

**Asian Development Bank**  
**People's Republic of China**

TA 4454 – Developing a Poverty Monitoring System at the County Level

**An assessment of the existing poverty  
monitoring system**  
**Data needs for decision making**

Field Report ©

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**June 2005**

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## Background

The two main objectives of this first visit of Yunnan and Dayao county were 1) the assessment of the existing poverty monitoring system, and 2) a preliminary identification and selection of poverty related indicators using a simple participatory mechanism involving discussions with the key stakeholders in the county. The assessment of the poverty monitoring system required firstly an understanding of what is currently done to monitor poverty at the local level, and secondly how such information is used for policy and decision making. Such understanding is fundamental to point out eventual issues/problems with the current systems and whether the policy makers need any further information.

This short report summarises the results of detailed interviews held with all the relevant offices at the county level as well as interviews with the Statistical Office and the Poverty Reduction Office at the province and prefecture level. We also had the opportunity to visit two villages and their townships to have some dialogues with representative of the village committees, households, and township officials<sup>1</sup>.

The fundamental methodological approach used in the various interviews adopted the so called “triangulation of information”. This means that whenever possible the same information was asked at different levels and from groups who might have different perspectives. This approach guarantees the validity of information as well as their relevance from all stakeholders and the main groups of the community. For example interviews about the quality of data were held with the provincial office, but also with prefecture and county offices, then county offices procedures were to some extent checked at the township and village level.

The report begins with an assessment of the existing poverty monitoring system. A second section investigates data needs and data use for decision making, while the final section provides the results of an exercise aimed at a preliminary identification of poverty related indicators. The appendixes provide more detailed information on the visits to the villages and townships, the topics of the various interviews and the list of meetings held during the mission.

## An assessment of the existing poverty monitoring system in Dayao county

Currently the main data collection exercises that aim at monitoring poverty are conducted by the statistical office and the poverty reduction office, but potentially relevant data is also collected by other offices. Here I provide a short summary of these activities distinguishing between statistical office activities, those of the poverty reduction office and other relevant data. In each case I describe the data collection methods and its quality, how such data is used, and areas of possible improvement.

### Poverty monitoring by the statistical office

#### *Data collection*

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<sup>1</sup> In the appendix I report the main topics addressed in the interviews.

Every county statistical office conducts a sample survey that is used to estimate income levels in the county. The size of the survey depends on various factors: whether the county was chosen for the national Rural Household Survey (RHS) sample frame, whether the county is one of the 592 key poor county (in such case some of the interviewed households will be part of the Poverty Monitoring Household Survey - PMHS), and on the local budget. On average in Yunnan each county conducts interviews in 31 villages, interviewing 10 households per village. However, the sample size can vary substantially from county to county. In Dayao the sample size is of 200 households, while in Lu Feng (another better-off county of Chuxiong prefecture) the sample size is above 500 households.

The questionnaire used for such interviews is either the one used for the national rural household survey or the poverty monitoring household survey (the last one is used in the poor key counties). Differences between the RHS and the PMHS are minor: the PMHS contains some more questions related to the implementation and impact of the poverty reduction projects.

The questionnaire contains various modules: one about the community characteristics, one that contains information about the household members (sex, age, relation to the household head, education, economic activities, etc.), house characteristics, ownership of physical assets and livestock, and an income and expenditure module. While the first two modules are collected only once in a year, the third module consists of a diary through which the household is asked to keep records of all income, expenditure and transactions in kind. Such diary is kept for the whole year, but divided in quarters. While for the RHS 20% of the sample is changed every year, for the PMHS the sample is changed on block after 5 years. In both cases each household once selected is asked to participate in the survey activities for 5 years.

### ***Data analysis and use***

The institutional role of the county statistical office is to collect these data and guarantee their quality and high standards, but they do not have the responsibility to fully analyse such data. In practice the local analysis of the data is constrained by the resources and capability of the local office, as well as by the sample size.

The main purpose of the survey at the county level is nevertheless to estimate income levels. Villages in rural areas of the county are ranked according to preliminary estimates of their income and after taking into account their respective population, the sample is selected from each part of the distribution and results in a self weighting sample. For instance, given that in Dayao the sample survey selects 20 villages, one village is selected from each 5% share of the population ranked by average village income levels.

The local statistical office uses such data mainly to produce income level estimates for the county every quarter and with an annual summary, but they do not have confidence on the use of such data for other purposes, so no poverty estimates are generated at the local level with such data, nor other potentially available socio-economic indicators.

Data about production, consumption and income is communicated to various offices of the local government and data are also transmitted to the prefecture and the province for further analysis. In particular, the provincial office uses the overall provincial sample to determine money allocation to the counties. Although the allocation formula depends on many factors, the poverty size is one of the most important variables (said to account for 80% of the funds allocation).

The statistical office also produces an annual internal publication that is given to all the offices of the local government, in which they present the results of their analysis of the sample survey as well as the collection of information available from other offices. Such booklet is not available to the

public, but only shared within the local government offices. It is usually made available in April/May, but this year the booklet for the year 2004 is not yet available, it has been delayed because of the economic census.

Indeed, one of the roles of the statistical office would be to generate a common database in which data could be shared easily within the different departments of the local government.

### ***Areas of potential improvement***

Although in the case of Dayao a sample of 200 households is likely to generate estimates with large confidence intervals, the fact that the sample is a panel data opens the possibility of a very relevant assessment of the change in living standards of the population of Dayao.

Clearly the estimate of poverty indexes requires specific technical skills that are not present in Dayao at the moment, but simpler indicators could be computed from the sample offering useful indications on progress in welfare levels. Example of such indicators could be the proportion of households with electricity, TV, telephone, good housing, net enrolment rate etc. Such indicators could be used as a test and verification of information collected through administrative channels or other investigations. Although eventual discrepancies between levels of such indicators between administrative and sample survey data cannot be conclusive, if they are substantial, they could suggest areas of further research and used as a way to check and test the quality of the data. In some cases differences might be due to the imprecision of the sample survey because of its lack of representativeness, but also because in some cases definitions in administrative data are not consistent.

Finally, for more complex data analysis that is carried out at the provincial level there could be more feed back from the province to the county.

### **Poverty monitoring conducted by the poverty reduction office**

The poverty reduction office monitors poverty through three main activities: 1) the collection of 35 poverty related indicators; 2) monitoring of poverty reduction projects; 3) village poverty assessment. The village poverty assessment is conducted only in one village that was selected to be part of a national sample, and such data are not used locally, but simply collected and transmitted to the provincial office. Therefore in what follows we focus only on the first two activities.

#### ***Data collection***

The collection of the 35 poverty related indicators collects information for each of the 145 administrative villages of Dayao. The 35 indicators comprise general information about the village, such as population and number of households, presence of road, electricity, telephone, post office, TV, health clinic, primary school), production and income related information (income per capita, grain production, cultivable area, cash crop area, land used for local industries, etc.), living standard indicators (households living in poor housing, illiterate people, people having difficulty in accessing water etc.) and how many households were positively affected by poverty reduction projects in the village (for how many households the problem of extreme poverty was solved, how many households were covered by some of the projects of poverty reduction, for how many households the problem of water access was solved, etc.).

The village committee collects such information and transmit it to the township, where it is summarised and in turn sent to Dayao. Such activity started in 2003 and it is conducted once a year. Such information is collected in December by the village committee and before the 10th of January of each year information from the counties is received in Dayao where it is further summarised to produce county level data. Such synthesis is generally available at the beginning of February.

Poverty reduction projects are monitored with different questionnaire forms depending on the type of the project, but generally information is collected on the amount spent for the project, the population covered by the project, etc. Information is collected at the end of the project. Such data is collected by the office in charge of the project, but then it is organised and assembled by the poverty reduction office.

### ***Data analysis and use***

While the information related to the projects aims mainly at quantifying the efforts undertaken for poverty reduction, the instrument of the 35 indicators constitutes an attempt to assess the various needs in the county. This information is used both for planning and for the identification of projects by the Poverty Reduction Office, but also by the Development and Reform Office. The general criteria for the proposal of poverty reduction projects are three: 1) understanding whether the project will be implemented in an area of the county that is particularly poor, 2) assessing how many people would benefit from the project, and 3) estimating what would be its impact in generating new income opportunities.

### ***Areas of potential improvement***

Currently the main problem with the monitoring activities of the Poverty Reduction Office relates to 1) the choice of some indicators, 2) the quality of data and 3) data management, especially for what concerns the collection of the 35 key indicators.

1) The choice of some of the 35 indicators can be criticised because their measurement, if accurate, cannot be done with a relative simple tool as the one designed for this activity. These indicators are the net income per person, and the number of people taken out from extreme poverty and low income poverty.

2) Data quality can be assessed according to the following criteria: availability, timeliness, and comparability. Availability looks at the completeness of information, in our context whether the data is available for all the villages and for all the indicators. Timeliness relates to the time lag between data collection and the moment in which the results are ready. Finally comparability concerns with the consistency of methodologies and definitions, and it can also be judged indirectly looking at the availability and details of the documentation and the amount of training provided to the personnel in charge of data collection.

Although availability could not be directly assessed, the office in charge said that there are no problems with data completeness, and also in terms of timeliness the fact that data are ready to be used at the beginning of February (only two months after the village committees started to collect such information) suggests that data are processed without delays. However, the main problems emerge for data comparability. Even at the central office of Dayao the people in charge did not appear very familiar with their definitions. This casts some doubts on their actual ability to train people in the townships. Moreover, after the visits of two villages in two different townships, the interviewed people in the respective village committees when asked gave quite different definitions of the same indicators. We might have not spoken to the people directly in charge of the collection of such data, but such inconsistencies probably reflect the lack of clarity in Dayao's office.

Therefore, this seems to be an area in which some improvement should be made, providing more training and distributing an explanation of the various indicators.

3) For what concerns data management, it seems a strong limitation that at the county office only township level data are available. Although we were assured that village level information can be requested from the township, the process does not seem very efficient. Moreover, if village level data were all stored in a computer this would help their use. It is well known that when data are easily available they are used more often. For instance, since this collection exercise started in 2003, it would be very useful to see how things have changed in the last three years, in which villages indicators have changed for better and in which ones they did not<sup>2</sup>.

### **Relevant data collection activities conducted by other offices**

Other offices also collect data that are important in understanding the multi-dimensional aspects of poverty. These are the Water Supply Office, the Education Office and the Health Office.

#### ***The 2005 Water Supply Census***

The Ministry of Water Supply is conducting a national census on water access collecting very detailed information not only at the administrative village level, but for each natural village.

Since water access is one of the main problems in Dayao, such information would be extremely useful for future planning in this sector, and it would be desirable that such information will be shared with all the relevant departments (not all offices though seemed aware of such initiative).

The local office of water supply intends to use these data for planning future projects aiming at improving the safety of water. Clearly such information would also be relevant for projects conducted by the Development and Reform Office, and the Health Office.

#### ***Education data***

The Education office collects at the school level information about the number of children enrolled in school, their age, ethnicity, and grade attended. However, these data are not fully utilised at the local level, for instance net or gross enrolment rates are not calculated by gender or ethnicity. I was not provided with precise data, but the net enrolment rate is said to be very high, and it would be probably important to collect data that not only aim at measuring enrolment, but also its quality. Finally, the education office also collects data on the applications that are made by poor households for receiving special help to send their children to school.

#### ***Health data***

Similarly to the education data, the health office collects some information on health problems through the health clinics in the county. Currently, only if a person has to support health related expenditure for an amount above 5000 Yuan, the household can apply for special help. However, a national insurance system is expected to be implemented. Such insurance will ask for a contribution from the insured person (10 Yuan), which will be then increased by an equal amount both from the provincial government and the central government.

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<sup>2</sup> The entry of 35 indicators for 145 villages does not seem very demanding, and a database could be easily created in relatively simple software such excel, where also some analysis of these data could be relatively straightforward.

## **An assessment of data needs for decision making**

The current monitoring systems already provide a rich source of information for decision making at the local level, although as we discussed above in some cases there is scope for improving 1) the way in which data are collected, 2) data management and 3) data use. Although current data are already used for decision making the suggestions made could greatly increase the efficient use of information and consequently the impact of the various projects on poverty reduction.

Moreover, one further aspect of a poverty monitoring system is currently underdeveloped: an ideal poverty monitoring system requires four fundamental stages: data collection, independent data checks, data analysis and data use. While the sample survey activities have already in place detailed activities of data checking, the systems currently used at the county level by the Poverty Reduction Office lack solid procedure of data checking. The inclusion of such data checks could be in itself a way to improve data quality and it would greatly increase assurance on data quality.

Therefore, before looking at specific needs for new data, efforts should be made to improve the current systems and making sure that data are fully utilised. In such an effort the possibility of a creation of a data bank in which all various offices could both contribute and share information is something that should be carefully assessed. To some extent the statistical office already plays the role of aggregating some of the available information, and in turn making it available to all the offices in the local government, but such role could be extended and made more efficient.

The system that is in particular need of improvement is the collection of the so called 35 indicators. Such system to some extent is already a 'community based monitoring system', but as discussed earlier there is scope to review the indicators collected as well as to increase data quality and data management. Furthermore, it should be said that the climate for reinforcing the community involvement is good, since in the 2001-2010 policy plans of poverty reduction specific emphasis is given to the strengthening of primary organizations at the village level and the openness of information to the villagers for examination and supervision of revenue and expenditure and the distribution of poverty funds/projects.

During the field trip special demands were also made for the collection of new and more detailed data for two main reasons:

- 1) the need to have accurate estimates of poverty at the county level to better distribute resources within counties (in Yunnan there are 73 of the 592 key poor counties and the province independently also supports other 7 counties considered also poor counties);
- 2) the need to improve targeting of resources not only in poor areas, but also to the poorest households.

Throughout the field visit what many offices required was the possibility to target better their intervention at the household level. By design some of the current government policies adopt an incomplete targeting: the fact that 592 poor counties have been selected as focus counties, concentrate special funds and privileges in such counties. Some benefits are available to all irrespectively of their poverty status (for instance all farmers in the key counties do not pay agricultural taxes). Furthermore, many projects require a contribution of the household in order to take place (for instance this is the case for home improvement projects) and in some contexts it was felt that the demand of such contribution should take into account the different degree of poverty. In particular in some cases there are concerns that very poor households could be excluded from the participation of some projects because unable to provide the required share of contribution.

Although it is a clear government policy that the poor household should take active part in any aid projects aimed at poverty reduction, this does not rule out that the household contribution could be different depending on their degree of poverty. However, the need of such changes should be investigated in more detail. For instance it would be possible to carry out such investigation using household survey data.

A possible solution to the further data needs presented above could be addressed through the improvement of the instrument of the 35 indicators. In fact it would be possible to review the indicators in a way that they could not only be used as valuable indicators per se, but also for their possible combined use to estimate poverty with more precision, probably even at the township level, using methodologies similar to those developed for poverty mapping projects. This would definitely solve the need of more accurate poverty estimates at the county level and consequently lead to a better allocation of funds.

Furthermore, if such plan would be implemented, it could provide data at the household level thus solving at least partly the second type of data needs.

However, it is important to be aware of the complexity of such an exercise. In fact, although such plan would require data collection of relatively simple indicators, these would need to be collected not only at the village level but at the household level. Moreover, for the success of such approach data quality would be extremely important. Currently data quality is below standards even for information collected at the village level, suggesting that more resources and training would be needed in order to obtain data of the required quality. Only the joint collaboration of each village, the Poverty Reduction Office and the Statistical Office would make such collection exercise feasible.

Experience suggests that eventual changes should be made gradually. Firstly efforts should be made to improve the current activities and the use of the data that are available, secondly more detailed data could be collected.

## **A participatory identification of poverty related indicators**

The interviews with the government offices, a review of some of the literature on poverty indicators in China, as well as the knowledge of some of the most common internationally accepted indicators provided the necessary background for the formation of a preliminary list of potentially important indicators. Some of these indicators can only be collected at the village level, while others can also be collected at the household level.

Such preliminary list was made of 47 indicators and was given to each of the offices we visited in the local government asking to mark the relevance of each indicator in a scale from one to five (low, middle low, middle, middle high, and high).

The full result of this preliminary assessment is provided in table 1. It is important to note that the most important indicators were the household health status, the access to drinking water, and the cash income per person per year. While the importance of access to drinking water and the cash income per person was expected, the fact that also the household health status was considered very important came a bit as a surprise, since in the interviews with the various offices, health was not given much importance, even after specifically asking about it. On the other hand, in the village interviews health problems was mentioned as important in determining the household poverty status.

The indicators below simply identify areas that are important to capture poverty at the local level, but at the moment they are purposely not well defined (the analysis of household survey data will eventually determine more accurate indicators definitions as well as an alternative list of poverty related indicators that will have to be combined with the current list).

**Table 1. Importance of the indicator to describe living conditions**

<b>Indicators at the village level</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Indicators at the husehold level</b>	<b>Score</b>
Cash income per year per person	4.67	Household health status	4.67
Access to drinking water for human beings	4.67	Amount of cultivated land per capita	4.44
Grain production per capita (kg per year)	4.56	% of output sold in the market	4.22
Land productivity	4.44	Education level of household head	4.22
Amount of cultivated land per household	4.44	Presence of disabled members in the household	4.22
Number of natural disasters in previous 3 years	4.44	Livestock ownership (buffalos, goats, pigs etc.)	4.11
Access to drinking water for animals	4.43	Household has reliable electricity	4.11
Number of months of food insufficiency per year	4.33	Quality of housing	4.06
School drop out	4.33	Household members employed only in agriculture	3.89
Cost of agricultural inputs	4.33	Agriculture production assets	3.89
Education cost	4.25	Household has TV	3.67
Number of different types of natural disaster	4.00	Number of days of wage work	3.56
Annual rainfall	4.00	Household head speaks chinese	3.56
% of births attended by skilled personnel	4.00	Number of crops grown	3.44
Presence of active micro-enterprise in the village	3.89	Toilet type	3.44
Availability of all-weather road (from village to town)	3.89	Houshold has telephone	3.33
Access to health facilities	3.78	Female headed households	2.78
Slope and altitude of village	3.78		
Distance to nearest market	3.61		
Minority participation in governance	3.56		
Access to primary school	3.56		
Access to middle school	3.56		
Female participation in governance	3.44		
% of underweight children under 5	3.33		
% of 1 year old children immunised against measles	3.33		
Literacy by gender	3.22		
% of hhs from minority groups	3.11		
Crime incidence	3.00		
Primary enrollment by gender	2.89		
Number of active community groups	2.78		

PS. The score is obtained from an average of 9 different assessments.

## **Appendixes**

### **Visit of townships and villages**

Dayao county is divided into two different agro-climatic areas: lower valleys where it is possible to grow rice, and tobacco and higher mountainous areas where the main crops are potatoes, corn, and forest products. Mountainous areas tend to be more remote and poorer, and the Yi minority mainly lives in these areas (the Yi minority accounts for about 30% of the population of Dayao).

We chose to go to two villages, one in each of the two agro-climatic areas and we visited also the related townships. The two villages are Shui Mo and Li Wu, and a short summary of the result of these visits is given separately for the two villages.

#### **Shui Mo natural village, Tan Hua administrative village, Tan Hua township**

##### ***Background information***

Shui Mo is one of the 10 villages that belong to the administrative village of Tan Hua. This natural village is only 1 km away from the main road (county to township road), and it can be reached through a narrow road (only one car can pass through). During the raining season the road becomes unreliable. Two of the ten natural villages of Tan Hua are in a much worse situation: without electricity and without roads, one of them is particularly remote, since it can only be reached on foot, and it is 4.5 hours away from the village centre. In Shui Mo there are only 35 households, but in the administrative village a total of 491 households and almost 1900 people.

Two earthquakes occurred in 2003 at a distance of only 90 days, one in July and one in October. Both earthquakes were of a magnitude of about 6.5 on the Richter scale. Although only 16 people died, the earthquakes caused a lot of physical destruction. Since the earthquakes the main government projects consisted of home rebuilding and home improvement.

Shui Mo is one of the villages selected for the Poverty Monitoring Survey.

##### ***Interviews***

We held interviews with the village leader, a group of women, the interviewer for the Poverty Monitoring Survey, the township statistician, the township party leader, one of the doctors in the township clinic/hospital, and teachers of the county middle school.

The interviews aimed at understanding what are the main problems experienced by the population of the village, what is the local perception of the characteristics of the poor, whether living standards have improved or not in the last five years and the reasons for the changes, whether according to the local definition of poverty households fluctuate in and out of poverty or they mainly tend to be chronically poor.

Finally, with the people representing the village committee and the township statistician we verified the interpretation of some indicators that are provided to the Poverty Reduction Office (the 35 indicators) and how information on other statistical information is collected and defined (calculation of income and grain production).

## ***Main findings***

The main problems in the natural village are the water quality and the lack of it, while for other villages the lack of reliable roads from administrative villages to the township centres is also a particularly pressing problem.

The poor are mainly households who lack support (wu bao hu), households in which people have no education, and the "lazy". This concept of poverty is mainly linked to a chronic status of poverty

People fell into poverty mainly as a consequence of natural disasters, illnesses of main breadwinners or their deaths.

The impression of many is that living conditions have improved compared to the situation before the earthquake. Indeed the earthquake generated the opportunity to improve many houses.

## **Li Wu administrative village, Shi Yang township**

### ***Background information***

There are 6 natural villages in Li Wu, but on the plane such villages are much closer to each other, and generally there are not the distances encountered in the mountainous areas. In the administrative village there are a total of 619 households and about 2500 people. Li Wu is also one of the 20 villages in which the sample survey is conducted.

### ***Interviews***

We held interviews with members of the village committee, some households, the secretary of the party in the township and the township statistician, the school headmaster of the middle school in the township. The content of the interviews addressed the same issues described above for Shui Mo.

### ***Main findings***

Once again the main problem faced by the households of Li Wu is the water access, especially in three of the six villages, households depend on unreliable water drinking sources (rivers), for which data quality in some periods of the year is particularly at risk. There is also a pressing issue of water for irrigation purposes, irrigation canals could be improved. In another part of the township a big irrigation project was carried out increasing considerably production.

Poor households are again households whose members lack education, and those who do not have labour force. These conditions also influence the ability of these households to plant cash crops (mainly tobacco).

Reasons for falling into poverty are once again natural disasters and illnesses of household members. One of the household had particular difficulties due to a disease of their daughter, in a period of two years they spent more than 7000 Yuan, they borrowed money from relatives and also from a local saving and credit group, and they are still repaying back the money, but fortunately now the daughter's health improved and she is back in school.

The living conditions in the last 5 years have been improving.

## **Topics of the interviews held with the relevant government offices**

### 1) Current policies:

- government policies (national/provincial and local policies)
- specific projects

### 2) Current activities of poverty monitoring:

- Statistical office activities
- Other government agencies activities
- Non-government activities, charity projects
- International donors

### 3) Data collection procedure

### 4) Data quality:

- availability
- comparability (methodology and definitions)
- accuracy
- timeliness

### 5) Demand for statistical data

### 6) How statistical data are used for poverty alleviation

## **Topics of the interviews held at the township and village level**

### *Perceptions of poverty*

What defines poverty in this village?

What are the characteristics of very poor households, the very rich, and those in the middle?

How are households in this community distributed among the three categories?

Has poverty changed in the last 5 years?

How and Why? (determine impact of government policies/infrastructure, market opportunities, etc.)

Are there any differences by type of employment, sex, age, ethnic groups, etc.

### *Poverty dynamics*

Do people stay poor or rich all the time or do they move in and out of poverty?

If yes why does this happen?

If some people always remain poor, why does it happen?

### *Data collection*

Procedures and definitions

## List of meetings and activities

- 1/6 Travel from Beijing to Chuxiong
- 2/6: 9-10.30 Meeting in Chuxiong with Poverty Reduction Office and Statistics office  
Travel to Dayao  
15-17:30 Meeting in Dayao with Local government (Governor, Poverty Reduction Office, Education Office, Health Office, Finance Office, Development and Reform Office)
- 3/6: 9-10.30 Meeting with Statistical Office  
10.30-12.30 Meeting with Poverty Reduction Office  
12.30-13.30 Meeting with Development and Reform Office  
14.30-16.00 Meeting with Education Office  
16.00-17.00 Meeting with Agricultural Office  
17.00-18.00 Meeting with Health Office
- 4/6 Visit of Shui Mo village and Tan Hua Township
- 5/6 Visit of Li Wu village and Shi Yang Township
- 6/6 8.30-9.15 Meeting with Weather Office  
9.15-10.15 Meeting with Water Supply Office  
10.15-11.00 Meeting with Civil Affairs Office  
11.00-11.30 Meeting with Poverty Reduction Office  
11.30-12.15 Meeting with Minority Office  
14.30-16.00 Meeting with Finance Office  
16.00-17.30 Meeting with Poverty Reduction Office and Statistical Office
- 7/6 Return to Kunming
- 8/6 9.00-12.00 Meeting with the Provincial Statistical Office and the Poverty Reduction Office  
Return to Beijing