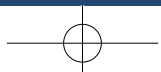


PREVIEW OF UNIT 2

Poverty is a global issue that affects more than one billion people worldwide. The international poverty line released by the World Bank in 2022 is US\$2.15 per day. While we might spend that much on a simple meal or a cup of milk tea, those living in extreme poverty have less than that much to cover their daily nutrition, clothing and shelter needs.

In Unit 2, we will explore the complex issue of global poverty and its impact on people's lives around the world. We will begin by discussing the various dimensions of poverty





and how it affects individuals and communities. Next, we'll explore international efforts to combat poverty, including the crucial role of the World Bank. We will also take a close look at China's remarkable success in lifting millions of people out of poverty and the lessons we can learn from it.




Apart from countries and international organizations, individuals also have a role to play in poverty alleviation. We can start from taking small actions like saving food or doing voluntary work. One step further, we can even propose suggestions to or work at international organizations to help address the issue.

2

UNIT

SAYING NO TO POVERTY

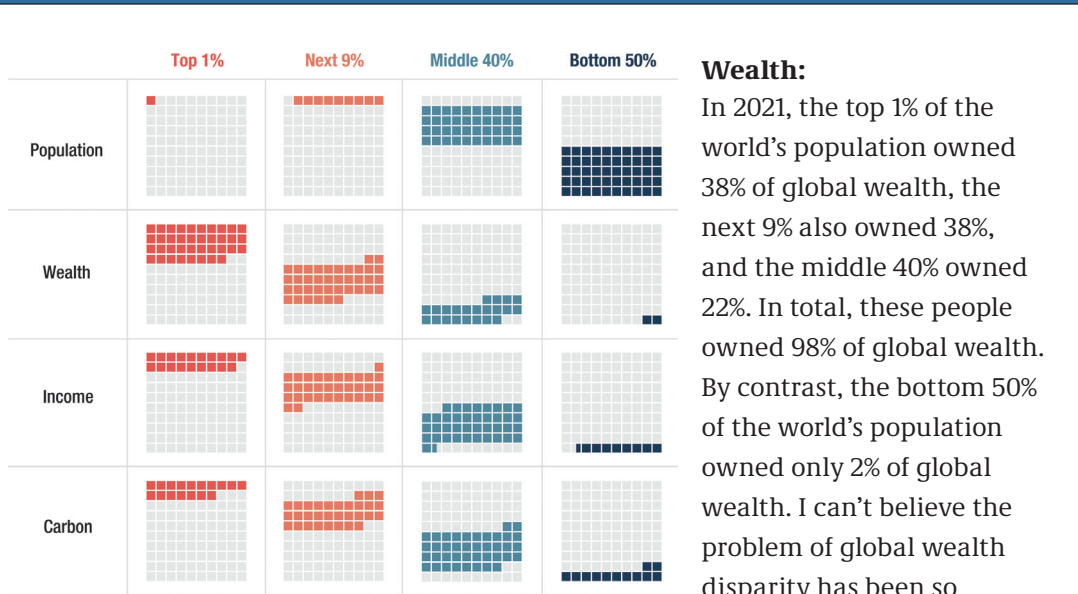
WARM-UP

-  Translate the following words and expressions into Chinese. You may use a dictionary if necessary.
 - the poverty line _____
 - extreme poverty _____
 - impoverished _____
 - inequality _____
 - wealth disparity _____
 - poverty rate _____
 - poverty reduction _____
 - the targeted poverty alleviation strategy _____
 - shared prosperity _____
-  Read the chart about world inequality in 2021 on the next page carefully, and then work in pairs to discuss and share your findings and reflection. You may refer to the example of wealth.
-  Answer the following questions based on your understanding of poverty.
 - What does poverty mean to you? How would you define it?
 - What do you think are the root causes of world poverty and inequality?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this unit, you will be able to:

- identify and describe the nature of global poverty, including its causes and consequences;
- examine the international efforts to combat global poverty, in particular, the role of the World Bank in the process;
- recognize China's unique strategies and achievements in reducing poverty, and analyze how its experience can be applied to other countries;
- discuss topics related to global poverty and propose feasible solutions to specific poverty problems.



Wealth:

In 2021, the top 1% of the world's population owned 38% of global wealth, the next 9% also owned 38%, and the middle 40% owned 22%. In total, these people owned 98% of global wealth. By contrast, the bottom 50% of the world's population owned only 2% of global wealth. I can't believe the problem of global wealth disparity has been so serious!

Source: World Inequality Report 2022

(1) **Income:**

(2) **Carbon:**

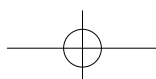
(3) **Reflection:**



GLOBAL CHALLENGES

READING

Read the passage to get a multidimensional view of global poverty, and then complete the online and classroom activities.





Poverty: a multidimensional perspective



Poverty is a complex problem that hinders individuals and communities from realizing their potential because of restricted access to resources and opportunities. The term encompasses a range of challenges, such as inadequate income and lack of basic necessities.

Poverty can be measured in different ways. One way is to calculate the percentage of people who live on less than a specific amount of money per day. A person is in extreme poverty if he or she lives on less than US\$2.15 per day, a limit the World Bank calls the “international poverty line.” People are also considered poor if they live below the poverty line set by the country or region they live in. This “national poverty line” varies from country to country because it is based on national economic conditions. For instance, China’s 2010 rural poverty line was 2,300 yuan per person per year, about US\$0.94 per person per day, but its purchasing power was equivalent to that of about US\$2.3 in the international community at that time. China adjusts its rural poverty line every year to reflect the inflationary pressure faced by the rural population. In 2020, the rural poverty line was 4,000 yuan per person per year. Some countries and organizations, including the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the European

Union (EU), set the poverty line at 50% or 60% of the national median income for that given year.

To better understand how people experience poverty in different ways, the University of Oxford and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) created the global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), which measures poverty in terms of health, education, and the standard of living. For instance, people experiencing poverty may live in households where everyone suffers from malnutrition, where no one has completed six years of schooling, or where there are no necessities such as heating, clean water and reliable food.



According to the 2022 global MPI, around 1.2 billion people in 111 countries experienced acute multidimensional poverty, the majority of whom lived in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. This poverty index and the international poverty line of US\$2.15 complement each other since those who are multidimensionally poor may not be considered poor under the extreme poverty income threshold of US\$2.15 per day.

Poverty situations in developed and developing countries are different. In some developing countries and regions, poverty is widespread and severe, with a large population living in extreme poverty. For example, in Sub-Saharan Africa, 35% of the population lived below the international poverty line, according to 2019 figures. In this region, climate change, conflict, and disease outbreaks often worsen the conditions for vulnerable communities, and many people experience extreme deprivation of food, water, sanitation and healthcare. Malnutrition is common among children, and families often

Words and expressions

multidimensional /ˌmʌltɪdɑː'menʃənəl/ *adj.* 多维的
encompass /ɪn'kʌmpəs/ *v.* 包含, 包括
inflationary /ɪn'fleɪʃənəri/ *adj.* 价格上涨的, 引起通货膨胀的
median /'miːdiən/ *adj.* 中位数的
malnutrition /ˌmælnjʊ'trɪʃən/ *n.* 营养不良
complement /'kɒmpləmənt/ *v.* 补充
threshold /'θreʃhəʊld/ *n.* (某事开始发生或产生效果的) 起始点

worsen /'wɜːsən/ *v.* (使) 变得更差; (使) 恶化
sanitation /ˌsæni'teɪʃən/ *n.* 公共卫生, 环境卫生
intergenerational /ˌɪntə'dʒenə'reɪʃənəl/ *adj.* 代与代之间的
worrisome /'wɒrɪsəm/ *adj.* 令人焦虑的
impoverished /ɪm'pɒvərɪʃt/ *adj.* 贫困的, 赤贫的
marginalized /'mɑːdʒənəlaɪzd/ *adj.* 边缘化的
social exclusion 社会排斥
inequality /ˌɪni'kwɒləti/ *n.* 不平等
hold on to 守住, 保住



lack access to education and economic opportunities. Moreover, intergenerational poverty is worrisome as children born into poverty are more likely to remain impoverished throughout their life. With few opportunities for education and employment, the cycle of poverty is reinforced, leading to intergenerational transmission.

Poverty in developed countries is notable among marginalized communities, where some people face social exclusion. Common characteristics of poverty in developed countries include income inequality, limited access to healthcare, and high levels of homelessness. Certain populations, such as racial and ethnic minorities, women and children, are more vulnerable. In the US, for instance, poverty rates for African Americans (19.5%) and Hispanic Americans (17.1%) were considerably higher

than those for Asian Americans (9.3%) and whites (8.1%) in 2021. The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the poverty issue in developed countries by unequally affecting low-income workers who more often lacked access to healthcare, paid sick leave, and other ways to hold on to their economic level.

The target to end poverty in all its forms by 2030 is one of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agreed to by most countries in 2015. To eradicate poverty on a global scale, it is imperative that we prioritize the development of underprivileged countries as well as vulnerable groups in developed countries. This goal can be achieved through collaborative efforts of diverse actors, from governments and civil society organizations to private sectors and individuals.



prioritize /praɪ'brɔːtaɪz/ *v.* 优先考虑 (处理)
underprivileged /ˌʌndə'prɪvəlɪdʒd/ *adj.* 贫困的; 社会地位低下的

Proper names

World Bank 世界银行 (全称为 World Bank Group)
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) 经济合作与发展组织

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) 联合国开发计划署
Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) 多维贫困指数
Sub-Saharan /ˌsʌb sə'hɑːrən/ **Africa** 撒哈拉以南非洲
Hispanic /hɪ'spæɪnɪk/ **American** 拉丁裔美国人
UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 联合国可持续发展目标

Understanding

- 1  Complete the notes to get an overview of the passage.
- 2  Make an oral summary of the passage by referring to the notes.

Poverty: a multidimensional perspective

Poverty is a complex issue preventing individuals and communities from realizing their potential for lack of ¹ _____.

Measurement: poverty lines + MPI

The international poverty line: US\$2.15 per person per day

The national poverty line: varying from country to country

MPI: health, education, and ² _____

Comparison: poverty situations in developing and developed countries


Developing countries: Poverty is often widespread and severe, with a large population living in ³ _____.

- lack of food, water, sanitation, and healthcare;
- lack of education and economic opportunities;
- ⁴ _____ poverty.


Developed countries: Some marginalized people face social exclusion; racial and ethnic minorities, women and children are more vulnerable.

- ⁵ _____;
- limited access to healthcare;
- high levels of homelessness.

Conclusion: Diverse actors should work together to combat global poverty.




- 3  Answer the following questions according to what you have learned.
 - (1) Why were low-income workers disproportionately affected by the COVID-19 pandemic?
 - (2) The World Bank uses different poverty lines to measure poverty. First, the international poverty line (US\$2.15 per day) is used to measure extreme poverty in low-income countries. There are also typical poverty lines in lower-middle-income countries (US\$3.65 per day) and upper-middle-income countries (US\$6.85 per day). Why do you think different lines are used by the World Bank to measure poverty?

Exploring

 Poverty can be transmitted from one generation to another. Work in pairs to explore the causes of intergenerational transmission of poverty (IGTP) and the solutions. You can refer to the sample on Ucampus.

| Causes | How do they cause IGTP? | How can we address them? |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Poor health and nutrition | | |
| Inadequate education | | |
| Lack of opportunities | | |

Language in use

-  Study the words.
-  Complete the sentences.
-  Translate and record.


VIEWING

Many poverty reduction programs may fail to reach people in the deepest states of poverty or have long-term effects. This is, in part, because the programs ignore the multidimensional nature of poverty. Watch a video about multidimensional poverty on Ucampus and complete the following tasks.

Understanding

-  Answer the following questions according to what you have learned.
- What are some of the challenges faced by the second woman in the video?
 - How do two people earning the same amount of money experience different levels of poverty?

Exploring

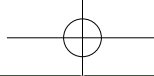
-  Read the stories of two poor families on Ucampus, and then work in pairs to discuss the following questions.
- What are the different situations of the two poor families?
 - If you were a policymaker, what measures would you take to help the two families respectively?

INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS

READING *Read the passage to find out how the international community, in particular, the World Bank, tackles global poverty, and then complete the online and classroom activities.*

Combating global poverty





To combat global poverty, individual countries and international organizations play interrelated roles. National efforts should be focused on improving domestic policies and economic conditions to alleviate poverty within the

country and contributing to international endeavors through foreign aid, trade, and collaboration. Meanwhile, international organizations combat poverty by providing technical assistance, financial support, and policy advice to countries in need. They can mobilize resources and coordinate international cooperation to address poverty on a larger and more targeted scale. Through sharing knowledge and experience across national borders, international organizations promote workable changes to reduce global poverty.

Several prominent international organizations involved in reducing global poverty are the UNDP, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Trade Organization (WTO), and the World Bank.

Among these organizations, the World Bank is a representative committed to fighting global poverty in all dimensions. Started in 1944, the World Bank aims to reduce global poverty and promote shared prosperity. Its partnership of 189 countries allows the World Bank to collaborate with governments, civil society, and other stakeholders worldwide to solve development problems related to global poverty and inequality. Its efforts extend to education, healthcare, infrastructure, and climate change, among others.

The World Bank has taken several approaches to tackling global poverty, such as providing technical and financial assistance to developing countries, assisting local governments to make development policies, as well as collecting



and analyzing data and evidence to support poverty alleviation programs.

For example, a World Bank team began helping Kenya in 2007 to strengthen its statistical capacity by reorganizing the country's statistics bureau. Kenya could then survey and update key financial statistics to better track its economy, making policies that specifically reach the poorest and most vulnerable people.

In its ongoing work with Cambodia, a country with limited economic diversification, rapid urbanization, human capital deficiencies and infrastructure gaps, the World Bank also offered technical assistance. In 2022, the Technical Assistance Program on Cambodia Sustainable Cities Initiative was started to promote Cambodia's cities to become low-carbon and climate-resilient. The technical assistance focused on providing Cambodia with consultative service that helped the country conduct research on the cities by using existing data and information, develop low-carbon and resilient growth frameworks, make assessments, and draft analytical reports. This technical assistance program has been of great help

to Cambodia's sustainable development and poverty reduction.

One more example is in Mindanao, a poor region in the Philippines with problems related to infrastructure and basic services. The World Bank and the local government worked together to make policies that focused on building water systems, community centers, sanitation facilities, access roads, agricultural facilities, and farming and fishing equipment. These solutions benefited 650,000 Philippine people.

As for financial assistance, in fiscal year 2022 (July 1, 2021–June 30, 2022), the World Bank deployed US\$114.9 billion in total. China began its partnership with the World Bank in 1980, and the World Bank has supported China's development. By June 30, 2022, the World Bank's cumulative lending to China reached about US\$66.77 billion for 441 development projects.

The work of the World Bank has contributed to the decline in the number of people living in extreme poverty worldwide. From 1990 to 2019, the extreme poverty level decreased from 1.9 billion people to 648

Words and expressions

interrelated /,ɪntər'leɪtɪd/ *adj.* 相互关联的; 相互影响的

alleviate /ə'li:vieɪt/ *v.* 减轻, 缓和(痛苦或困难)

endeavor /ɪn'devə/ *n.* 尝试, 努力

mobilize /'məʊbəlaɪz/ *v.* 调动; 调用

workable /'wɜ:kəbəl/ *adj.* (制度、计划等)可行的, 有效的

prosperity /prɒ'sperəti/ *n.* 昌盛, 繁荣

poverty alleviation /ə,'li:vɪ'eɪʃən/ 扶贫

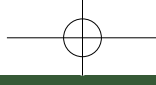
resilient /rɪ'zɪliənt/ *adj.* 有复原力的; 适应力强的

consultative /kən'sʌltətɪv/ *adj.* 咨询的, 顾问的

fiscal /'fɪskəl/ *adj.* (政府) 财政的

deploy /dɪ'plɔɪ/ *v.* 利用, 调用

cumulative /'kju:mjələtɪv/ *adj.* 积累的, 渐增的



million. As countries develop social safety nets and other programs to support their poor, the World Bank will offer assistance.

International organizations are important in reducing global poverty, but their efforts alone are not enough. Individual countries' efforts are also indispensable. Some countries' successful experience in reducing poverty can be applied to other

countries in need. For example, China's success in reducing poverty offers valuable lessons. The country emphasizes the importance of sustained economic growth and targeted social policies.

With continued effort and collaboration by governments, international organizations, and other stakeholders worldwide, ending global poverty is an achievable goal.

Understanding

1 Answer the following questions according to what you have learned.

- (1) How can international organizations help to combat poverty?
- (2) What is the World Bank's mission?
- (3) What are some of the areas that the World Bank's efforts extend to?
- (4) What approaches does the World Bank take to tackle global poverty?
- (5) How has the World Bank supported China's development?

2 Work in pairs to discuss the following questions.

- (1) What are the key factors to be considered by the World Bank when helping governments in making poverty alleviation policies?
- (2) What is the significance of the World Bank's financial and technical assistance for countries struggling with poverty alleviation?

Proper names

International Monetary Fund (IMF) 国际货币基金组织

World Trade Organization (WTO) 世界贸易组织

Kenya /'kenjə/ 肯尼亚 (东非国家)

Cambodia /kæm'bəʊdiə/ 柬埔寨 (东南亚国家)

Mindanao /mɪndə'naʊ/ 棉兰老岛 (菲律宾第二大岛屿)

the Philippines /'fɪləpiːnz/ 菲律宾 (东南亚群岛国家)

Exploring

 Read the description of Rajasthan, a poor state of India. Work in groups to discuss and answer the following questions.

Rajasthan, located in the north-western region of India, is the country's largest state, comprising nearly 11% of the country's total geographical area.






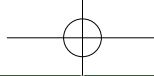
The state is overwhelmingly rural with more than three-quarters of its people residing in rural areas. Agriculture is largely dependent on rainfall, making the state highly vulnerable to drought. Frequent droughts, a growing crisis in ground water supply, and low public investment in infrastructure have hindered the state's growth and increased its economic volatility.

The result is a large number of people living in poverty. Households in this region tend to be female-headed, tribal, vulnerable (disabled, elderly, etc.) and are predominantly casual laborers working in the agriculture sector.

If you were an official of the World Bank in charge of a poverty reduction project in Rajasthan, what aspects will you focus on? What possible barriers may you meet? How will you overcome the barriers?

Language in use

- 1  Study the words.
- 2  Complete the sentences.
- 3  Read, record and translate.



MINI-LECTURE

Now that you have a basic understanding of the World Bank's mission and its role in fighting poverty, you may want to know more about how it operates, how its staff members work and what qualities are needed to work there. Watch a mini-lecture on Ucampus to learn more.



Working at the World Bank

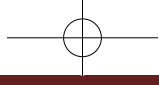
The World Bank achieves its mission by providing financial and technical assistance, conducting research and analysis, and partnering with governments and other stakeholders on programs.

How do its staff members work and what are the qualities needed to become one of them?

Barry is an actuary at the World Bank. He and his colleagues seek new ways to apply actuarial science in the fight against poverty. He finds it exciting to see first-hand how the World Bank helps its clients become more sophisticated in their financial management of disaster risk.

If you are interested in joining the organization, it is essential to research the qualifications required to be hired. The World Bank emphasizes these core values: impact, integrity, respect, teamwork, and innovation. Having these values is important, but most jobs at the World Bank require professional skills and knowledge, which vary from one position to another.

- 1  **Finish the comprehension task.**
- 2  **Work in pairs to discuss the following questions.**
 - (1) How were the core values of the World Bank reflected in Barry's work for the Kenyan program?
 - (2) Visit the website of the World Bank and look for a vacancy that interests you. Make an analysis of the vacancy, like its requirements for the candidate's knowledge, professional skills, past experience, and moral values. If you are going to apply for the vacancy, what should you do to meet the requirements?



CHINESE WISDOM

READING

Read the passage to have a comprehensive understanding of how China succeeded in shaking off poverty, and then complete the online and classroom activities.





Shaking off poverty, China made it

The mountains in the northwest part of China's Hunan Province contain some scenic villages of Tujia and Miao ethnic groups. Among them is Shibadong, a village that has successfully lifted itself out of poverty through China's targeted poverty alleviation strategy. There, per capita net income skyrocketed from a mere 1,668 yuan in 2013 to 18,369 yuan in 2020. The entire village is now making strides toward rural revitalization.

Shibadong stands as a shining example of China's efforts to alleviate poverty. Throughout the country, China implemented intense measures to combat poverty through an internationally recognized, targeted poverty alleviation strategy that identified underlying causes of poverty and provided customized solutions. The government established a comprehensive database recording information on each impoverished household. Using this database, local authorities worked with various stakeholders, including private sectors, to develop and implement individual anti-poverty plans.

Specifically, five measures have been taken by China to combat the type of poverty caused by inadequate regional

development. First, boosting the economy to create more job opportunities. Second, relocating poor people from inhospitable areas to more habitable regions. Third, compensating for economic losses associated with reducing ecological damage, thereby promoting sustainable development. Emphasizing both poverty alleviation and eco-conservation, China strengthened ecological restoration and environmental protection in poor areas. For example, some poor people were employed in eco-work as forest rangers. Fourth, improving education in impoverished areas to provide better long-term opportunities and training. Finally, providing living allowances for those unable to overcome poverty through their own efforts alone.

The government has prioritized the development of industries that were suitable for local conditions and satisfied market demand. Industries such as agriculture, forestry and tourism created jobs and increased income for people living in poverty-stricken areas. Besides, to provide basic public services to these people, the country has invested heavily in building roads and bridges. It has built more than four million kilometers of rural roads to connect most formerly isolated villages and towns to the national road

network. This has greatly improved rural areas' access to markets and reduced transportation costs. The government has also provided housing, healthcare and education subsidies. Impoverished households can receive subsidies to renovate their homes. Free education and healthcare have been provided to people in poor areas.

With a highly effective poverty alleviation strategy, China has brought more people out of poverty in a shorter period of time than any other country. At the end of 2020, China achieved its goal of eliminating extreme poverty, with nearly 100 million people in rural areas lifted out of poverty. China's success is remarkable and unparalleled.

Besides, China has also contributed to global efforts to reduce poverty. China's VNR Report on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development released in 2021 notes how its relentless efforts lifted over 700 million people out of poverty in about 40 years, contributing over 70% of global poverty reduction.

The contribution China has made to the worldwide anti-poverty fight is far-reaching. Its South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund provides financial and technical assistance to countries working toward anti-poverty goals. It has also aligned the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to create engines for development and poverty reduction. According to the World Bank, the BRI is expected to help lift 7.6 million people in participating countries out of extreme poverty, as well as a further 32 million people out of moderate poverty.

In fact, China's active involvement in international cooperation and assistance to other countries underscores its



Words and expressions

shake off 摆脱, 甩掉

targeted poverty alleviation 精准扶贫

per capita /pə 'kæpɪtə/ *adj.* 人均的, 平均每人的

skyrocket /'skɑɪ,rɒkɪt/ *v.* 急升, 猛升, 激增, 猛涨

rural revitalization /rɪ:vɪtəlaɪ'zeɪʃən/ 乡村振兴

underlying /ˌʌndə'laɪ-ɪŋ/ *adj.* 根本的

customized /'kʌstəmaɪzd/ *adj.* 定做的, 定制的

relocate /rɪ:ləʊ'keɪt/ *v.* 迁移; 搬迁; 重新安置

habitable /'hæbətəbəl/ *adj.* 适宜居住的

conservation /kən'sə'veɪʃən/ *n.* (动植物、森林等的) 保护

ranger /'reɪndʒə/ *n.* 园林管理员; 护林员

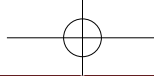
subsidy /'sʌbsədi/ *n.* 津贴, 补贴, 补助金

unparalleled /ʌn'pærəleɪd/ *adj.* 无比的, 无双的; 空前的

relentless /rɪ'lentləs/ *adj.* 严格的; 坚决的

align /ə'laɪn/ *v.* 使一致

underscore /ˌʌndə'skɔː/ *v.* 强调




commitment to helping reduce global poverty and create a world where poverty is no longer a barrier to success.

We can say that China's success in poverty alleviation has benefited both its own citizens and people around the world. Domestically, the Chinese government's focus on industrial development, basic public services, and investment in education and healthcare has improved the standard of living for millions of Chinese. Internationally, China has a large role in providing aid to other developing countries

and actively participates in poverty reduction programs of the UN, the World Bank and other international agencies.

China views shaking off poverty as a starting point for new endeavors, rather than an ending point. While the country has made significant progress in alleviating poverty, there is still work to be done, such as preventing people from falling back into poverty. China's poverty alleviation experience offers valuable insights to other countries seeking to address poverty and achieve sustainable development.

Understanding

- 1  Practice reading for details.
- 2  Answer the following questions according to what you have learned.
 - (1) How did the development of industries that suited local conditions and satisfied market demand benefit local people?
 - (2) How can the five measures adopted by China to tackle inadequate regional development be applied to the anti-poverty fight in other developing countries? Choose one from the five measures and share your opinions.

Proper names

the Tujia ethnic group 土家族

the Miao ethnic group 苗族

Shibadong 十八洞村 (湖南省湘西土家族苗族自治州花垣县双龙镇下辖行政村)




China's VNR Report on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development 《中国落实 2030 年可持续

发展议程国别自愿陈述报告》(VNR 全称为: Voluntary National Review)

the South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund 南南合作援助基金 (2022 年升级为“全球发展和南南合作基金”)

the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) “一带一路”倡议

Language in use


- 1  Study the words.
- 2  Complete the sentences.
- 3  Translate the paragraph into English.

贫困是全世界共同面临的挑战。贫困及其相关问题,包括饥饿、疾病和社会冲突,都阻碍着人们追求更美好的生活。中国拥有世界近五分之一的人口。中国消除极端贫困是人类历史上的一个里程碑,为全球脱贫事业作出了重要贡献。这一成就也表明,只要有坚定的意志和决心,并采取切实行动,就能在攻克贫困和实现共同富裕方面取得稳步进展。

CRITICAL THINKING

Why does China try its best to help reduce global poverty?

First, as a large world economy, China recognizes its responsibility to contribute to global development. It is willing to be a responsible global player by actively participating in reducing global poverty. Besides, reducing global poverty can lead to global stability and prosperity, which in turn can benefit its own development. In addition, traditional Chinese culture also influences China's commitment to reducing global poverty. Mozi (墨子) once said that universal love (兼爱) will bring peace and order to the world while mutual animosity (敌意) can only throw the world into disorder.

 Work in pairs to discuss how Mozi's idea mentioned above has been reflected in China's commitment to reducing global poverty.

FACE TO FACE

Reducing global poverty is a significant challenge that the international community is deeply concerned about. The World Bank and other stakeholders have offered financial and technical assistance to tackle global poverty, but there is still a very long way to go. Now let's watch an interview with a World Bank staffer involved in combating global poverty to learn more about the cause of global poverty reduction.

Introduction



Liu Jinrui
刘锦睿

Mr. Liu Jinrui currently works at a World Bank organization called the International Finance Corporation (IFC). IFC is a large global development institution dedicated to supporting developing countries. Mr. Liu's role involves helping clients in the infrastructure sector in emerging markets. IFC can offer them investment and advisory services for doing business in municipal and environmental infrastructure sectors. Prior to joining IFC, Mr. Liu worked at the European Bank of Reconstruction and Development, where he was responsible for impact assessment and policy consultation for infrastructure projects.

Working at these multilateral development banks is not just a job; it is a purposeful journey of enjoying global opportunities and cross-cultural experiences. Collaborating with international policymakers and business leaders gives employees opportunities to help improve the lives of millions worldwide. Mr. Liu encourages students intrigued by multilateral development banks to enhance their technical skills, expand professional knowledge, and above all, maintain a curious outlook on the world.

Discussion

 **Work in pairs to discuss the following questions.**

- 1 What impresses you most about the interviewee, Mr. Liu?
- 2 What should you do if you want to prepare yourself to work in a multilateral development bank someday?

TAKING ACTION

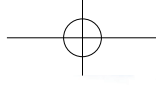
The three dimensions in UNDP's MPI are health, education and standard of living. Specifically, deprivations are measured by ten indicators spanning the three dimensions: health indicators include nutrition and child mortality; education indicators include years of schooling and school attendance; standard of living indicators include cooking fuel, sanitation, drinking water, electricity, housing, and assets.

You are going to attend a Youth Summit held by the World Bank Group for young people worldwide to engage with pressing issues facing their generation. Poverty is one of the issues. Since Sub-Saharan Africa is the central battlefield of global poverty alleviation today, you are going to talk about "alleviating multidimensional poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa." You will make a proposal to address the deprivations in one of the three major dimensions there. You can use the following steps in preparation for the summit.

STEP 1 RESEARCH AND DISCUSS

Collaborate in groups to research the deprivations in one of the three dimensions in Sub-Saharan Africa. Afterward, engage in a group discussion on the reasons for those deprivations and the measures that could be taken to tackle the problems. Fill in the table below.

| Deprivations | Reasons | Measures |
|--------------|---------|----------|
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STEP 2 DRAFT AND PRESENT

Collaborate within the group to draft a proposal to address the deprivations in one of the three dimensions your group members have chosen. Next, select one member to present it to the class. After classmates and the teacher provide feedback and suggestions, you can refine the proposal on your own, rather than working with your group members. Then, write a speech draft based on it.

Here are some helpful words and phrases for completing your task:

priority disadvantage labor dignity foreign aid joint
transformative socioeconomic concern disproportionately
quality education shelter discrimination guarantee integrated
development strategy relevance entrepreneurship fundamental
contribute to have access to

STEP 3 ACT AND IMPLEMENT

In this step, VR technology allows you to attend the summit as if you were on the scene. During the VR summit, you first listen to some speeches given by the representatives from other organizations. You may revise your speech draft based on their viewpoints. Then, present your final speech to the summit. You can complete the task with a headset or through a web browser.

UNIT REVIEW

You have completed this unit. Congratulations! Now you may go to the online course on Ucampus to check if you have achieved the learning objectives of this unit and review what you have learned.