Research on Influencing Factors between Post-relocation Support Policy And Sustainable Livelihood Results

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Abstract: The hydropower project immigrants in the Youjiang Revolutionary Zone have certain particularities. It is located in the southwestern border of China. The region's economic development is underdeveloped. The implementation of the later support policy content is very important. In the context of the development of the new era, study the impact of the implementation of the current support policies on the livelihood results of the migrants, which is related to the sustainable development of the migrants. This paper is based on the survey data of 412 relocated residents from three large and medium-sized hydropower stations at the Tianshengqiao First-Class Station, Longtan Hydropower Station, and Baise Water Conservancy Project. The research results are as follows: 1. The content of the later support policy has a positive and significant impact on the results of the sustainable livelihoods of the migrants.; 2. The effect of the later support policy plays an intermediary role between the content of the later support policy and the results of the sustainable livelihoods of the migrants.; 3. The content of post-support policies for economic and project types has a positive impact on the effects of post-support policies, but has no significant impact on the results of sustainable livelihoods. 4. The content of the later support policies for openness, democracy and management has no significant impact on the policy effect, but has a positive and significant impact on the results of the sustainable livelihoods of the immigrants.

1. Introduction
The implementation of public policy is a process of dynamic adjustment. It has a life cycle. The investigation of the implementation effect of public policies is helpful for timely adjustment of policies and measures to improve their implementation effects\textsuperscript{(1)}. In order to protect the right to survival and development of reservoir immigrants, the State Council of China issued in 2006 the "Opinions of the State Council on Post-Support Policies for Large and Medium-sized Reservoir Immigrants". The document proposes the establishment of a reservoir resettlement agency and the distribution of direct subsidies for the resettlement at the initial stage, and the later use of policies such as subsidies. It has also designed reasonable support policies for various types of resettlement methods. The implementation of the state's later support policy has played a positive role in improving the development environment of the immigrants in the reservoir resettlement area and enhancing the
economic development. However, the hydropower project immigrants in the old Youjiang Revolutionary Zone have certain particularities. It is located in the southwestern border of China. The region's economic development is underdeveloped. The resettlement area has poor natural environment, poor living conditions, shortage of production resources, backward economic development, insecurity of life, serious problems of sustainable livelihood development, and social problems such as "poverty alleviation and return to poverty cycle" and "group policy petitions"[2]. Therefore, this study conducts a systematic and comprehensive investigation on the later support policies for reservoir resettlement in the region, and on this basis, analyzes the influencing factors of the later support policies on the results of resettlers' livelihoods, and puts forward targeted policy recommendations. These have great research significance for improving the sustainable livelihood development of immigrants.

2. Literature review

There are three main factors affecting the sustainable livelihood development of migrants. The first is from the study of livelihood capital. ELLIS divides livelihood capital into five types of capital: human, social, financial, material and natural, and believes that livelihood capital is the basic motivation for sustainable development[3]. The second is to study its impact on livelihood outcomes from the institutional perspective[4]. The third is to discuss the impact on livelihood results from the resettlement policy. Wilmsen believes that the reservoir resettlement policy is not only a simple project engineering issue but also a complex socio-economic development issue[5]. Western developed countries generally adopt the support model of "fund subsidies plus self-employment" for immigrants in the reservoir area due to the higher education level of their people. The focus of their policies is on material and financial support, but they ignore later support[6].

Reservoir construction in China is generally in ethnic minorities and remote mountainous areas, and the main immigrants are farmers. Due to the backward economic development, the resettlers mainly adopt the “land for land" resettlement method. Due to limited land, insufficient compensation in the early stage must rely on the support policies in the later stage to get rid of poverty and obtain sustainable livelihoods[7]. China's research on post-immigrant resettlement support policies mainly includes the following points: First, the policy content, which mainly studies the standard issue of subsidies, how much is the subsidy per person per year, and the subsidy period is 20 years or longer. The second is the implementation of policies, involving the disclosure of later support policy information, the establishment of immigration agencies, and the form of direct subsidy payments. The third aspect is the effect of policy implementation. Some scholars use the American Customer Satisfaction Index (ACSI) to investigate the effect of the policy and study its influencing factors on policy satisfaction[8].

The above-mentioned research on supporting policies in the later stage of immigration has achieved certain results, but there are also the following shortcomings. First, although the satisfaction of later support policies has been studied, there is a lack of empirical research between the implementation of later support policies and the results of the livelihoods of immigrants. ELLIS's framework for sustainable livelihoods points out that policies support sustainable livelihood outcomes. Second, most scholars study the rationality of the content of support policies in the later stages of immigration, but the path of the effects of later support policies on livelihood results is still unclear, and empirical research is lacking. Third, what are the important factors affecting the livelihood results of the later support policy content, and there is a lack of research in this area.

3. Research models and hypotheses

Based on the above research deficiencies, combined with the research purpose of this paper, based on the "resource-action-performance" logical paradigm constructed by Li Heng[9]. This paper proposes that the support policy in the later stage of relocation will produce supportive actions, the actions will produce policy effects, and the policy effects will lead to the improvement of the livelihood results of resettlers. This paper proposes the following research model as shown in Figure 1.
Figure 1 Research model

3.1. Assumptions on the relationship between the content of the later support policies and the results of the sustainable livelihoods of the migrants
In the United Kingdom’s Department for International Development (DFID, 2000), in the analysis framework of the results of sustainable livelihoods, the main reference factors include natural capital, physical capital, personal capital, social and financial capital. It emphasizes the role of the government and believes that the formulation of government policies will promote the sustainable livelihoods of immigrants[10]. Based on this, this paper proposes the following hypotheses.

H1: The content of the later support policy has a positive and significant impact on the results of the sustainable livelihoods of the migrants.

3.2. Assumptions on the relationship between the content of the later support policy and the effect of the later support policy
There is a causal relationship between the implementation of the policy content and the policy effect, and the policy content effect is also called the policy implementation effect[11]. The causality can generally be divided into two types, one is that the policy content behavior is the entire cause of the policy effect, and the other is that the policy content behavior is part of the cause of the policy effect. But in general, policy effects are output through policy content behavior, and this paper proposes the following hypotheses based on this.

H2: The content of the later support policy has a positive and significant impact on the effect of the later support policy.

3.3. Assumptions on the relationship between the effects of later support policies and the results of sustainable livelihoods
Good post-support policy effects can promote the improvement of the sustainable livelihood results of resettlers. Zhang Huashan and Zhou Xianfu believe that increasing the diversification of material resources, means of production, and income methods of the migrants in the later support policies of the reservoir resettlement can significantly improve the results of sustainable livelihoods[12]. Sun Haibing and Duan Yuefang believe that measures such as increasing the amount of direct subsidies for immigrants and increasing the number of industrial poverty alleviation projects in the later support policies have significantly promoted the results of sustainable livelihoods[13]. Based on this, this paper proposes the following hypotheses.

H3: The effects of later support policies have a positive and significant impact on the results of the sustainable livelihoods of resettlers.
3.4. Hypothesis of the mediating effect between the later support policy effect and the sustainable livelihood results

It can be seen from the previous discussion that the effect of the later support policy comes from the implementation of the support policy. This may be the whole cause of the policy effect, or it may be part of the reason. After all, the implementation effect of the policy is also affected by other objective factors such as natural disasters. The effect of the government's later support policies will help increase the sustainable livelihoods of immigrants. The impact of the government's later support policies on the results of the sustainable livelihoods of the immigrants is carried out through the effects of the policies. Based on this, this paper proposes the following hypotheses.

H4: The effect of the later support policy plays an intermediary role between the content of the later support policy and the results of the sustainable livelihoods of the migrants.

3.5. Analysis of the influencing factors of the content of the later support policies on the results of the sustainable livelihoods of migrants

Xiong Shengyin proposed that the economic status of immigrants, infrastructure and public service project support have a significant impact on the effect of later immigration policies\(^\text{[14]}\). However, according to the investigation of this paper, it is found that although the increase of subsidies and the adoption of direct subsidy methods and project support have a significant impact on the effect of later support policies, they cannot have a significant impact on the results of improving the sustainable livelihoods of immigrants. On the contrary, policy transparency, fair and democratic poverty alleviation projects, open management of immigration institutions, and democratic and management policy support have a significant impact on the results of sustainable livelihoods for immigrants. This paper proposes the following hypotheses:

H5: The content of post-support policies for economic and project types has a positive impact on the effects of post-support policies, but has no significant impact on the results of sustainable livelihoods.

H6: The content of the later support policies for openness, democracy and management has no significant impact on the policy effect, but has a positive and significant impact on the results of the sustainable livelihoods of the immigrants.

4. Research design

4.1. Data Sources

The data in this paper comes from the general project of the National Social Science Foundation of China in 2019, entitled "Study on the sustainable development model and implementation path of rural households' livelihoods for relocation of hydropower projects in the old revolutionary areas of the Zuojiang River and the Youjiang River". This paper mainly selects three large and medium-sized hydropower stations at Tianshengqiao First-level Station, Longtan Hydropower Station, and Baise Water Conservancy Project in the ethnic area of Yunnan, Guizhou and Guangxi. A total of 500 samples were selected for questionnaire surveys, and 412 valid questionnaires were finally obtained.

4.2. Variable determination and measurement

1. Independent variable: the content of the later support policy. It mainly refers to the contents of the policies implemented in the above-mentioned resettlement areas, combined with field investigations and expert opinions, and finally set up 6 questions: "Do you think the information on the later support policies is transparent", "Your overall evaluation of the work of the resettlement agency", "Your standard of subsidy funds", "How you distribute direct subsidies", "Your degree of openness and democracy in the management of supported projects" and "How you support projects". The answer is designed using the Likert scale, and the answer is designed into 5 levels: very dissatisfied, dissatisfied, fair, satisfied, and very satisfied. Assign 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 points respectively.

2. Intermediary variable: the effect of later support policies. Mainly based on the "Large and
Medium-sized Reservoir Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation Index System" issued by the Ministry of Water Resources and reference to the research results of He Siyu[15]. Based on the actual situation of the resettlement area, three questions are set up to measure the effect of the later support policy: "The impact of later support on the increase of your family income", "Do you think the later support will have an economic promotion effect on the local area" and "The impact of the local ecological environment". Use Likert scale to design answers.

3. Dependent variable: sustainable livelihoods results. The expression of variables refers to Yuan Bin's research results[16]. The four questions we measure for the results of the sustainable livelihoods of immigrants are: "Does your family get a relatively stable income every year?" "The employability of your family's labor is improved", "You and your family's self-worth, political rights, and other aspects are improved. "And "Improvement of your life satisfaction" uses Likert scale to design answers.

4. This paper uses SPSS19.0 to test the reliability and validity of the data of the above variables. Independent variables: Cronbach'α value of later support policy content is 0.77, KMO value is 0.82; intermediary variable: Cronbach'α value of later support policy effect is 0.71, KMO value is 0.72; Cronbach'α value of sustainable livelihood result is 0.85, The KMO value is 0.77; this shows that the reliability and validity of the measurement scale of the three variables are relatively high.

5. Empirical analysis
The empirical analysis mainly verifies the theoretical model of this study, and on this basis, studies the influence factors of later support policies on livelihood results.

5.1. Mediation test
Based on the intermediary test method proposed by Wen Zhonglin in 2005[17]. The test of mediation has four steps: the first step is to measure the significant correlation between the independent variable and the dependent variable; the second step is to measure the significant correlation between the intermediate variable and the dependent variable; the third step is to measure the significant correlation between the independent variable and the intermediate variable; The fourth step is to perform regression analysis on the dependent variable after putting in the independent variable and the intermediate variable, and measure whether the coefficient of the independent variable decreases, and the significance of the variable. If the regression coefficient of the independent variable is no longer significant, it is completely intermediate. On the contrary, it is part of the intermediary. According to the above-mentioned intermediary inspection steps, the results obtained are shown in Table 1.

| Type       | variable                      | Sustainable livelihood results | policy effect |
|------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
|            |                               | Model 1                        | Model 3       | Model 4       | Model 2       |
| constant   |                               | 1.0958***                      | 1.6770***     | 0.9782***     | 0.5760***     |
| Independent variable | Later support policy content | 0.5605***                      |               | 0.4173***     | 0.8012***     |
| Mediating variable | Late support policy effect |                               | 0.3912***     |               | 0.1826***     |
| F value    |                               | 107.13                         | 79.03         | 61.23         | 273.25        |
| R²         |                               | 0.21                           | 0.16          | 0.23          | 0.40          |
| Adjusted R²|                               | 0.21                           | 0.16          | 0.23          | 0.40          |

Note: *p<0.05   **p<0.01   ***P<0.001

Model 1 shows that the regression coefficient β=0.5605, p<0.001, between the content of the later support policies and the results of the sustainable livelihoods of the immigrants, is significantly positively correlated, and the H1 hypothesis is proved; Model 2 shows that the regression coefficient β=0.8012, p<0.001, of the late support policy content on the late support policy effect, is significantly positively correlated, and the H2 hypothesis is proved; Model 3 shows that the regression coefficient β=0.3912, p<0.001, between the effect of the later support policy and the result of the sustainable
livelihood of the immigrants, is significantly positively correlated, and the H3 hypothesis is proved; The regression results of Model 4 showed that the regression coefficient of the later support policy content dropped from 0.5605 to 0.4173, and it was still significantly positively correlated, while the effect of the later support policy dropped from 0.3912 to 0.1826, which was also still significantly positively correlated. According to the test method of intermediary variables, it is concluded that the effect of the later support policy plays a part of the intermediary role between the content of the later support policy and the results of the sustainable livelihoods of the migrants, and H4 is proved.

5.2. Analysis of the influencing factors of the later support policy content on the results of sustainable livelihoods

According to some of the intermediary results obtained from the above test, We need to further analyze which policy content factors in the later support policies have affected the results of the sustainable livelihoods of immigrants. We summarized the subsidy standard, direct subsidy payment method and project support method as economic and project policy support; we summarized the overall evaluation of resettlement agency work, policy information transparency, and the degree of openness and democracy of project management as open, democratic, and management policy support.

In order to further understand which policy content conditions have affected the subsequent policy support effects and sustainable livelihood results, a multiple regression analysis was performed, and the results are shown in Table 2.

Table 2  Factors Affecting the Results of Sustainable Livelihoods of Resettlers

| Type variable                                      | Late support policy effect | Sustainable livelihood results |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
|                                                   | Model 1       | Model 2       | Model 3       | Model 1       | Model 2       | Model 3       |
| Openness, democracy and management Transparency of later support policy information | 0.05          | 0.1278**      | 0.1184*       | 0.2160***     | 0.09          | 0.05          |
| Openness, democracy and management Overall evaluation of the work of immigration agencies | 0.03          | 0.0687*       | 0.0657*       | 0.1995***     | 0.10          | 0.06          |
| Economy, project Grant standard                  | 0.1555**      | 0.1756*       | 0.1465**      | 0.1555**      | 0.1756*       | 0.1465**      |
| Economy, project Direct subsidy payment method   | 0.1632***     | -0.02         | -0.05         | 0.1632***     | -0.02         | -0.05         |
| Openness, democracy and management The degree of openness and democracy in the management of poverty alleviation projects | 0.1555**     | 0.1756*       | 0.1465**      | 0.1555**      | 0.1756*       | 0.1465**      |
| Economy, project Project support method          | 0.5248***     | 1.1133***     | 1.0020***     | 0.5248***     | 1.1133***     | 1.0020***     |
| F value                                           | 51.92         | 20.03         | 19.48         | 51.92         | 20.03         | 19.48         |
| R2                                                | 0.44          | 0.23          | 0.25          | 0.44          | 0.23          | 0.25          |
| Adjusted R2                                       | 0.43          | 0.22          | 0.24          | 0.43          | 0.22          | 0.24          |

Note: *p<0.05   **p<0.01   ***P<0.001

1. The implementation of economic and project-related policies affects the results of the sustainable livelihoods of migrants. In Model 1, the subsidy standard, direct subsidy payment method, project support method, and the degree of openness and democracy of project management support have a
significant impact on the effect of later support policies. Their regression coefficients are all positive, indicating: 1. The higher the standard of subsidy amount, the more effective the later support policy can be enhanced; 2. The direct payment of direct subsidies can improve the effect of later support policies; 3. The more democratic and open the support project management, the more fair, the more effective the later support policies can be improved; This test result conforms to the H5 hypothesis. The content of post-support policies for economic and project types has a positive impact on the effects of post-support policies, but has no significant impact on the results of sustainable livelihoods. The results of Model 2 show that directly issuing economic subsidies cannot ensure the sustainable development of resettlers by increasing project construction. These policies are time-sensitive and cannot be used as a long-term development plan.

2. The implementation of open, democratic, and management policies affects the sustainable livelihood results of immigrants. In Model 2, the main influencing factors of the results of the sustainable development of the livelihoods of the immigrants are the transparency of the later support policy information, the overall evaluation of the resettlement agency work, and the degree of openness and democracy in project management. Their regression coefficients are positive, indicating that: 1. Improving the transparency of later support policy information can significantly affect the results of the sustainable livelihoods of migrants. 2. The higher the overall evaluation of the resettlement agency's work, the better the results of sustainable livelihoods for resettlers. Only the immigration agencies themselves have standardized management and high administrative efficiency, can they better serve the immigrants and promote the sustainable development of immigrant groups; 3. The higher the degree of openness and democracy in supporting project management, the better the sustainable livelihood results of the immigrants. After adding the effects of later support policies to Model 3, the regression coefficients of the various factors have not changed much, and they are still significant. The positive values of the regression coefficients indicate that the content of the later support policies for openness, democracy and management have a positive impact on the results of the sustainable livelihoods of the immigrants. H6 is proved. In addition, it can be seen from Table 2 that the X2 test of the regression coefficients in all regression models is significant, indicating that the independent variables in the models have a significant effect on the dependent variables. The adjusted R-square values of each model are all at a normal level, indicating that the model fits well.

6. Conclusions and Prospects

In summary, the results of this study are as follows: Conclusion 1: The effect of the later support policy plays a part of the intermediary role between the content of the later support policy and the results of the sustainable livelihoods of the immigrants. Immigrants’ recognition of policy effects cannot be directly translated into immigrants’ sustainable livelihood results. Affected by short-term economic benefits, immigrants often pay more attention to the implementation effects of economic and project policies such as subsidy standards and subsidy payment forms. There are certain misunderstandings. The immigration management department should correctly guide the migrants to pay more attention to the content of sustainable development policies and consciously cooperate, turn external help into the endogenous motivation, proactively master the skills of survival and development, and improve the ability of sustainable development livelihoods.

Conclusion 2: The content of post-support policies for economic and project types has a positive impact on the effects of post-support policies, but has no significant impact on the results of sustainable livelihoods. Immigrants are driven by short-term economic benefits, and the evaluation of the effect of later support policies focuses on the implementation of economic and project policies. In the on-site household survey, the author added an interview question to a farmer who complained that the subsidy was relatively small: If the government subsidized you 1 million yuan at a time, what would you use the money for? The farmer thought for a long time, but didn't know the answer. The government should update the evaluation system for the effect of later support policies and reduce the evaluation weight of the content of the later support policies for economic and project types.

Conclusion 3: Publicity, democracy, and management support policies have a positive impact on
the results of the sustainable livelihoods of immigrants. The content of open, democratic and management post-support policies has a significant impact on the results of the sustainable livelihoods of immigrants, indicating that the immigrant groups pay more attention to fair, democratic and efficient management in terms of sustainable livelihood development. Immigrants also hope that the later support policies can be open, transparent, fair, and democratic. It also shows that fair, democratic and efficient management of immigration agencies is an important factor in ensuring the sustainable development of immigrants’ livelihoods.

The above research conclusions explain why some late-stage support policies have good effects but cannot promote sustainable development livelihoods; some late-stage support policies have general effects but can significantly promote sustainable development livelihoods. Future research can further analyze the classification basis of later support policies. Researchers can further explore the impact of policy democracy and fairness on the results of sustainable development livelihoods.

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