

# **The Case Study on China's Resettlement Poverty Reduction**

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## **1 The General situation of China's resettlement poverty reduction**

### **1.1 Background**

The resettlement poverty reduction is an important poverty reduction measure in China through voluntary migration to solve the poverty problems of people in areas with extremely bad conditions for survival. Because in China's high-altitude and cold areas and areas with sand or stone desertification, the environmental situation used to be in severe shortage of water by perennial drought, or unable to use the surface water by severe osmosis, or lack of effective accumulated temperature by the high-altitude, or with grave soil and water erosion and frequent natural disasters in the sloping mountains. The extremely bad natural environment causes a trap of "Environmental Worsening -Poverty-Further Environmental Worsening-More Poverty" and made the areas with no basic human survival conditions. As it is difficult to make progress or of high cost for using the general poverty reduction measures, the resettlement poverty reduction method has become an effective way to alleviate the environmental pressure and improve people's production and living conditions.

China's resettlement poverty reduction project started from the "San-Xi Areas" (the Hexi corridor area and middle area around Dingxi in Gansu, the Xihaigu area in Ningxia). In 1983, State Council established special institution to allocate special fund for the special agricultural construction in San-Xi areas, being the first regional poverty reduction and development in China's history. With regard to the extremely bad environment, serious human and land conflicts and bad development condition in some place in the areas of Dingxi and Xihaigu, but the better natural conditions in Hexi area and the irrigation area along Huanghe River where the reserved agricultural resources can be developed through building water conservancy projects, the guideline of "San-Xi" construction was proposed as "depending on water if there is water, depending on land if there is no water,

finding other way-out if there is no water or land” . The “way-out” was resettlement. Thanks to the strong measures, the “San-Xi” resettlement project basically achieved the goal of migration in the first year, settling down in the second year and solving the subsistence problems in the third year. Meanwhile, the project played an role in extending the survival space for the emigration areas and obviously made positive economic, social and ecological impacts. The project established an example for addressing the subsistence problem in China’s extremely poor areas.

Since the middle of 1990s, among the people with subsistence problem in rural areas, a relatively large quantity of them lived in the areas of bad survival environment and short natural resources, it caused the normal on-the-spot poverty reduction the high cost, great difficulty and easy poverty repeating, and what’s more, it imposed more pressure on the environment and obviously offset the policy and investment impacts. In light of this, the Chinese government decided to spread the “San-Xi” experience in the battle to fight against poverty by adopting the resettlement poverty reduction method. The Seven-year Priority Poverty Alleviation Program issued in 1994 set up the guideline: “The development-oriented resettlement method should be adopted for the extremely small number of villages and households living in the areas with adverse survival and development conditions.” In 1996, Decision on solving the rural poor people’s subsistence problems at the earliest time of CPC central committee pointed out that: “to conduct resettlement on voluntary base for a small number of extremely poor villages lack of basic production and living conditions. The Development-oriented Poverty Reduction Program for Rural China (2001-2010) issued and implemented in 2001 has taken the “to steadily promote voluntary resettlement” as one of important measures in reducing poverty and solving subsistence problems, and emphasized clearly to enhance leadership for ensuring the migrants moved out, settled down and got rich. Since the middle of 1990s, by following Gansu and Ningxia, 23 provinces including Hebei and Shanxi successively carried out the resettlement projects. According to the statistics of provincial poverty reduction departments, the 23 provinces (regions and municipalities) (provinces without resettlement projects include Heilongjiang, Jilin, Jiangsu, Shandong and Hunan ) had totally moved out 4.363 million people (excluding the number of reservoir and treasury bond arranged migrants ) starting from the San-Xi resettlement

poverty reduction in 1983 to the end of 2002.

## **1.2 Theoretical Basis**

Resettlement poverty reduction is a social practice based on the theory of human migration. Human migration theory believes that: within a certain period, a relative balance between human and nature should be kept, if the balance can not be effectively maintained, the whole ecological system will collapse. With regard to human and nature, the human is a relatively active factor. The root way to prevent environmental worsening is to control human population, which is to control the population within the scope met with the natural condition. The extremely way is to alleviate the strident human and natural conflicts by moving human beings out when the environment is no longer suit for human existence.

As a social economic phenomenon, the fundamental motivation of human migration lies in the disparity in resource and environmental conditions and in economic development levels. The historical studies shows that, except for the large-scale involuntary migration caused by war, plague, and racial conflicts and persecution, human migrations were encouraged by economic benefits no matter they were chasing after water and grass in the period of fishing and hunting times, or agricultural migration for more land resources or concentration to urban areas in commercial and industrial times. Migration for economic benefits used to be voluntary migration, through which, the migrants can make progress in economic level and life quality.

## **1.3 Two basic questions**

There are two unavoidable questions faced by each human migration: the first is if it is necessary to move out, that is to make a rational choice between on-the-spot and resettlement solutions; the second is how to move out, that includes how to identify the target migrants, which way to use between separate migration or entire migration, where to migrate for and what measures should be taken to ensure the predicted results.

In China's development-oriented migration, the answer to the first question is certain. In many backward areas, the productivity is lag-behind, the environment is over-loaded and human and natural balance is very weak and on the edge of collapsing in some places. For example, in some remote and closed big mountains, deep mountains and high-altitude pasturing areas, it is difficult to form a scaled community because of small population

density and scattered residents; usually, a community only has several or ten more households, is lack of basic population for the second and tertiary industry and can only maintain the primary and small peasant economy. Meanwhile, it is very difficult to communicate between communities and within community for the obstacle of high mountains and separation of rivers. This close environment builds the close psychology and conservative ideas and leads to the double closeness in nature and culture, with more cases in Southwest Karst region. In Qibailong Township, Dahua County, Guangxi, a population less than 20,000 is scattered in 700 agricultural farms, averaging each farm (village) with 5 households, moreover, the communication between farms is inconvenient because of the mountainous obstacles. The primary measure to change the situation is build infrastructure of water, electricity and road. But it is infeasible for the high cost in installation of electrical transmission line for the scattered residents and complicated geographic landform. In other places, it is not fit for human existence because of ecological degradation and frequent natural disasters. For example, in the great gorge of Nujiang River, over 70,000 farmers with the nationality of Lisu, Dulong and Nu lived and farmed on the slope with an angle of 50-60 degrees; they have few fixed arable land and harvest the extremely low production from their primary farming; caused by the big mountains and steep, death incidents often occurred as people or animals fell down. In a township with a population of 15,000 in Lushui County, 60 persons and 300 pieces of cattle were fallen to death in 1995. In some mountainous areas, natural disasters like debris flow and landslide frequently took place and people's lives are lack of basic security. In these areas, poverty reduction is the strong motivation for migration. The basic survival and development conditions can be created only by migrating people, reducing population and improving the existence environment.

The second question is obviously more complicated. The voluntary migration of poor farmers encounters a serial of constraints. First, it is impossible for the poor farmers to move into cities in a large scale because they are lack of competition in employment and investment. Second, China lacks of new arable land. With thousands of years reclaiming and cultivation and especially the extreme population expansion after the founding of new China, most of areas suitable for living were occupied by people and even in areas

with obvious adverse condition were inhabited by many people. The resource base for large-scale agricultural migration is no longer existed. The current arable land was contracted to households for a long-term period, the land transferring by selling and purchasing encounters systematic obstacles and lacks the legal protection and moreover, the poor farmers can not afford to buy it. Third, the human migration was constrained by the strict residence regulation with close relationship with production and living resources. A person without the residence qualification means that he is unable to get the production and living resources, and in an illegal status in the migrated place. Fourth, farmers in poor mountainous areas lack the information sources and new technical skills, they do not know where to migrate to and lack the basic production skills to meet the employment requirements in immigrated place. Fifth, poor farmers lack the initial fund for migration. Due to these obstacles, the migration of poor farmers would not realize if there was no government organization. Through large investment, complicated coordination and extensive mobilization, government can provide basic production and living condition for migrants and directly promote the migration to progress.

With regard to the migration ways, there are two types: one is separate and flexible migration to reduce the population pressure and increase the level of per capita arable land in emigrated places. The other is entire village migration by giving up the emigrated places.

With regard to the migration targets, though the poverty reduction resettlement is a welfare policy with governmental assistance and support and the poor areas have strong pushing power on people, not all people in the poor areas are willing to move out because they have attaching emotion to their hometown and fears of risks. Usually, the first voluntary migrants are those who have production ability and innovation spirits. All provinces made requirements on selecting target migrants. Generally, the selection was based on the principle of “Government’s Organization and People’s Voluntarism” and carried out by procedures of people’s application, separate registration; open the name list, village nomination, township examination and approval and poverty reduction department filing up. In summary, the target migrants should meet four requirements: the first is poor households with subsistence problems. For example, in Henan, the applied farmers must meet “3 No’s” (No roads, No electricity, No Water) and “4 Difficulties”

(Difficulty to go to hospital, Difficulty to go to school, Difficulty to cultivate land and Difficulty to marry a wife); the second is lack of resource, mainly referring to the per capita arable land; for example, Guangxi made a requirement of; the third is target migrants' production skills; the fourth is on the voluntary basis.

### **Material 1: The Requirements of Target Migrants in Guizhou Province**

(1) the emigrated place has worsening environment, frequent natural disasters, excessive land pressure and no basic existence conditions; (2) the target migrants have per capita arable land below 0.3 mu and per capita net income lower than 625 yuan in the end of 2000; (3) the target migrants have strong wishes to reduce poverty and make application on the voluntary basis; (4) the target migrants have a certain production ability and can get rich through their own work in the new environment improved by government; (5) the target migrants abide by the law and family plan policy.

### **Material 2: The Selection Criteria, Screening Methods and Subsidy Standards to the Target Migrants in Inner Mongolia**

1. The selection criteria of target migrants(e.g. how to identify the targets):

(1) The poor people to be migrated should meet the following requirements:

The residence qualification of all family members is within the emigrated areas; He must be among the registered poor people; He must have production ability and no mental diseases; He must be the farmer engaged all the time in and depended mainly on farming or husbandry The family reasonably consists of 2 or above members.

(2) People with one of the following conditions must be excluded from the target lists: Half farming family: one of the couple engaged in non-farming work;

One of the couple has urban residence qualification, and the other lived in township or fully enjoyed the treatment of a urban resident; All family members went out to work for over 2 years though they have the residence qualification in the emigrated areas; All family members went out to work for over 6 months annually for 2 successive years and depended no longer on farming or husbandry; Targets of civil affairs who have no work ability, but have mental or other disability in production; Temporary separated families (eg. Unreasonably separate the family into 2 within one year of the migration policy made for the purpose to occupy land and houses in 2 places).

2. to screen the targets should follow the procedures: Migrants voluntarily make application; Open discussion in people's meeting; Primary opinion made by village committee according to per capita net income; Open the name list to public; Township makes examination and approval; County poverty reduction office checks and files up.

3. Subsidy standards for migration: the regional government subsidizes the fund according to per capita 5000 yuan and per family 20,000 based on 4 members, and increases per excessive person 2000 yuan for family with more than 4 members;

the local government matches the fund according to per capita about 4000 yuan and per capita 10,000 yuan in the pasturing area; the funds self-raised by migrants limited to 10%; all funds will be used in the construction of infrastructure and production facilities.

With regard to the resettlement ways, similar to any resettlement, the difficulty of poverty reduction resettlement increases as the distance increases. It is not only because the long-distance migration increases the cost, but also it is difficult for migrants to get new production resources and residence qualification due to the involvement of many administrative regions. In addition, long-distance migration adds the difficulty for migrants to adapt to the production and living condition in new areas. Therefore, poverty reduction resettlement is emphasized to be implemented from nearness to farness and in local places as possible as it can be. The current resettlements are basically carried out within a province and most within a county. Of the 4.363 million migrants, 3.296 million were intra-county resettled, accounting for 75.5%; 0.668 million were inter-county or inter-prefecture resettled, accounting for 15.3%; 0.4 million were resettled by other ways such as voluntary employment and business migration, inter-province resettlement or labor mobility migration, accounting for 9.2%.

#### **1.4 The four basic resettlement models**

After more than 20 years practice in migration and resettlement poverty reduction, China has accumulated a relatively systematic and successful experience and effective ways, and explored and created poverty reduction resettlement models such as “Entire Migration”, “Insert Migration”, “Resettlement in State-owned Farms or Forestry Farms” and “Firm + Base + Migrants”.

**“Entire Migration” model.** It is a way to build a new migration village with integrated development by using the earmarked fund and entirely resettle the migrants. In recent years, with the fast step of urbanization, some places have researched the combination between poverty reduction migration and the construction of small towns

and tried to build towns (expand towns) by migration, that is called No-land Centralized Resettlement.

### Material 3: No-land Centralized Resettlement

#### — the Red Sun Centralized Resettlement Site.

The Red Sun Centralized Resettlement Site of DaFen Twonship, Shuichuan County, Jiangxi Province located at the western part of the town and by Jiuying road. It is a ideal homestead with convenient transportation and commercial environment. With an area of 20 mu, the site resettled 486 migrants in 105 households, of which, 289 migrants in 58 households and 197 migrants in 47 households were resettled in 2003 and 2004 respectively; to expand and enhance the site, it is planned to expropriate 15 mu land to resettle 300 migrants and form a migration community with an population of 1000 and households of over 200 (including few non-migrants).

The Red Sun Centralized Resettlement Site was built by integrating urban planning with the standards of new countryside, which has beautiful buildings and complete infrastructure. At present, 105 house were built up and each occupied an area of 60 - 85 square meters. It looks beautiful and neat outside the new houses; the infrastructure of water, electricity, drainage, telephone and television is complete; the road is paved and alongside it are trees, flowers, grass and lamp.

Regarding to the afterward management, the community party committee and management committee are approved to establish and equipped with full-time staff and all management are towards the health development of institutionalization and regularization. Now the central plaza of 1500 square meters and overall service building of 800 square meters are under construction. Meanwhile, a number of service units such as shop, health station and kindergarten are set up with assistance. The basic services can be obtained within the community with “Four Not’s” , that is: not go out to solve the disputes, not go out to buy goods, not go out to get basic medical care and not go out to find kindergarten.”

**“Insert Migration” model.** It is also called Separate Migration, the migrant turns to his relatives to find a better village to migrate. After migration, he can enjoy the same treatment as other villagers. Some migrants can save some governmental subsidies for building migration house for production by purchasing the existed empty house in immigrated village. Some migrants have the capacity to buy a house in township or county towns with the assistance of governmental subsidies if he has a skill, of his children earn more through migration work.

**“Resettlement in State-owned Farms or Forestry Farms” model.** In China’s planned economy, there were a lot of state-owned farms or forestry farms, which were in a sluggish status as many of their workers returned to cities. Some are contracted to individuals or firms to operate and some are in a low efficient operation. Because their lands are belong to state, it is easier for resettlement. But since the management systems are different among enterprises, there exists some complicated problems. Great efforts are needed to make for ensuring the migrants with long-term land usage rights.

**“Firm + Base + Migrants” model.** The government expropriates or hires the land and contracts it to the firm. The firm develops it and builds production base to resettle the migrants. Generally, the government will provide the firm with policy and fund support. Guangxi has tried the model in some migrant resettlement areas.

### **1.5 The government’s measures and roles**

The government is the organizer of migration. Starting from goal to address the subsistence problems of the poor at the earliest time, governments at all levels invested large amounts of material and human resources in organizing the migration and adapted a serials of measures:

First, special work units and rules and regulations were established to strengthen leadership and management.

The special coordinating and guiding units such as leading groups of resettlement poverty reduction are universally set up by governments at all levels because of its strong relevance with policies, extensive involvements, and large coordination. With the

planning, finance, land, agriculture, forestry, construction, education and health departments as member units, the poverty reduction department as implementing unit and the main governmental official as the group head, the leading group unifies to make plans for related work, formulates related management methods, and works out clear regulations on selecting target migrants, migration application and its procedures, management and usage of migrant funds, inviting bids for migration projects and purchasing materials.

Second, feasible migration plan was made on the basis of experiment.

Before working out the migration plan, all governments have universally conducted the baseline investigation to strictly evaluate the villages and people to be moved out. The migration was carried out in a steady way of experimenting, summarizing, adjusting and progressing. All governments gave the following priorities in the formulation of migration plan. the first priority was to the state designated key poverty counties to target the main group of migrants; the second priority was to the solution of subsistence problems of poor people. It needs to resolve not only the problems related to migration, but also the ones of people's production and living problems, for the purpose of "Voluntary Migration, Steady Resettlement and Well Development"; the third priority was to environmental protection. By integrating the Grain for Green project with the resettlement poverty reduction, the environmental protection goals can be reached through "returning the land for grass and trees by closing the mountains, migrating the people, changing and adjusting the land use."

**Third, funds were raised from many resources to provide the migrants with arable land and build infrastructure and social service facilities.**

The main source of migration funds was the governmental poverty reduction funds. In addition, some civil affairs funds and funds for assisting the development of ethnic areas were integrated into the migration funds. The cooperation poverty reduction funds, social donations and aid funds of international organizations also consisted of the important parts of migration funds. For example, the Yunnan has made integrated development in resettlement areas by building up infrastructure, counterpart social service facilities, resettlement houses, basic farmland and farmland with high and stable production. By October 2003, the province has accumulatively invested 1.494 billion yuan grants from

provincial or above governments, of which, 610 million yuan were from central governmental treasury bonds and 884 million yuan from the provincial government. The prefecture and county governments also invested some matching funds. The resettlement site can basically get access to water, electricity, roads and telephone. The broadcasting and TV coverage rate reached above 80%, the children can go to school and the migrants can go to hospitals. Most migrants obtained not less than 0.3 mu house land per household, 1 mu farmland with high and stable production per household and 2 mu arable land per person, laying a good foundation for migrants to get rid of poverty and get rich. For another example, according to the principle of “overall planning, overall arrangement, unchanging the channel, unchanging the nature, relatively centralizing, matching the usage, ensuring the effects and making clear work evaluation”, the Luoyang City has bound together all the funds of agricultural sectors such as work for food, transportation, poverty reduction, agriculture and water conservancy to use in m poverty reduction resettlement construction. In 2006, Luoyang totally invested migration fund of 131.14 million yuan, of which, 15 million yuan was from central governmental earmarked fund, 20 million yuan from provincial matching fund, 22.66 million yuan from matching funds of Luoyang governments at all levels, 28.45 million yuan from department integration and 45.03 million yuan from people’s self-raising. In addition, the annual 60 million yuan cooperation poverty reduction grant that Guangdong supports to Guangxi yearly was totally used in migration project.

#### **Material 4: An Analysis in the Investment in Poverty Reduction Migration**

Among the poverty reduction migration funds, governments at all levels made great share, with the largest proportion of central governments.

By the end of 2002, the poverty reduction was totally invested 11.49 billion yuan, of which, 7.866 billion yuan was from governments at all levels, accounting for 68.5%; 3.62 billion yuan was self-raised by migrants at all levels, accounting for 31.5%. The governmental investment was the main part of the fund, but was in a declining trend, lowering from 70% before 2000 to 60.9% in 2002; the fund self raised by migrants was in a rising trend, increasing from 30% before 2000 to 39.1% in 2002.

With regard to per capita investment, the amount was in a rising trend no matter it was

governmental investment or self-raised fund. For the fund structure, the percentage of governmental investment was in a declining trend and the migrant's self raised fund was in a rising trend. ( Please see table 1 ) .

Table 1: The Total and Per Capita Investment of Poverty Reduction Migration Funds

Unit: Billion yuan, Yuan and %

Year	Total		Governmental investment			Migrant self-raised fund		
	Total investment	Per capita investment	Total investment	Per capita investment	%	Total investment	Per capita investment	%
	Billion yuan	Yuan	Billion yuan	Yuan		Billion yuan	Yuan	
Before 2000	7.444	2216.4	5.210	1619.0	70.0%	2.234	597.5	30.0%
2001	1.986	3541.1	1.404	2564.5	70.7%	0.582	976.5	29.3%
2002	2.056	4626.9	1.252	2874.7	60.9%	0.804	1752.2	39.1%
Total	11.486	2644.2	7.866	1875.5	68.5%	3.620	768.7	31.5%

Of the funds of governments at all levels, 4.268 billion yuan was invested by central government, accounting for 54.3%; 1.966 billion yuan was invested by provincial governments, accounting for 25%; 1.632 billion yuan was invested by prefecture and county governments, accounting for 20.7%. The central governmental investment fund held the most part, but was in a declining trend, lowering from 56.3% before 2000 to 47.1% in 2002; the matching fund of prefecture and county governments was in the rising trend, increasing from 17.7% before 2000 to 27.5% in 2002. (Please see table 2).

Table 2: Poverty reduction funds invested by governments at all levels (total amount)

Unit: billion yuan, %

Year	Total	Central government fund		Provincial fund		Prefecture and county matching fund	
		Amount	percent	Amount	percent	Amount	percent
Before 2000	5.210	2.933	56.3%	1.357	26.0%	0.921	17.7%
2001	1.404	0.746	53.1%	0.292	20.8%	0.367	26.1%
2002	1.252	0.590	47.1%	0.317	25.3%	0.345	27.5%
Total	7.866	4.268	54.3%	1.966	25.0%	1.632	20.7%

With regard to per capita investment, the amount was in a rising trend no matter it was governmental, provincial or prefecture and county investment. For the fund structure, the percentage of central governmental investment was in a declining trend and the matching fund of prefecture and county governments was in a rising trend.

Table 3: Poverty reduction funds invested by governments at all levels (per capita)  
Unit: Yuan, %

Year	Total	Central government fund		Provincial fund		Prefecture and county matching fund	
		Amount	percent	Amount	percent	Amount	percent
Before 2000	1619.0	938.9	58.0	410.1	25.3	270.0	16.7
2001	2564.5	1381.8	53.9	521.7	20.3	661.1	25.8
2002	2874.7	1372.4	47.7	712.6	24.8	789.8	27.5
Total	1875.5	1042.9	55.6	456.5	24.3	376.1	20.1

**Fourth, the production and living problems at the first stage of migration was resolved by making favorable policies to get rid of migrant's worrying about future**

## **troubles.**

For example, in San-Xi case, after the migrants moved out, the rights to their original land and house were maintained and enjoyed the right to return hometown within 3 years. In emigrated areas, the migrants can be exempted from all apportion and order grain tasks within 3 years. In Guangxi case, the tree and fruit projects are exempted from the special industrial tax for 5 years starting from the date of production. In Xingjiang case, the original land of migrants will be taken back in 5 successive years gradually; the migrants will be exempted from the agricultural and husbandry taxes and obligation work within 3 to 5 years; migrant's fruit land can be sold or rented out by themselves. In Songxian County, Henan case, 8 million yuan micro loans have been lent to the migrants to support their income-generation project like opening business or enterprises, planting traditional Chinese medicine or mushroom and raising cattle or sheep; at present, the new villages of migration in the county developed some special industry villages like labor mobility, husbandry and traditional Chinese medicine, in which, 80% of the migrants have projects to getting rich; the migrants are basically in a situation of "Moved out, Settled down, Able to develop, Able to get rich".

### **Fifth, The farmer's organization and mobilization were done well.**

Extensive publicizing work was done before migration, sufficient information was provides to people for knowing about the significance of migration, the basic situation in immigrated areas, the possible land to be obtained and the problems to be encountered, and the governmental favorable policies. On the basis of the work, the farmers were mobilized to voluntarily send application. After the farmers emigrated into the resettlement site, the after management was carried out to help solve problems and prevent them from returning hometown.

### **1.6 Evaluation on the impacts of poverty reduction migration**

The poverty reduction migration is a policy migration with the aim of reducing poverty. The positive impacts and results are undoubted for areas without basic production and living conditions.

**First, it has obvious poverty reduction impact for directly facilitate the progress in addressing subsistence problems**

Resettlement is a way to solve the subsistence problem steadily and thoroughly. After the migration, most migrants can resolve their subsistence problem in the second year because their production condition and economic development environment changed significantly and the government universally adopted a serial of assistance measures. Migrants of San-Xi areas have already and universally reached the goal of steadily solving the subsistence problem and some have got rich. In Guangling County, Shanxi Province, the migrants earned per capita net income of 230 yuan and per capita grain production of 140 kilograms in original place in 1995, but after migration in 1996, they earned per capita net income of 1185 yuan and per capita grain production of 438 kilograms in 1997. It is similar to that in other areas. After emigration, the farmers in the emigrated areas can occupy more per capita resources; increase the development space, which has a positive impact on the production development and accelerating the solution of subsistence problem. Because of the advantages in development brought by migration, most of migrants who can settle down in the immigrated areas share a high satisfaction rate with the resettlement policy. According to the statistics, the stability rate of migrants is 90% or above. In the survey on the migrants in Ningxia and Yunnan, 85% migrants are satisfied with the production and living condition in the immigrated areas and 80% migrants believes that they enjoy a better life than before. In Liaoning, more than 70% migrants reached the goal to steadily shake off poverty within 2 or 3 years.

An evaluation investigation from Jiangxi shows that over 99% migrants do not regret their migration. The result of public opinion poll (calculated by 10 points) shows that: 8.5 points is evaluated by migrants to their own house, 5.25 higher than before migration; 8.89 points to the transportation, 6.33 higher than before migration; 8.2 points to the usage of electricity, 4.47 higher than before migration; 8.42 points to the communication, 5.56 higher than before migration; 7.73 points to the schooling, 4.83 higher than before migration; and 7.87 points to the medical care, 4.83 higher than before migration.

Second, it does conducive to the reasonable population redistribution and the development of land resources.

Only by keeping balanced relationship among the population, natural environmental and productivity development level, can regional and population sustained development

be ensured. The higher the productivity is, the larger the environmental acceptable capacity of population is. The acceptable capacity in different areas varies with the different productivity development speeds in different areas. Human migration is a behavior to adapt to the variation. Great disparity of economic development in different areas and between urban and rural areas has been caused by the fast economic growth of over 20-year reforming and opening up. However, the natural growth of population is faster in area with slower economic development, resulting in an unreasonable human distribution in China at present. Outstandingly in rural areas, the population is relatively larger and the urbanization lagged behind; in poor areas, the population is relatively larger, the economic development is backward and the environmental pressure is great. In light of China's oversized population, the main measure is to control the human natural growth with great efforts, but it needs a long time. Therefore, moderate human migration is necessary. Poverty reduction migration has important practical significance and demonstration function for the reasonable redistribution of China's population since it reduced the population in the poorest areas with most sensitive environment and greatest population pressure.

Poverty reduction migration accelerated the development of China's reserved land through measures like the construction of water conservancy projects. It is showed most obviously in San-Xi area: some places in Hexi region, Gansu and alongside the Huanghe River irrigation region have become the bases of commodity grain after migration poverty reduction and development. Some places were in a condition of severe sand desertification, but after the migration, the sand retreated as people progressed, effectively halting the desertification.

**Third, it does conducive to environmental protection by alleviating the population pressure on the emigration areas.**

The emigration areas were mainly located in high-altitude land, big mountains or desertification areas with wind erosion, and their ecological status is very important. The reducing of population alleviated the land pressure and created precondition for the implementation of Grain for Green Project. In San-Xi areas, because of the shortage in fuels, many local people dug the grass and tree roots and the ecology was destroyed. To migrate a household, 60 mu grass can be survived, which played a significant role in

protecting local vegetation and halting the worsening trend of environment. According to the statistics of Yongshan County, Yunnan Province, the 5000 migrants can save fuels worth of 720,000 yuan and grains of 900,000 kilograms, which equaled the return of 9000 mu land and effectively protected the environment. After migration, governments at all levels made scientific planning for resettlement sites, comprehensively developed the mountains, water, farmland, forestry, roads and electricity, and supported migrants to develop cash crops, which improved the ecological condition in resettlement sites and facilitate local environmental protection.

**Material 5: The Two-home Migration in Ningxia Alleviated the Double Pressures of Population and Natural Environment in Mountainous Areas.**

After 20-year construction, the two-home migration in Ningxia alleviated the double pressures of population and natural environment in mountainous areas and a more coordination between human and nature was obtained. The human pressure in the emigration areas was alleviated to some extent, achieving the goal of Migrated a household, Alleviated the pressure of 2 households and solved the problems of 3 households. The land in immigrated areas got further developed and established the new migrant community at the same time, which richen the human resources in plain areas and improved people's quality. The 328,000 migrants can leave behind over 1 million mu land for local people's production. Thanks to the relief of human pressure in emigrated areas, land can be used for the Grain for Green Project, by doing so, not only the environment is protected, but it did conducive to industrial adjustment by planting grass and raising animals, developing economic trees to increase the farmer's income and create a condition for sustained economic growth.

**Fourth, it facilitates the development and opening up of poor areas.**

Since there are countless ties between the original areas and immigrated areas, so there are many opportunities for migrants and local people to cooperate and exchange, that establish a widow and platform of outside exchange for farmers in poor areas, which provided chances for them accepting new technology, new opinion and development opportunity. The migration base established in the suburb of Yinchuan, Ningxia has become the inter-exchange station of labor mobility for farmers in mountainous areas.

## **2 The Case study**

### **2.1 The case of inter-county two-home migration in Ningxia**

The resettlement poverty reduction in Ningxia has many forms such as inter-county two-home migration, inter-county two-home insert migration, intra-county two-home migration, city suburb two-home migration, agricultural production two-home migration, eastern and western cooperation two-home migration, building large-scale water conservancy project two-home migration, and ecological protection migration. Of which, the inter-county two-home migration is the main form. The inter-county two-home migration was a new migration form that the regional government approved to lay off a large areas in northern and middle irrigation areas with Huanghe River, and the county governments in southern part organized the poor farmers and used the earmarked poverty reduction funds to establish new community and resettle down. By 2003, the 12 inter-county resettlement sites in Ningxia accepted 136,000 people with the planned total arable land of 625,400 mu. The already built two-home resettlement sites included the Dazhanchang and Majialiang in Zhongning County for Guyuan County and Pengyang County, Lucaowa in Yinchuan City for Jinyuan County, Chaohu in Pingluo County for Longde County, Yueyahu in original Taole County and Nanliangtaizi in Helan County for Haiyuan County, Langpiliang in Lingwu City for Yanchi County. At present, the newly built resettlement sites have been transferred to the local government for management, and they have clear jurisdiction and establish corresponding rules and regulations. In addition, since the migration with the project of irrigation by “pumping the water from Huanghe River” started in 1998, 127,000 have been moved out. They possess the farmland of 101,000 mu and per capita grain production of 439 kilograms, achieving the goal to address subsistence problem within 3 years.

With regard to the investment impact, the resettlement project in Ningxia maximized the economic profits. According to the statistics in 2000, the central and regional governments have invested 260 million yuan funds with all kinds in migration projects. Based on the number of migrants and the developed areas, they are per capita investment of 884 yuan and 500 yuan per mu, which are much lower than the international standards of per capita USD 10,000 and domestic per capita 9561 yuan for migrants of Three Gorges. The production and income growth of migrants was obvious,

most of them can shake off poverty after 2-3 years settlement. To compare with the people in original areas, migrants increased their per capita grain production of 200 kilograms, per capita income of 200 yuan, and the cash of 235 yuan by reducing the subsidies to the drinking water and relief fund, meaning the investment can be returned within 4 to 5 years.

**Material 6: Stick to the Poverty Reduction Mechanism of Governmental  
Domination and Social Participation**

In the construction of migration project in Ningxia, governments at all levels had played the dominant role, which was showed in two aspects: the first is to integrate fiscal resources to build infrastructure of water conservancy, road, electricity, communication, broadcasting and television. The second is to formulate and carry out the poverty reduction policies. Various favorable policies have been made during the construction. For example, the resettlement sites enjoys the favorable policies in Southern mountainous areas for several years; priority is given to enjoy the construction fund of irrigation areas; subsidy is given to build resettled house and migration fee, loosening the requirements on the area of family house; the contracted right to the land in original place will be maintained for 2-3 years; all agricultural, special products, water fees and various incidental fees will be totally exempted within 3 years' micro-loans and poverty reduction subsidized loans will be lent to migrants for production; special quotas of fertilizers and plastic sheet will be given to migrants etc. These polices have been playing an important role in Ningxia's migration construction for years, with obvious effect. For example, the Langpiziliang, Dazhanchang and Shilaba resettlement sites are built with the world bank loans; the Mining and Huaxi are the results of eastern and western cooperation; the Longhu development zone is to attract and encourage enterprise's participation. It was proved by the practice that the poverty reduction mechanism with Governmental Domination and Social Participation can widen the fund resources and quicken the construction of migration; innovate investment and operational mechanism, introduce new development models and improve fund usage efficiency; cultivate good poverty reduction atmosphere and better demonstrate the advantage of socialist.

## **2.2 The case of expanding towns by migration in Inner Mongolia**

The planned, organized and large-scale poverty reduction migration in Inner Mongolia started in 1998. From 2000, the trail projects of expanding towns by migration were carried out in 8 counties (banners) in Wu Meng league and Chifeng City, with 7000 poor people migrated into towns; in 2001 the project extended to 22 counties (banners) in 11 cities, with 8900 poor people moving out; from 2003 to 2004, 10400 people were resettled in 26 poverty reduction demonstration sites for expanding towns by migration. Totally, the 5 years witnessed 56 projects in 39 counties (banners), 26,300 moved out and 135.4 million yuan investment. In 2005, the 4<sup>th</sup> project with 2 years period of 2005 and 2006 began to be carried out in 30 counties (banners) with total planned fund of 60 million yuan and migrants of 12,000 poor farmers or herdsman.

The construction of trail projects facilitated the town's economic growth, expanded the towns to some degree and increased urban laborers and consumption population. In the past 5 years, the project built 56 migration village in 38 county (banner) towns; labor markets in the migration districts of Siwangzi, Balinyou, Shangdu and Kuleng counties (banners) were formed to connected with the urbanization; especially, migrants in Qipanjing, Etuoke Banner, Eerduosi City directly solved the urbanization who were totally employed by the factory. The planting and animal farming engaged by the migrants not only provided part of consumption for towns, but also increase the town's consumption, thus propel the development of towns. Meanwhile, the ecological restoring in the emigration area is obvious. Through the project implementation in 2000 and 2001, in agricultural areas, the emigration not only alleviated the human pressure, but also left behind large areas of arable land and grassland. The ecological rehabilitation in the emigrated areas is obvious, the vegetation rate reached 90% with 1 year or more rehabilitation and obtained a double-win in the pasture counties (banners) of Alukeerqin , Balinyou and Zhenglanqi. In one of the project sites, the Keerqin sand land made a faster speed in vegetation rehabilitation than the desertification in 2003.

**Material 7 : Lower the Cost and Improve the Impacts**

In the course of poverty reduction in Inner Mongolia in recent years, problems existed in reducing poverty in some remote natural villages with no electricity and running water. Though a lot of fund has been put into, but the results are not ideal. The investment can only resolve the subsistence problems for a short time, but the fundamental problems. For example, Xihuofang natural village in Gehuasitai township, Shangdu, it has no electricity, running water. The drinking water should be carried from several kilometers away. Government at all levels would give some fund to maintain the villager's existence. To change the situation thoroughly, the electricity was needed, but the 10 kilometers high volt transmission line needed an investment of 400,000 yuan, the pipe to solve people and livestock drinking problems was 15 kilometers and needed an investment of 500,000 yuan. The two investments together accounted for 900,000 yuan totally and per capita 43,000 yuan. With the expansion of the towns , the residents became centralized from scattered and the impact for unit investment was improved obviously. According to the survey made in Shangdu and Siziwang, the first migrants increased by per capita net income of 1100 yuan, fundamentally achieving the goal to shaking off poverty and getting rich.

### **3 . Problems and suggestions**

In China, poverty reduction migration is a social systematic project with extensive involvement, broad coordination, strong policy nature and burdensome work. As a project dominated by the government, poverty reduction migration demonstrated multi impacts of economy, poverty reduction and ecological protection and became a successful example of policy migration thanks to its proper organization, sufficient investment, voluntary migrants, improved production and living conditions, high stability rate and few unsolved problems. But as a poverty reduction project, poverty reduction migration has 2 problems worthy of attention at current stage.

#### **The first is the shortage of reserved land.**

Although there is a large area of wild land in Northwest areas, the water resources are insufficient and the development cost is too high. The southern mountainous areas are

usually over-developed and the ecological pressure is rising with each passing day, so it has few spaces to be developed. In general, China does no longer have the condition for large-scale agricultural migration. Meanwhile, the current land is belong to collective and universally contracted to households, so it is difficult for government to adjust some land for migration. Some of recent resettled migrants have not obtain the long-term land use right, leaving a potential problem.

**The second is relatively higher cost.**

As a measure to solve poverty, if government investment is few, it can not resolve any significant problem; if the government investment is large, it has fiscal problem at current stage. According to the migration scale proposed by each province, the total number to be moved out in the country is about 6 million, the it needs an investment of 60 billion yuan calculated by the standard of per capita 10000 yuan, the amount is larger than the total amount of state fiscal poverty reduction funds in 3 years. To get the large investment, it has difficulty in recent year.

**Material 8: Calculation of Migration Cost**

In the past 20-year poverty reduction and development and by the end of 2002, total 4.36 million people have been moved out, but there are 9.265 million poor farmers are needed to be moved out, of which, 7.394 million are planned to resettled within the county. In the poverty reduction plan for 2001-2010, all provinces planed to move out 7.64 million with intra-county resettlement of 6.346 million. The task for poverty reduction migration is still burdensome.

The per capita subsidy standard is relatively lower at present and has a big gap from the real needs. According to the data in 21 provinces, the subsidy for intra-county resettlement is per capita 3818 yuan, 4837 yuan less than the 8655 yuan of actual cost; According to the data in 11 provinces, the subsidy for inter-prefecture is 6510 yuan, 5532 yuan less than the actual cost of 12042 yuan. According to the data in 7 provinces, the subsidy for other resettlement is 2721 yuan, 4196 yuan less than the actual cost of 6917 yuan.

Despite of this, poverty reduction migration will play an important role in China's

future poverty reduction because some places are lack of development means beside it. The future poverty reduction migration should strictly control the scale and steadily promote to progress.

**First**, the poverty reduction migration should solve special problems in special areas. The special areas are those areas with extremely bad production condition, worsening ecological environment, too remote to build the infrastructure of water, electricity and road due to the high cost, lack of existence and development perspective. The special problem means that the current lives are in extremely poor situation, other measures are difficult to make impacts, and can not resolve the subsistence problem if the migration does not carry out. Efforts should be made to address the problem of a community lost the survival condition and conduct entire migration model. Special attention should be paid to related institutional and policy regulation to ensure the infrastructure construction and the subsidies and employment of the migrants. Amplification function of migration should be carried forward and enable the migration propel the economic development of the emigrated areas. The migration cost would lower to a great extent if the goal of Moving out 1 household, Alleviating the pressure of 2 families and solving the problem of 3 families. Therefore, the migrants should up to a certain scale to significantly expand the resource space of emigration areas and provide condition for them to change the production way and industrial structure.

**Second**, the resettlement poverty reduction should be integrated into local economical and social development plan, productivity arrangement and poverty reduction plan. It should integrate various resources and raise fund from different sources by sticking to combining the governmental domination with self-independence, social participation and market behavior; combining resettlement poverty reduction with human resource development, with ecological construction and ecological protection, with

agricultural and rural structural adjustment, with the active promotion of agricultural industrialization and regional economic development, with the construction of small towns and marketplaces, with the poverty reduction measures such as the infrastructure construction of soil, water, electricity and road, microfinance, integrated development in the poor villages. Thus, it will provide a more efficient way to raise the income of resettled farmers, lead the economic and social development in resettled areas to step into the development track depending on scientific progress and improved labor quality, and reach the health recycling and sustained development among resources, population and environment in resettlement areas.

**Third**, the voluntary migration of poor farmers should be encouraged and facilitated. As the China's urbanization quickens up, more farmers will enter into the cities for non-agricultural employment in the near future. At present, the poor farmers have difficulties in direct entrance into cities due to their own conditions. The government should formulate related policies of land transferring and residence to let the urban migrated farmers vacate more farmland by giving priority to people in the over-loaded areas. The poor people can make temporary employment in the form of laboring work and gradually get settled down.

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Attached Table 1: An Overview of Poverty Reduction Resettlement Models in Different Provinces

Province	Model
1 . Zhejiang	Migration with the urbanization and the construction of industrial community.
2 . Liaoning	Entire migration, unified plan, newly-built migration community; Part migration, separate resettlement.
3 . Hebie	Integrate the natural village to main village, entire migration to build a new migration village (community), entire migration by separate resettlement, voluntary migration by employment, business or turning to relatives.
4 . Shanxi	( 1 ) build new village in the suburb of towns if condition permits; ( 2 ) build new village for several small villages according to land conditions; ( 3 ) Integrate the natural village to main or big village ; ( 4 ) separate resettlement
5 . Anhui	( 1 ) entire migration and entire resettlement ( using resources of sand, forestry, pasture ) ; ( 2 ) build migrant street.
6 . Henan	“entire migration and entire resettlement” , “voluntary migration with governmental subsidies” , “on the spot resettlement behind the reservoir”.
7 . Jiangxi	Centralized resettlement with land, no-land centralized resettlement, separate resettlement with land, no-land separate resettlement, on-the-spot resettlement to avoid natural disasters and centralized supply resettlement.
8. Inner Mongolia	Expanding towns by migration, centralized migration for herdsman
9 . Gansu	( 1 ) migration by water project ( beginning in 1983 ) : taking full

	<p>advantage of large-medium water conservancy projects of middle water introducing project, Jingdian irrigation area, Yanhuanding irrigation area to resettle intra-county and inter-prefecture migrants; ( 2 ) inter-provincial labor mobility migration( beginning in 1994 ):migrants turn to relatives or friends for inter-provincial migration.</p>
10 . Ningxia	Two-home migration. Specifically including inter-county two-home migration, inter-county two-home insert migration and intra-county two-home migration.
11 . Qinghai	Xiangba resettlement poverty reduction project
12 . Shaanxi	Entire migration, centralized resettlement and insert resettlement .
13 . Xingjiang	Entire migration with separate migration, centralized resettlement in soil and water development areas with insert resettlement.
14 . Yunnan	Large-scale centralized resettlement, small and separate resettlement, insert resettlement, integrated resettlement with the construction of small towns and marketplaces, resettlement along or by road, water and villages.
15 . Sichuan	Entire village, entire township migration (in the ethnic areas in Liangshan Prefecture)
16 . Chongqing	Insert migration, centralized migration, ladder migration
17 . Guizhou	( 1 ) Reclaim the wild land( 2 ) adjust existing arable land( 3 ) depending on enterprises; ( 4 ) depending on small towns; ( 5 ) depending on farms; ( 6 ) integrated with the Grain for Green Project
18 . Tibet	Matched with agricultural land, grassland and community service.

Attached Table 2: Migration in Different Provinces (Regions, Municipalities)

Province	Beginning Year of planned migration	Migrants by the end of 2002 (10 thousand person)				Of which, steadily settled people (10 thousand person)	People to be moved out after 2003 (10 thousand person)	Of which, Intra-county resettled	Planned migrants (10 thousand person)		
		Total	Intra-county resettled	Inter-prefecture resettled	other				Total	Of which:	
										Intra-county resettled	Inter-prefecture resettled
Hebei	1996	8.3	7.9	0	0.4	8.3	25	23	25	23	
Shanxi	1996	12.9	12.8513	0.04	0	12.8913	38.71	35.6132	25	23	2
Inner Mongolia	1998	2.0	1.58	0.42	0	1.99	52	47	65	57	8
Liaoning	1997	3.3	3.263	0	0	3.263	7.875	7.875	6.3	6.3	0
Zhejiang	1996	10.0	10.01	0	0	10.01	35	35	28.3	28.3	0
Anhui	1996	4.9	4.948	0	0	4.45	10.5	10.5	4.54	4.54	0
Fujian	1994	27.1	27.0672	0.0057	0	27.0672	29.9256	29.9256	19.1225	19.1225	
Jiangxi		0.1	0.0908	0	0	0	16.97	16.97	6.77	6.77	
Henan		28.2	19.8115	0.0028	8.3872	2.7213	42.2686	29.623	29.625	20.76202	
Hubei	1998	25.2	0	0	0	0	16.8	13.44	16.8	13.44	
Guangdong	1991	23.3	21.37	0.73	1.17	23.28	20	20	20	20	0
Guangxi	1993	23.2	12.9	10.3	0	22.1	56.4677	45.7278	56.4677	45.7278	
Hainan		0.1	0.12	0	0	0					
Sichuan	1994	39.2	38.25	0.7	0.21	0	110.94	108.362	50	48.8381	
Chongqing	1998	1.2	1.2445	0	0	1.2445	30.5774	30.5774	43.7124	43.7124	
Guizhou	1996	0.3	0.25	0	0	0.25	40	40	50.2	50.2	
Yunnan	1996	28.1	19.44	2.2	6.5	24.26295	100	76.56675	42.6744	32.6744	10

Province	Beginning Year of planned migration	Migrants by the end of 2002 (10 thousand person)				Of which, steadily settled people (10 thousand person)	People to be moved out after 2003 (10 thousand person)	Of which, Intra-county resettled	Planned migrants (10 thousand person)		
		Total	Intra-county resettled	Inter-prefecture resettled	other				Total Total	Intra-county resettled	Inter-prefecture resettled
Shaanxi	1998	50.8	48.34	0.32	2.1	50.76	102	102	123	123	0
Gansu	1983	67.3	35.5704	13.9135	17.771	67.2551	105.46	10	50	10	10
Qinghai	1986	3.0	0.4089	2.4641	0.165	3.038	16	4	16	4	12
Ningxia	1983	47.2	15.41	30.983	0.85	44.431	17	2	30	2	28
Xinjiang	1996	19.6	19.18	0.3	0.08	14.6	31.25	29.88	23.16	22.46	0.7

Continue to table 2: Migration in Different Provinces (Regions, Municipalities)

Province	Invested poverty reduction funds by 2002 (10 thousand yuan)				Self-raised by migrants	Per capita subsidy			Per capita actual	
	Total	Central government	Provincial government	County and prefecture		Intra-county resettled	Inter-prefecture resettled	other	Intra-county resettled	Inter-prefecture resettled
Hebei	18518	7338	5621	5559	7350	3500			7000	
Shanxi	21442	4142	17300	0	0	1500			9000	1
Inner Mongolia	20104	0	14825	5279	1770	5000	6000	2000	11000	1
Liaoning	11380.6	0	3103.8	8276.8	11380	3500			7000	

Zhejiang	41425	0	9425	32000	107520	1500			20000	
Anhui	21024	18920	2104	0	0	5000			6000	
Province	Invested poverty reduction funds by 2002 (10 thousand yuan)				Self-raised by migrants	Per capita subsidy			Per capita actual n	
	Total	Central government	Provincial government	County and prefecture		Total	Central government	Provincial government	County and prefecture	
Fujian	18978.815	0	9734.1	9244.715	47395	1250			10000	
Jiangxi	90.8	90.8	0	0	0	3000			7761.88	
Henan	3524.2	148.2	1164	2212	20208.7	7500	10000		15000	2
Hubei	1636	700	936	0	0	250				
Guangdong	21511.93	300	17493	3718.93	10491.1	2000			8000	
Guangxi	177671	118941	58730	0	0	8000	10000		10000	1
Hainan	304	254.5	0	49.5	0					
Sichuan	13000	9000	2000	2000	2000	7000	10000	1500	15000	1
Chongqing	4903	3504	925	474	0	4250			7000	
Guizhou	1407	1125	0	282	219	5000			6000	
Yunnan	100834.4	56148.82	26720.92	17964.66	0	4000	7000	6500	7500	1
Tibet	35523	35523	0	0	0	3500	5000	3000	4000	
Shaanxi	108889	51639	6400	50850	122290	2500			5000	
Gansu	38018	38018	0	0	0	500	1100	500	6000	
Qinghai	6000	6000	0	0	0	500	500	550	5000	1
Ningxia	45500	33700	9500	2300	0	3000	5500		3500	
Xinjiang	74940.45	41341.62	10613.36	22985.47	31397.1	8000	10000	5000	15000	2

**Attached Table 3: Budgetary Sheet for Migration in Simao City**

Type	Item	People (10 thousand)	Per capita investment (yuan)	Amount (10 thousand yuan)
Infras- tructure	Water conservancy	10	300	3000
	Electricity	10	900	9000
	Road	10	1200	12000
	House	10	1000	10000
Social service	School	10	150	1500
	Hospital	10	50	500
Produc- tion	Reclaimed arable land	10	80	800
	Economic trees	10	800	8000
	Husbandry	10	90	900
	Technical extension	10	30	300
Total			4600	46000

Note; in 1998, Simao city resettled the inter-prefecture migrants from Zhaotong area and invested per capita 5000 yuan. The above sheet was worked out for an investment plan for 100,000 migrants (excluding management cost).

Attached table 4: the Satisfaction Comparison Sheet for Migrants in Jiangxi Province

Family and social and economic status	Before migration	After migration
To your family income	4.75	6.01
To your family meal	4.52	6.26
To your family house	3.25	8.50
To the road and transportation	2.56	8.89
To your family electricity	3.73	8.20
To communication	2.86	8.42
To local medical care	3.04	7.87
To your agricultural skills	4.92	6.05
To your non-agricultural skills	3.66	6.03
To the sales channel of your agricultural products	3.75	6.78
To the information of agricultural product market	4.08	6.53
To your chance and condition to get bank or RCC loan	2.80	4.72
To the condition of local school	2.90	7.73
To your knowing about in collective (village or group) matters	4.45	6.23
To your chances to participate into the discussion of collective matters	4.33	6.07
To the decision making of collective matters	4.49	5.50
To the village surroundings	3.48	7.77
To the public security of your village	5.76	7.42
To the work attitude of poverty reduction staff	7.48	8.45
To staff from other county department or township	6.73	7.93
To the human relationship with other farmers in your resettlement areas	7.54	7.61

Data source: summary from the public-opinion poll conducted by evaluation experts.