



Regulation and Practice of China Hydropower Resettlement

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Foreword

Resettlement caused by hydropower development has become one focus of government , developer and local community.



1. Resettlement Intro

1.1 Resettlement Scope

Till the end of 2004, 20 million people had been resettled for the built and under-construction mid-large reservoirs in China, and 6 million of them are for hydropower development.



1. Resettlement Intro

1.2 Characteristic

- (1) Big and centralized Inundation loss
- (2) Limited soil resource capacity
- (3) Long resettlement period
- (4) Involuntary resettlement
- (5) Government responsibility for resettlement work



2. Regulation and Policy

2.1 Classification

Part 1 , basic laws

Part 2 , special resettlement regulation

Part 3 , technical specification

Part 4 , local policies and laws



2. Regulation and Policy

2.2 compensation policy

- 1) “compensation in first period and production support in later period”
- 2) Soil compensation policy
- 3) House and other private properties compensation
- 4) Infrastructure and special project compensation



3. management and Procedure

3.1 Resettlement task

Rural resettlement

City or Town Resettlement

Enterprises Resettlement

Special facilities Resettlement

Protecting projects construction

Reservoir utilization

Supporting measures after resettlement

**Financial management of land requisition and
resettlement**



3. Management and Procedure

3.2 Management system of resettlement

Government direction

Management by local authorities

Based on local county

Involvement of project developer



3. Structure and Procedure

3.3 Organization for resettlement

- (1) Governmental resettlement authorities**
- (2) Project developer**
- (3) Consulting company and group**



3. Structure and Procedure

3.4 Procedure of resettlement

Phase 1: Project preparation

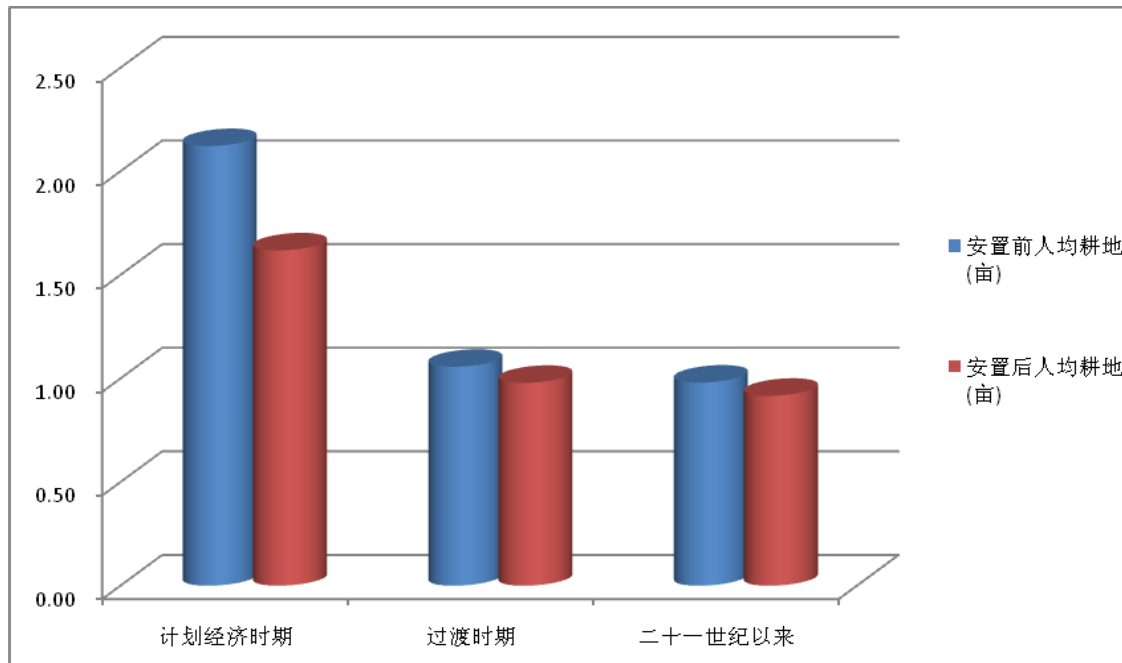
Phase 2: Project implementation

Phase 3: Resettlement later supporting

4. Situation Analysis

4.1 Farm land distribution for rural resettlement

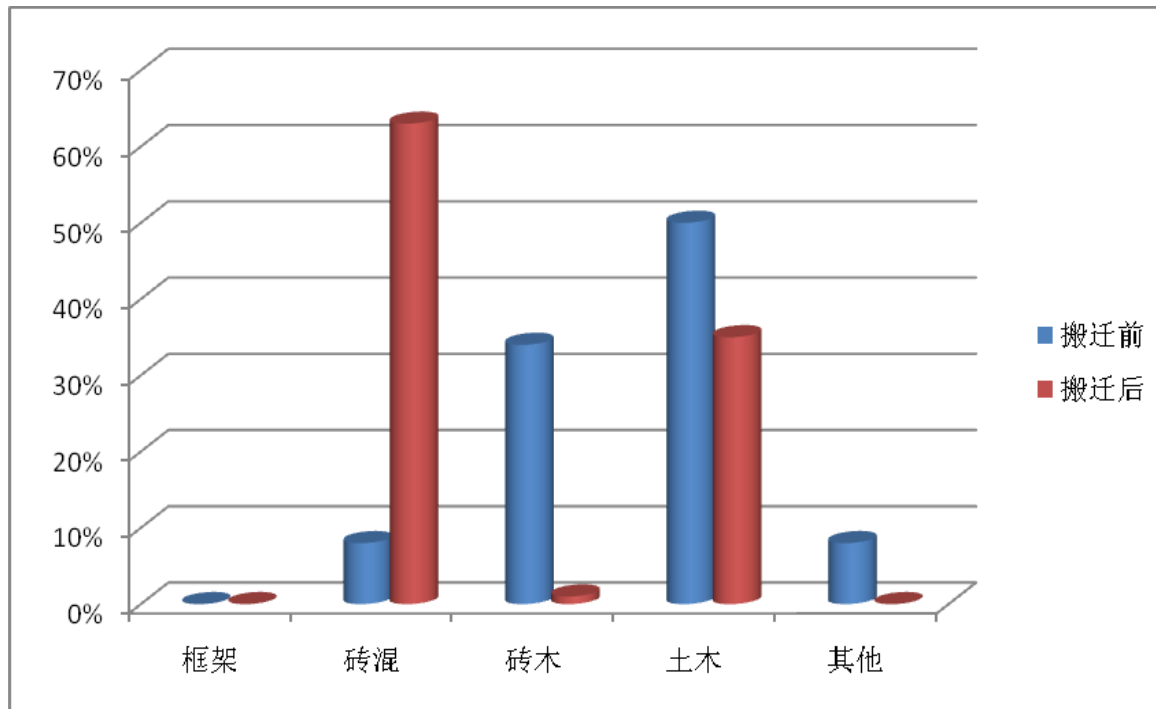
As a requirement, Farm land quota should be keep the same before and after resettlement. Since State-owned farm land is declining, this requirement becomes more difficult to meet.



4. Situation Analysis

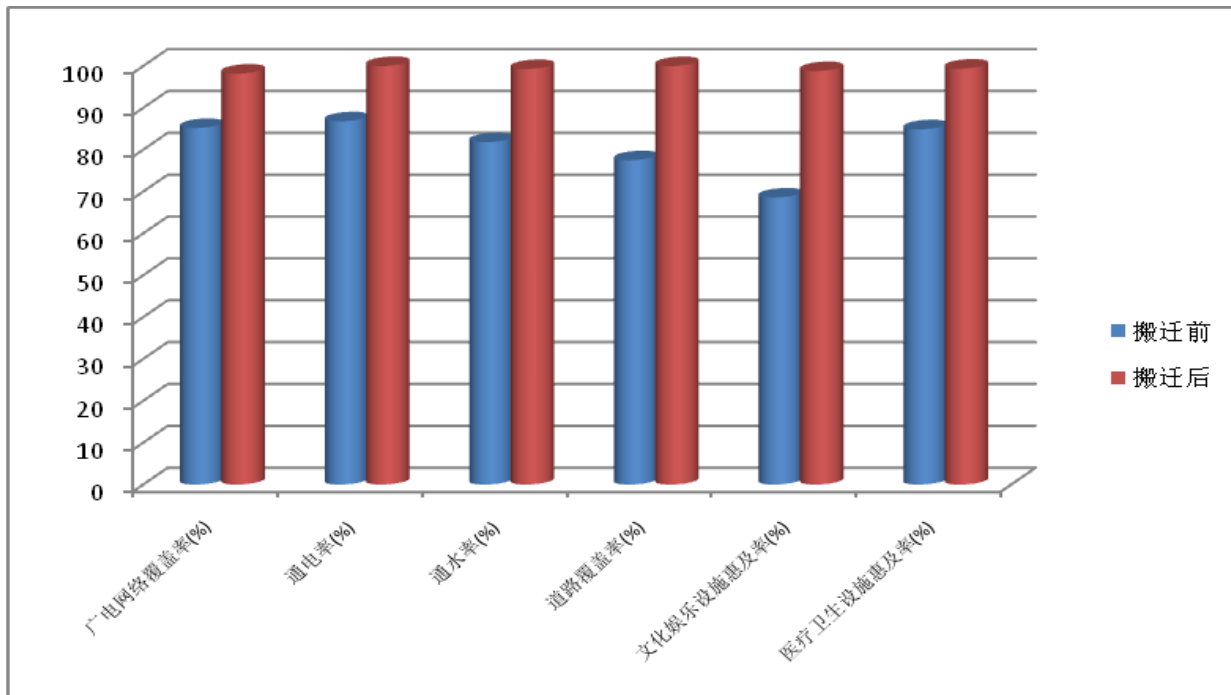
4.2 Resettlement house rebuilding

Resettlement provides an opportunity to improve houses. House quality and space are much better than before.



4. Situation Analysis

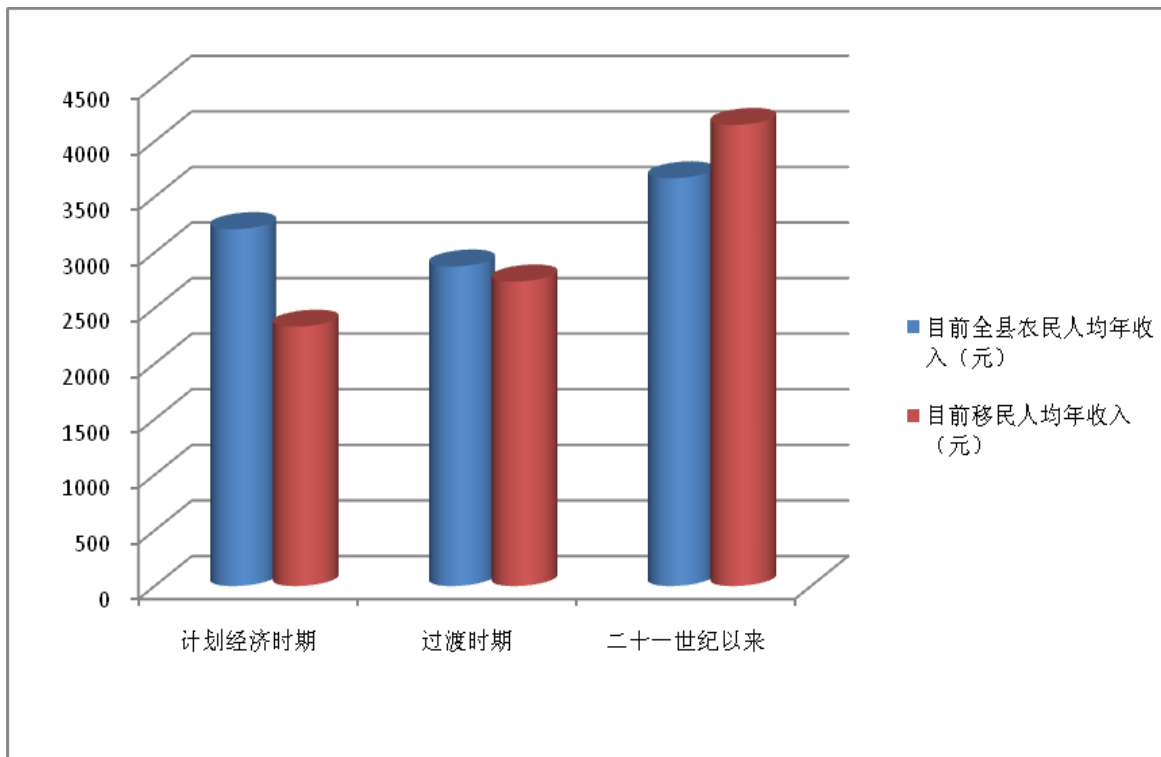
4.3 Infrastructure and public facilities rebuilding
Water Utility, electricity supply, transportation, broadcast network, entertainment, medical service are improved with resettlement.



4. Situation Analysis

4.4 Income of rural resettlement

The income difference between rural resettlement and local residents is close.





4. Situation Analysis

4.5 District effect and ethnic custom maintenance

In general, hydropower projects have little effect on district settings, only have some adjustment on certain districts. In ethnic regions, it is a rule to respect ethnic customs, resettlement area are chose by local government according to ethnic autonomous laws, and religious facilities shall be rebuilt.



4. Situation Analysis

4.6 Schedule for resettlement

Schedule for hydropower project construction

Schedule for resettlement



4. Situation Analysis

4.7 Involvement of local community and resettlement

Survey of Inundation loss must get approval of the owner

public involvement to the resettlement guide

public involvement to the resettlement plan

Local government participation in the whole process



4. Situation Analysis

4.8 Remaining Problems of resettlement

- (1) Lack of farm land resource, sustainable resettlement development.
- (2) Infrastructure can not meet the needs of Social-Economy development.
- (3) Unpredicted harmful geological changes happened in few cases.
- (4) Resettled people are not accustomed to new environment.



5. Main Experiences

5.1 Human being-oriented resettlement policy

5.2 Scientific development concept,
harmonious development scale

5.3 Government responsibility for resettlement work

5.4 Strict management of resettlement plan

5.5 Implementation of resettlement production

5.6 Supervision the whole process of resettlement



6. Remaining Problems

6.1 instability of Resettlement

6.2 Innovation of rural resettlement pattern

6.3 Progress unbalance between project

construction and resettlement implementation

6.4 More support needed for sustainable resettlement

development

7. Effort Direction of Next Step



- (1) Adapt to market economy, and improve the management of the resettlement work
- (2) Develop supporting policy for “resettlement regulations”
- (3) Develop benefit sharing policy for resettlement
- (4) Innovate resettlement patterns
- (5) Establish supporting Development Fund, improve the sustainable development capacity of resettlement.
- (6) Resolve the remaining problems of resettlement.



8. Hydropower Promotes Local Social-Economy Development

8.1 Role of Hydropower to Economic and Social Development

(1) Role of Hydropower to China Economic and Social Development

- a. Optimize the energy structure, meet the demand for electricity**
- b. Reduce the proportion of oil energy, in favor of environment protection**
- c. Utilization efficiency, provide favorable conditions for local economic development**
- d. Promote national industry development**



8. Hydropower Promotes Local Social-Economy Develop

(2) Role of Hydropower to Local Economic development

- a. Increase local investment in fixed assets**
- b. promote local GDP growth**
- c. Increase local revenue**



8. Hydropower Promotes Local Social-Economy Development

(3) Role of Hydropower in Local Social Development

- a. Improve local public facilities**
- b. Increase local urbanization**
- c. Optimize energy consumption, good for Eco-Environment protection**
- d. Multiple Utilization of reservoirs, promote local economic and social sustainable development**
- e. Promote local employment**
- f. Promote local industrial adjustment**



8. Hydropower promotes Local Social-Economy Development

8.2 Sustainable Development Analysis of Resettlement regions

Most Hydropower projects are located in remote and poverty-stricken regions, where sustainable development capacity is low.

Hydropower potential is the greatest local resource. Local development needs support from hydropower sector.

Improve the socio-economic strength of resettlement, support sustainable development of resettlement regions



8. Hydropower Promotes Local Social-Economy Development

8.3 Recommendations about Revenue and Economic Policy

- (1) revenue Adjustment of hydropower construction and operation, benefit sharing mechanism
- (2) Payment mechanism of water resource development.
- (3) Repayment mechanism of additional benefits made from upper reservoir capacity.
- (4) Improvement pricing system for hydropower development.



8. Hydropower Promotes Local Social-Economy Development

Hydropower development plays a key role to local social and economic development.

With state and social progress , hydropower development can further improve the resettlement, promote local economic development better.



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Thanks !

向各位领导和同事们致敬！

谢 谢