an inherent requirement of the Belt and Road Initiative, and urgently needs a systematic theoretical response. Thirdly, in terms of research methods, mostly single-disciplinary analytical methods are used. From the standpoint of the theory of community of human destiny and anti-poverty theory, it is more urgent to use the interdisciplinary methods of development strategy, economics, politics, sociology and so on. In summary, the research of this topic is of great significance.

2 RESEARCH BASIS

2.1 Realistic Needs

Firstly, the situation of poverty reduction, especially in the countries along the Belt and Road, faces a great challenge. Currently, most of the countries along the Belt and Road are developing countries with low economic and social

development levels. At the same time, they are facing the continuous spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, the global economic recession, and the challenges of the new stage of globalization. They urgently need a global public service platform that can Belt and Road about an increase in capital investment, the release of human resources dividends, and the transformation and upgrading of the economic structure, so that the construction of the Belt and Road can promote global poverty reduction.

Secondly, the existing problems in global poverty reduction, especially in countries along the Belt and Road. From the perspective of the main body (governments, social organizations, economic units, farmers, etc.), poverty reduction resources (industries, talents, capital, land, etc.), and poverty reduction conditions (infrastructure construction, flow of production factors, financial capital support, knowledge sharing, science and technology dissemination, etc.), the countries along the "Belt and Road" are faced with many constraints. It is extremely urgent to build the Belt and Road Initiative to boost the global poverty reduction action mechanism. Thirdly, the advantages of global poverty reduction, especially in the Belt and Road countries.

Anchoring the fundamental goal of the "Belt and Road" initiative and closely following the five connectivity's path of policy communication, infrastructure connectivity, unimpeded trade, financial integration, and people-to-people connection to promote global poverty reduction in the "Belt and Road", thus revealing the feasibility of building the Belt and Road to promote global poverty reduction action mechanism.

2.2 Theoretical Foundation

This section explores the theoretical foundation and definition of the shared advantage of global poverty reduction through the Belt and Road, providing theoretical support for the research. On the one hand, the "harmonious world" and the "self-improvement and helping others, benefiting all" of traditional Chinese culture embody the beautiful scene of a community with a shared future for mankind; Two is the definition of connotation, combined with the theory of human destiny community, globalization theory and international poverty governance, this paper analyzes the role dimensions, temporal relationships and correlation structures of global poverty reduction promoted by the Belt and Road Initiative, and points out that the process of global poverty reduction promoted by the Belt and Road is a process of building a mechanism for mobilizing, absorbing, integrating and utilizing various resources by leveraging the advantages of the Belt and Road Initiative, and taking targeted and differentiated approaches to poverty reduction through synergistic energy accumulation, targeted energy release and guarantee of energy security mechanisms. The safeguarding mechanism ensures the sustainable poverty reduction effect mainly in the areas of government cooperation, infrastructure construction jointly, cross-border flow of factors, financial support from the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, cross-border production and life, and cross-regional information management along the Belt and Road.

The second is to reveal the main functions of the Belt and Road in driving global poverty reduction efforts, in resource allocation, it is based on the three major priorities of poverty reduction development, construction and governance, and comprehensively gathers, activates and integrates poverty reduction resources; in targeted poverty reduction, it uses measures such as adapting to local conditions, categorizing, highlighting features to unblock poverty reduction bottlenecks that are suitable for the conditions of each country along the Belt and Road; in dynamic optimization, it adjusts strategies in a timely manner according to changes in the poverty reduction situation and problems.

The third is in the role mechanism, in the synergistic energy-concentrating mechanism, the government leads the way, solidifying the foundation for sustainable poverty reduction; enterprises (including economic units such as foreign trade) operate in the market, broadening the channels for sustainable poverty reduction; non-governmental organizations provide professional guidance, improving the quality and efficiency of sustainable poverty reduction; farmers are involved throughout the process, stimulating the driving force for sustainable poverty reduction. In the targeted energy-releasing mechanism, diagnose the bottlenecks of sustainable poverty reduction, target high-quality targets in a targeted manner, and build the chains of industry, talent, finance and logistics on the basis of creating value chains, and construct multi-mode poverty reduction models to release the energy of sustainable poverty reduction. In terms of ensuring the sustainability mechanism, the matching effects of cross-domain infrastructure, factor flow, financial support, and information management in poverty reduction are leveraged to solidify the global sustainable poverty reduction effectiveness.

3 ANALYSIS OF OPERATION EFFECTS

This section analyzes the operational effects of the global poverty reduction mechanism driven by the "Belt and Road" initiative based on the standard of "continuity" in global poverty reduction. First, a game theory analysis is conducted on the interests of the various forces involved in coordinated synergy mechanisms, with a focus on identifying the key factors that constrain synergy and studying the optimal cooperative conditions for fostering synergy and accumulating poverty reduction momentum. Second, based on regional surveys and multi-case analysis from different regions, key indicators are extracted from the dimensions of industry, talent, and finance to create a poverty reduction effectiveness factor map. Through the use of clustering analysis models, the optimal way to release sustained poverty reduction effectiveness is identified. Third, by using typical sample survey data from different regions as the research sample and employing the fuzzy set qualitative comparative analysis method, representative variables from the dimensions of infrastructure, factor flow, financial support, and information management are selected to explore the configuration of

conditions for ensuring sustainability and the pathways of action. Finally, a simulation model of the "three-in-one" mechanism for promoting global poverty reduction through synergistic energy accumulation, targeted energy release, and guaranteed energy security in the Belt and Road Initiative was established, analyzing the governance effectiveness of the synergistic energy accumulation, targeted energy release, and guaranteed energy security processes on global poverty reduction, providing useful reference for clarifying the governance priorities for sustained poverty reduction and formulating reasonable measures.

4 STRATEGIES FOR PROMOTING

In line with the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development's poverty reduction targets, the main objectives of the mechanism for promoting global poverty reduction through the Belt and Road Initiative are to continuously advance global poverty reduction and build a community of shared future for mankind by clearly defining the roles of various stakeholders, promoting synergy among them, and enhancing their capacity to drive progress. The basic principles for achieving these objectives include market-led development and government regulation, and income growth and structural optimization going hand in hand. Based on this, by drawing on successful experiences in poverty reduction, particularly those from China, and grasping the focus of constructing the mechanism for promoting global poverty reduction through the Belt and Road Initiative, six dimensions of government-led participation, rapid economic growth, individual capacity enhancement, social organization co-construction, shared development for all, and a shared future for all humanity are proposed as targeted, systematic, and feasible strategies for constructing the mechanism for promoting global poverty reduction through the Belt and Road Initiative.

4.1 Path of Government-Led Participation: Escape from the "Poverty Trap"

On the individual level, it manifests in malnutrition caused by food shortages, poor physical strength, and inability to work due to poor physical strength, which further leads to inadequate work ability and income, and income inadequacy leads to poverty again. Naks also analyzes the "vicious cycle of poverty" from both supply and demand perspectives, pointing out from the supply side that developing countries have a vicious cycle of "low income - low savings ability - low capital formation - low productivity - low output - low income" in a cycle of endless repetition; from the demand side, the vicious cycle of poverty in developing countries is "low income - low purchasing power - low investment incentive - low capital formation - low productivity - low output - low income". To break this vicious cycle of poverty, it is necessary to curb the free flow of profit-seeking capital, and the government should take the lead role, organizing capital, talent, and various resources in the same direction and moving forward together. In China's poverty alleviation practice, breaking the constraints of the "poverty trap" first hit the nail on the head of the vicious cycle - grasping the main contradiction, not only gaining dominance in financial, investment and other fields, but also constantly breaking through the constraints of human development and resource constraints, such as meeting people's simple material and cultural needs from the supply side, deeply caring about people's diverse and diverse aspirations for a better life from the demand side, expressing the main contradiction of the new era's social development as "the contradiction between people's growing needs for a better life and the unbalanced and inadequate development of the country", clarifying the government's leading role in combating poverty and its main methodology, and guiding poverty alleviation practice with it.

4.2 Economic Growth Path: Amplifying the "Trickle-Down Effect"

Maintaining economic growth is the material basis guarantee for eliminating poverty. The reason why poverty arises is that there is relative scarcity of material wealth, and the ultimate expression of economic growth is the continuous increase of material wealth, thereby offsetting the poverty problem caused by material wealth scarcity. After the founding of the People's Republic of China, the CPC and the government have constantly liberated and developed social productive forces and adjusted production relations, with the aim of promoting rapid economic growth and creating more and richer material wealth to meet the objective needs of the people for consumption goods. When consumer goods are sufficient to meet the needs of the people's lives and production, poverty will be relatively reduced, while when consumer goods are scarce, poverty will be more prominent. Based on this, maintaining rapid economic growth to increase material wealth remains the main path to eliminate poverty. While maintaining rapid economic growth, the "trickle-down effect" brought about by economic growth will also be compensated on a large scale. The abundant flow of material wealth will flow freely from high consumption to low consumption to meet the objective needs of the poor population for consumer goods. If the total amount of material wealth created by the whole society is rich enough, the total consumption of non-poor people cannot include all the consumer goods, then at this time, the poor population will also receive consumer goods to some extent, and poverty alleviation will naturally be completed. After more than 70 years of economic development, especially after 40 years of rapid economic growth after the reform and opening up, the "trickle-down effect" of rapid economic growth has provided material support for eliminating absolute poverty. Such a large economic growth volume and efficiency provide the largest economic basis for the "trickle-down effect" to spread in China's efforts to eliminate absolute poverty.

4.3 Individual Ability Enhancement Path: Maintaining Sustained Income Growth

People are the creators of social material wealth and spiritual wealth, and are also the decisive force for social poverty and wealth changes. The fundamental difference between humans and animals lies in the fact that humans have subjective initiative, which is particularly evident in their production activities, where conscious subjective choices are made. The decisive role of the subject in the production of social wealth and its distribution is also highlighted. In recent years, a large number of domestic and foreign anti-poverty theories and empirical analyses have shown that, under consistent social production conditions, being poor or rich is the result of individual active or passive choices. The limitations of poverty-stricken population, such as outdated ideas, low level of education, lack of labor ability, and heavy family burdens, are the main factors that lead to poverty. Therefore, the individual ability enhancement is the main path to eliminate poverty, and only after the individual ability is enhanced can the economic income of the poor population be sustainably increased, enabling them to break free from the shackles of poverty. According to the statistical data from various government departments in China, in 2020, basic public services in education for the poor population were fully covered nationwide, and 1 million poor laborers were promoted to employment, thereby lifting 3 million people out of poverty. Especially from 2018 to 2020, China conducted government-subsidized vocational skills training for poor laborers on average 2.4 million times per year, of which 1.56 million were from the "Three Regions and Three States"; the national vocational schools enrolled 6.42 million poor family students on average per year, and provided vocational training for 149,400 poor laborers. Such public basic education and vocational skills training initiatives fully leverage the potential of individuals to improve their personal capabilities, and promote the positive role of vocational skills training in job creation and income growth. Only by continuously enhancing the ability of individuals to lift themselves out of poverty can we ensure sustained economic growth for the poor population and enable them to escape poverty sooner.

4.4 Path of Social Organizations Jointly Building Poverty Alleviation: Achieving Unity in Direction and Action

Poverty alleviation is a major task of governance in the current stage for all countries, and its success or failure directly affects whether modernization can be achieved. For example, the goal of building a comprehensive well-off society is the aspiration of all Chinese people, and China's well-off society is a well-off society that ensures that the broadest possible population, including the poor, can enjoy the fruits of reform and development. It is the result of joint efforts by the government, social organizations, enterprises, and individuals. If the government plays an important role in precision poverty alleviation and development work, being the guide, coordinator, and promoter of poverty alleviation work; then social organizations also occupy an important position in poverty alleviation work, being the cooperators, implementers, and drivers of poverty alleviation work, continuing to leverage their talent, industry, and resource advantages. In the past decade, the participation of social forces in poverty alleviation practice has become a major highlight of China's poverty alleviation policy innovation, and the role of social organizations has become increasingly prominent. Currently, there are over 700,000 poverty alleviation social organizations in China, which participate in poverty alleviation practices through different forms such as resource allocation, experience sharing, and policy advocacy, becoming a significant force in anti-poverty efforts. Based on this, in the transition period of consolidating and expanding the achievements of poverty alleviation, the social resources and forces represented by social organizations are still indispensable, including government procurement of poverty alleviation services and social organization charity poverty alleviation, further releasing the potential for poverty alleviation in the social field.

4.5 Pathway of Shared Development: Showcasing People-centeredness

Shared development is a complete and rigorous concept, whose contribution to development lies not only in the value orientation it points out, but also in the basic principles it determines from the methodological perspective. Shared development itself constitutes a systematic method framework, with its core being people-centered shared development. The connotation of shared development includes shared by all, shared comprehensively, shared jointly, and shared gradually. From this perspective, China's targeted poverty alleviation provides an opportunity for the poor who have not benefited from reform and development - an opportunity to share the fruits of reform and development. However, if we want all citizens to fully share the fruits of reform and development, it is clear that relying solely on government efforts will not be an efficient way to achieve poverty alleviation goals. Therefore, achieving shared development requires that everyone contributes to and benefits from it. In order to achieve high-quality poverty reduction outcomes, we must always adhere to the people-centered philosophy in poverty alleviation efforts, regard the people as the main force for escaping poverty, and enable them to play a unique and decisive role in poverty reduction practices. To ensure that poverty-stricken people can high-quality rid themselves of poverty and prevent the resurgence of poverty, it is necessary to continuously innovate in practical work methods and theoretical innovation under the dynamic mechanism of poverty governance. We must always adhere to the value orientation of putting people first and rely on the broad masses of people to effectively utilize scientific theories and the wisdom of the people to realize the aspirations and pursuits of the people for a better life.

4.6 Facing the Common Future of Humanity: Consolidating Community Power

Firstly, China has provided poverty reduction projects for developing countries along the Belt and Road. China's poverty reduction cooperation with developing countries is carried out through project-based cooperation, with multiple poverty reduction projects co-built by China and developing countries. According to incomplete statistics, since 2010,

China has carried out poverty reduction aid cooperation projects with more than 20 developing countries, such as co-building poverty reduction demonstration projects with Southeast Asia and Africa, and building poverty reduction learning centers, cooperation centers, and healthcare projects. In these poverty reduction aid projects, China not only shares its recent poverty reduction experience and wisdom, but also promotes the exchange and cooperation between China's trade and those of developing countries, deepening the friendship of the community of shared future between China and developing countries as the intermediary. Secondly, China has trained a large number of poverty reduction talents for developing countries along the Belt and Road. After international cooperation in building poverty reduction projects, professional poverty reduction talents are needed to support the smooth implementation of the projects. Holding poverty reduction training courses is an indispensable measure of China's foreign poverty reduction aid. The international poverty reduction training courses aim to train talents suitable for local poverty reduction needs in developing countries and serve their poverty reduction cause. According to incomplete statistics, since the beginning of this century, the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Civil Affairs, the China International Poverty Reduction Center and other departments have jointly held more than 100 poverty reduction training courses, training over 3,000 officials of various levels and categories from nearly 100 developing countries. Not only do they learn about China's poverty reduction experience and measures, but also visit China to study how to carry out industrial poverty reduction, science and technology poverty reduction, employment poverty reduction, education poverty reduction and ecological poverty reduction. Based on this, they recognize the common features of poverty reduction in developing countries, help them analyze the differentiated policy approaches that developing countries should take based on their own development conditions, and provide talent support and intellectual support for the governance of poverty in developing countries. Thirdly, China has provided a large amount of direct aid to developing countries along the Belt and Road. Direct material, talent and equipment aid is another important way of China's foreign poverty reduction aid. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, China has sent over 600,000 aid workers to 166 countries and international organizations, provided nearly 400 billion yuan in financial aid, provided medical assistance to 69 countries in five continents, and waived interest-free loans debts of debt-burdened developing countries and the least developed countries seven times without conditions, especially provided assistance to more than 120 developing countries in implementing the UN Millennium Development Goals on poverty reduction. In recent years, China has also put forward new measures to support developing countries in poverty alleviation and improving people's livelihoods, such as establishing a \$1.2 billion South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund (with an initial \$200 million and aiming to reach \$1.2 billion by 2030) and waiving the debts of the least developed countries that have already matured. These measures have directly contributed to poverty alleviation in developing countries. Fourth, China has promoted the continuous forward progress of global poverty reduction efforts in response to global emergencies. For example, the sudden outbreak of the epidemic disrupted the global poverty reduction pace, and the virus-induced medical expenses, information poverty caused by spatial physical isolation, and unemployment-induced poverty caused by cross-regional and cross-trade decline, have brought new risks and challenges to the thriving global poverty reduction efforts. The World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other international organizations have been releasing reports frequently, analyzing and calculating the negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on global poverty. The reports predict that by 2030, another 217 million people may fall into extreme poverty, Belt and Road bringing the total number of extremely poor people in the world to over 1 billion. Faced with such a difficult situation, China has continued to play the role of the world's factory, pushing for targeted out-of-poverty employment of poor people at home, not only without creating new poverty but also achieving the remarkable feat of eradicating absolute poverty in the crisis; internationally, it has promoted new economic forms such as online economy and digital economy, helping poor people in other developing countries turn their labor into value and confidently drive the global poverty reduction cause forward.

COMPETING INTERESTS

The authors have no relevant financial or non-financial interests to disclose.

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