Policies and Mechanism on Hydropower Resettlement in China

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1 County Profile

- 1980-2006, average annual GDP growth rate $\geq 9\%$
- 1950-2006, estimated 70 millions resettlers affected by development projects
  - 15 millions by 86,000 dam/reservoir
    (23 Millions, includes growth population)
  - 15 millions by communication
  - 40 millions by urban construction and other development projects
APs in Different Sectors
1949-2007 Units: millions

- Reservoir/dam
- Transportation
- Urban & others
- Total
Estimation of resettlement
unit: million

<table>
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<th>Category</th>
<th>50s</th>
<th>60s</th>
<th>70s</th>
<th>80s</th>
<th>90s</th>
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<td>3.2</td>
<td>1.4</td>
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<td>2.3</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>communication</td>
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<td>0.9</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>urban and others</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>8.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>5.4</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>10.8</td>
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<td>18.8</td>
<td>70</td>
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Note:
- The data of 1990-2006 are estimated by NRCR based on statistics and analysis of the concerned data.
1 China: County Profile

Dam-induced Resettlement

- Dam-induced resettlement: 15 millions resettlars in 1950-2006
- Three Gorges Dam: 1.3 millions APs (Domestic since 1993)
- Xiaolongdi Dam: 200,000 APs (World Bank funded)
- Shuikou Dam: 80,000 APs (World Bank funded)
- Shanxi Water Supply: 25,000 APs (ADB funded)
- Mianhuatan Dam: 39,292 APs (ADB funded)
- Xin'anjiang Dam: 305,600 APs (Domestic in 1958-1962)
- Danjiangkou Dam: 382,000 APs (in 1958-1962)
  300,000 (new expansion) APs

- Many New Hydropower Projects are coming which include 4 big hydropower dams (Xiluodu, Xiangjiaba, Beihetan, Wudongde) in Jinsha River, Developed by CTGPC, more than 300,000 APs
Why we talk about resettlement in sustainable Hydropower?

- Hydropower = Dam/power plant + Resettlement + Other impacts and mitigate measures (social, env., culture heritage etc.)

- Involuntary resettlement
  - is key aspect of hydropower development
  - is worldwide challenges
  - should be sustainable and successful
  - should accompany advanced sustainable hydropower
Xin’anjiang Hydropower Project

New Thousands Lake

About 305,600 APs resettled in 1958-1962
Three Gorges Dam Project-1.3 millions APs
Budget (price in May 1993) 10.2 Billions USD,
Resettlement Budget  5 Billions USD 1993-2009
Three Gorges Dam

- 1.3 millions APs, 44% rural farmers and 56% urban citizen, in 2 provinces and 21 county/districts
- 1,599 enterprises and 11 towns, 2 cities affected
- 185,000 rural APs relocated with long distant in 11 coast or downstream provinces, others relocated within county
- Resettlement budget 5 billions USD, 44.6% of dam project budget (12 billions USD) estimated in the price in May 1993
- 1.2 million APs have been relocated before June 2008 smoothly
• One of the state key projects--flood control, power, and irrigation in Yellow River, Funded by World Bank
• Impact scope of the land requisition involves provinces, 8 counties 29 townships, 174 villages, 200,000 APs mainly rural people, 134,000 ha cultivatable land
• Budget: Project’s-- 3.5 Billion USD, resettlement--1Billion
• Finished resettlars’ relocation in 2004
Xiaolangdi Dam: Inundation Areas

- Shanxi Province: inundation areas: 8 counties, resettlement Areas: 14 counties
- Henan Province: inundation areas: 8 counties, resettlement areas: 200,000 APs
Shuikou Dam Project—80,000 APs in 1980s-1990s funded by World Bank
1 County profile

Achievement on resettlement

- Concerned policies and laws: from nothing and gradually enriched and perfected
- Institutional framework and functions: further clearly defined
- Resettlement works are going towards standardization and work methods will be more scientific
- Reservoir induced resettlars is good example
- More than 60 laws and regulations relevant land and resettlement formulated in past 57 years.
2 RR Policy and Legal Framework

- Constitution

- **Laws- Land Administration Law** (LAL), is the basic law in resettlement induced by land acquisition in PRC.

- **administrative regulations**
  series regulations associated with LAL
  - Three Gorges Resettlement Regulation: Regulations on Resettlement for the Construction of the Three Gorges Project on the Yangtze River in 1993, revised in 2001
2 Legal Framework and Policies

- **Administrative rules** - Documents or National Technique Standard/ guidelines issued by ministry of central government
  - Supervision guidelines for hydropower project induced resettlement in 2000

- **Local regulations and rules** - Province/City/County level, issued by Provincial and local government

- **Special project’s resettlement policies and implementation rules** - Xiaolangdi, Three Gorges etc

- **International standard, practice and pacts**
  - World Bank OD4.30, OP4.12, BP 4.12-WB projects
  - ADB policy - Involuntary Resettlement - ADB projects
Specifications of Resettlement for Hydroelectric Project (1+7)

Specification 1
- of resettlement planning and designing for hydroelectric projects

Specification for +7
- identification of the landfill scope
- physical loss survey
- planning and designing for rural resettlement
- planning and designing for special item
- planning and designing for town reconstruction
- designing for reservoir cleaning
- resettlement compensation budget preparation
Changes during 1953-2007
Compensation Standard for Farmlands
Times of annual AOV

- 3-5 times in 1953
- 2-4 times in 1958
- 5-20 times in 1986
- 10-30 times in 1999
- Can above 30 times and over parts from government’s income in urban land sale since Dec. 1, 2004
- 30 AOV ≥ 60 years Net Income at present
- AOV decided by Governments and disclosure to Public since Dec. 2004, yearly reviewed and re-disclosure
The major policies on resettlement (1)

Supreme aim of resettlement policy is to minimize the occupied land and number of displaced persons as much as possible.

But if resettlement cannot be avoided, it should make proper arrangement to ensure the displaced people be well compensated assisted, and restore or surpass their original income and living standard.
Key Points (2)

- **Provide compensation** to collective land owner and user.
- **All compensation** and resettlement **cost** should be included in project budget.
- **Land acquisition** and **RP** should get government approval prior to its execution.
- No RP, NO project, No implementation.
- **Rural APs** should provide first option of agriculture resettlement on land bases.
- Interest parties should **sign contracts on compensation and resettlement**.
- Dispute can be settled through **grievance channel of both administrative and lawful**.
New Resettlement Policy since Sept. 2006: Compensation and rehabilitation Package for Dam resettlers

- Compensation for farmland acquisition in 16 times of AOV of ≈32 years NI at present
- + Compensation for individual asserts (house etc.)
- + Subsides of relocation and training for livelihoods
- + Annual post-relocation fund support after relocation
  - 600 yuan RMB per year per capital*20 years
- + Community infrastructure rehabilitation and improvement based on the needs

New approach:
- Social security fund payment (for rural farmers who changed the registration to urban citizen and no farmlands)
- Long-term compensation annually
3 Resettlement Mechanism: Preparation

- Developer submit the project proposal to National or Provincial Gov. and get the approval and registration and RP Outline approval by Provincial Gov. (PG)
- PG announcement: cut-off dates and survey
- Consulting Firm mapping and confirm the scope
- DPLS (Detail Physical Loss Survey) and SES (Socioeconomic survey) by joint team in which all representatives from AHs, ACs, Township Gov. and County Gov. and Developer and results confirmed in signature, Official Document to confirm the final results should be sent to developer.
- Draft RP preparation by the joint team (consulting firm, county and township Gov. based on community participation and consultation
- Draft RP submit to PG and get the appraisal
- Final RP submit to PG and National Gov. for approval
3 Resettlement Mechanism: implementation

- Formulated the Project’s policies and rules
- Implemented by CG and supervised by PGs
- Establish the Resettlement Offices in Prefecture and county levels and build capacity
- Developer Sign agreement with PG/CG
- CG Sign agreement with AH/AC based on consultation
- CG Information disclosure to AHs/ACs for losses, compensation standard and relocation policies
- External Supervision on sites by the independent supervision firm
- External Monitoring and Evaluation by the Independent firm or institute or university
Resettlement Mechanism

Income Restoration and Livelihoods Recovering

- AC hold the villager representatives meetings to discuss and decision-making (house plot and farmland redistribution, collective land compensation distribution etc)

- AHs restore their income based on the farming activities in redistributed farmlands (if it has), using of remained compensation fund for farming or/and un-farming income generation, or/and get the job opportunities outside of village/ township/county…
Resettlement Mechanism

Relocation and House Reconstruction

- AH’s House plot location decide, selection and distributed through community consultation meeting
- AHs rebuild the new house and in-house facilitates before or after old house demolition, using individual house compensation (standard in replacement cost) and other fund
- AHs relocate to new house
- AHs demolish old house (if AH would use the materials they did before relocation to new house)
Resettlement Mechanism

Public facilities and infrastructure rehabilitation

- **Land for public infrastructure** arranged by County Government
- **Public facilities** (roads, water supply, waste water, electricity, public center, schools, clinics, Greenland etc, outside of individual house) built by constructor selected by County RO from bidding and supervised by AC and firm
4 Existing Organizational for resettlement

Central government (State Council)

- NDRC (National Development and Reform Committee) for Projects approval, based on CI ECC technical review and recommendation

- MOLR (Ministry of Land and Resources) for Land Requisition Approval

- MWR (Ministry of Water Resource) review and approval the Draft and Final RP for some key projects, based on General Institute on WCHPPDR technical review and recommendation
4 Existing Institution for resettlement

- **Provincial Government RO**
  - Announcement of cut-off date and resettlement survey
  - Review and approval RP outline and RP

- **Local Government and RO**
  - Province, Municipal/ Prefecture RO: implementation, administration, supervision and coordination
  - County Gov. implementation response
  - County RO: executive implementation agency
  - Township government: assistant of CG

- **Villager committee**
  - resettlement activities decision-making, planning and implementation within community
4 Institution

**Servicing organization**

- **Planning and Design institution**—Identified the scope of land requisition, SES, RP, budgeting, RIP

- **External M&E institution**—research institution, university, social academe and design institution

- **Supervision Institution**—Practice since 1995

- **Auditing department**—auditing the resettlement funds utilization—national, provincial and local auditing agency

- **NPO/ NGO**
5 Main Experience and Lessons

Key factors for successful resettlement

- Well established resettlement policy and legal framework
- Forceful leadership and efficient government institutions system with strong capacity at each level
- Powerful implementation institution system and efficient action
5 Main Experience and Lessons

- Integrate all responsibility under one roof (Resettlement Bureau) with the assistant and support by other government agencies and consulting firm.

- Integrate all resettlement activities (implementation policy, survey, planning, design, expropriation, displacement, reconstruction, relocation, income restoration, implementation administration, monitoring, supervision, etc) in one workplan.
Key factors for successful resettlement

Highlight to

- Procedures: RPO-Cut-off dates-SES-RP/ FSR-RI P-RI -RI R-PRS
- Take various approaches to implement Development-oriented Resettlement to restore or improve the income and livelihood of APs
- Active participation, consultation and information disclosure with ACs and APs
- EMSEES (External Monitoring, Supervision, Editing and Ensuring System)
Key factors for successful resettlement

**Capacity Building**

- **Strengthen capacity** in SES, RP, RIP, M&E for Local Gov. SMAs, EAs, IAs, DI's – ongoing activities
- **Education** in BA, MA, Ph. D and on Resettlement – BA since 1988, MA and Ph. D since 1994 and as independent major since 2005
- **Research as a kind of science** stated in Hohai University since 1988
- **Training** for the staffs stated from Hohai University since 1990
New approach-Social Assessment

- Social Assessment (SA) as one of the Project Assessment Component in *PFSR (Project Feasibility Study Report)* Guideline for technique review and approval by CI ECC since 2002.
- SA as the component of *PRAR (Project Review and Approval Report)*, submit to NDRC for review and approval since June 2007.
- TA, EA, FA, EIA, SA and RP etc as the same level.
6 Recommendations

- Involuntary resettlement should be a key aspect and indicator for planning, design, decision-making, implementation, operation and management of hydropower project.

- As a key aspect with indicators involved in the IHA Hydropower Sustainability Protocol – Section A, B and C separately.

- Establish the resettlement committee within IHA.

- More resettlement specialists and organizations involved in the project cycle and sector management of sustainability hydropower.
Welcome to ICAES 2009

- 16th International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences
- Academic Panel: Sustainable Development and Involuntary Resettlement
- Co-Chairmen: SHI Guoqing, Michael M Cernea
- Kunming, China, July, 2009
Thanks for your attention!