

# A Village Social Accounting Matrix for Mountainous Southwest China

— a case study in Xishuangbanna, Yunnan, China

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## 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

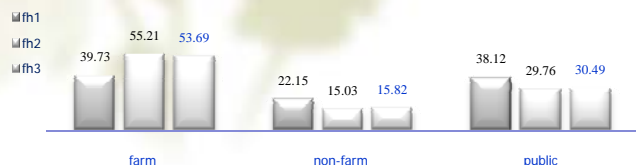


Figure 2 Aggregated I-O Proportion of Farm Households Activities

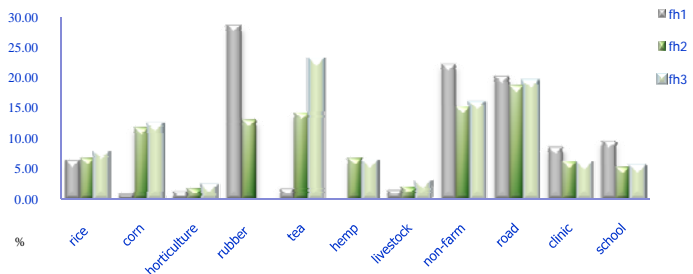


Figure 2.1 Disaggregated I-O Proportion of Farm Households Activities

## 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

## 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

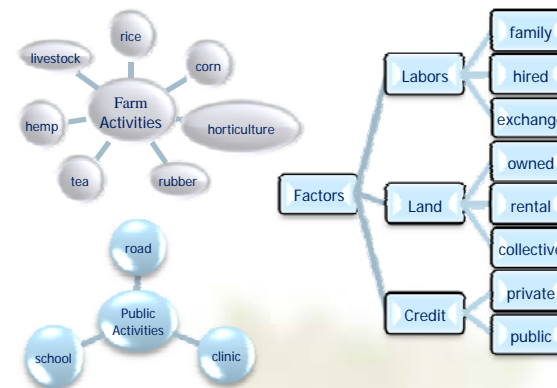


Figure 1 sub-accounts of SAM main accounts

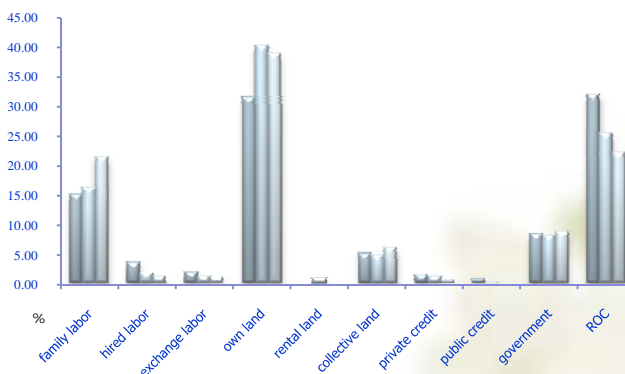


Figure 3 Income Source Proportion of Farm Households

