

# Sustainable Livelihoods of Poverty Alleviation Farmers in Ethnic Areas: A Case of Yunlong County in Yunnan, China

Kai Zhang

School of Finance and public management, Yunnan University of Finance and Economics, Kunming 650221, China.

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**Abstract:** With the completion of the task of poverty alleviation, it is necessary to focus on how to consolidate the achievements of poverty alleviation, avoid the poverty-stricken people falling into poverty again, improve the sustainable livelihood ability and enhance the livelihood capital reserves in rural areas. This paper will select Yunlong County as the research site, using the definition of livelihood capital of sustainable livelihood framework to construct the evaluation index system of livelihood capital of poverty-stricken farmers in Shengli Village of Yunlong County. Combined with the statistical analysis results of questionnaire data, the livelihood capital status of poverty-stricken farmers in Shengli Village of Yunlong County is evaluated and measured, and the main livelihood difficulties faced by poverty-stricken farmers in Shengli Village are found. Combined with the local actual situation of Shengli Village of Yunlong County and the feedback of poverty-stricken farmers, the reasons behind the difficulties are excavated. It is necessary to choose strategies for poverty alleviation farmers in poor mountainous areas to improve their sustainable livelihoods, fully consolidate the excellent achievements of poverty alleviation, provide support conditions for the organic connection between poverty alleviation and rural revitalization, and further ensure the sustainable livelihood development of poverty alleviation farmers in mountainous areas.

**Keywords:** Sustainable Livelihood; Livelihood Capital; Poverty Alleviation Farmers; Return to Poverty

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## 1. Introduction

Poverty has always been the focus of people around the world, and it is also a problem that we must face in social development and progress. For the developed countries, it has not fundamentally eliminated poverty, but the party and the state focus on and strive to solve this problem, and strive for it, so that the poor in China can get rid of absolute poverty and become rich.

Taking Shengli Village in Yunlong County as an example, this paper studies the sustainable livelihood of poverty-stricken farmers, which can not only provide strategic choice support for poverty-stricken farmers in Shengli Village, Yunlong County, but also provide scientific basis for solving the problem of poverty alleviation. At the same time, it also provides valuable experience for poverty-stricken farmers in other mountainous areas to improve their sustainable livelihood. It is particularly important to carry out sustainable livelihoods, stabilize the effect of poverty alleviation, avoid returning to poverty, ensure the smooth realization of building a well-off society in an all-round way, and avoid poverty-stricken farmers from falling into the vicious circle of poverty alleviation and returning to poverty.

## 2. Literature review

The framework of sustainable livelihoods originated from the research on the connotation and governance of poverty. It is a tool for scholars to focus on the relationship between individual behavior and external influence, which is used to help farmers achieve poverty alleviation and sustainable livelihoods. It is a comprehensive analysis framework to comprehensively solve poverty with multi-level driving factors and around these factors. A deeper understanding of lack of

capacity and lack of capital as poverty through continuous research to progressively conceptualize sustainable livelihoods<sup>[1]</sup>. Then the sustainable livelihood is defined as : on the basis of not destroying the natural ecological balance, its livelihood can stabilize its development capital and ability, even under uncertain natural and social pressure. Focus on Analysis and Research of Livelihood Capital Connotation and Elements <sup>[2]</sup>. The focus of sustainable livelihood research has changed from connotation concept to livelihood capital and elements.

With the deepening and refinement of research, the empirical research on sustainable livelihoods mainly focus on the internal logic of sustainable livelihoods and poverty, the conflict between ecological development, nature conservation and sustainable livelihoods. Taking the farmers living far away from the city in Cuba as the research object, this paper studies the logical relationship between the livelihood of these farmers and renewable resources from the perspective of sustainable livelihood. Through the research, it is found that in order to continuously promote the use and exploitation of renewable resources, it is necessary to carry out initial small-scale technology research and development, which is also more conducive to the improvement of farmers ' livelihood and the improvement of their ability to upgrade<sup>[3]</sup>. Identifying important linkages between water resources and food through research and using the sustainable livelihood framework model to construct an analytical framework for ecology and livelihoods for measuring environmental security<sup>[4]</sup>.

This paper focuses on the important impact of livelihood capital on the sustainable livelihoods of poverty-stricken farmers in the theoretical framework of sustainable livelihoods. By measuring the livelihood capital of poverty-stricken farmers, it finds and analyzes the main difficulties currently faced by sustainable livelihoods, which is the main basis for proposing the selection of sustainable livelihood strategies.

### **3. Methods**

#### **3.1 Sample**

The main contents of the questionnaire include the basic information of farmers out of poverty, livelihood capital situation. The main principle of the design is confidentiality and authenticity, and will not obtain the privacy information of individual farmers out of poverty. The topic design of the questionnaire design is to serve the current situation analysis and quantitative analysis of the paper. Sample selection is mainly selected Yunlong County Shengli Village has been out of poverty of 120 registered households.

#### **3.2 Survey development and measurements**

The main source of the data is the collection and collation of the relevant information of the poverty alleviation task force and the village committee in Shengli Village, Yunlong County. The questionnaire survey is mainly aimed at the survey of poverty-stricken farmers. In this paper, the author of poverty alleviation task force to understand the relevant information on poverty alleviation and rural socio-economic development of relevant information, through the use of structured interviews on farmers ' livelihood capital research. Through the questionnaire, and combined with the help of the poverty alleviation task force and the village committee to eliminate invalid questionnaire and distortion questionnaire, the purpose is to strictly ensure the validity of the questionnaire. A total of 120 questionnaires were distributed to the poverty-stricken farmers in Shengli Village of Yunlong County, including 14 invalid questionnaires and distortion questionnaires, and finally 106 valid questionnaires were obtained. The effective rate of questionnaire recovery was 88.33 %, and the questionnaire was numbered SL1 to SL106.

### **4. Result**

In the analysis of 106 samples of poverty-stricken farmers, the grey correlation analysis is used to calculate the grey correlation degree of sustainable livelihood capital of 106 poverty-stricken farmers in Shengli Village of Yunlong County. The grey comprehensive correlation degree of livelihood capital can reflect the level of livelihood capital owned by poverty-stricken farmers, and further reflect the ownership of various livelihood capital by poverty-stricken farmers.

By classifying and dividing the grey correlation degree value of livelihood capital of poverty-stricken farmers in Shengli Village of Yunlong County, and counting the distribution of livelihood capital of poverty-stricken farmers in Shengli Village of Yunlong County, as shown in Figure 2.

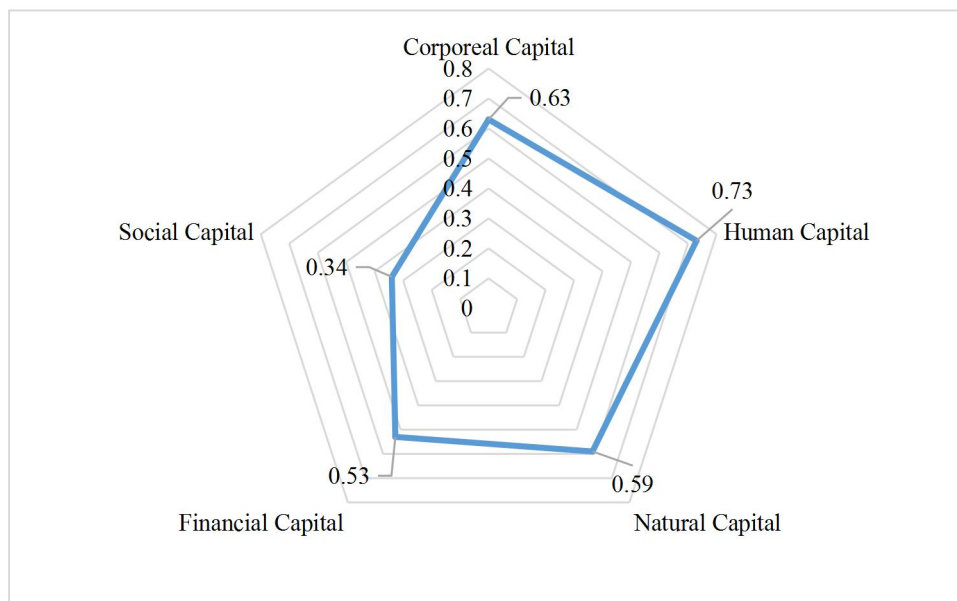


Figure 1 Livelihood Capital Distribution Map of Poverty Alleviation Farmers in Shengli Village, Yunlong County

Through the classification statistics, it is found that the grey correlation degree value of livelihood capital of poverty-stricken farmers in Shengli Village of Yunlong County reflects that the ownership level of livelihood capital of poverty-stricken farmers is in general, and the overall distribution of social capital and financial capital is relatively low. Combined with the evaluation index system of livelihood capital, it is explained that financial capital and social capital of poverty-stricken farmers in Shengli Village of Yunlong County are the main factors leading to the difference of livelihood capital value.

## 5. Conclusion

Since the work of poverty alleviation has been carried out, issues such as the sustainable development of basic livelihood security for poverty-stricken farmers have increasingly attracted the attention and extensive attention of various sectors of the social and practical circles and all sectors of society, especially after the completion of the task of poverty alleviation, the livelihood security capacity of poverty-stricken farmers has been improved. After many on-the-spot investigations, it is found that the reserve and stock of agricultural capital for basic livelihoods of poverty-stricken farmers in remote western mountainous areas of China are relatively poor. With a long period of time and the rapid development of rural economy, although the number of basic factors in some basic livelihood capital of poverty-stricken farmers has increased significantly, they have still been at a low-income level. The poverty alleviation farmers have low level of cultural quality education, weak ability to learn, exchange and apply knowledge, and lack of basic technical knowledge. At the same time, the late policy support has not been achieved in a timely manner and has not been followed up synchronously, which has caused many poverty alleviation farmers to fall into a serious dilemma that is difficult to make a living. Through the investigation of the livelihood status of poverty-stricken farmers in Shengli Village of Yunlong County and the analysis of the five livelihood capital reserves of poverty-stricken farmers, the sustainable livelihood ability of poverty-stricken farmers is measured.

**Profile:** Zhang Kai, born in November 1993, male, graduate degree, master, Han nationality, native to Shanxi, China, the research direction for urban and rural social governance

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