

Investigation and Study of Mountain Ecological Migration Assistance in Chongqing

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Abstract. Mountain ecological migration assistance is a job which is important and complicated. There are some different ideas among government agency, enterprise and relocated households. Many policy and action issues in practice must be solved. It is very important that the program to ensure put into practice. So, the thesis regards the situation of mountain ecological migration assistance in Wushan County. In order to get correct, systematic and comprehensive information, it focuses on relocated households wish, living and production after moving, the ability to move, the relation between local people and the influence of local zoology, society and culture and so on. We can find problem scope, quantity, degree and influence, especially exploring the cause of the problem. At last, some suggestions should be put forward to solve the issue.

Keywords: Mountain ecological migration assistance, Chongqing, Countermeasures.

1. Introduction

Since the mid-1980s, China has carried out large-scale migration assistance and have made great achievements. But the standard of poverty line is low in China country, poverty rate increased occasionally. The reason of Chinese poverty cannot be eradicated that is very complex, not only includes the factors of the planned economy era, the era of market economy, but also has the historical reasons, natural causes, the imbalance of regional factors and income distributions. China rural migration assistance and development program in December 2011 promulgated "(2011-2020)" includes Qinba Mountain, Wuling mountain and other 14 contiguous poor areas as the main battlefield of poverty. Poverty of ideas has changed from the "relief" to "development". With the work of poverty assistance and development deeply, the degree of poverty gradually reduced. Population under the poverty line is mostly concentrated in the harsh natural environment, the sharp contradiction and land in remote mountainous areas.

Chongqing is a special municipality that it is a concentrated city, large rural areas, large reservoir, mountainous areas and ethnic areas in development. It is located in the mountains of Wu Ling and Qinba mountainous area northeast of Chongqing, Chongqing southeast, Kesite relief is widely distributed, the natural relief is alp, hills, mountains, populous, less resources and poor ecological environment. Due to occlusion, poor infrastructure stands out, Chongqing is highest in the incidence of migration assistance area, and it is also the most difficult poverty assistance. According to the survey, Chongqing has 143.4 ten thousand people living in an altitude of 1000 meters above the alpine where is the remote mountain areas, a steep slope area, mountainous area, landslide area and coal mine golf. The ecological relocation of poverty is maintain the ecological balance of the various elements within the system of population migration, the fragile ecological environment area residents gradually transfer, relieve the population pressure on the fragile environment, and it will choose a policy to link ecological poverty to the relocation and construction of small towns, new rural construction. It is part of the effective measures to reduce poverty area ecological bad. In the protection of the ecological environment and sustainable economic and social development policy

background, ecological relocation of poverty is a way to solve ecological problems of the mountain area in poverty-stricken areas. And eliminate poverty is another important measure to solve the optimal choice. This contradiction is the historical experience and realistic constraint conditions. Chongqing Municipal People's Government in January 26, 2013 issued "on accelerating the alpine ecosystems poverty relocation work opinions". It put forward the deployment and arrangement of Chongqing alpine ecosystems poverty relocation. From 2013 to 2017, the city's alpine ecosystems poverty relocation of 500000 people, it is a three-year plan and start the implementation of the 2017, basically completed the stage of the task. Among them, 2013, 200000 people; 2014, 150000 people; 2015, 150000 people.

2. Experimental Section

2.1 Survey Region

There are approximately 17,000 households, 77,684 people live in the gorge with few roads and the areas of Remote Mountain and geological disaster. They are located in urgent need of alpine ecosystems poverty removal to solve the problems of survival and life. Wushan County began to organize the implementation of poverty assistance since 2001, until the end of 2006, the cumulative of immigration reached 953 households, 3812 people. Of which 116 households centralized resettlement. Futian Town has many immigrations, the concentrated settlements in Yueliangwan of Luoping Town, has become the model for poverty alleviation, the whole village relocation of Miaotang Town has also accumulated more experience for ecological poverty relocation. This study selected the following two places for investigation.

The Xianqiao Settlements in Liangping Town Wushan County: Liangping Town was the settlement of "The most impoverished town of Chongqing" from 2006 to 2009—Miaotang Town. Where relocated 561 households 2181 people. The whole village relocation poverty alleviation mode of Miaotang Town is "the first to eat crab" in Chongqing and even the whole country, which has the value of a demonstration for the poor mountainous areas not suitable for people living in.

Changchun Country in Wuxia Town Wushan County: Chunquan country in Wuxia Town Wushan County is the famous mountain poor village in "the poor county in China"—Wushan County with barren land, infrastructures like transportation and production and living conditions are behindhand. It's one of the most impoverished villages in relocation planning of Wushan County.

2.2 Research methods

The Participatory rural appraisal: The participatory rural appraisal is also called "a method and way of understanding, researching and analyzing rural life and conditions which are from the farmers, with the farmers and rely on farmers." That is a method emphasizes the participation of local residents, in the assistance of researchers, letting the local people take part in the investigation and analysis, share the results of investigation and analysis, plan development and implementation.

Door to Door Interview: The research group after entering the village, explaining the purpose and demands of the villagers in the research conference, diagnose problems in several groups, the research group members take home interviews, conducting a comprehensive interview in order to clarify the cause, developing process of farmers, poverty and the results and effects after removal.

The analysis of typical cases: The analysis of typical cases can be found in the case based on the clues, take overall, the system, in depth anatomy, tracing origin, so as to find out which should learn from the experience and lessons, but also to provide case counterparts.

2.3 The investigation case

Relocation planning case investigation: Case one: Xianbao Jiang, living in 9th group, Chunquan country, Wuxia Town, 59 years old. There are five people in the family. His grandson is studying in the primary school. Only 3 acres of lands, farming, and working is the main source of life; two of them have basic living allowances, 120 Yuan / person; they have two pigs, for their whole year to eat. The village for the safety and quality of education, the school moved from the Village of Wushan County,

the children attend school from the village to the school to walk more than 3 hours. Subjective they are ready to move, but objectively can't.

Case two: Jiang Xianguang, a 47-year-old man, is from group 9 Chunquan village Wu Gorge towns. In 2011, he spent forty to fifty thousand in building a brick house (freight is too expensive). A total of 5 people find it in his family. The main crops include potatoes, sweet potatoes, maize and grain yield 1000kg-3000kg. It is only self-sufficient in grain at harvest. After returning farmland to forest, the population of wild boar is growing. Wild boars often ate corn, but the government did not aid. For children's schooling, his daughter and son-in-law wanted to go to the county. Old people on the hill still wanted to live in the mountains, because the land could be self-sufficient.

Case three: Zou Jiyou, a 77-year-old man, and his wife is 74 years old. Their son works outside the home. Their main source of livelihood is from 26-year-old grandson. He previously worked in Fujian to make shoes. Now, he comes back home to drive tricycle to help transport food in the village, and he can get 3Yuan by each car. So that he can take care of his mother with poor mental health and mother-in-law with bronchitis. They have rural health care, but medicine in the county hospital is expensive. The thatched cottage they lived in is broken, and they can't buy a homestead with seventy-eight thousand Yuan. What's worse, they have no money to build houses. In addition, the 5-year-old grand-daughter is studying in kindergarten in the county. Because the rent of the country house is only 2000Yuan per year, young grand-son and granddaughter-in-law want to relocate. However, with only 8000 Yuan relocation benefits, they cannot afford the fees and can't afford to buy houses in town. On the other hand, due to the decreased land and the quality of life after the relocation, the elderly therefore, are not willing to move.

The investigation cases of relocation area: Case one: Shengquan Li, the original living in the third group of temple township temple village, now living in the first group of Liang Ping Township Xian Qiao Village (area). 49 years old, 6 people at home. Two boys, work in Chongqing, both have a wife, the mother-in-law at home to take care of her granddaughter. Earning 30000 -40000 Yuan a year. Before the move, in the temple township temple village, at an altitude of 2000 meters, he carries water. Relocation area without running water, water is in short supply, and it has to smoke to the mountains, not installed pipe to the user. The original temple town of 2308 people, wide distribution, poor health condition, the construction is difficult. The main economic forest category: walnut, tea, paulownia, Chinese herbal medicine. The income is that one capita is 526 Yuan per month. In 2007, they began to move forward. The payment of relocation is 5000 Yuan per person, a total of 7000 Yuan per person. After the relocation, the traffic is good, convenient to go to school. Economic sources have small business, local workers 120 Yuan every day; after the relocation, the average income is 5549 Yuan per month; because the land is limited, homestead land trading at 120000 per mu. After the relocation, the slope is greater than 25 degrees for returning farmland to forest, the sorcery mountain forest coverage rate is more than fifty-two percent, fewer pests, and rise in the number of feral animals.

Case two: Yuchun Liang, the original living in the fourth group of temple township temple village. 51, cause the right leg is injured as a child, a cane to walk, have a son and daughter, daughter has married, son, 24, works in FuJian. Her husband at a nearby construction sites to earn money in a coolie. The current of the main difficulties of life is: drinking water problem: 10 Yuan a barrel, 150 Kilograms, 100 Yuan fee for a month. With washing pond, after the relocation, clothing has always been the villagers to help with to bathe in the pond, it's very inconvenient. No farming in the home, eat vegetables all by purchase; Economic source: the family only she was a man who had low income, poor economic adjustment, the husband in the local workers is 120 Yuan a day; returning farmland to forest government grant subsidies 1000 a year; original residents and mine basically does not exist a lot of contradictions, smoothly.

Case three: Shiming Xiang, male, 28 years old, two children, and his father has died. Mother to look after grandchildren, belonging to two Ping Xiang Xian Qiaocun village house, 120 square meters, renovation costs 80000. Source: economy in Dianjiang engaged in hydropower decoration industry. The economic conditions are relatively mild.

3. Conclusion

3.1 The necessity of mountain ecological migration assistance

Economic benefits: In far away from the town, the transportation and economic developed areas along the mountain ecological slum, the population density of about 30 people/km², living scattered, is not conducive to the overall development of solution, especially in the construction of infrastructure investment is quite large. For example, temple township, the county party committee of the temple and the government support fund invested tens of millions of dollars, but the present situation of the poor and backward to radically change the temple, this no doubt in a drop in the bucket. According to measure, the economy of temple achieves the level of whole county average that needs 150 million Yuan, general township road requires only 60 million Yuan. And implementing the all village relocation, government spending by more than 2000 ten thousands Yuan, can save hundreds of millions of Yuan.

Social benefits: In the mountain ecological poor area, the poor proportion is very high, poor basically proportion is as high as more than a third of the total number of households. For example, Temple Township is a typical pig and food binary structure, grain output by more than 60% of the total output value of agriculture, to the front of the relocation, the net of poverty family is 577 Yuan per capita, only 477 kg of grain per capita. At the same time, the low quality of farmers, agricultural production technology lag behind, life is blocking, the increase of farmer's income and get rid of poverty is difficult. Because of the public service facilities, offspring education problem is serious, and only the alpine poor farmers moved by environment condition, can dial out poor fundamentally.

Ecological benefits: High and steep mountain ecological slum mountain, ravines horizon, frequent disasters, badly living environment, usually should not be living. For instance, the original temple township round 82 square kilometers, is located in Chongqing municipal nature reserve, the five slope, and the world-famous Shennongjia, next in complex terrain, steep mountain slopes, average elevation 1100 meters, the highest elevation of 2473.7 meters, three-dimensional climate is obvious. In vegetation, relatively abundant mineral resources, with golden monkeys, leopards, clouded leopards, and other key state protection of the rare animals, the secondary over 30. But due to traffic inconvenience, peasant household fuel mainly cut bushes, a large number of forests and vegetation destroyed, serious soil erosion and geological, disasters, the pressure of ecological environment protection, the entire town forest coverage rate is only 32%. After the implementation of the whole village relocation of vacant land, land, to plant growth, could focus on traditional Chinese medicine, industrial scale management, ecological benefit is obvious.

3.2 Mountain ecological migration assistance in practice must attach great importance to the subsequent several aspects.

After the relocation, return migration issues.

According to the fieldwork situation, most of the shops and under the support of the government, can achieve "move, have to live, can develop, can get rich" goal. But there are also a small number of shops and Chinese return migration. Mountain ecological relocation is in government organizations move development activities for poverty alleviation, The government invested a lot of manpower and material resources, financial resources, if due to some external causes, Caused by mine, return migration, it is clearly don't want to see all aspects, Shops in the ingoing ground always meet some to be desired, If you can't get the correct treatment in time, One of the consequences is cause or Chinese return migration, The external cause of the results a lot of, also is very complex, But the most important is the following: One is the original local government authorities promised relocation already cover and housing, The village of immigrate repaired road, through the electricity, water, built the school, etc. Haven't repaired built as a result, or quality not as good as expected, not sentimentally; two it is permanently in the relevant government departments have not stipulated in the policy assigned to enough the contracted land, So life is difficult to maintain, and even not as good as the original base self-sufficient life especially the homeless labor or disabled; Three is most shops and is engaged in the "type of food-pig" traditional agriculture, low cultural quality, lack of professional and technical. After the relocation, ignorant of new breeding industry, a long time to adapt to the local

production and living, they are lack of confidence to become rich. So some people don't want to move to new district at one time. Have infiltrated the crowds still reluctant to abandon the old place, even individual households have returned. In terms of subjective factors, some shops on the ingoing ground are too high expectations, not doing a very good idea of self-reliance and hard struggle, once the ingoing ground isn't as good as they think, they are complaining and some want to back. Therefore, after the relocation, must pay great attention to move return migration problems, timely processing shops in the subsequent production, and the specific difficulties in life.

Relocated households issues: subsequent production, life and development and how to be rich.

The target of mountain ecosystem relocation is to “promote migration, keep stabilization, accelerate durable development and eliminated poverty”. To this end, first of all, we must take advantage of the local resources, and make essential effort to cultivate and develop follow-up industry of relocation. In the area that is full of cultivated resources, we can rely on arable land resources and guide the rational circulation of land farmers, then develop modern agriculture; in the area with rich forestry resources, we can rely on product resources and develop different types of characteristic agriculture such as bamboo-wood processing, planting economic fruit trees, and tea products; in the areas with good location, we can make use of the regional advantages, and develop the processing industry and transportation business. At the same time, relying on the government’s support can also promote the pastoral labor service industry so that the labors can get centralized training and sequential output. In that way, we can discover the way to increase the income of relocated families so that we can solve the difficulty in long-term livelihood and getting rich. Secondly, we must persist in the guidance of science and technology, pay special attention to technical training, science and technology demonstration work, support the model households, cultivate a rich leader, led the relocated masses to change ideas. In addition, we should actively participate in the industrial development and structural adjustment, strengthen the consciousness of market, labor skills and cultural quality, to improve the development of production and management capacity of the market, and then create a variety of opportunities to increase their income. Thirdly, we must pay attention to a poor household. Most of the relocated families are with low income. Some of them are even living below the poverty line. Those families such as disabled families, families without labors, or Five Guarantees families all have particular difficulties in their lives. All of them have weak economic conditions and even their housing construction basically rely on the loans from the bank or relatives and friends. Therefore, those people burdened with enormous debt and not easy for them to fundamentally out of poverty. The government should pay greater attention to them.

Ecological environment construction of area of origin and relocation area.

Ecological restoration, conservation is the relocation of alpine ecosystems in addition to poverty reduction another important objective of poverty assistance, but how to implement and protect the local ecological environment, is an effort to be the work of the parties. First, be sure to move the affected households to restore forests and pastures arable land surrendered, try not to plow. For these surrendered arable land, there are two matters of opinion: one is the reforestation to restore ecology. Another is continuous large-scale economic development, such as planting economic crops. If the land is not suitable for economic development, but we overlook it that we certainly cause ecological degradation, and therefore should be cautious. If there are contaminated areas should be no longer grow crops, must forest.

To move out of the ecological environment and ecological restoration is the consensus we have formed. However, the move into the ecological and environmental problems must also pay particular attention. If you choose to move into poor or no planning to develop, it may also cause partial destruction of the ecological environment. Land allocation based on a consideration of the relocated families, the relocation of poverty assistance and development of the vast majority of immigration resettlement for those who have some surplus land in rural areas or have wasteland available for developing. The barren hills and slopes on reclaimed into farmland or timber species. But in fact, overgrown weeds and shrubs barren hills and slopes, ecological effect is very good; artificially

reclaimed into agricultural land, failure to take measures such as eco-isolation, so invariably go cause soil erosion, leading to desertification.

Reasonable selection and planning problems of centralized resettlement area.

According to field research, the issue of land distribution affected families is an important issue to consider, is also part of the farmers do not want to move down the main reasons is fear of change after the removal of a small amount of land, unable to meet the self-sufficiency. There is no other source of income farmers, if the lack of basic supply of land, enough to have a problem. Nevertheless, the city suburbs, traffic along, the economy is relatively developed regions, although infrastructure and public service facilities relatively well, employment is also convenient, but had no extra land, not for the development of barren hills. Therefore, the focus selection and planning resettlement area in particular should be seriously considered. Must adhere to local conditions, rational distribution, favorable production, easy life principle, after full argument and solicited their opinions, based on the consideration of new rural construction, the production of farming, industrial layout, traffic conditions, and geological conditions and overall planning. Preferably close to the national and provincial, small towns, industrial parks, tourist attractions and other regional conditions better the surrounding area, have a good external transport, water, electricity and other supporting infrastructure, there is a good industrial base, agricultural production farming conditions, employment capacity and environmental carrying capacity, schools, hospitals (clinics) and other public service facilities more perfect, able to provide stable employment and sources of income for the relocation of the masses. It can help get rid of poor peasants in remote mountainous areas of production and living environment fundamentally solve the poor people out of poverty, wealth problems.

4. Countermeasures

4.1 To issue specific scheme about rural land transfer

First of all, consolidate the foundation of the land transfer project. That is to say, the government should guarantee user's access to rural land and rural housing and certificate them. Second, government should hold on to the "two unchangeable regulations". In other words, during the period of implementing the project of land transfer, the government should ensure that rural land ownership and rural land contract right both are altered. Besides, the government should also put an importance on guarding farmer's rights and interests as well as keeping them from depriving their land forever. Third, the government should issue new specific scheme of rural land transfer as soon as possible. For one thing, the way of transfer should be regulated; for another thing, establishing the stage of transfer is a need; next, building up stimulant policies on land transfer; finally, it is necessary to find out the way of pricing the land while it is combined with the market.

4.2 Putting emphases on cultivating the ability of enriching the relocated farmer themselves

Greatly promoting the ability of enriching the people in financial difficulties. First thing, the government should do is to manage the agricultural technical demonstration bases well in the light of the principles of being practical, useful and effective, and strictly arrange the drilling about agricultural practical skills, and promote the poor people's skill of cultivating plants. The second is to step up efforts to increase the job training. With the help of designated assistance platform, there is a point in creating more opportunities to obtain training and accelerate employees' adaptation to a new job. Third, it is important to create a new model of instruction which assists the poor group, and make the children from poor families acquire vocational education to improve their competitiveness of job-hunting, which in turn can help the government fulfill the policy on "cultivating a man, enriching one family, improve the economy of this area".

4.3 Vigorously pushing the succeeding industries

After the poor group moving a new area. And then a further problem occurs to the government whether they can adapt to the new circumstance and restart a new life or not. This problem is just the key to developing industries and laying about their future. The local government should pay more attention to developing animal husbandry and agriculture, such as flue-cured tobacco, oranges. The

theory of development should be coincident with the theory on distinctive “one-plus-three” production development. What’s more, what the government should do are: making sure of possessing land per capita that is not less than half hectare uses for the pillar industry; having notice on usage of rural land resource; facilitating the pace of land transfer; sparing no efforts to run agriculture well; establishing some agricultural demonstration bases; pushing the modern agriculture development; having an eye on assisting a series of leading producers which can develop independently and mobilize more small companies to develop agriculture altogether; strengthen the competitiveness in market. Meanwhile, assisting companies with implementing the industry-chain model: “the leaders of the leading farms scientific bases” by adopting the means of government subsidy and project assistance. Constantly improving and promoting the systematization of farms, the scale of productions and the internalization of market; steadily increase the income of farmers.

4.4 Greatly plunge more social security and other public facilities into resettlement areas

It is proposed that enhance the function of rural service department by means of varieties of funding, such as financial allocations or social material resources. For instance, appropriately boosting the lowest level of rural living allowances, promising the rural poor families to have access to minimum living guarantee; endowing farmers with allowances who are building their dwellings or reconstructing them, making sure that they have their own housing; carrying out the standardized construction of rural secondary schools, advancing rural teachers’ allowances; carrying the standardized construction of township health center forward, improving treatments of medical workers, and giving rural pregnant women subsidies.

4.5 Installing the poverty-relieving eco compensating mechanism about alpine ecosystem relocation

Installing the poverty-relieving eco-compensating mechanism of alpine-ecosystem relocation. Eco compensating funds originate from the destroyers, users and beneficiaries of alpine ecosystem; the destroyers ought to be liable for his negative effects on ecosystem; the users of natural resources should compensate the government due to using the scarce resources. The beneficiaries should compensate the suppliers who service the ecosystem. The relocated households having contributed to the ecological construction, so they will be compensated by a ratio of their investments and the opportunity cost, including the price computed to some extent because their rights of moving and developing was impeded. The program of ecological system relocation in Chongqing is carrying out under the banner of “voluntary”, which is also conducted by the government rigorously, and therefore, with respect to relocate household of ecological compensation should adopt government-led model. Explore the core city developed areas and poverty-stricken areas of ecological edge "win-win" compensation mode. Poverty-stricken areas of ecological compensation abandon simple "brought" thinking, emphasizing the "development" of the compensation idea, build a "participatory ecological poverty" through the implementation of industrial docking, industrial transfer, resettlement affected families, provide jobs, provide technical and funding linkage to realize the poor become rich themselves, and ultimately achieve a win both of the ecological protection and the economic development.

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