A Village Social Accounting Matrix for Mountainous Southwest China
—— a case study in Xishuangbanna, Yunnan, China

Liu Yan¹, Ernst-August Nuppenau²

Issue
- rubber mono-culture causes serious changes on local socio-economy and environment
- fluctuation of international rubber price and government policies poses great impacts on rubber farmers' income

Objectives
- comprehensive description of a village socio-economic structure
- identification of composition of farm households production activities and income source
- database establishment for economy-wide analysis

Conclusion
- infrastructure especially road construction greatly develops in Nabanhe villages and benefits farm households, although farm activity remains the chief activity
- fh1 could be considered as commercial-orient, while fh2, fh3 are commercial-subsistent
- fh1 is the most fragile farming system due to its rubber mono-culture
- labor and land is almost non-tradable but products market exits in Nabanhe

Methodology
- social accounting matrix (SAM), disaggregated structure is as follows

Results
- farm production occupies main part of all activities for each representative farm households
- fh1 obviously relies on rubber plantation, while fh2 depends on tea plantation
- road construction accounts for more than half of public activities
- main income source of every representative farm households are family labors, own land and products sale

1, 2 Institute of Agricultural Policy and Market Research, Justus Liebig Giessen University
Germany

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