

*World Bank Financed Jiangxi  
Wuxikou Integrated Flood  
Management Project*

# Social Impacts Assessment Report of the Jiangxi Wuxikou Integrated Flood Management Project

Jiangxi Wuxikou Integrated Flood Management Project

Development Co., Ltd.

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## Contents

Abstract.....	i
1 Tasks of SIA .....	1
1.1 Objectives of SIA .....	1
1.2 Scope of SIA .....	1
1.3 SIA Process.....	1
2 Socioeconomic Overview of the Project Area .....	6
2.1 Definition of the Project Area .....	6
2.2 Socioeconomic Profile of the Project Area .....	6
2.3 Social Ecology of Villages and Towns in the Reservoir Area.....	13
3 Social Impact Analysis .....	18
3.1 Positive Impacts.....	18
3.2 Potential Impacts .....	20
4 Impacts on Resettlement.....	30
4.1 Domino Effect of the Order to Cease Construction .....	30
4.2 DMS.....	30
4.3 Selection of Resettlement Sites .....	31
4.4 Livelihood Restoration .....	32
4.5 House Reconstruction .....	33
4.6 Market Town Relocation and Reconstruction.....	35
4.7 Ancestral Temple Relocation .....	35
4.8 Tomb Relocation .....	36
4.9 Church Reconstruction .....	37
4.10 Social Adaptation.....	37
5 Impacts on Local Residents.....	40
5.1 Land Resources.....	40
5.2 Community Organizations.....	41
5.3 Allocation of Public Resources.....	41
5.4 Social Relations .....	42
6 Gender Impacts .....	43
6.1 Women’s Development in the Project Area .....	43
6.2 Impacts of the Project on Women.....	44
7 Public Consultation and Participation.....	48
7.1 Results of Public Participation .....	48
7.2 Strategy of Public Participation.....	50
8 Social Management Plan .....	55
8.1 Measures to Enhance Positive Effects.....	55
8.2 Measures to Reduce Potential Effects .....	57
8.3 Measures to Promote the Development of Resettlements and Local Residents	68
8.4 Measures to Promote Social Gender and Development.....	78
8.5 Implementing Agencies and Schedule .....	81
8.6 Supervision and Management.....	82
Appendix 1 Agenda and Details of SIA of the Project.....	83

Appendix 2 FGD Minutes .....	86
Appendix 3 Fieldwork Photos .....	87
Appendix 4 Summary of socioeconomic indicators of affected villages .....	90
Appendix 5 Baseline survey on administrative villages and sample fishing households along the Changjiang River .....	92
Appendix 6 Announcement of closed fishing ground and season in the Changjiang River watershed .....	93
Appendix 7 Comparison of resettlement willingness and relocation plan.....	94
Appendix 8 Results of survey on willingness to accept resettlers .....	106

### **List of Tables**

Table 2-1 Socioeconomic Profile of Jingdezhen City and Fuliang County .....	7
Table 2-2 Socioeconomic Profile of Townships Affected by Inundation .....	9
Table 2-3 Socioeconomic Profile of Resettlement Destination Townships .....	12
Table 3-1 Basic Information on Collective Population of Upstream and Downstream Fishing Villages.....	21
Table 3-2 Main Sources of Collective Income of Upstream and Downstream Fishing Villages.....	22
Table 3-3 Distribution of Sample Fishermen by Gender and Age.....	23
Table 3-4 Educational Level and Marital Status of Sample Fishermen .....	23
Table 3-5 Composition of Annual Household Income of Sample Fishing Households .....	24
Table 6-1 Educational Level by Gender .....	43
Table 7-1 Project Awareness of Key Stakeholder Groups (n, %).....	48
Table 7-2 Attitude of Key Stakeholder Groups to the Project (n, %).....	49
Table 7-3 Public Participation Plan for All Stages of the Project .....	51
Table 8-1 Environmental and Social Management Program of the Project.....	60
Table 8-2 Social Management Program for Promoting Resettlements and Local Residents.....	72
Table 8-3 Social Management Program for Promoting Gender and Development .....	79
Table 8-4 Resettlement Implementing Agencies .....	81
Table 8-5 Implementation Schedule .....	82

### **List of Figures**

Figure 4-1 Wu's Ancestral Temple in Maowu Village (Left) and Yu's Ancestral Temple in Qingxi Village (Right).....	36
Figure 4-2 Church to be reconstructed in Zhitan Xiang.....	37

## Abbreviations

DMS	-	Detailed Measurement Survey
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
FGD	-	Focus Group Discussion
PMO	-	Project Management Office
RAP	-	Resettlement Action Plan
SIA	-	Social impacts assessment

## Units

Currency unit	=	Yuan (CNY)
1.00 yuan	=	\$0.15
1 hectare	=	15 mu
1 kilogram	=	2 jin

## **Abstract**

### **Introduction**

The objectives of social impacts assessment (SIA) of the Jiangxi Wuxikou Integrated Flood Management Project (hereinafter, the “Project”) are: ①to learn the socioeconomic profile and social ecology of the beneficiary city, counties and townships, and to analyze needs of and impacts on resettlements and local residents; ②to evaluate positive and potential impacts of the Project, especially macroscopic economic, social, ecological, environmental and cultural impacts of the Project; ③to analyze possible risks of the Project for resettlements and local residents, and further analyze impacts of the Project on women; and ④to incorporate needs of resettlements and local residents into the project design, and take feasible measures and actions to minimize potentially negative impacts and risks of the Project on them, strengthen their opportunities and capacity of benefiting equally from the Project, improve the project design and promote the realization of the project objectives. The Project involves one city (Jingdezhen), one county, two districts and one ceramic industrial park, with a beneficiary area of 5,256 km<sup>2</sup> and a beneficiary population of 1,576,600, including an agricultural population of 682,700, accounting for 43.3% of the beneficiary population, and a nonagricultural population of 893,900, accounting for 56.7% of the beneficiary population, and a minimum living security / five-guarantee population of 106,500, accounting for 6.8% of the beneficiary population.

In order to prepare this SIA Report, PMO, survey team and the SIA Report preparation agency conducted a series of public participation activities on November 2011 and during December 5-16 respectively. A door-to-door socioeconomic survey was conducted on 130 households with 563 persons in 46 village groups of 11 villages in 3 townships affected by reservoir inundation (Xingtian Xiang, Jiaotan Town and Zhitan Xiang) to learn basic information, land resources, income, expenditure and properties of these households. A resettlement willingness survey was conducted on 2,220 displaced households in 89 village groups in the townships affected by reservoir inundation (Xingtian Xiang, Jiaotan Town and Zhitan Xiang), covering project awareness, willingness for production resettlement and relocation, and attitudes to and expectations for the Project. 18 village- and township- level focus group discussions (FGDs) were held in the reservoir area (Tankou, Dunkou, Liukou, Daheli, Mingxi, Meihu, Qingxi and Zhitan Villages) and the junction area (Shebu Village), involving 164 persons in total (including 56 women), to learn project awareness, attitude, willingness, expectations and suggestions. In-depth interviews were conducted with 135 men-times (including 54 women) of affected persons in the reservoir area and the junction area to learn the production and living conditions of residents in the reservoir area and the junction area, impacts of the Project on them,

and their attitudes to and opinions about the project design and compensation for land acquisition. In-depth interviews were conducted with 167 local residents (including 63 women) in the backward resettlement area and the outward resettlement area to learn their willingness to accept resettlements, attitude toward land reallocation, and other impacts and suggestions. 8 interviews were conducted with the county resettlement bureau, agriculture bureau, forestry bureau, poverty reduction office, social security bureau, civil affairs bureau, women's federation, and culture and broadcast bureau to learn the basic information of the project area, women's development, their relevant policies and projects, and suggestions on the Project.

### **Socioeconomic Overview of the Project Area**

In 2009, the per capita net income of rural residents of Fuliang County was 6,518 yuan, higher than the averages of Jingdezhen City (5,705.28 yuan), Jiangxi Province (5,092.67 yuan) and China (5,919 yuan); the per capita disposable income of urban residents of Fuliang County was 16,567 yuan, higher than the averages of Jingdezhen City (14,996 yuan) and Jiangxi Province (14,021.54 yuan) but lower than the national average (19,109). In general, the per capita net income of farmers in the reservoir area is 4,648.6 yuan, and that of the outward resettlement area 6,944 yuan.

The townships in the inundated area deal with agriculture mainly. Since they are located in hilly areas, the total area of cultivated land and woodland is large, with a per capita cultivated area of over 1.2 mu for the agricultural population. These townships cultivate paddy rice mainly, followed by tealeaf, timber, bamboo, rape, chestnut, fruit and vegetable production, and they are mostly county-level agriculture and forestry production bases with great potential of agriculture and forestry development. However, they are mostly engaged in extensive farming and have a low level of industrialization. These townships have beautiful natural landscapes and sound infrastructure, and have realized village-level power supply and highway traffic, with a piped water supply rate of 75.9%. These townships are far away from the county town with a distance of 30-70 kilometers.

The townships in the resettlement area deal with agriculture mainly, and abound with land and forest resources. The townships of Ehu, Zangwan, Wanggang, Sanlong and Xianghu are main production bases of high-quality paddy rice, Ehu, Jiaotan and Xianghu are important producing areas of food and oil crops in Fuliang County. The resettlement area has better agricultural conditions, a higher level of farm mechanization and industrialization, and a higher level of land turnover than the inundated area.

The townships in the resettlement area are close to the county town (at most 30 kilometers away). Fuliang Town is in the vicinity of the county town, and boasts convenient traffic, high level of urbanization, considerable job opportunities, sound infrastructure, and a full range of public services.

The former Anhui-style architecture of the villages in the reservoir area has changed gradually, and some characteristics such as black tiles, whitewashed walls

and corbel gables have been kept. Ancestral temple culture – a material medium of clan culture is weakening, but clan system still plays an important role in village management; buildings in the resettlement area are mostly modern-style two-storied buildings. However, there is little difference between the reservoir area and the resettlement area in terms of cultivation mode, language, lifestyle and customs. In both areas, basic farmland is used to grow paddy rice and meet villagers' basic food demand; outside employment is an important source of household income.

### **Social Impact Analysis**

The Project's economic, social, ecological, environmental and cultural impacts have been analyzed from a macroscopic perspective. Its positive impacts include improving the urban flood control capacity of Jingdezhen City; meeting water and power supply demand, and promoting sustainable economic development; improving infrastructure, and the production and living environment of resettlements; promoting the development of tourism and related industries; promoting new countryside building, and improving urbanization level; and increasing job opportunities, and improving villager income.

The main negative impacts are as follows: After the reservoir is completed and begins to store water, some existing land will become water surface and wetland, where the proliferation of mosquitoes is likely to result in anopheles and schistosomes, thereby endangering human health; though fishery resources of the Changjiang River will vary slightly, there will be slight impact on villagers because they do not live on fishing. After the completion of the reservoir, existing water intakes of villagers will be inundated, and they will have to find new water intakes; site excavation, land leveling, material transport and construction will generate considerable flying dust, tail gas, noise and domestic waste pollution, affecting the daily life and physical health of nearby residents; in addition, construction will also affect traffic and transport activities of nearby residents, resulting in congestion; during construction, the sudden influx of substantial population and materials will affect local public security and order; the reduction of the local environmental and community bearing capacity may increase incidences of sexually transmitted diseases and AIDS, and lead to marital and household instability.

Potential impacts are shown in the following: There are 57 part-time fishermen in 8 villages above and below the reservoir, accounting for 0.35% of the total population of these villages, and their fishing income accounts for 5.79% of their total household income. After impoundment, fishery resources will be reduced to some extent, but such reduction will affect their livelihoods slightly. Resettlement activities are more likely to expose the disabled, elderly widows, the poor and other vulnerable groups to unsecured interests, relocation and other major living events, higher living pressure and other difficulties. After resettlement, women will have less time for farm work and their livelihood activities (e.g., tealeaf picking) will continue, but will also be faced with the fact that their existing means of living will be inadaptable, their low level of participation in the Project will makes it difficult to express their own needs and

interests, and they will have to borrow money for house reconstruction. During resettlement, the integrity of village collectives will be threatened. For example, population living on isolated islands or inconvenienced by inundation will not be regarded as resettlements, so that they will be forced to separate from former village collectives. In addition, the population and organizational structure of the village committees in the reservoir/junction area and resettlement area will change to some extent. During site excavation, land leveling, material transport and construction, a large amount of flying dust, tail gas, noise and solid waste will be produced, affecting the regular lives and physical health of surrounding residents. In addition, construction will also affect the travel and transport of nearby residents. During construction, the influx of large quantities of population and materials in a short period will disturb public security and social order. The reduced local environmental and community bearing capacity may result in higher incidences of sexually transmitted diseases and AIDS. Inundation, land occupation and resettlement will affect the production, lives and social networks of more than 10,000 people, and the organizational structure of village committees and traditional culture. Some local residents will have less land resources, increasing the load on the existing water, power and traffic facilities, schools and hospitals of some villages. Some civil residences and ancestral temples will be inundated, which may accelerate the disappearance of traditional cultural marks, and further weaken familial relations. Due to the unsound participation, communication and consultation mechanism, resettlements, local residents and other stakeholders may have little knowledge of project and resettlement activities, prejudice their interests, and delay project construction and resettlement.

### **Impacts on Resettlement**

**Domino Effect of the Order to Cease Construction:** The order to cease construction of the Project was published nearly 3 years ago. During this period, all construction activities in the project area have been ceased, and no increase or decrease in land, houses, population and assets is allowed. As a result, women moving in by marriage cannot go through household registration, and the socioeconomic development of the project area has come to a standstill. The Project was initially proposed in the 1950s, and put on the agenda in 2009 again. Due to the unavailability of information, some villagers have been skeptical about the Project.

**Detailed measurement survey (DMS):** Some villagers do not understand units of measurement in the technical standard, such as square meter, and measurement results, so that they think that house areas have been measured under-measured or improperly measured, and their interests have been infringed on.

**Resettlement site selection:** The backward resettlement sites are proposed by villagers voluntarily, determined by village collectives through discussion, and verified by the PMO and the design agency. These sites will be planned in a unified manner, and houses will be built by resettlements independently. The resettlement sites will be selected with full respect to local construction customs, and in consideration of production and living needs. Infrastructure will not be constructed on local dragon



veins and other sacred places. Villagers who are unable to work or make a living, scattered households left over from whole-village relocation, and villagers on isolated land resulting from inundation will be resettled together with the migrant population. 26 outward resettlement sites have been chosen preliminarily, the principle of “relative equivalence” in geographic and traffic conditions, economic level, productive land and living environment between the reservoir area and the resettlement area will be followed. Since the local adaptation plan has not been finalized and not disclosed to residents in the project area, they are hesitant about the resettlement mode (backward or outward).

**Livelihood restoration:** After resettlement, the resettlements subject to backward resettlement with land will have less land with poorer quality, but their cultivation mode will change slightly, so their cultivation income will drop for a short period; however, since their forests are mostly in high-altitude areas, their forest economy will be affected slightly. In general, resettlements’ livelihoods will be affected greatly. The livelihood pattern of outward resettlements will change to some extent from integrated agriculture focused on food crop cultivation and supplemented by forest cultivation to industrialized regional modern characteristic agriculture, which requires resettlements to improve cultivation skills and market awareness. In addition, since the cultivated and garden land of outward resettlements above the inundation line is not subject to compensation, most of such land will hardly be utilized and managed after relocation, so that such land will be separated from the resettlement sites, which may result in indiscriminate felling, affect the successful relocation and social integration of the resettlements, and make them marginal and disadvantaged in the reallocation of collective assets of former and target villages. In addition, land resource allocation has always been a sensitive issue in rural resettlement. Unfair or uneven allocation may result in a land dispute, and affect the resettlement process, and production and living adaptation after resettlement.

**House Reconstruction:** During house demolition and reconstruction, functions of living and attached facilities will be affected to some extent. Since attachments of local houses are closely associated with agricultural production, some resettlements have proposed that enclosing walls and drying yards should be available in new houses. Too low house compensation rates are the issue reflected most by resettlements. Since the reservoir area is located in remote mountains, transport costs of building materials are high. During the period of concurrent house construction in the reservoir area, the tight supply of building materials will further increase prices. Therefore, the government should regulate prices and crack down on speculative acts; on the other hand, houses should be compensated for at replacement cost, and house reconstruction subsidies should be paid to rural women-headed households, households with disabled members, households without labor and other vulnerable households.

Existing commercial stores and civil residences in the market town are built disorderly. After relocation, the market town will be re-planned as a new town that is based on tourism, ecological agriculture and service industries, and offers farm

product processing and commercial services. A better living environment will be created and more job opportunities generated. However, the improvement of living conditions will increase people's living costs. In addition to price rises, residents will be faced with additional stresses arising from such improvement, such as water supply, sewage treatment and waste disposal charges. In addition, business operations of commercial stores will be interrupted for a short period during relocation and reconstruction. On the other hand, the relocation and reconstruction of the market town will bring a great influx of population and materials, promote the development of the catering, accommodation and retail industries, and make the town's economy prosper.

**Ancestral Temple Relocation:** Inundation will affect 3 ancestral temples in timber structure or masonry timber structure. As time elapses, the functions of ancestral temples have changed greatly, which are used mainly to hold large-scale events, such as weddings and funerals, but people's concept about ancestral temples is weakening, especially the young generation. After inundation, public activities at ancestral temples will be affected. Local residents think it necessary to rebuild ancestral temples, and it is acceptable to rebuild them in the form of village activity center.

**Tomb Relocation:** Tombs should be relocated based on villagers' wishes and local customs. A geomancer will choose the date, hour and site of relocation, and the orientation of the relocated tomb, and hold a family ceremony. Affected tombs will be compensated for at local replacement cost.

**Church reconstruction:** reservoir impoundment will inundate a Christian church in the market town of Zhitan Xiang. Through consultation with the person responsible of the church and followers, the church will be relocated to the new seat of the Xiang government, and the reconstruction site will be a quiet and convenient place. The church will be reconstructed without any other compensation and without any transition period, so that religious activities of followers will not be affected.

**Social adaptation and integration:** In backward resettlement, the organizational structure of village committees and social relations of resettlements vary slightly, and the difficulty of social adaptation is low; outward resettlements will be embedded into another administrative village in the form of a village group, the organizational structure of village committees and social relations of resettlements vary greatly, and cultural involution is likely to occur to create a relatively independent and enclosed micro-system, resulting in great difficulty in social adaptation. In backward resettlement, existing familial relations of resettlements vary slightly, and outward resettlements will be separated from former familial organizations and be integrated into new social networks. Second, centralized outward resettlement will affect the integration of resettlements into the social life of the resettlement area negatively to some extent.

### **Impacts on Local Residents**

Land resources: The resettlement area has adequate land resources, and land reallocation will be conducted on the basis of voluntariness of local residents. In addition, local residents support the Project and are willing to accept resettlements, and some resettlement sites have the experience of accepting resettlements. However, in the meantime, local residents require reasonable compensation for land reallocation in order to avoid conflicts and disputes related to land.

Community Organizations: The influx of a large migrant population will surely increase the workload of the village committees in the resettlement area, such as coordination, organizing and management challenges, population and land registration, endowment insurance and medical care, and disputes between resettlements and local residents, bringing a challenge to the carrying capacity of local infrastructure and public services.

Allocation of Public Resources: The influx of resettlements will inevitably result in the reallocation of personal interests and public resources. For example, a certain amount of land in the resettlement area will be vacated to resettle them, and existing collective assets in the resettlement area will be reallocated or disposed of, especially in villages with better public welfare and more collective assets. For example, the collective of Chada Village proposes that only if the government provides appropriate preferences will resettlements be entitled to the same treatment as local villagers. This will affect the social integration of resettlements there.

Social relations: Resettlements will move outward within the county, and will be faced with little resistance in social integration due to similar language, lifestyle and customs. When outward resettlements move into the resettlement area, social relations of local residents in the resettlement area will be restructured, so that local residents will not only accept resettlements gradually but also recombine their social relations through interactions.

### **Social gender and development**

In the project area, women have generally received a low level of education, predominantly junior high school or below education, deal with farm work and housework at home mainly, rarely participate in skills training except tealeaf training, and are of subordinate status in families.

The impacts of the Project on women include: Women will have less time for work; production development programs after resettlement will facilitate the sustainable development of women's livelihoods; some changes in their livelihood activities will make women inadapted; due to the low level of participation in public affairs, women are unable to participate well in project and resettlement activities; the suspension of reservoir construction will bring a household registration problem to women; women are faced with a high lending pressure during relocation, and women-headed households are more likely to be impoverished during relocation.

### **Public Consultation and Participation**

The Jingdezhen PMO has organized a series of socioeconomic survey, resettlement willingness survey and public consultation activities. In addition, during project preparation, the RP preparation agency, SIA Report preparation agency, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report preparation agency and survey team disclosed project information, and conducted free, prior and informed consultation and public participation in the reservoir area and the resettlement area. In addition, they also conducted public participation activities by means of door-to-door survey, FGD, key informant interview and stakeholder seminar.

In addition, a more detailed and extensive public participation strategy has been developed for the Project to involve the resettlements, local residents, design agency, implementing agency and government departments concerned in public participation through a two-way interactive process, and a grievance redress mechanism has been established, laying a solid foundation for the successful implementation of the Project.

### **Social management plan**

The PMO has prepared a practical social management plan to enhance positive impacts, reduce negative impacts, avoid or reduce risks of resettlements and local residents in the resettlement area during project implementation, and promote social gender and development in consultation with all stakeholders, and under the direction of social development consultants. This plan proposes specific suggestions on action, implementing agencies, timeframes, funding sources and monitoring indicators for different target groups.

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# 1 Tasks of SIA

## 1.1 Objectives of SIA

At the project identification stage, the Bank social development experts conducted an initial social assessment and indicated the objectives of the SIA is assess the impacts on the resettlers and local residents in host areas, and other macroscopic social impacts through participatory tools or methodology. The specific objectives of this SIA are:

① to learn the socioeconomic profile and social ecology of the beneficiary city, counties and townships, and to analyze needs of and impacts on resettlements and local residents;

② to evaluate positive and potential impacts of the Project, especially macroscopic economic, social, ecological, environmental and cultural impacts of the Project;

③ to analyze possible risks of the Project for resettlements and local residents, and further analyze impacts of the Project on women; and

④ to incorporate needs of resettlements and local residents into the project design, and take feasible measures and actions to minimize potentially negative impacts and risks of the Project on them, strengthen their opportunities and capacity of benefiting equally from the Project, improve the project design and promote the realization of the project objectives.

## 1.2 Scope of SIA

This SIA includes resettlements in the reservoir area and the junction area, local residents in the backward and outward resettlement areas, and affected villagers in upstream/downstream areas and on both sides, especially resettlements in the reservoir area and the junction area, and local residents in the backward and outward resettlement areas.

## 1.3 SIA Process

### 1.3.1 Stakeholders

#### *(1) Identification of stakeholders*

In the Project, stakeholders may be divided into primary and secondary stakeholders, depending on how deeply they are affected by and affect the Project. On the basis of the fieldwork, the main stakeholder groups of the Project include:

① resettlements in the reservoir area and the junction area;

- 
- ② local residents in the backward and outward resettlement areas;
  - ③ project owner;
  - ④ design agency, construction agency and supervising agency;
  - ⑤ government and functional departments; and
  - ⑥ other stakeholders

The focus of this SIA is primary stakeholders, including resettlements in the reservoir area and the junction area, and local residents in the backward and outward resettlement areas, especially the poor and women among them.

## ***(2) Appeals of stakeholders***

Different stakeholder groups are affected by the Project to varying degrees and have different needs for the Project. By making a rational analysis of their needs, we will be able to identify key social impacts of the Project, avoid potential social risks of the Project, improve the RAP and ensure the successful implementation of resettlement. Based on interviews, FGDs and participatory observation, the main needs of residents in the reservoir area and the resettlement area are as follows:

### **A. Resettlement**

In the Project, resettlements are divided into backward agricultural resettlement resettlements, market town resettlements relocated along, outward agricultural resettlement resettlements and self-employment resettlements. Resettlements are primary stakeholders, direct beneficiaries and victims of the Project.

It has been found that rainstorms and floods often occur in the rainy season from April to June. Jingdezhen City is a typical “undefended” city, and urban residents would suffer floods all the year round. Crops and houses of rural residents are damaged heavily by floods. In the opinion of local residents, floods are becoming more and more serious year by year, and would threat their lives and properties every year in Jingdezhen City. Therefore, they support dike and reservoir construction, especially elderly people. Since a reservoir can relieve floods, they would rather make sacrifices for later generations. The main income sources of resettlements are agriculture and outside employment, and their agricultural income is from food crop cultivation and mountain forests.

Therefore, their needs include: ①The threat of floods should be eliminated in order to reduce income and property losses arising from floods; ② Their land and

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house losses arising from reservoir construction should be compensated for, so that they have basic farmland and mountain forests to generate stable income; since cultivated land allocated after resettlement will need some time to mature, they require that a certain fertilizer subsidy should be granted during this period as compensation; ③The amount of compensation for houses should be sufficient to rebuild their former houses, new houses should include drying yards, and the government should construct infrastructure properly; since they will be unable to work outside during the house reconstruction period, their losses should be compensated for; and ④Resettlements in market town reconstruction expect that house compensation should be sufficient to rebuild houses, and financial subsidies be granted during house reconstruction; operators require reasonable compensation for their stores and decoration.

### **B. local residents in the host area**

The host area is divided into the backward resettlement area and the outward resettlement area. Backward resettlers will be resettled in their own villages, and outward resettlements will be resettled in other administrative villages.

In backward resettlement, land should be made available in the backward resettlement area to resettle resettlements, including housing land and production land. Almost all local residents in the backward resettlement area agree to reallocate land to resettlements except few households with little land, and most resettlements and local residents in the resettlement area are relatives, neighbors or friends. However, they expect the government to compensate for land fairly and reasonably, and improve local infrastructure in order to restore the production and living order of the resettlement area as soon as possible.

The outward resettlement area should be close to the county town or suburb, where there should be plenty of fertile land available for reallocation, including cultivated land and housing land, and local residents must be willing to reallocate land. Second, the resettlement area should be close to the county town and economically developed. During resettlement, the main impacts on local residents in the resettlement area include reduced land, increased population, increased press on public infrastructure, reduced quality of public services, and increased workload of the community management agencies.

Therefore, needs of local residents in the host area include: ① Their lost land should be compensated for accordingly; and ② The community management agencies improve the quality of public services, and restore the production and living order of the resettlement area to the original level.

### **1.3.2 Participation process**

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The purpose of SIA is to prioritize social risks and opportunities (resettlement, social gender, poverty, etc.) related to the Project by identifying stakeholders of the project, and establish a participatory SIA process.

In November 2011, the National Research Center for Resettlement, Hohai University was appointed by the Provincial PMO to conduct the SIA on land acquisition and resettlement of the Project. During December 5-16, 2011, the SIA Report preparation agency conducted 10-day fieldwork on the reservoir area, junction area, backward resettlement area and outward resettlement area with the support of the Wuxikou Project Headquarters in Fuliang County. The SIA process was as follows:

① **Literature review:** In November and December 2011, the SIA Report preparation agency collected information from the PMO and the Internet, including the background and progress of the Project, and basic information of the affected city, county and townships.

② **Field investigation:** During December 5-16, 2011, the SIA Report preparation agency, EIA Report preparation agency and survey team conducted a field investigation on the dam construction site, inundated area, backward resettlement area and outward resettlement area. 9 administrative villages (including 9 backward resettlement sites) of Xingtian Xiang, Jiaotan Town and Zhitan Xiang in the reservoir area and the junction area, and 7 administrative villages of Fuliang Town, Ehu Town, Sanlong Xiang, Xianghu Town, Wanggang Xiang in the outward resettlement area were visited to learn the range of inundation, possible impacts on villages and resettlements, potential issues, locations of outward resettlement sites, existing production and living resources, economic and traffic conditions. Township and village officials, and some residents were interviewed. See *Appendix 1*.

③ **Door-to-door socioeconomic survey:** In November 2011, the survey team and the county PMO conducted a door-to-door socioeconomic survey on 130 households with 563 persons in 46 village groups of 11 villages in 3 townships affected by reservoir inundation (Xingtian Xiang, Jiaotan Town and Zhitan Xiang) to learn basic information, land resources, income, expenditure and properties of these households. Among them, 233 are engaged in farming, 31 in sideline operations and 145 in outside employment, See Chapter 3 of the Resettlement Report for details.

④ **Resettlement willingness survey:** In November 2011, the county PMO and the design agency conducted a resettlement willingness survey on 2,220 displaced households in 89 village groups in the townships affected by reservoir inundation (Xingtian Xiang, Jiaotan Town and Zhitan Xiang), covering project awareness, willingness for production resettlement and relocation, and attitudes to and expectations for the Project.



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⑤ **FGD:** During December 5-16, 2011, the SIA Report preparation agency held 9 village- and township- level FGDs in the reservoir area (Tankou, Liukou, Daheli, Mingxi, Meihu, Qingxi, Zhitan and Longtan Villages) and the junction area (Shebu Village), and 9 village- and township- level FGDs in the backward resettlement area (9 villages) and the outward resettlement area (Dunkou, Hanxi, Ehu, Lantian, Ling'an, Hanyuan and Chada Villages), involving 164 persons in total (including 56 women), to learn project awareness, attitude, willingness, expectations and suggestions.

⑥ **Personal in-depth interview:** During December 5-16, 2011, the SIA Report preparation agency conducted in-depth interviews with 135 men-times (including 54 women) of affected persons in the reservoir area (Tankou, Liukou, Daheli, Mingxi, Meihu, Qingxi, Zhitan and Longtan Villages) and the junction area (Shebu Village) to learn the production and living conditions of residents in the reservoir area and the junction area, impacts of the Project on them, and their attitudes to and opinions about the project design and compensation for land acquisition; in-depth interviews were conducted with 167 local residents (including 63 women) in the backward resettlement area (9 villages) and the outward resettlement area (Dunkou, Hanxi, Ehu, Lantian, Ling'an, Hanyuan and Chada Villages) to learn their willingness to accept resettlements, attitude toward land reallocation, and other impacts and suggestions.

⑦ **Key informant interview:** December 5-16, 2011, the SIA Report preparation agency conducted 8 interviews with the county resettlement bureau, agriculture bureau, forestry bureau, poverty reduction office, social security bureau, civil affairs bureau, women's federation, and culture and broadcast bureau to learn the basic information of the project area, women's development, their relevant policies and projects, and suggestions on the Project.

The SIA Report preparation agency shared its survey findings and issues with the county PMO timely during the fieldwork, and both of them discussed actions to avoid or reduce risks together. This report has been prepared on this basis.

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## 2 Socioeconomic Overview of the Project Area

### 2.1 Definition of the Project Area

The Project involves one city (Jingdezhen), one county, two districts and one ceramic industrial park, with a beneficiary area of 5,256 km<sup>2</sup> and a beneficiary population of 1,576,600, including an agricultural population of 682,700, accounting for 43.3% of the beneficiary population, and a nonagricultural population of 893,900, accounting for 56.7% of the beneficiary population, and a minimum living security / five-guarantee population of 106,500, accounting for 6.8% of the beneficiary population.

### 2.2 Socioeconomic Profile of the Project Area

#### 2.2.1 Background of Jingdezhen City

**Geography, population and land**—Jingdezhen City is located in northeastern Jiangxi, and is a typical mountain city south of the Yangtze River, with a forest coverage rate of 70%. The city is run through longitudinally by the Changjiang River, which runs into Poyang Lake. The city governs Leping City, Fuliang County, Zhushan District, Changjiang District and a ceramic industrial park. See Table 2-1.

**Agriculture**—The main crop is paddy rice. Jingdezhen is an integral part of the round-Poyang Lake paddy rice cultivation area in Jiangxi Province, one of the national commodity grain bases, a national fine-breed pig breeding base, a provincial key cotton producing area, and a tealeaf production and processing base. Tealeaf, vegetables and stockbreeding are the three main characteristic industries of the city.

**Tealeaf**—Tealeaf production accounts for a high percentage of agricultural output value. The “Fuhong” tea once won a gold prize at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. The “Deyu Vigor Tea” was chosen as “state banquet tea” of the Great Hall of the People, and the “Yaoli Jade” and “Fuyao Xianzhi” green tea has won many titles in national tea competitions. Fuliang County has been awarded the title “Chinese Cradle of Red Tea” by the Ministry of Agriculture.

**Ceramics**—Jingdezhen City is one of the first 24 historically and culturally famous cities of China, and the Ceramic Capital with a history of over 1,000 years. It is a ceramic production, circulation, education and research base of China, and an integrated ceramic industry mix for artistic, domestic, architectural, industrial, electronic and special ceramics has been established.

**Tourism**—Jingdezhen City abounds with tourism resources. It is surrounded by six mountains and two lakes (Mt. Huangshan, Mt. Lushan, Mt. Jiuhua, Mt. Sanqing, Mt. Longhu, Mt. Wuyi, Poyang Lake and Qiandao Lake), and Nanchang-Jiujiang-Jingdezhen is one of the 14 national key tour routes. The city’s tourism sites include the Ceramic Culture Expo Zone, site of the ancient government office of Fuliang County, Gaoling (Yaoli) scenic zone, Gaoling Village – the origin of kaolin clay, and relic of the ancient Hutian kiln. Natural landscapes include the

Hongyuan Fairyland, Zhuxian Cave, Yaoli scenic zone, Cuiping Lake and Yutian Reservoir. There are 136 ancient buildings in the city, such as the Leping ancient opera stage complex, government office of Fuliang County in the Qing dynasty, Red Tower (Song dynasty), and Sanlumiao Old Street.

## 2.2.2 Background of Fuliang County

**Geography, population and land**—Fuliang County is located in northeastern Jiangxi, and its territory is composed of hills mainly. The county governs 9 towns and 8 Xiangs: Fuliang, Yaoli, Ehu, Xianghu, Shou'an, Hongyuan, Sanlong, Jiaotan and Jinggongqiao Towns, Xihu, Legong, Jiangcun, Xingtian, Zhitan, Huangtan, Zhuangwan and Wanggang Xiangs, and 3 community committee and 155 village committees. See Table 2-1.

**Forestry**—Fuliang County is one of the key forestry counties of Jiangxi Province, and the main tree species are fir and Masson's pine. The county abounds with forest resources, and its timber, flower and nursery stock industries are growing rapidly. Presently, the county has 3.55 million mu of woodland, accounting for 89.2% of land area, including 2.836 million mu of forests, accounting for 90.3%, and 123,000 mu of bamboo forests, accounting for 4.3%, with 14.607 million bamboo clumps. There are 487,000 mu of artificial forests, accounting for 17.2%, 2.349 million mu of natural forests, accounting for 82.8%. The county has 148,000 mu of economic forests, including 61,000 mu of tea-oil tree forests, accounting for 41.2%, 73,000 mu of tealeaf forests, accounting for 49.3%, 10,000 mu of pear, peach and chestnut forests, accounting for 6.8%, and 4,000 mu of magnolia, eucommia and other special economic forests, accounting for 2.7%.

Table 2-1 Socioeconomic Profile of Jingdezhen City and Fuliang County

Indicator		Jingdezhen City	Fuliang County	
Population	Number of households at year end	458933	100051	
	Population at year end	1576589	301100	
	Labor force	535948	102356	
	Agricultural population	682701	265100	
Cultivated land	Land area (km <sup>2</sup> )	5256	2851	
	Cultivated area(mu)	1297680	271024	
	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	1.34	1.02	
	Irrigated land area (mu)	1062450	249102	
	Tea garden area (mu)	95520	85110	
	Forest area (mu)	5340000	3550000	
Output value	Regional GDP (00 million yuan)		364.03	54.2
	Primary industries	Output value (00 million yuan)	33.64	9.82
		Percentage (%)	9.2	18.1
	Secondary industries	Output value (00 million yuan)	311.98	30.25
		Percentage (%)	58.2	55.7
	Tertiary industries	Output value (00 million yuan)	118.41	14.23
Percentage (%)		32.5	26.2	

Indicator		Jingdezhen City	Fuliang County
	Per capita GDP (yuan)	23174	18000.7
Income and expenditure	per capita disposable income of urban residents (yuan)	14996	16567
	per capita net income of rural residents (yuan)	5705.28	6518
Crop cultivation and stockbreeding	Grain output (0,000 tons)	56.8069	16.0844
	Tealeaf (ton)	3420	3407
	Year-end number of pigs on hand	368827	88146
Infrastructure	Percentage of rural power supply (%)	/	100
	Percentage of rural piped water supply (%)	/	75.9
	Percentage of vehicle-accessible villages (%)	/	100

Source: Jingdezhen City Statistical Yearbook (2010) and Fuliang County Statistical Yearbook (2010)

### 2.2.3 Background of townships affected by inundation

**Zhitian Xiang:** located in central northern Fuliang County, hilly and wooded, governing 9 village committees (Zhitian, Liukou, Longtan, Qingxi, Yingxi, Daheli, Mingxi, Meihu and Chixi) with 108 village groups, one village-level forest farm, with a land area of 194 km<sup>2</sup> and 4,156 households with 13,875 persons. Inundation will affect 10 villages (Longtan, Lliukou, Qingxi, Zhitian, Chixi, Meihu, Daheli, Mingxi, yingxi and Maowuzhu). This Xiang deals mainly with agriculture (paddy rice mainly), and also with industry and sideline operations, and has high forestry potential.

**Xingtian Xiang:** located in central northern Fuliang County, governing 7 village committees (Xingtian, Chengmen, Fangjiawu, Zhujia, Chengjiashan, Tankou and Jinli) with 80 village groups, with a land area of 137km<sup>2</sup> and 2,219 households with 8,416 persons. Inundation will affect Tankou, Zhujia and Fangjiawu Villages. The Xiang grows paddy rice mainly, and also produces rapeseed, sesame, peanut, soybean and sweet potato.

**Jiaotan Town:** located in central northern Fuliang County, governing 16 village committees (Huzhai, Meiyuan, Nancun, Lifang, Qinkeng, Hongcun, Jiaotan, Waijiang, Guangming, Shigu, Wuxi, Jianxi, Guanzhong, Fangcun, Luoxi and Shebu) with 169 village groups and 3 branch farms, two forest farms, with a land area of 372 km<sup>2</sup>, and 5,332 households with 23,045 persons. The town is run through by the Changjiang River and National Highway 206. The dam is located in this town, and affects Luoxi and Shebu Villages. This town deals mainly with agriculture, and is suitable for the development of tealeaf and bamboo shoot processing, shiitake preservation, characteristic crop cultivation and aquaculture.

**Jiangcun Xiang:** located in northern Fuliang County, governing 7 village committees (Jiangcun, Yantai, Gaofeng, Zhongzhou, Guyan, Zhakou and Bailin) with 86 village groups, with a land area of 137 km<sup>2</sup> and 2,680 households with 10,169 persons. Inundation will affect Guyan and Bailin Villages. This Xiang deals mainly with agriculture, and grows paddy rice, tea, forest, grain, oil and shiitake mainly, especially

tea and forests.

**Jinggongqiao Town:** located in northern Fuliang County, governing 11 village committees (Yaqiao, Qitian, Yuangang, Jinggongqiao, Gangbei, Gangkou, Jinjia, Xintain, Xinyuan, Chutian and Liuxi) with 115 village groups, with a land area of 231 km<sup>2</sup> and 4,126 households with 15,549 persons. Inundation will affect Chutian Village. This town deals mainly with agriculture and has 4 tealeaf processing bases. This town abounds with timber and bamboo resources, and is one of the key forestry townships of Jiangxi Province, including a great variety of purely wild forest vegetables, such as ferns, bamboo shoot, shiitake and Jew's ear. In recent years, forestry farmers have developed the edible fungus industry using twig firewood, wood dust and other waste materials.

Table 2-2 Socioeconomic Profile of Townships Affected by Inundation

Indicator		Zhitian Xiang	Jiaotan Town	Xingtian Xiang	Jiangcun Xiang	Jinggongqiao Town	
Population	Number of households at year end	4156	5332	2219	2680	4126	
	Population at year end	13875	23475	8416	10169	15549	
	Labor force	5978	10428	5767	5104	7667	
	Agricultural population	13126	20988	8414	9661	9374	
Land	Land area (km <sup>2</sup> )	194	372	174.8	137	231	
	Cultivated area (mu)	18057	26818	13117	12353	17119	
	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	1.38	1.28	1.56	1.28	1.83	
	Irrigated land area (mu)	14192	24759	8667	8784	14572	
	Tea garden area (mu)	5144	7680	/	/	5000	
	Garden land area (mu)	6070	1368	5560	1380	7598	
	Forest area (mu)	217763	424000	228000	170000	273000	
	Forest coverage rate (%)	67.24	90	70	76.9	80	
Output value	Regional GDP (00 million yuan)		1.6558	14.8786	1.0525	0.9581	8.1398
	Primary industries	Output value (00 million yuan)	0.522	0.6186	0.3183	0.5418	0.7162
		Proportion (%)	31.52	4.16	30.34	56.55	8.80
	Secondary industries	Output value (00 million yuan)	0.605	12.653	0.4424	0.2571	3.103
		Proportion (%)	40.22	85.30	42.03	26.83	38.12
	Tertiary industries	Output value (00 million yuan)	0.468	1.568	0.2918	0.1592	4.3206
		Proportion (%)	28.26	10.54	27.72	16.62	53.08
Per capita GDP (yuan)		11933.7	60745.5	12505	9421.8	52349	
Income	Per capita net income of farmers (yuan)		5460	6251	3462	1918	6152
Crop cultivation and stockbreeding	Grain output (0,000 tons)		0.8163	1.4675	0.3968	0.4561	0.7024
	tealeaf (ton)		95	410	130	405	215
	Year-end number of pigs on hand		5015	7011	2723	4469	6264
infrastructure	Percentage of rural power		100	100	100	100	100

Indicator		Zhitian Xiang	Jiaotan Town	Xingtian Xiang	Jiangcun Xiang	Jinggongqiao Town
e	supply (%)					
	Percentage of rural piped water supply (%)	100	/	100	/	/
	Percentage of vehicle-accessible villages (%)	100	100	100	100	100
	Distance from the county town (km <sup>2</sup> )	49.9	28.7	69.8	47	42
Tourism	Tourism resources	Harbor, "National Culture" archway	Chengjiashan revolutionary base, Jinyun Estate	Shang Dynasty cultural relic, Tiger Cave, Deyuan Bridge	Former site of the Soviet government, Red Army Hospital	Tianyun Temple, Long-hair Cave, ancient dock site

Source: Fuliang County Statistical Yearbook (2010), township annual statistical reports (2010), township rural economy reports (2010) and township government work reports

#### 2.2.4 Background of townships in the outward host area

**Fuliang Town:** located in the Fuliang county town, governing 3 communities committees (Chengnan, Chengbei and Wanping), and 9 village committees (Jiucheng, Yanghu, Jiaochang, Dazhou, Jinzhu, Chapei, Chada, Hanyuan and Xinping), with a land area of 133.8 km<sup>2</sup>, a population of over 30,000 and per capita annual income of 7,000 yuan

This town is located in near suburb, and boasts convenient traffic and a cultivated area of 17,995.5 mu. Individual and private businesses have grown rapidly, and become the main point of the town's economic growth.

**Wanggang Xiang:** located in the east suburb of Jingdezhen City, 11 kilometers away from the county town, governing 7 village committees (Gaosha, Wanggang, Jinshan, Kengkou, Heyuan, Gangkou and Dunkou), one tea farm and one forest farm, with a land area of 96 km<sup>2</sup> and a population of 8,960, including 2,046 resettlements from the Qiantang and Xin'an Rivers, and 468 resettlements from the Three Gorges Reservoir

This Xiang's economy is focused on agriculture. This Xiang has a cultivated area of 10,717 mu, a forest area of 82,481 mu, a forest coverage rate of 65% and a tea garden area of 753 mu. This Xiang produces red and green tea mainly. The characteristic farm products of "one product per village" include waxberry, chestnut, pear, watermelon, peach, plum, grasses, flowers and Chinese medicinal materials. There are also building material, processing and building enterprises in this Xiang.

**Sanlong Xiang:** located in the southwest of Fuliang County, 9 kilometers away from the county town, governing 5 village committees (Yangjia, Yangcun, Lutian, Sanlong and Shuangpeng), with a land area of 96km<sup>2</sup> and a population of 10,450

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This Xiang grows paddy rice mainly and boasts developed forestry. This Xiang has a cultivated area of 10,577 mu and a mountain forest area of 83,000 mu. In addition, this Xiang also produces strawberry, snake gourd and other characteristic crops. Some industrial enterprises have been introduced, such as Gansen Food, Wanningda Building Materials and Xingu Rice.

**Hongyuan Town:** located in the west suburb of Jingdezhen, only 3 kilometers away from the urban center and 8.7 kilometers away from the county town, governing 15 village committees (Gaodunmiao, Tielu, Chengjia, Xima, Hongyuan, Fangjia, Mingshan, Lijia, Guihua, Dalong, Luoja, Baoshi, Kangleshan, Chalong and Shixin), with a land area of 124.3 km<sup>2</sup> and a population of 22,659

This town has a cultivated area of 24,000 mu, and is an important supply base of commodity grain, vegetables, and fresh, live and special farm products of Jingdezhen City, such as greenhouse vegetables, strawberry, lawn and asparagus. This town has a good industrial base, and is home to the East-west Cooperative Industrial Demonstration Zone of the Ministry of Agriculture, Jingdezhen High-tech Development Zone and Jingdezhen Logistics Park. There are over 60 industrial enterprises in this town, especially electronic, ceramic, automobile trading and logistics enterprises. The large-scale Zhongqiao and Hongyuan industrial bases are under construction.

**Sanlong Xiang:** located in the central east of Fuliang County, 25.7 kilometers away from the county town, governing 8 village committees (Shijia, Cangxia, Majia, Zangwan, Wuxiang, Gutongqiao, Shouxi and Hanxi), one forest farm and one tea farm, with a land area of 128 km<sup>2</sup> and a population of about 12,000

This Xiang develops both agriculture and forestry, and its products include timber, tea and gold. This Xiang has 13,777 mu of cultivated land, 142,521 mu of woodland and 6,119 mu of tea gardens, producing paddy rice, watermelon, rape, timber, bamboo, tea-oil tree and tealeaf. Tealeaf is a pillar industry of this Xiang. Xinjia Tea Farm is a province-level nuisance-free tealeaf production base. Sanlong Xiang is also known for gold.

**Ehu Town:** located in the east of Jingdezhen and northeastern Fuliang County, governing 15 village committees (Ehu, Qiaoxi, Jingshan, Zhujin, Chuangye, Xiaoyuan, Taoling, Caocun, Chugang, Jiyan, Liuxi, Dengcun, Zhangcun, Shengjiadun and Pancun), and two village-level forest farms, with a land area of 201 km<sup>2</sup> and a population of 26,514

This town deals mainly with agriculture and is a major grain producing town. It has over 10,000 mu of high-quality paddy rice fields, a cultivated area of 35,384 mu (including 34,125 mu of irrigated land), a watermelon cultivation area of 5,000 mu, a mountain forest area of 182,364 mu (including 49,077 mu of non-commercial forests), a mountain tea garden area of 1,618 mu, a tea garden area of 5,186 mu and an aquaculture surface area of 2,083 mu. There are 3 collective enterprises and 25 private enterprises in this town. Tourism resources include Jinzhu Village, the former

site of the Xiaoyuan Rebellion, 1,000-mu primitive forest, southern yew community and Huangshan Temple.

**Jiaotan Town:** located in the north of Jingdezhen, located at the center between the two major scenic zones of Mt. Huangshan and Mt. Lushan, governing 16 village committees (Huzhai, Meiyuan, Nancun, Lifang, Qinkeng, Hongcun, Jiaotan, Waijiang, Guangming, Shgu, Wuxi, Jianxi, Guanzhong, Fagncun, Luoxi and Shebu), with a land area of 372 km<sup>2</sup> and 4,646 households with 25,000 persons, with an agricultural population of 18,580, accounting for 80%

This town deals mainly with agriculture, and has a mountain forest area of 508,000 mu, an irrigated land area of 22,550 mu and a forest coverage rate of 90%.

**Xianghu Town:** located in the southeast of Fuliang County and east suburb of Jingdezhen City, governing 14 village committees (Chenjiafan, Bei'an, Lantian, Qiancheng, Xi'an, Xianghu, Gutian, Shuangfeng, Jinkeng, Dong'an, Ling'an and Dongkou), one forest farm and two community committees, with a land area of 252 km<sup>2</sup> and a population of 42,749, including an agricultural population of 23,648

This town has a forest coverage rate of 78%, and abounds with mineral resources, including anthracite, limestone, porcelain clay and enamel stone. There are such state-owned enterprises as 740 Factory and Funan Mining in this town, and the new campus of the only key ceramics higher education institution of China—Jingdezhen Ceramic Institute—is located in this town. There are 27 private enterprises in the Xianghu industrial base, and an industry cluster composed mainly of special ceramics, machining and electronics has been established.

Table 2-3 Socioeconomic Profile of Resettlement Destination Townships

Indicator	Fuliang Town	Wanggan Xiang	Sanlong Xiang	Hongyuan Town	Sanlong Xiang	Ehu Town	Jiaotan Town	Xianghu Town
Community committees	3	0	/	/	/	1	/	2
Village committees	9	7	5	15	8	15	16	11
Village groups	87	59	54	74	121	123	169	123
Tea farms	1	1	/	/	1	/	1	/
Forest farms	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
Population	30000	8960	10802	22659	12000	26514	25000	42749
Land area (km <sup>2</sup> )	133.8	96	96	124.3	128	209	372	252
Cultivated area (mu)	17751	10718	13248	15888	13777	35188	26542	24409
Grain output (ton)	9559	6037	7202	12332	10606	29865	14675	15067
Irrigated land (mu)	14679	10037	12225	15236	12327	34125	24759	22891
Tealeaf output (ton)	250	190	/	/	501	450	410	15
Per capita net income of farmers	7844	5370	7508	7681	6422	7239	6251	7239
Distance from the county town (km)	0	11	9	8.7	25.7	33	28.7	18.2

Source: information on outward resettlement sites



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## **2.3 Social Ecology of Villages and Towns in the Reservoir Area**

### **2.3.1 Social ecology of villagers**

#### ***(1) Natural conditions***

Hydro-junction construction and reservoir inundation in the Project will affect 119 groups of 21 villages in 5 townships – Jiaotan Town, Jiangcun Xiang, Xingtian Xiang, Zhitan Xiang and Jinggongqiao Xiang. The affected villages have an altitude of 50-75m, an annual rainfall of 1,764mm and an annual average air temperature of 17°C. Soil is weakly acid red clay, suitable for the growth of tealeaf.

#### ***(2) Distribution of population***

The 21 affected villages have 7,251 households with 26,927 persons in total, with an average population of 3.16-5.24 per household, including an agricultural population of 25,186, accounting for 93.5% of total population, 12,708 women, accounting for 47.2% of total population, 13,033 laborers, accounting for 48.4% of total population, and 9,123 persons working outside, accounting for 70% of labor force. Farm work and housework is usually done by women and elderly people. The affected population is composed mainly of Han people, while minority population is less than 100, and there is no minority habitat in the project area. See Appendix 4 for details.

#### ***(3) Agriculture***

The income sources of resettlements include crop cultivation, stockbreeding, forestry and outside employment, in which crop cultivation income accounts for 30% of gross income, forestry income accounts for 30% and employment income accounts for 30-60%.

##### **A. Plant cultivation**

Grain, tealeaf, live pigs, edible fungi and medicinal materials are the five major local industries, in which grain and tealeaf are leading industries of Fuliang County. The priority of agricultural development is promoting industrialization. In local rural areas, “one product per village” and “one industry per village” will be developed based on the favorable ecological environment, land and forest resources, such as edible fungi in Tankou Village, Xingtian Xiang, brown plum in Liukou Village, Zhitan Xiang, bamboo products in Qingxi Village (based on the Zhitan branch of Yinwu Farm), and festive lanterns and tealeaf in Tankou Village.

The main food crop in the inundated area is paddy rice, followed by soybean, potatoes, corn and wheat. The sample village groups in the reservoir area have a per capita irrigated land area of over 1 mu, not only providing basic food, but also generating extra income. Some villagers use excess grain for stockbreeding. There can be two harvests a year in Fuliang County, but most villagers choose to have one harvest only (middle-season rice or late-season rice), and develop other crops in leisure time. For example, villagers in Tankou Village, Xingtian Xiang grow edible fungi and melons in fields after rice harvesting. Paddy rice cultivation is highly mechanized. In 2010, the paddy rice mechanical plowing, harvesting and

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transplanting rates of the county were 90%, 85% and 10% respectively. The government grants a subsidy of 500 yuan per set of farm machinery.

**Interview 1—about plant cultivation**

“1 mu usually produces 1,000 jin of paddy rice, which can be sold for 1,250 yuan. The investment (fertilizers, seeds and pesticides) in per mu of paddy rice is about 200 yuan, and net income is about 1,000 yuan. This does not include the money for employing labor and machinery.”

The main cash crops are oil plants, vegetables, melons, edible fungi, silkworm and medicinal materials. The main oil plant is rape, and melons include orange, chestnut, waxberry, strawberry and watermelon. There are some strawberry-growing households in Xingtian Xiang.

**B. Stockbreeding**

In the reservoir area, almost every household raises pigs, especially lean-type pigs. Few households raise pigs on a large scale due to the shortage of feeds. Feeds are mainly from self-grown food crops, vegetables and commercial feeds. Some villagers would raise cattle, which is usually used for farming.

**Interview 2—about stockbreeding**

“The income on each pig is about 1,600 yuan; most households raise pigs by stable feeding or scattered feeding. A piggery is usually 20 m<sup>2</sup> in size. Usually 2-6 pigs are raised at a time. There are two releases a year. In the release before the Spring Festival, each household would retain one pig and sell others for money.”

**C. Forestry**

Fuliang County is a key forestry county of Jiangxi Province, with a forestry land area of 3.55 million mu, accounting for 89.2% of land area, including a non-commercial forest area of 975,000 mu and an enclosed forestation area of 1.258 million mu.

Generally, non-commercial forests are of high altitudes and livelihood mountain forests are of low altitudes. In Fuliang County, forestry is one of the key income sources of villagers. Free mountain forests (also called economic forests) have been allocated to households permanently, and are usually used to grow artificial forests, bamboo and fruit trees (e.g., persimmon, chestnut and orange), ranging from 1-2 mu to 30 mu per household. Villagers also have contracted mountain forests with a contracting period of 30-70 years, so they are enthusiastic about forest cultivation.

**Interview 3—about fishery**

“In bamboo cultivation, one 1 mu needs one man-day (100 yuan). Bamboo and bamboo shoots are for sale. Usually about 30 jin is produced per mu and can be sold for 5,000 yuan, with net income of 3,000-4,000 yuan. In economic forests, fir trees are usually grown, and timber will be transported to other places. Fir is usually sold at 800 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>, and 3-4m<sup>2</sup> can be harvested per annum.”

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#### **D. Tealeaf**

Tealeaf is one of the two pillars of the rural economy of Fuliang County. Every local household grows tea trees, ranging from 1-2 mu to 0.1-0.2 mu per household. Large tea farms are contracted by businessmen from Zhejiang and Anhui Provinces. Villagers understand tea cultivation conditions very well, such as hilly area, red clay, gradient not more than 25 degrees and gentle slope.

Tea trees are intended for tealeaf picking or oil extraction. In the past, more tea-oil trees were grown, but some tea gardens have been turned into non-commercial forests.

There are two ways of tealeaf processing: First, villagers process and sell tealeaves themselves. For example, in Tankou Village, about 20 households have machines for processing for themselves and other villagers, and in the latter case, a processing fee of tens of yuan is charged. Second, tealeaves are processed at tealeaf processing plants. In Fuliang County, there are 3 small-sized tealeaf processing plants. Tealeaves picked by villagers are usually collected by local or non-local tea traders, then processed at tealeaf processing plants, and offered for sale within the county or in Anhui Province.

##### **Interview 4—about tealeaf**

“Tea cultivation usually needs 30 men-days for fertilization, manual labor, pruning, picking and processing, and this is mainly done by women. There are usually one or two Xiang-level tealeaf training sessions a year, and most trainees are women. Most villagers cultivate tea trees for tealeaf picking. Tealeaves are picked in spring and summer mainly; spring tealeaves are more tender and better in quality, usually sold at 200 yuan per jin, and the output per mu is 40-50 jin. Summer tealeaves are sold at 100 yuan per jin, and the output per mu is 100 jin. Annual income ranges from 5,000-6,000 yuan to over 10,000 yuan, which is quite ideal.”

#### **E. Outside employment**

Outside employment is an integral part of local villagers' household income. For example, in Shebu Village with a population of 590, over 60% of villagers are working outside; among them, about 40% work in the county town. In Tankou Village with a population of 1,100, over 40% of villagers are working outside, and employment income accounts for 50% of gross household income. In Changzheng Group of Daheli Village, employment income accounts for over 60% of gross household income. Those working outside are usually aged between 20-50 years, and they deal mainly with construction, apparel, decoration and textile in Zhejiang Province, Anhui Province, Fujian Province, Shanghai City and Guangdong Province. Those working nearby mainly work at processing plants of construction, tealeaf, bamboo, and other farm and sideline products, and ceramic enterprises. These villagers usually come back for crop cultivation or harvesting in the busy season. For those working far away from

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home, their own farmland is usually managed by hired labor. In local rural areas, the level of farm mechanization is generally high, freeing more labor from agriculture.

In addition, when laborers work outside, farm work and housework is usually done by women and elderly people, so that villagers' reliance on agriculture has dropped. Villagers go out for work through introduction by familiars. Some villagers working outside have developed industry-based social networks, and villagers with the experience of working outside are much more adapted to a strange environment than those staying at home for a long time.

#### **(4) *Civil residences***

The inundated area is wooded and abounds with products, with a forest coverage rate of 85%. Most villages are located in hilly areas, and are arranged scientifically and orderly in harmony with natural topography.

Rural residences in Fuliang County are of Anhui-style architecture mainly. With the elapse of time, more and more rural residences have varied greatly. The exterior form of traditional Anhui-style architecture has been kept, including white walls, black tiles, corbel gables and big gate towers, but such interior elements as wood structures, small windows and interior courtyards no longer exist. Some houses built in recent years are no longer of Anhui-style architecture, mostly with two or more stories and a flat roof.

Almost every village is connected by highways. Village trunk roads are mostly cement roads, and some small or branch roads are traditional blue stone roads. Every household is supplied with electricity. Drinking water is usually from self-dug wells. Some villagers would also wash clothes and vegetables in nearby rivulets and brooks.

#### **(5) *Village organizations***

Villages can be largely divided into administrative and natural villages. An administrative village has formal rural management systems, and the village party branch secretary, village head and accountant are elected by villagers to form the village committee that manages village-level affairs. An administrative village may be further divided into several village groups that are managed by their heads respectively. Village group heads report to the village committee, which in turn reports to the township-level government. Except administrative villages, there are also villages formed naturally based on familial relations, usually headed by prestigious seniors, patriarchs or knowledgeable sages, where villagers' behavior is regulated by traditional morals and obligations, and internal affairs are handled pursuant to familial norms and the pressure from public opinion.

These two village governance regimes, one explicit and one implicit, work together to maintain rural order and development.

#### **(6) *Ancestral temples***

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3 ancestral temples are located below the inundation line of 56 meters. Ancestral temples in Fuliang County are of Anhui-style architecture. Most are already dilapidated, and just few ancestral temples have been renovated roughly.

With the elapse of time, the functions of ancestral temples have changed greatly. Ancestral temples were formerly places for ancestral worship, with memorial tablets of Buddha statues and past ancestors. On festivals, family members would worship or discuss important matters at ancestral temples, but these functions have weakened today. Ancestral temples are closed at ordinary times, and used only during major events, such as weddings and funerals. Some ancestral temples are used to store sundries and coffins. Keys of ancestral temples are usually kept by specially appointed persons, and persons attending ancestral temples are mostly prestigious persons. It is found through interviews that the attachment of middle-aged and old people to ancestral temples has weakened, and young people have little impression of ancestral temples.

### **2.3.2 Social ecology of towns**

The market town to be inundated for reservoir impoundment is the Zhitan market town. Zhutan Xiang was formerly a famous flourishing harbor, and a junction of a water traffic line of Qimen porcelain clay, Fuliang kiln firewood and daily necessities. The town once destroyed by devastating floods, and gradually developed after the founding of the People's Republic of China, and took on an overall outlook featuring Anhui-style architecture mainly. Zhitan Xiang is located in northeastern Fuliang County, bordering Xingtian Xiang on the northeast, Jinzhushan Xiang, Ehu Town and Sanlong Xiang on the southeast, Fugang Xiang on the south, Jiaotan Town on the southwest, and Chutian Xiang and Jiangcun Xiang on the northwest, with an area of 194 km<sup>2</sup>. The market town has 10 village committees and one village-level forest farm, 108 village groups and 121 natural villages, and 3,126 households with 13,122 persons, all being Han people. The market town has a registered population of 1,394, including an agricultural population of 844 and a nonagricultural population of 550.

The Zhitan market town is now the seat of the Zhitan Xiang Government, and the political, economic, cultural, traffic and commercial center of this Xiang. The primary altitude of the market town is 54-56m. After reservoir impoundment, the whole market town will be inundated, so it has to be relocated as a whole. According to the Fuliang County Government's plan for administrative zoning adjustment, the market town will be reconstructed and all its existing functions will be restored. In order to maintain local characteristics and promote local tourism development, civil residences, roads and municipal facilities in the new site of the market town will be of simple and rural style, and incorporate local materials where possible.

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### 3 Social Impact Analysis

#### 3.1 Positive Impacts

##### *(1) Improving the urban flood control capacity of Jingdezhen City*

The upper Changjiang River is one of the main rainstorm centers in northeastern Jiangxi, and Jingdezhen City on the middle Changjiang River is often hit by floods. In 1998 Yangtze River floods, 271,800 persons were affected, accounting for 88% of urban population; during 2008-2010, 3 catastrophic floods occurred in Jingdezhen City, when the average levels of the Changjiang River were above 31 meters, 3 meters beyond the warning water level, resulting in repeated urban water-logging. At the checked flood level, the gross storage capacity of the Wuxikou Reservoir 475 million m<sup>3</sup>, 2.7 times that at the normal pool level, so that it can regulate and intercept floods, reduce the peak discharge of the downstream river channel, and mitigate the risk of flooding and water-logging effectively. Through combined operation with urban embankment works in Jingdezhen City, the city's flood protection standard will be increased from every 20 years to every 50 years, thereby reducing flood losses.

##### **Interview 5—urban resident of Jingdezhen City**

“During the Dragon Boat Festival of this year, it kept raining, and the city was flooded by half a meter; taxies ran at double the fare, and some people even caught fish with a net on streets.” “Presently, floods are more serious than in the past. Even in 1998, the situation of the Changjiang River was not so bad. Now, we have to wade through water across streets, and streets are full of stinking odor.”

##### **Interview 6—villager of Liukou Village, Zhitan Xiang**

“There is a major flood almost every year. After raining for over 10 days, the fields are full of water; last year, even my house was flooded.” “The pedestrian bridge in the village has been flushed away, and children have to be carried on the back of parents to get through it.”

##### *(2) Meeting water and power supply demand, and promoting sustainable economic development*

After its completion, the Wuxikou hydro-junction will provide a regulated discharge of 16.45m<sup>3</sup>/s (95%) to the downstream river channel, and meet the demand of urban water supply, and ecological and environment water utilization of Jingdezhen City. The hydropower station of the Wuxikou Reservoir has an installed capacity 32MW, an annual power output of 8,121×10<sup>4</sup>kWh and a guaranteed output of 2,234kW. When completed, the Project will play the role of peak regulation in the regional power grid, and provide necessary funding sources for the regular operation and management of the hydro-junction, and sufficient electric power to the locality. Water resource development features high investment intensity, high return and

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strong industry promotion effects. Rich water resources will provide great potential for regional economic development, reduce air pollution from thermal power generation and coal burning, and protect regional air quality. This has realistic significance in promoting economic development, especially for cities like Jingdezhen in which agriculture is dominant.

***(3) Improving infrastructure, and the production and living environment of resettlements***

At the resettlement stage, traffic facilities that will be partly inundated by the reservoir, such as roads, wharfs and ferries, will be reconstructed to the original function, size and standard, and 4 highway bridges, 9 passenger ferries, 4 car ferries and 8 highway traffic terminals, 3 district/township terminals, 5 bus stops, 10kV power transmission lines of 116.21km, 35kV power transmission lines of 23km, one 35kV substation, irrigation canals of 15.8km, and 7 reservoirs/dams will be newly built. In rural areas, circular roads will be built to provide convenient traffic. Infrastructure will be planned for resettlement sites with a population of over 100; an excellent leisure environment will be created for those with a population of over 400, including green spaces, ground decoration and street furniture.

In the subsequent support stage, financial support will be provided for the construction of basic farmland, water, electricity, housing, medical, educational and other infrastructure in the resettlement area. Through infrastructure construction in the resettlement area, a favorable living environment will be created for resettlements, so that they enjoy better production and living conditions than in the reservoir area, and grater convenience in medical care, traveling and education. This will greatly promote local socioeconomic development, and make it possible for resettlements to increase income and become richer.

***(4) Promoting the development of tourism and related industries***

After reservoir impoundment, many artificial lakes will be created, and the broad, wandering reservoir will become a new scenic spot. Presently, the tourism planning of the whole reservoir area has begun in Zhitan Xiang. Through constructing the round-lake road, supporting agritainment development, developing wharves, giving play to advantages in farm and sideline products, further processing bamboo, tea-oil tree, tealeaf, fungi, fruit, chestnut and other farm products, and developing Red tourism and eco-tourism under the tourism development plan, resettlements will become richer stably. The tourism of the townships around the reservoir area will hopefully develop, thereby providing market for local farm and sideline products. The agricultural development of these townships will be combined with tourism development to create a synergetic effect.

***(5) Promoting new countryside building, and improving urbanization level***

With the planning of new countryside building and the development of local tourism resources, migrant houses in the reservoir area will be built into traditional Anhui-style architecture. In particular, the Zhitan market town will be re-planned,

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reconstruction, and expanded in size and function, thereby attracting more people to the market town. In addition, the reservoir area's infrastructure and service facilities will be more sophisticated, and the living environment will be improved gradually, which is consistent with the goal of new countryside building. In addition, during the construction period, 500-800 unskilled jobs will be made available to local residents, not only providing job opportunities to them, but also promoting the transfer of rural labor to nonagricultural industries and driving the urbanization process. With the implementation of the RAP, especially productive development measures, local industrial restructuring will be promoted, and the transfer to nonagricultural industries with higher economic value, such as forestry, fruit, tealeaf and tertiary industries, thereby laying a good foundation for resettlements' production restoration and income improvement. With the implementation of the state subsequent support policy and the rapid development of the local energy economy, the living standard of resettlements will reach or exceed the local rural average in the next 3-5 years, thereby setting an example for local socialist new countryside building.

***(6) Increasing job opportunities, and improving villager income***

The Project will drive investment in infrastructure construction, and the development of related industries, including construction, building materials, real estate, catering and accommodation, and generate considerable job opportunities for local residents, thereby mitigating the pressure of employment. Second, without affecting the water quality and ecological environment of the reservoir, the reservoir area may be used to develop aquaculture and tourism, in which priority will be given to resettlements. Flexible-minded residents living around the reservoir area may develop agritainment, and use most of land in the drawdown area to grow late rice, potato, vegetables, etc. to generate additional income. With the establishment of a new eco-tourism village cluster in the reservoir area, local residents' production and living conditions will be improved.

**3.2 Potential Impacts**

***(1) Impacts on fishermen's livelihoods***

**A. Demographic information of village collectives:** The Changjiang River begins with Daohu and ends at Yushanzha, and runs through 22 administrative villages of 6 townships (Xingtian Xiang, Jiaotan Town, Zhitan Xiang, Fuliang Town, Jingcheng Town and Nianyushan Town) in Jingdezhen City. There are fishermen in 8 villages, which are Maowu, Mingxi, Qingxi, Tankou, Jiucheng, Fenggang, Yushan and Lumeng Villages. It has been found through a population analysis of these 8 villages that there are 57 fishermen in total, accounting for 0.35% of the total population of these villages, including 9 females, accounting for 0.056% of the total female population of these villages. All these fishermen are part-time ones. See Table 3-1.



Table 3-1 Basic Information on Collective Population of Upstream and Downstream Fishing Villages

District / county	Township	Village	Total number of households	Total population	In which females	Part-time fishermen	In which females	Proportion of fishermen	Proportion of female fishermen
Fuliang County	Zhitan Xiang	Maowu	152	621	281	1	0	0.16	0
		Mingxi	345	1481	729	2	0	0.14	0
		Qingxi	355	1410	684	4	2	0.28	0.29
	Xingtian Xiang	Tankou	281	1069	514	4	0	0.37	0
	Fuliang Town	Jiucheng	440	1762	842	2	1	0.11	0.12
Changjiang District	Nianyushan Town	Fenggang	734	3200	1400	8	2	0.25	0.14
		Yushan	1315	5296	2448	32	4	0.60	0.16
		Lumeng	430	1281	633	4	0	0.31	0
Total			4052	16120	7531	57	9	0.35	0.056

**B. Main income sources of village collectives:** The main income sources of villagers in the above 8 villages are industry, employment, agriculture, forestry and crop cultivation, and fishery is not a main income source. In addition, the annual fishery income of the fishermen is 1,500-4,500 yuan, averaging 2,723.38, and the annual income of the fishing households is 3,000-7,000 yuan, averaging 4,787.5 yuan; fishery incomes accounts for 5.79% of gross household income. See Table 3-2.

Table 3-2 Main Sources of Collective Income of Upstream and Downstream Fishing Villages

District / county	Township	Village	Main income sources of villagers						Annual fishery income of fishermen	Annual fishery income of fishing households	Percentage to gross household income (%)
			1 <sup>st</sup> place	Percentage (%)	2 <sup>nd</sup> place	Percentage (%)	3 <sup>rd</sup> place	Percentage (%)			
Fuliang County	Zhitan Xiang	Maowu	Employment	63	Farming	19	Business	17.6	4500	4500	4.76
		Mingxi	Employment	80	Farming	15.5	Other	0.5	1500	3000	6.54
		Qingxi	Forestry	47	Employment	35	Farming	18	2875	5750	7.54
	Xingtian Xiang Fuliang Town	Tankou	Crop cultivation	64	Forestry	15.7	Stock breeding	10.3	2500	5000	7.8
		Jiucheng	Industry	60	Tertiary industries	30	Crop cultivation & stock breeding	10	3500	7000	5.27
Changjiang District	Nianyushan Town	Fenggang	Industry	58.6	Farming	39.1	Forestry	2.3	2000	4050	4.56
		Yushan	Industry	62.2	Farming	35.7	Forestry	2.1	3000	5000	5.05
		Lumeng	Industry	62	Farming	36	Forestry	2	2000	4000	4.83

### C. Basic information of sample fishermen:

8 of the 57 fishermen were sampled, and analyzed for gender and age of their household population. There are 35 persons in the 8 fishermen's households in total, including 20 men and 15 women, 8 aged 16 years or less, 13 aged 17-39 years, 10 aged 40-59 years and 4 aged 60 years or more.

Table 3-3 Distribution of Sample Fishermen by Gender and Age

District / county	Township	Village	Head of household	Household population	Gender		Age			
					Male	Female	≤16	17-39	40-59	≥60
Fuliang County	Xingtian Xiang	Tankou	SYS	4	2	2	0	2	2	0
		Tankou	SYB	4	2	2	0	2	2	0
	Fuliang Town	Jiucheng	PGY	6	4	2	2	1	1	2
	Zhitan Xiang	Qingxi	ZJS	6	3	3	2	2	0	2
		Qingxi	CQF	3	2	1	0	2	1	0
		Maowu	WXP	5	3	2	1	2	2	0
Changjiang District	Nianyushan Town	Fenggang	ZJB	3	2	1	1	2	0	0
		Yushan	ZLS	4	2	2	2	0	2	0
Total				35	20	15	8	13	10	4

The sample fishermen's households were analyzed for educational level and marital status. 10 persons have received primary school education, 22 junior high school education, two senior high school or secondary technical school education, and one junior college or above education, and 24 married and 11 unmarried.

Table 3-4 Educational Level and Marital Status of Sample Fishermen

District / county	Township	Village	Head of household	Household population	Educational level				Marital status	
					Primary school	Junior high school	Senior high / secondary technical school	Junior college or above	Married	Unmarried
Fuliang County	Xingtian Xiang	Tankou	SYS	4	1	2	1	0	4	0
		Tankou	SYB	4	1	3	0	0	4	0
	Fuliang Town	Jiucheng	PGY	6	2	4	0	0	4	2
	Zhitan Xiang	Qingxi	ZJS	6	2	4	0	0	4	2
		Qingxi	CQF	3	0	2	1	0	2	1
		Maowu	WXP	5	1	3	0	1	2	3
Changjiang District	Nianyushan Town	Fenggang	ZJB	3	1	2	0	0	2	1
		Yushan	ZLS	4	2	2	0	0	2	2
Total				35	10	22	2	1	24	11

**D. Income and expenditure of sample fishermen:** The sample fishermen's households were analyzed for annual income and expenditure:

The annual per capita gross income of the sample fishermen's households is 17,148.57 yuan, in which agricultural income is 1,248.57 yuan, accounting for 7.28%;

sideline income 5,042.86 yuan, accounting for 29.41%; fishery income 1,085.71 yuan, accounting for 6.33%; employment income 8,742.86 yuan, accounting for 50.98%; and other income 1,028.57 yuan, accounting for 6%.

The annual per capita gross expenditure of the sample fishermen's households is 16,614.28 yuan, productive expenses 534.29 yuan, accounting for 5.69%; nonproductive expenses 3,457.14 yuan, accounting for 36.81%; fishery expenses 600 yuan, accounting for 6.39%; and other expenses 4800 yuan, accounting for 51.11%.

Annual household net income is 16,614.28 yuan, and the balance of receipts and expenses 7,757.14 yuan.

Table 3-5 Composition of Annual Household Income of Sample Fishing Households

Item		Per capita (yuan)	Percentage (%)
Annual household income	Agricultural income	1248.57	7.28
	Sideline income	5042.86	29.41
	Fishery income	1085.71	6.33
	Employment income	8742.86	50.98
	Other income (including subsidies, etc.)	1028.57	6.0
	Gross income	17148.57	100.0
Annual household expenditure	Productive expenses	534.29	5.69
	Nonproductive expenses	3457.14	36.81
	Fishery expenses	600	6.39
	Other expenses (including tuition, etc.)	4800	51.11
	Gross expenditure	9391.43	100.0
Net income (income – productive expenditure)		16614.28	
Balance (gross income – gross expenditure)		7757.14	

**E. Impacts on fishermen:** Fishery resources in the Changjiang River watershed are already decreasing. After the Wuxikou hydro-junction is put into operation, hydrological and temperature factors will affect upstream and downstream fishery resources relatively slightly; all fishermen along the Changjiang River are part-time ones who do not live mainly on fishing, and have rich land and forest resources, and their main income sources are employment, crop cultivation and forestry. In addition, such fish conservation measures as fishing ban, artificial proliferation and artificial fish pass are good to the restoration of fishery resources. Therefore, fishery resources of the Changjiang River will affect fishermen's livelihoods slightly in general. The specific reasons include:

First, the total volume of fishery resources of the Changjiang River is small and decreasing. Since development, over-fishing and illegal fishing activities, and extensive sand extraction and panning operations along the Changjiang River in the past decades have resulted in the serious destruction of fishery resources and fish habitats, fishery resources have decreased sharply, and the amount of fishing has dropped from 200-300t/year to 5-10t/year. Currently, fish in the Changjiang River

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feature reduced number of species and variety, smaller individuals and lower age, and large fish can rarely be captured.

Second, the Changjiang River dam and the dispatching of the reservoir affect fishery resources to a small extent. It is known from the Environmental Impact Assessment Report of the Jiangxi Wuxikou Integrated Flood Management Project that after the Project is put into operation, the obstruction of the dam and the dispatching of the reservoir will result in some changes in regional aquatic ecology, and affect the living, feeding and breeding conditions of fish to varying degrees. Generally, after inundation, with the increase of plankton, some fish species will increase, thereby creating a new reservoir community ecosystem; fish species needing high dissolved oxygen content and rapid flow conditions will decrease significantly due to the reduction of habitats in the reservoir area, while fish species living in static water or slow flow habitats will grow significantly; with the gradient development of the watershed, the operation of the Wuxikou hydro-junction will further reduce the flowing water habitat for fish, which is adverse to the expansion and diversification of fishery resources; due to the gradient development of the watershed and combined operation, hydrological and temperature factors will have slightly adverse impact on fishery resources. Therefore, the hydro-junction will affect upstream and downstream fishery resources relatively slightly in general.

Third, fishermen deal with fishery on a part-time basis, as indicated in the survey, and their fishery income accounts for 5.79% of gross household income on average only, while their main income sources are employment, crop cultivation and fishery.

Finally, the implementation of a variety of artificial measures will reduce the impact on fishery resources. Since there have been geographic and temporal fishing restrictions in the Changjiang River watershed before the commencement of construction of the Project, where all fishing operations are prohibited from April 14 to June 30 every year, these measures are good to the conservation and rational utilization of fishery resources of the Changjiang River, and the maintenance of the ecological balance of the Changjiang River (see **Appendix 6**). After the completion of the Project, such fish conservation measures as artificial proliferation and artificial fish pass will be taken to reduce the impact of the Project on fishery resources, accelerate the rebuilding and restoration of the fish population structure in the reservoir area, promote regional ecological balance, and reduce the impact of the variation of fishery resources on fishermen.

## ***(2) Impacts on vulnerable groups***

Vulnerable groups include the disabled, elderly widows, orphans, chronic invalids, low-income people and the poor. According to the survey, 623 persons among the resettlements of the Project fall into vulnerable groups. During resettlement, these vulnerable resettlements may be faced with greater risks than the others. First, these resettlements are often neglected in resettlement activities due to poor physical conditions or weak ability to make a living. Second, these resettlements can hardly maintain their livelihoods due to the shortage of labor, and relocation and house

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reconstruction will undoubtedly increase their pressure and expose them to greater risks of impoverishment. In addition, vulnerable groups can hardly complete the task of relocation and resettlement on their own, but they do not have sufficient social relations and support for this purpose.

### ***(3) Impacts on women***

Generally, women are one of social vulnerable groups. In the Project, women have a low educational level, in which those have received primary school or junior high school education account for 70%. Women deal with farming and housework at home mainly, and few are working outside. Due to the traditional household labor division pattern in which “the husband is in charge of external affairs and the wife in charge of internal affairs”, women undertake more housework, which is often an unmeasurable part of household wealth, so that people generally think that most of household income is created by men. This is a main reason why women have lower economic and social status, and participate in public affairs at a low level.

In some way, women’s impacts and risks during relocation and resettlement are very likely to be neglected. These impacts include: After land inundation, women will undertake less farm work and have more opportunities to participate in other productive activities, such as tealeaf cultivation, thereby maintaining the sustainability of their livelihoods. During livelihood restoration and subsequent support, resettlements will be subject to skills training in order to promote the transfer of labor and increase the income of farmers. However, due to the low participation level of women, these training activities are very likely to be dominated by men, and women will be marginalized and become more disadvantaged. In addition, due to the low participation level and ability, and the poor ability to acquire and apply information of women, their true needs and ideas are likely to be neglected during project preparation, implementation, operation and maintenance. Since the traditional village structure is tied up with patrilineal relations, patrilineal relatives almost live in the same village. Once the village is inundated, all these relatives will have to be relocated, so that women will be faced with a greater lending pressure during house reconstruction.<sup>1</sup> Women-headed households will be faced with greater difficulty during relocation, resettlement and house reconstruction due to the lack of male labor.

### ***(4) Impacts on community organizations***

**A. Integrity of village collectives:** After reservoir impoundment, a lot of fertile and mature land on both sides will be inundated, creating numerous natural lakes. Some village infrastructure will be inundated and become “isolated islands”. According to the survey, there will be 224 affected persons living on such isolated islands, whose production and living conditions will be irrecoverably damaged. The population affected by land or house inundation will be regarded as resettlements. In some village collectives, most villagers will be relocated due to inundation, leaving a

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<sup>1</sup> Generally, houses rebuilt by resettlements are better in quality and standard than former houses, e.g., masonry timber or concrete ones vs. earth ones, and two-storied or multi-storied ones vs. one-storied ones.

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small population not affected by inundation that is not included in resettlement. Since these villagers are unable to move with their former village collectives, the integrity of such collectives is damaged indirectly.

**B. Structural changes of community organizations:** During resettlement, the population and organizational structure of the village committees in the reservoir/junction area and resettlement area will change to some extent.

Resettlements subject to backward resettlement will be relocated locally, and will have lower difficulty of adaptation after resettlement.

Resettlements subject to outward resettlement will be relocated in units of village groups during resettlement, and village groups separated from the reservoir/junction area will become independent production teams that have to be integrated into new village committees, which will be a difficult process due to cultural involution. These production teams will be marginal and disadvantaged in activities of new village committees, and their rights and interests will often be neglected, making integration a longer-lasting process.

Village committees in the outward resettlement area will receive a large number of resettlements, so their population, organizational structure and workload will change. Migration is not only a flow of population and materials, but will also bring a series of coordination, organizational and management issues. Local residents in the resettlement area will experience a mental adaptation process with the introduction of migrant population.

#### ***(5) Impacts of construction***

The access road and the dam will be constructed in Luoxi Village, Jiaotan Town mainly. Site excavation, land leveling, material transport and construction will generate considerable flying dust, tail gas, noise and domestic waste pollution, affecting the daily life and physical health of nearby residents; in addition, construction will also affect traffic and transport activities of nearby residents, resulting in congestion.

During construction, there will be lots of workers and other people. In the peak period, there might be about 816. On one hand, the sudden influx of substantial population and materials will promote the development of local catering, accommodation and other tertiary industries, increase local residents' income, and strengthen their communications with the outside, and highway construction will benefit local residents. On the other hand, with high human density, poor living infrastructure, there might be poor sanitation conditions. If there is not enough sanitation and hygiene management, there might lead to spread of local disease, such as: typhoid, dysentery, hepatitis, sexually transmitted diseases and AIDS. Meanwhile, with the urgent increase of village people in the temporary time, workers' clothing, food, housing and shelter will edge out some resources of villagers, bring hidden trouble for local public security and order, lead to marital and household instability, and damage young girls' physical and mental health.

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## ***(6) Impacts of inundation, land occupation and resettlement***

According to the RAP, land acquisition and house demolition involve 4,423 households with 16,104 persons in 38 village committees of 13 townships (e.g., Zhitan Xiang, Jiaotan Town, Xingtian Xiang, Jiangcun Xiang, Jinggongqiao Town and Fuliang Town) of Fuliang County, the acquisition and reallocation of 33,008.9 mu of land, including 15,946.5 mu of cultivated land, the temporary occupation of 190 mu of land, and the demolition of residential houses with a total area of 553,030.17 m<sup>2</sup>. Fuliang County is a traditional farming county. The inundation of a lot of cultivated land will reduce local land resources and villagers' agricultural income, and affect their livelihoods, and the demolition of a large number of houses will add to their living burden. Moreover, during this process, villagers' cultural traditions and social networks will change accordingly.

## ***(7) Impacts on local residents***

**A. Changes of land resources:** For resettlements subject to resettlement with land, land will be reallocated from local residents in the resettlement area. According to principles 1, 5 and 6 for the selection of resettlement sites, the prerequisites to land reallocation are that "there are rich land resources available for readjustment or development, and the per capita cultivated area of a resettlement site is higher than the county's average", "the amount of cultivated area reallocated from village groups in the resettlement area will not affect the production and lives of local residents", "local residents in the resettlement area are willing to accept resettlements", and reallocated land will be compensated for at location-based land prices. Therefore, though some local residents will have less land resources, their regular production and lives will be affected slightly.

**B. Allocation of public resources:** During resettlement, local residents will be subject to the reallocation of personal interests and public resources in addition to land resources. For example, the growth of the population in the resettlement area will impose greater pressure on existing water and power supply, traffic facilities, schools and hospitals, thereby affecting lives of local residents to some extent. Different villages in the resettlement area will be faced with different issues after resettlement. For example, resettlements in Chada Village will be faced with the issue of how to share the general preferential welfare treatment of their former village.

## ***(8) Impacts on traditional culture***

**A. Traditional civil residences and ancestral temples:** Rural residences in the reservoir/junction area are of Anhui-style architecture mainly, and some characteristics such as black tiles, whitewashed walls and corbel gables have been kept, while interior structures have changed. Buildings constructed in recent years are mostly modern-style two-storied buildings. After reservoir inundation, in order to maintain traditional attractions and develop tourism, houses of resettlements in the backward resettlement area will be of Anhui-style architecture mainly. Therefore, the Project will affect local residences to some extent but not greatly. In addition, 3



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ancestral temples in the reservoir area will be rebuilt. These temples are of traditional Anhui-style architecture, and in timber and masonry-timber structures mainly. They are already out of repair and rarely used by clansmen. Due to reservoir inundation, the cultural implications carried by them will possibly disappear.

**B. Familial relations:** Familial relations are an important social network for local families. Due to the migration of population and the reduction of familial events, these relations are weakening. After reservoir inundation, familial relations of those subject to backward resettlement will change slightly; familial relations of those subject to outward resettlement and self-employment resettlements will be affected to some extent, and they will have to be integrated into new social networks in new resettlement sites.

***(9) Openness and transparency of participation***

Resettlement requires the whole-course participation of resettlements, so participation is an important aspect that runs through the whole resettlement process from the disclosure of project information and policies at the project preparation stage to land reallocation, house reconstruction and compensation disbursement at the implementation stage to subsequent support at the post-implementation stage. Therefore, during the resettlement process, the open and transparent participation of resettlements is an important prerequisite to successful project construction and resettlement implementation.

Since there are many deficiencies in the means, capacity and effectiveness of public participation, especially in rural areas where feedback and consultation from the bottom up is neglected, the participation rights of rural residents are often neglected. During the resettlement process, if open and transparent public participation cannot be carried out properly, and an effective grievance redress mechanism for stakeholders, resettlements, local residents and other stakeholders will be unable to acquire project and resettlement information effectively and timely, thereby hindering or delaying project and resettlement implementation.

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## 4 Impacts on Resettlement

### 4.1 Domino Effect of the Order to Cease Construction

In March 2009, the Jingdezhen Municipal Government promulgated the Notice on the Prohibition of Additional Construction Projects and Population Influx in the Site of the Wuxikou Integrated Flood Management Project and the Inundated Area. What followed the order to cease construction was a series of chain reactions. For local households, endowment insurance, medical insurance and marriage problems have emerged due to the fixation of household population. For village collectives, local new countryside building, secondary and tertiary industries (e.g., tourism), and other socioeconomic activities have been impeded in the past 3 years. The Project was initially proposed in the 1950s, and put on the agenda in 2009 again. Due to the unavailability of information, some villagers have been skeptical about the Project.

#### **Interview 7—villagers of Liukou and Mingxi Villages, Zhitan Xiang**

“The project should be constructed as early as possible. We have been prohibited from building houses and dealing with economic activities since 2009. Our village is already lagging behind other villages by several years. When the project is completed, more benefits should be provided to local residents.” “It is hard to say when the reservoir will be built. We heard that it was to be built in the 1950s, but it has not broken ground to date. It is not known when it will be built.”

#### **Interview 8—villager of Tankou Village, Xingtian Xiang**

“My wife has been married to me for one year, but has not been subject to household registration yet due to project construction.”

#### **Interview 9—Secretary Yu, Qingxi Village, Zhitan Xiang**

“The future plan of the village is to develop aquaculture and tourism. The site of the Qingxi Village Committee will not be inundated and will be the center of the whole reservoir. There should be no more delay. This place will become an isolated island that is surrounded by the Yangchun and Changjiang River, and may be used to develop tourism.”

### 4.2 DMS

The DMS should be conducted in a manner that is accepted and understood by villagers. For example, local villagers usually used the Chinese length unit “*zhang*” (1 *zhang* = 3.3 meters). Some villagers do not understand units of measurement in the technical standard, such as square meter, and measurement results, so that they think that house areas have been measured under-measured or improperly measured, and their interests have been infringed on. Therefore, converted results should be communicated to villagers. Second, houses should be measured in strict conformity

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with the technical standard, and adequate explanation with villagers is needed to avoid any dispute or objection.

**Interview 10—villager of Zhitan Village, Zhitan Xiang**

“A house should be measured from the eaves, but they do this from walls, so that house area is much less.”

“Look at the house in front of my house. It is used as a warehouse. It has the same structure, but was under-measured.”

### **4.3 Selection of Resettlement Sites**

Resettlement sites include backward and outward resettlement sites.

#### **(1) Selection of backward resettlement sites**

Backward resettlement sites are chosen preliminarily through collective consultation and based on the natural environment, then further verified through a geomantic check, and finally reported by village committees to the PMO for approval through geologic investigation.

It is learned from interviews that backward resettlement resettlements are satisfied with their resettlement sites, which have been chose based on their production and living needs. In addition, infrastructure should be constructed away from local dragon veins, and will facilitate production restoration and adaptation after resettlement.

Resettlement sites will be planned in a unified manner, and chosen, designed and built voluntarily. This will help unify village layout and improve living quality.

In addition, villagers who are unable to work or make a living, scattered households left over from whole-village relocation, and villagers on isolated land resulting from inundation will be resettled together with the migrant population. This will help maintain the integrity and sociality of villages, provide convenience to vulnerable groups, and promote inclusive development.

**Interview 11—villager of Liukou Village, Zhitan Xiang**

“Our group will be relocated backward in the same village. The geomantics there have been checked, and it is said that this site is suitable for house construction.”

**Interview 12—head of Liukou Village, Zhitan Xiang**

“Our village has discussed the road to be built 7 or 8 times. Villagers think that the former site is located in the village’s dragon vein so they disagree with that site. The road has been rerouted after repeated discussions, and all villagers now agree with the new route.”

#### **(2) Selection of outward resettlement sites**

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Outward resettlement sites are chosen in townships with land available for reallocation. 26 outward resettlement sites have been chosen preliminarily, in which Sanlong and Chada Villages are self-employment resettlement sites, and the other 24 sites are outward resettlement sites with land. In outward resettlement with land, local adaptation should be based on the principle of “relative equivalence”. A local adaptation plan will be developed based on the geographic and traffic conditions, economic level, productive land and living environment of the reservoir area and the resettlement area. Presently, since the local adaptation plan for outward resettlement is still being prepared, the outward resettlement sites have not been determined for the affected villages yet except Xinjiang Group (pilot group), so that some resettlements are hesitant about the resettlement mode.

#### **4.4 Livelihood Restoration**

##### ***(1) Change of livelihood pattern of resettlements after relocation***

In backward agricultural resettlement, the cultivation mode will change slightly, cultivated area will reduce from over 1 mu before resettlement to 0.8 mu, and food crop income will reduce. Second, land quality will worsen. Zhitan, Qingxi and Liukou Villages in the reservoir area have fertile land. After inundation, fields in these villages will be raised for protection, and some wasteland will be reclaimed. During the soil maturation period, resettlements’ crop cultivation income will drop. Since mountain forests are mostly located in high-altitude areas, the mountain forest economy will be affected slightly. In general, resettlements’ livelihoods will be affected greatly.

##### **Interview 13—Director Hu, Meihu Village, Zhitan Xiang**

“In our village, all inundated land is basic farmland, and what remains will be inferior land. As farmers, we will still live on farmland. Reclaimed land is not good and will become fertile after five years of cultivation; besides, more fertilizers will be needed.”

In outward agricultural resettlement, only basic subsistence land will be available in a similar way. Before resettlement, resettlements mostly deal with integrated agriculture in a stable cycle, including paddy rice cultivation, pig feeding, and tea garden and bamboo forest development, which generate high income. In particular, tea gardens and bamboo forests generate stable income almost every year with little subsequent investment. Therefore, resettlements worry that no land no land is available for reallocation or the allocated land is not as much as the lost land. Second, even if tea gardens and bamboo forests are available after resettlement, they have to do everything from the beginning, and it will take 4-5 years to earn income from tea gardens and bamboo forests. Since residents the outward resettlement area deal with industrialized regional modern characteristic agriculture mainly, while those in the reservoir area deal with food crop, tealeaf and bamboo cultivation mainly, they will have to further improve cultivation skills and build up market awareness after resettlement.

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**Interview 14—villager of Liukou Village, Zhitan Xiang**

“My family’s present agricultural production is integrated, and generates agricultural income from crops, tea gardens and bamboo forests. We lead a good life. I worry that we will be unable to reach the present level of integrated agricultural production after relocation. My main concern is that no land is available for reallocation or the allocated land is not as much as the lost land. We have grown tea trees and bamboo forests for many years, and earn money from them even without cost. After relocation, even if tea gardens and bamboo forests are available, we have to do everything from the beginning.”

**(2) Separation of mountain forests from places of residence**

The separation of mountain forests from places of residence is a prevalent and important problem facing outward resettlements. Since the inundated area is on low altitudes, much cultivated land and little woodland will be inundated, so that large quantities of forests and other usufructuary resources of outward resettlements will be left in the reservoir area. Although the outward resettlement area is in the same county, it is still far away from the reservoir area, and some means of production of resettlements will be separated from their places of residence. In addition, since the cultivated and garden land of outward resettlements above the inundation line is not subject to compensation, most of such land will hardly be utilized and managed after relocation, so that such land will be separated from the resettlement sites, which may result in indiscriminate felling, affect the successful relocation and social integration of the resettlements, and make them marginal and disadvantaged in the reallocation of collective assets of former and target villages.

**(3) Allocation of land resources**

China’s household contract system with remuneration linked to output has remained unchanged for 30 years, so land has not been adjusted to population variation timely. Resettlements vary greatly in per capita cultivated area, and worry that their land will not be fully compensated for. Second, According to the standard for production resettlement, 1 mu of cultivated land and 1.5 mu of timber forest will be allocated to each migrant, and resettlements will expand production capacity by adjusting land, reclaiming wasteland and raising fields. For resettlements who formerly had much cultivated land, land resources will vary greatly, making land resource allocation a sensitive issue. Unfair or uneven allocation may result in a land dispute, and affect the resettlement process, and production and living adaptation after resettlement.

**4.5 House Reconstruction**

Houses of some resettlements will be inundated together with attachments and infrastructure. In the reservoir area, houses are in masonry timber structure mainly, and a small part of houses are in wood structure or masonry concrete structure; average house size is about 100m<sup>2</sup> and average housing site area per household is

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about 200m<sup>2</sup>. House attachments usually include enclosing walls and drying yards, in which drying yards are used to dry paddy rice, rape and other crops, as well as tealeaf, dried vegetables and other dry goods. During house demolition and reconstruction, functions of living and attached facilities will be affected to some extent.

The house compensation rates are so low that resettlements are unwilling to move. Compensation for land acquisition will be conducted pursuant to the Notice of Jiangxi Province on Publishing the New Uniform Average Annual Output Value Rates and Area-based Integrated Land Prices for Land Acquisition of 2011, the Notice on Publishing the New Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Fuliang County, and the compensation rates of the Xiajiang Reservoir. The PMO initially applied the compensation rates of the Xiajiang Reservoir and the published house compensation rate was 450 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for masonry concrete structure. Later, resettlements thought that this rate was too low and reported this to township governments; the PMO has increased the rate to 600 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> and then to 720 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> based on local conditions and resettlements' needs. According to the survey, the house compensation rates are still the greatest concern of resettlements, and they still think the rates are too low to rebuild houses to the original standard. On the other hand, transport costs of building materials are high. During the period of concurrent house construction in the reservoir area, the tight supply of building materials will further increase prices.

**Interview 15—villager, Xinjiang Group, Zhitan Xiang**

“The land over there is fairly good, and the site is also close to the county town, but the houses there are not suitable for residence, because the spacing between the two rows of houses is too small, and there will be no sunshine for the rear row. Even rice grains will not get dried.”

**Interview 16—villager of Daheli Village, Zhitan Xiang**

“We formerly thought that the compensation rate of 450 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> was too low, and this was later increased to 600 yuan but was still not enough.” “My existing house is over 200 m<sup>2</sup>, and I worry that the compensation sum is insufficient to build a house like this.”

**Interview 17— villager of Tankou Village, Xingtian Xiang**

“We live in a mountain area that is 60-70 kilometers away from the county town. It is inconvenient and too expensive to transport materials.” “Today, all building materials have risen in price, such as cement and steel bars, and bricks have to be carried over a long distance. Transport costs are too high.”

**Interview 18—villager of Liukou Village, Zhitan Xiang**

“We worry that prices are too high to afford when we rebuild houses. I hear that prices of materials have risen very fast in some places affected by reservoir construction. Moreover, the amount of compensation is too low.”

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Since some villages in the inundated area are backward, vulnerable groups in these villages will be affected greatly, such as widows, psychos, cerebral palsy patients and women-headed households, and their compensation fees will be insufficient to rebuild houses even their houses are compensated for at market price. The relocation process will make these people poorer. Some villagers have proposed to subject these vulnerable groups to subsidies and preferences in order to help them rebuild houses.

#### **4.6 Market Town Relocation and Reconstruction**

One market town – Zhitan Town – will be affected by inundation. Currently, commercial stores and civil residences in this town are located disorderly along the rural Class 3 highway between Qu’ali and Xingtian Xiang. Although most residents drink piped water, some residents still drink well water. There is no rain and sewage drainage system in the town, the existing infrastructure is poor, and there is a great shortage of public services. After relocation, the market town will be replanned as a new town that is based on tourism, ecological agriculture and service industries, and offers farm product processing and commercial services. Stores and residents in the town will be arranged rationally, and infrastructure and supporting facilities will be planned and constructed in a unified manner. Tourism, leisure and holiday services will be a priority in the new town, a better living environment will be created and more job opportunities generated.

However, the improvement of living conditions will increase people’s living costs. In addition to price rises, residents will be faced with additional stresses arising from such improvement, such as water supply, sewage treatment and waste disposal charges.

In addition, business operations of commercial stores will be interrupted for a short period during relocation and reconstruction. On the other hand, the relocation and reconstruction of the market town will bring a great influx of population and materials, promote the development of the catering, accommodation and retail industries, and make the town’s economy prosper.

#### **4.7 Ancestral Temple Relocation**

In the Project, 3 ancestral temples will be reconstructed, namely Wu’s Ancestral Temple in Maowu Village, Zhang’s Ancestral Temple in Shebu Village and Yu’s Ancestral Temple in Qingxi Village. The 3 ancestral temples are traditional Anhui-style buildings, in timber structure or masonry timber structure, and the interior is old. The ancestral temples were built with money raised by families, and are now rarely used. The functions of ancestral temples have also changed greatly. Ancestral temples are closed at ordinary times, and used only during major events, such as weddings and funerals. Some ancestral temples are used to store sundries and coffins. Keys of ancestral temples are usually kept by specially appointed persons (village heads or village party branch secretaries), and persons attending ancestral temples are mostly prestigious persons.



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It is learn from villager interviews that middle-aged and old people are more strongly attached to ancestral temples, because they experienced ancestral temple ceremonies in their childhood. However, with the elapse of time and the transformation of family concepts, people’s concept about ancestral temples is weakening, especially the young generation.

Elderly villagers think it necessary to rebuild ancestral temples, because in a village, an ancestral temple is the only public space for ceremonies, while young people are indifferent to this. Therefore, after inundation, public activities at ancestral temples will be affected. Local residents think it necessary to rebuild ancestral temples, and it is acceptable to rebuild them in the form of village activity center.



Figure 4-1 Wu’s Ancestral Temple in Maowu Village (Left) and Yu’s Ancestral Temple in Qingxi Village (Right)

#### **4.8 Tomb Relocation**

In the reservoir area, 4,623 tombs will be relocated due to inundation. In this area, tomb relocation is a prudent thing, because tombs are where ancestors rest and lifelines for families or even clans. Local tombs are usually located on dragon veins or key geographical positions, so the relocation of a tomb may change the fate of a family. It is learned from villager interviews that based on local customs, tombs are usually relocated on a certain date after the Winter Solstice, and this will go through an established procedure and a religious ceremony. There are two forms of funeral, one is the traditional form of inhumation and the other the more popular form of cremation. In some villages, a plot is set aside as a public cemetery. Therefore, tombs should be relocated based on villagers’ wishes and local customs. A geomancer will choose the date, hour and site of relocation, and the orientation of the relocated tomb, and hold a family ceremony. Affected tombs will be compensated for at local replacement cost.

##### **Interview 19—villager of Tankou Village, Xingtian Xiang**

“Tombs can be relocated, but this must be done based on our local customs. Tombs are relocated after the Winter Solstice only.” “The whole family is blessed by ancestors. We would offer sacrifice to them during the Spring Festival and the Tomb-sweeping Festival.”



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## 4.9 Church Reconstruction

In the Project, a Christian church in Zhitan Xiang will be inundated. This church was completed 5-6 years ago on land offered gratuitously by the Xiang government. Villagers raised 6,000-7,000 yuan to build this church. It is being registered with the religious affairs bureau.

This church is managed by a middle-aged man and has 60-70 followers. The number of participants in an event ranges from 20-30 to 40-50. These followers are quite scattered. Many of them are from Zhitan Village, and few of them from nearby villages, such as Liukou and Meihu Village. A worship session is held on Sunday morning at 9-11 here, and events are also held on some holidays, such as Christmas and Easter. Due to inundation, this church will be rebuilt elsewhere. If this is not handled properly, local villagers' religious activities will be affected to some extent.

Through consultation with the person responsible of the church and followers, the church will be relocated to the new seat of the Xiang government, and the reconstruction site will be a quiet and convenient place. The church will be reconstructed without any other compensation and without any transition period, so that religious activities of followers will not be affected.



Figure 4-2 Church to be reconstructed in Zhitan Xiang

## 4.10 Social Adaptation

### *(1) Adaptation of community organizations*

**A. Village committees:** During resettlement, existing village committees will change to some extent. In backward resettlement, where resettlements are located in their own village or group, the organizational structure of the village committee of the administrative village will remain unchanged. Therefore, in backward resettlement, grass-root organizations will change slightly.

In outward resettlement, villagers are relocated in the unit of village group in principle, and a migrant village will be resettled in the same township as a whole. Thus, a village group will be separated from the former village committee and be

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integrated into another village committee. However, the organizational structure in the village group will still exist, and a smaller group is integrated into a larger one. By moving as a whole, a village group will form a relatively independent production unit that is easy to manage. On the other hand, this will also create a relatively enclosed and independent small society, which is adverse to the social integration of resettlements and local residents in the resettlement area, and is likely to aggravate conflicts between resettlements and local residents in the resettlement area. If outward resettlements cannot be represented in village committees and village party branches in the resettlement area, their rights and interests may be neglected, and they may be marginalized.

**B. Families:** Familial relations are crucial for families. As time elapses, people are paying less and less attention to family pedigree, weddings, funerals and other family parties, but familial relations have been maintained. In some village groups, most members are of the same surname, such as the surname Zhang in Guanghui and Bayuan Groups of Liukou Village. After inundation, in backward resettlement, familial relations will remain almost unchanged; in outward resettlement and self-employment resettlement, familial relations will be affected to some extent. As a result of outward resettlement, resettlements will be separated from former familial organizations and lost their former social networks. On the other hand, outward resettlements have to establish new neighborhood relations and be integrated into new social networks in the resettlement area. In addition, it is also noteworthy how they will live in harmony with families in the resettlement area.

### ***(2) Spatial separation in residence***

Houses of resettlements will be built in either centralized or decentralized manner. House of outward resettlements will be constructed in a centralized manner on a plot with “three supplies and one leveling”. After these houses are completed, resettlements will live together. Thus, resettlements and local residents are separately spatially, which will affect the social integration of resettlements to some extent.

### ***(3) Social networks of resettlements***

Backward resettlement resettlements are usually resettled in their own village groups, and their relatives will still live nearby and social networks will change slightly. In this way, backward resettlement resettlements are able to maintain their existing geographic and kindred relations.

#### **Interview 20—villager of Liukou Village, Zhitan Xiang**

“We were formerly neighbors in the same village, and had almost no difference.” “Their relatives will move backward, not far away from us. It’s just a few minutes’ walk.”

For resettlements subject to outward resettlement, the resettlement area is a strange, entirely new environment. They not only need to restore production level and

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living standard, but also reestablish social relations and networks. In the new environment, acquiring cultivated land and reconstructing houses is just the beginning of material life. More importantly, the establishment of social identification with and belonging to resettlement sites will be a lengthy process. While resettlements are endeavoring to adapt to the resettlement sites, how well local residents at the resettlement sites identify with and accept resettlements will determine whether resettlements can develop at the resettlement sites or not. If resettlements and resettlement sites local residents do not live together in harmony, disputes may arise from the reallocation of land resources and the shortage of public services, which will be a potential factor of social instability.

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## 5 Impacts on Local Residents in Host Areas

### 5.1 Land Resources

During the selection of outward resettlement sites, the “availability of rich land resources for reallocation or development” is the primary principle. Other considerations include convenient traffic, sound infrastructure, economic and income levels not less than the reservoir area, similar production and living habits, and willingness of local residents to accept resettlements.

Based on the sampling survey of the willingness of local residents to reallocate land, over 90% of local residents are willing to transfer land and support the Project. There are ample local land resources, usually with a per capita cultivated area of over 1.5 mu, and most people are working outside so that crop cultivation is no longer their main income source. On the other hand, such sites are close to the county town or the urban area, where some land has been transferred to local industrial parks for construction purposes. Therefore, villagers are usually willing to transfer land as long as compensation rates are reasonable. Local residents of outward resettlement sites claim that the compensation rates for land reallocation should be consistent with the local rates for land acquisition, otherwise they will not agree with land reallocation. Few villagers are unwilling to transfer land, because they do not have much land. Village committees claim that they will not force villagers to transfer their land, and this will be done on a voluntary basis.

#### **Interview 21—villager of Dunkou Village, Wanggang Xiang**

“Our villagers are quite unsophisticated and would help one another at ordinary times. We are willing to accept resettlements in state construction projects. After all, these resettlements have moved out of their hometown for state interests, so we should accept them. It is also acceptable to allocate some land to them. As long as my subsistence land is unaffected, I’m willing to give part of excess irrigated land to resettlement these reservoir resettlements.”

#### **Interview 22—Secretary Cao, Ehu Town**

“Our town is a trading center at the junction of many places. Our people live on outside employment and trading mainly, and few residents live on crop cultivation, so it will be relatively easy to reallocate land.”

#### **Interview 23—Secretary Liu, Lantian Village, Xianghu Town**

“Land reallocation is not a problem. There is much land here and many people are working outside. Our existing land is managed by old people mainly, and excess land has already been transferred.”

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## 5.2 Community Organizations

Coping capacity of the village committees in the resettlement area: The influx of a large migrant population will surely increase the workload of the village committees in the resettlement area. The relocation of resettlements from the reservoir area to the resettlement area is not only a flow of population and materials, but will also bring many coordination, organizing and management challenges. Before resettlement, the village committees in the resettlement area will reallocate land in consultation with local villagers to resettle resettlements, and provide them with housing and farming conditions. Second, after relocation, these village committees will handle population and land registration, cover endowment insurance and new-type rural cooperative medical insurance, provide minimum living security, and include resettlements in family planning management. This will be accompanied by considerable filing and management work. Third, the large migrant population will bring a challenge to the carrying capacity of local infrastructure and public services.

### **Interview 24—Director Cao, Hanyuan Village, Sanlong Xiang**

“It is not a problem for our village to set aside 150 mu of irrigated land for resettlement. Villagers knew about this June and have all agreed with land reallocation. Today’s people are not as unsophisticated as before, and would not agree with this without any benefit. After resettlement, our village’s power and water supply capacity will be insufficient, and infrastructure construction will be necessary.”

## 5.3 Allocation of Public Resources

The influx of resettlements will inevitably result in the reallocation of personal interests and public resources, impose pressure on water and power supply, and land resources, and bring losses to local residents in the resettlement area. This is mainly shown in that part of existing land and other resources in the resettlement area will be allocated to resettlements, so that the per capita resource occupation of local residents will be reduced.

There is an outward resettlement site in Chada Village. It will receive 670 outward resettlements, in which 120 resettlements will be resettled with land. The resettlement site is less than 1 kilometer away from the cultivation area. 550 resettlements will be resettled without land near the county town. The village collective offers a relatively preferential welfare policy (130 yuan/month/person for people aged above 60 years, additional reward for single-child households, and a one-time reward of 100,000 yuan for students enrolled by key universities). The village collective proposes that only if the government provides appropriate preferences will resettlements be entitled to the same treatment as local villagers. This will affect the social integration of resettlements there.

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## 5.4 Social Relations

Resettlements will move outward within the county, and will be faced with little resistance in social integration due to similar language, lifestyle and customs. When outward resettlements move into the resettlement area, social relations of local residents in the host area will be restructured, so that local residents will not only accept resettlements gradually but also recombine their social relations through interactions.

### **Interview 25—villager of Ehu Village, Ehu Town**

“Resettlements from Shanghai and the Xin’an River watershed once came to our town. The resettlements who have just come here are from the same county, and have little difference in living habit from us. However, our village is more developed and accessible, is a main grain producing area of the county, and offers better development opportunities.”

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## 6 Gender Impacts

### 6.1 Women's Development in the Project Area

A socioeconomic survey on women in the project area was conducted by means of in-depth interview, questionnaire survey and FGD. This survey involves 130 households with 560 persons in the project area, including 284 female laborers, accounting for 49.29% of the sample size, and people aged 35 years or more account for over 70%. It is learned that all people living in the reservoir area are Han people, so all respondents are Han people.

#### *(1) Educational level*

It is found that educational levels of women are much lower than those of men. The percentages of women being illiterate, having received primary school education and having received junior high school are 13.07%, 35.38% and 34.62% respectively, higher than those of men (8.46%, 32.31% and 27.69%). On the contrary, the percentages of men having received senior high school and junior college or above education are 22.31% and 9.23% respectively, much higher than those of women (13.85% and 3.08%). The overall educational level of men is higher than that of women.

Table 6-1 Educational Level by Gender

Educational level	Women (%)	Men (%)
Illiterate	13.07	8.46
Primary school	35.38	32.31
Junior high school	34.62	27.69
Senior high school (including secondary technical schools)	13.85	22.31
Junior college or above	3.08	9.23
Total	100	100

#### *(2) Division of labor*

Based on the field investigation and interviews, most women in the project area do farm work and housework at home, and some women work outside.

Women are usually unable to do ordinary farm work themselves, such as weeding and water storage. In the busy season, such activities as pesticide application and machine operation will be done with the help of others. In some households, male laborers working nearby would return home in the busy season before working outside again. Other farm work, including vegetable and tea cultivation, and mountain forest management, is done mainly by women staying at home.

Most women working outside are young, unmarried women, and a few women are working outside with their husband in Shanghai, Hangzhou, Ningbo, Yiwu, Wenzhou and Guangzhou Cities. Their work in secondary and tertiary industries

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mainly, including catering, apparel making, product processing, housekeeping and cleaning, and they earn 700-2,000 yuan per month.

### **(3) Skills training**

Local skills training is rare, and is focused on agricultural skills, such as pest control, high-yield grain cultivation, tea cultivation and stockbreeding. There are also some courses involving rural labor transfer, such as housekeeping training. Women participate in both types of training at low levels; instead, they participate in tealeaf cultivation training at a higher level. It is known from interviews that this is because tealeaf picking is regarded as a task of women. Tealeaf is a pillar industry of Fuliang County, and almost all women are able to grow tea trees, and pick and process tealeaves.

In addition to skills training, women are also excluded from other local training for various reasons, such as stockbreeding and high-yield grain cultivation. The outside employment of women is also affected by the local opinion that “women should stay home and do housework.”

### **(4) Income**

Most women have low educational levels and have no special skills. These objective factors have prevented them from earning income. It is known from interviews with local women that the income of the sample households is mainly from agriculture and outside employment. Household income is created by couples together, but is embodied mainly in the monetary value created by men, because women’s activities are mostly uncompensated and trivial housework, such as taking care of old people and children, washing clothes and cooking, which are usually not regarded as an income source.

### **(5) Social status**

“Men take charge of external affairs and women take charge of internal affairs” is still a tradition in rural Jiangxi, which has been enhanced by folk customs. In the question “who decides major family matters”, 66.92% of the sample households choose “husband”, 28.46% choose “elder member”, and only 4.62% choose “wife”. In the question “which one of your family usually attends village meetings”, 66.15% of the sample households choose “husband”, 22.31% choose “elder member”, and only 11.54% choose “wife”. Moreover, even if women attend village meetings, they are only listeners and information communicators, and rarely express their own ideas.

## **6.2 Impacts of the Project on Women**

Based on the field investigation and interviews, women will both benefit from the Project and be exposed to risks, including:

### **(1) Reducing working hours of women**



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Based on the field investigation and interviews, in most households, male laborers work outside, and women are the main force of farm work. Since the amount of cultivated land of resettlements will be reduced after resettlement, women's labor intensity and time in farm work will be reduced, so that some women will be released from agriculture, and have opportunities to participate in other social and economic activities.

***(2) Promoting the sustainability of women's livelihoods***

Tea tree cultivation is one of the main livelihood activities of women in the reservoir area. In the productive development program, tea garden development will make women's livelihoods sustainable to some extent. With the reduction of women's labor intensity and time in farm work, they will have more time for tea garden development. In addition, tea tree cultivation and management is highly flexible, so women will be able to pay equal attention to household and productive activities, and earn more income.

***(3) Improving women's living skills***

After the acquisition of land resources, the PMO and the county agriculture bureau will provide agricultural and nonagricultural skills training to some resettlements, such as tea garden management, greenhouse cultivation, stockbreeding, cash crop cultivation and service skills. In these types of skills training, at least 30% of attendees will be female laborers. It is estimated that over 2,000 female laborers will be trained. Training will be designed to suit women's training needs, time available, mode and receptivity, so as to improve women's agricultural and nonagricultural skills, and elevate their economic status.

***(4) Enhancing women's ability to participate in household and public affairs***

Due to the low overall educational level of women, their all-around competencies are low, and they have limited ability to decide major family matters and participate in public affairs, so that their needs and ideas are often neglected at the preparation, implementation, operation and maintenance stages of the Project. For example, women's needs are not incorporated into the project design, some women are unable to sign to receive compensation fees for land acquisition because they are not regarded as household heads, and women workers are excluded or their rights are not protected during construction. As the main force of farm work and housework, local women are responsible for most household expenses. In special periods (e.g., during resettlement), women will not only undertake farm work and housework, but also participate in borrowing and house construction. The reality of women makes it necessary to enhance their participation in the resettlement process. At the project design stage, women's needs and suggestions should be considered; at the implementation stage, unskilled jobs should be first made available to vulnerable

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groups including women; it should be ensured that women have the right to sign to receive compensation fees for land acquisition.

***(5) The order to cease construction brings a household registration problem to women***

Since the order to cease construction was issued in March 2009, all construction activities in the project area have been ceased, and no increase or decrease in land, houses, population and assets is allowed. As a result, women moving in by marriage cannot go through household registration. The possible consequence is these women cannot be allocated land, and are not entitled to agricultural subsidy and other benefits in their husbands' families. On the other hand, though a married woman is allowed to transfer her household registration out of the reservoir area, many married women are not willing to do this due to the benefits attached their migrant identity, such as being allocated a housing site, and receiving compensation fees and subsequent support funds. However, most of these women will actually not be fully entitled to such assets and benefits. For example, an allocated housing site cannot be divided separately. Due to such "affiliated" or "subordinate" social status of women, their interests are often ignored during the resettlement process.

***(6) Relocation imposes a higher financial pressure on women***

During resettlement, the primary task for resettlements is house reconstruction. According to the RAP, in either backward resettlement or outward resettlement, resettlement sites will be planned by the government in a unified manner, and houses will be constructed by resettlements themselves. In fact, houses rebuilt by resettlements are better in quality and standard than former houses, e.g., masonry timber or concrete ones vs. earth ones, and two-storied or multi-storied ones vs. one-storied ones, resulting in the deficiency of funds for house reconstruction and many risks during this process, such as the unavailability of procurement information, natural disasters, insufficient market awareness, price rise, etc., which may result in higher house reconstruction costs. In today's rural China, a village is often tied up with patrilineal relations, so that patrilineal relatives almost live in the same village. Once the village is inundated, all these relatives will have to be relocated, so that women will be faced with a greater lending pressure during house reconstruction.

**Interview 26—A women in Liukou Village, Zhitan Xiang**

"This compensation rate is too low to rebuild a house. Everyone says that. What can I do? I have to borrow some money, but today everyone is unwilling to lend money to others."

***(7) Women-headed households are likely to be impoverished***

Women-headed households are mostly poor due to the lack of male labor. Some households in which male laborers are disabled and unable to work are also very

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likely to be impoverished during resettlement. These households are already poor or on the verge of poverty, so they are exposed to greater risks during resettlement. For example, male laborers are the main force of house reconstruction, but women-headed households or households dominated by women can hardly do such physical and skilled labor as bricklaying and material handling, so they have to ask others for help or hire others. House reconstruction requires considerable financial and labor inputs. During this period, women will have an additional burden in addition to farm work and housework. Therefore, preferential policies or assistance should be provided to women-headed households or households dominated by women during resettlement.

## 7 Public Consultation and Participation

### 7.1 Results of Public Participation

#### (1) Project awareness

The respondents in the project awareness survey include residents in the reservoir area, local residents in the backward resettlement area and those in the outward resettlement area. The findings are as follows:

① 100% of the respondents have heard of the Project. 28.6% of them know the compensation rates for land acquisition and locations of resettlement sites; in particular, all backward resettlement resettlements know locations of resettlement sites, while not all outward resettlements know locations of outward resettlement sites. 71.4% of the respondents are highly aware of the Project.

#### **Interview 27—villager of Liukou Village, Zhitan Xiang**

“This reservoir was planned as early as the 1950s, but it was not built for some reason. We recently heard that it was to be built again.” “The resettlement site is over there, and my family’s land is just there. That is a good place. The village committee has invited someone to check its geomantics.”

The main ways of knowing the Project include house measurement by personnel assigned by the county PMO, and village meeting. Villagers are especially concerned about compensation policies and memorize compensation rates very clearly.

② 100% of the respondents in the backward resettlement area are aware of the Project, and 28.6% of resettlements have just heard of the Project.

③ 22% of the respondents in the outward resettlement area have just heard of the Project, and 75.8% of them know more about the Project and are aware that how land will be reallocated.

Since stakeholders are affected by the Project in different ways, project information of concern to them is different, which is also related to which information has been communicated by the PMO and village committees. See Table 7-1:

Table 7-1 Project Awareness of Key Stakeholder Groups<sup>2</sup> (n, %)

Respondents	Sample size	Highly unaware	Unaware	Neutral	Aware	Highly aware
Resettlements	9173	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2604 (28.6)	6499 (71.4)
Backward resettlement	135	0 (0)	0 (0)	39 (28.6)	85 (62.9)	11 (8.5)
Outward resettlement sites	162	0 (0)	1 (0.006)	36 (22)	123 (75.8)	2 (1.6)

<sup>2</sup> Data is from the resettlement willingness survey and field interviews. In the project awareness question, “Neutral” means one has heard of the Project; “Aware” means one is aware of the compensation policies and the resettlement sites; “Highly aware” means one is highly aware of the details of the policies and the resettlement sites through meeting, house measurement and resettlement site selection.

## **(2) Attitude to the Project**

It has been found that, ①Resettlements show a high support rate for the Project, and 87.1% of them highly support the Project. They generally think that the Project is a key state project and should be supported, and the reservoir can help them prevent and combat floods. Their support for the Project is originated their miserable memories of floods. ②Local residents in the resettlement area also support the Project at a high level. 76.7% and 76.8% of local residents in backward and outward resettlement sites highly support the Project. For those not supporting the Project, the main reason for non-support is that since the household contract system has remained unchanged for 30 years, their newly born children and women moving in by marriage do not have land. In some households, several members have the same amount of land as one member in other households, so they are unwilling to transfer land. For these households, village committees will try to avoid occupying their land; if this is inevitable, other high-quality land will be reallocated to them to their satisfaction so that their agricultural production will not be affected. See Table 7-2.

Table 7-2 Attitude of Key Stakeholder Groups to the Project (n, %)

Respondents	Sample size	Highly not supportive	Note quite supportive	Neutral	Supportive	Highly supportive
Resettlements	9173	0 (0)	0 (0)	660 (7.2)	523 (5.7)	7990 (87.1)
Local residents (backward sites)	135	0 (0)	1 (0.7)	12 (8.6)	19 (14)	103 (76.7)
Local residents (outward sites)	162	0 (0)	1 (0.6)	16/9.7	21/12.9	124/76.8

### **Interview 28—villager of Tankou Village, Xingtian Xiang**

“There are floods every year here, and early-season rice is soaked in water, but we can do nothing about this.” “A major flood occurred this May, the bridge in our village was broken, many houses were flooded and a power failure occurred.”

## **(3) Resettlement willingness survey**

During October and November 2011, the Fuliang County Resettlement preparation team organized township and village officials to conduct a resettlement willingness survey on 2,220 displaced households in the townships affected by reservoir inundation (Xingtian Xiang, Jiaotan Town and Zhitan Xiang), and 737 households of indigenous residents in the townships in the resettlement areas (Fuliang Town, Sanlong Town, Hongyuan Town, Zhuangwan Xiang, Jiaotan Town, Wanggang Xiang, Xianghu Town and Ehu Town) (see Appendix 7 and Appendix 8 for the results of the two surveys). The survey findings include: 1) As compared to the resettlement plan, 387 out of the 2,220 displaced households have different expected resettlement modes from the resettlement plan, accounting for 17.43% of all samples. Some villagers in Hongqi Group of Longtan Village, Zhitan Xiang, and Tansan and

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Chaye Groups of Tankou Village, Xingtian Xiang expect outward resettlement, but since only houses and no productive resources are inundated, these households were planned for backward resettlement; villagers in Zhengjia, Diaoyu and Yangjia Groups of Zhitan Village, Yaojia, Banshang and Zhangjia Groups of Meihu Village, and Chengjia Group of Daheli Village, Zhitan Xiang were planned for outward resettlement due to the insufficient environmental capacity for backward resettlement.

2) Among the 737 households in the resettlement areas, 671 are willing to accept resettlers and 48 are unwilling, accounting for 7.15%. They are unwilling to accept resttlers mainly because they cannot get along well with migrants and social conflicts are likely to arise. Some villages once received resettlers from the Three Gorges Reservoir, but experienced conflicts due to differences in crop structure and cultural customs, so residents in host area having such an experience are worried about conflicts with resettlers.

## **7.2 Strategy of Public Participation**

Different public participation measures have been developed for different groups of stakeholders. At the preparation, implementation and operation stages of the Project, the following measures will be taken to promote public participation and consultation:

Table 7-3 Public Participation Plan for All Stages of the Project

Stage	Topic	Mode	Time	Implementing agencies	Participants	Proposed topics
Preparation	Project information disclosure	Village meeting, village group meeting, villager congress, FGD, village bulletin board, publicity vehicle, publicity brochure, poster, TV, Internet	2009-2012	PMO	PMO, township officials, village officials, resettlements, local residents	Disclosure of basic project information; Q&A
	Development of acquisition compensation policies and RAP	Village meeting, village group meeting, villager congress, public hearing, etc.	2011	PMO	County government and department heads, township representatives, village officials, resettlements	Determination of acquisition compensation rates and resettlement implementation plan
	Resettlement policy publicity	Village meeting, village group meeting, villager congress, FGD, village bulletin board, publicity vehicle, publicity brochure, TV, Internet	2012-2014	PMO	PMO, village officials, resettlements	Disclosure of acquisition compensation rates, and detailed rules for implementation
	Mobilization	Village meeting, village group meeting, villager congress, FGD, village bulletin board, publicity vehicle, publicity brochure, TV, Internet	2009-2014	PMO, village officials	PMO, village officials, resettlements	Disclosure of project information and resettlement policies, Q&A
	DMS	Direct participation	2009	PMO, county land & resources bureau, agriculture bureau, forestry bureau, etc., design agency	PMO, design agency, village officials, resettlements	Survey of population, land, houses, attachments, infrastructure, special facilities, etc. below the inundation line
	Disclosure of DMS results	Village bulletin board, distribution of fact sheet	2009	PMO, design agency	PMO, design agency, village officials, resettlements	Disclosure and verification of DMS results
	Resettlement willingness survey	Questionnaire survey, interview	2011	PMO, design agency	PMO, design agency, village officials, resettlements	Project awareness, willingness for production resettlement and relocation, attitude to the Project, expectations and

Stage	Topic	Mode	Time	Implementing agencies	Participants	Proposed topics
						needs
	Survey of willingness of resettlement area to accept resettlements	Interview, statistics	2011	PMO, village committees in the resettlement area	PMO, village officials in the resettlement area, local residents	Willingness of local residents in the resettlement area to accept resettlements and reallocate land, and relevant details
	Socioeconomic survey	Questionnaire survey, interview	2011	PMO, survey team	PMO, survey team, village officials, resettlements	Basic household information, land resources, income, expenditure and properties
	Disclosure of local adaptation plan	Village meeting, village group meeting, villager congress, FGD, village bulletin board	2011-2012	PMO	PMO, village officials, resettlements, local residents, monitoring agency	Determination of resettlement mode, and backward and outward resettlement sites, and notification of local adaptation plan
	Resettlement site selection	Village meeting, village group meeting, villager congress, FGD, field investigation	2011-2014	PMO, design agency	PMO, village officials, resettlements, local residents, monitoring agency	Village committees propose candidate resettlement sites for review by the PMO
	Disclosure of RAP and SIA Report	Internet	June 2012	PMO, design agency	PMO, design agency, resettlements, local residents	Resettlement impacts of the Project, compensation rates and relevant policies, resettlement and restoration programs, market town and special facility reconstruction plan, public participation and information disclosure
	Disclosure of grievance redress channel	Village bulletin board, billboard, brochure, TV, Internet	2012-2014	PMO, county resettlement bureau	PMO, village officials, resettlements, local residents, monitoring agency	Disclosing grievance redress channel, solving problems arising from resettlement for stakeholders
Implementation	Land reallocation	Village meeting, villager congress, village group meeting, FGD	2012-2014	PMO, village officials in the reservoir area and the resettlement area	PMO, village officials in the reservoir area and the resettlement area, resettlements, local residents, monitoring agency	Determining land reallocation program, signing it for confirmation, determining compensation fees and payment mode, solving problems in land reallocation
	Allocation of housing sites	Village meeting, villager congress, FGD, interview	2012-2014	PMO, design agency, village officials	PMO, design agency, village officials, resettlements, monitoring	Determining housing site allocation program, signing it for confirmation,



Stage	Topic	Mode	Time	Implementing agencies	Participants	Proposed topics
					agency	determining compensation fees and payment mode, solving problems in allocation
	Notification before relocation	Village bulletin board, village meeting, TV, Internet	2012-2014	PMO, township and village officials	PMO, township and village officials, resettlements, monitoring agency	Release of announcement of relocation 3 months in advance
	Payment of compensation fees	Village bulletin board, direct payment	2012-2014	PMO, township and village officials	PMO, township and village officials, resettlements, monitoring agency	Signing acquisition compensation agreements and receiving compensation fees
	Relocation or reconstruction of houses, tombs, ancestral temple and church	Village meeting, villager congress, FGD, interview	2012-2014	PMO, township and village officials, the construction agency	PMO, township and village officials, the construction agency, resettlements, relic administration bureau, monitoring agency	Procedure and mode of house reconstruction, relocation of tombs and reconstruction of ancestral temples based on local customs and knowledge, disbursement of subsidies for vulnerable groups
	Input of labor on a compensated basis	Participation in construction	2012-2015	PMO, construction agency, resettlements	PMO, construction agency, resettlements, township and village officials, monitoring agency	Making unskilled jobs first available to resettlements, and purchasing materials locally with priority
	Skills training	Village meeting, village group meeting, villager congress, bulletin board	From 2012	County agriculture bureau, social security bureau, Rural Work Dept., township and village officials	County agriculture bureau, social security bureau, Rural Work Dept., township and village officials, resettlements, monitoring agency	Developing a training program based on needs and conducting skills training
	M&E	FGD, key informant interview, in-depth interview, participatory observation	2012-2015	PMO, monitoring agency	PMO, monitoring agency, township and village officials, resettlements, local residents	Resettlement progress and impacts, disbursement of compensation, information disclosure, production and livelihood restoration, grievance redress, social adaptation
Subsequent	Disbursement of compensation fees	Village bulletin board, direct payment	From 2012	County resettlement bureau, township and village officials	County resettlement bureau, township and village officials, resettlements	Signing for acceptance and receiving compensation fees
	Subsequent	Village meeting, villager	From 2012	County resettlement	County resettlement bureau,	Communicating subsequent support

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<b>Stage</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Mode</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Implementing agencies</b>	<b>Participants</b>	<b>Proposed topics</b>
	support projects	congress, village group meeting, bulletin board		bureau, township and village officials	township and village officials, resettlements	projects, and township and village application projects

Note: The shaded items in the above table are in progress or have been completed.

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## 8 Social Management Plan

### 8.1 Measures to Enhance Positive Effects

#### ***(1) Improving the urban flood control capacity of Jingdezhen City***

At the checked flood level, the gross storage capacity of the Wuxikou Reservoir 475 million m<sup>3</sup>, 2.7 times that at the normal pool level, so that it can regulate and intercept floods, reduce the peak discharge of the downstream river channel, and mitigate the risk of flooding and water-logging effectively.

Through combined operation with urban embankment works in Jingdezhen City, the city's flood protection standard will be increased from every 20 years to every 50 years, thereby reducing flood losses.

#### ***(2) Meeting water and power supply demand, and promoting sustainable economic development***

After its completion, the Wuxikou hydro-junction will provide a regulated discharge of 16.45m<sup>3</sup>/s (95%) to the downstream river channel, and meet the demand of urban water supply, and ecological and environment water utilization of Jingdezhen City.

The hydropower station of the Wuxikou Reservoir has an installed capacity 32MW, an annual power output of 8,121×104kWh and a guaranteed output of 2,234kW. When completed, the Project will play the role of peak regulation in the regional power grid, and provide necessary funding sources for the regular operation and management of the hydro-junction, and sufficient electric power to the locality.

Water resource development features high investment intensity, high return and strong industry promotion effects. Rich water resources will provide great potential for regional economic development, reduce air pollution from thermal power generation and coal burning, and protect regional air quality.

#### ***(3) Improving infrastructure, and the production and living environment of resettlements***

The access road built for the reservoir has improved the highway traffic of Jiaotan Town, and connects nearby villages and townships through a developed traffic network.

Traffic facilities that will be inundated, such as roads, wharfs and ferries, will be reconstructed to the original function, size and standard. The more perfect infrastructure, and the "three supplies and one leveling" in resettlement communities will help improve resettlements' production and living environment.

In the subsequent support stage, financial support will be provided for the construction of basic farmland, water, electricity, housing, medical, educational and other infrastructure in the resettlement area in order to improve production and living conditions.

#### ***(4) Promoting the development of tourism and related industries***

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After reservoir impoundment, many artificial lakes will be created, and the broad, wandering reservoir will become a new scenic spot.

A tourism development plan will be prepared for the reservoir area to develop Red tourism and eco-tourism sites. Local products, such as bamboo, tea-oil tree, tealeaf, fungi, fruit, chestnut, and other farm and sideline products, will be further processed to realize a transition from traditional grain-oriented agriculture to diversified eco-agriculture.

***(5) Promoting new countryside building, and improving urbanization level***

After resettlement, houses will be reconstructed under unified planning based on the requirements of new countryside building and the goal of developing local tourism resources, so as to improve the living environment, develop the rural economy, and promote new countryside building.

The Zhitan market town will be re-planned, reconstruction, and expanded in size and function, thereby attracting more people to the market town and promoting the urbanization process.

Subsequent support will further promote regional economic development, and the living standard of resettlements will reach or exceed the local rural average, thereby setting an example for local socialist new countryside building.

***(6) Increasing job opportunities, and improving villager income***

The Project will drive investment in infrastructure construction, and the development of related industries, including construction, building materials, real estate, catering and accommodation, and generate considerable job opportunities for local residents.

Second, without affecting the water quality and ecological environment of the reservoir, the reservoir area may be used to develop aquaculture and tourism. Flexible-minded residents living around the reservoir area may develop agritainment, and use most of land in the drawdown area to grow late rice, potato, vegetables, etc. to generate additional income.

With the establishment of a new eco-tourism village cluster in the reservoir area, local residents' production and living conditions will be improved.

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## **8.2 Measures to Reduce Potential Effects**

### ***(1) Reducing impacts on fishermen's livelihoods***

Local fishermen do not live mainly on fishery, and the variation of fishery resources in the Changjiang River watershed will affect their livelihoods slightly after the completion of the Project. The following suggestions have been proposed: a. Combined gradient dispatching below the dam will reduce the adverse impact of the supersaturation of discharged water from the reservoir on downstream fishery resources; b. Continue to enforce the existing fishing ban to maintain aquatic ecological balance and ensure the sustainable development of fishery resources; c. Take such measures as artificial proliferation and artificial fish pass for fish species affected greatly by reservoir inundation to preserve fishery resources; d. Conserve the aquatic environment and give publicity to conservation; e. Strengthen fishery management.

### ***(2) Mitigating or avoiding adverse impacts on vulnerable groups***

Take protective measures for vulnerable groups affected directly by resettlement. The following suggestions have been proposed: a. Grant special assistance to certain vulnerable groups or those impoverished due to relocation, such as establishing a special support fund together with the civil affairs bureau; b. Make vocational training, employment guidance and job opportunities first available to labor in vulnerable groups; c. Employ labor from vulnerable households for unskilled jobs first during project construction and operation; d. Provide house construction subsidies to vulnerable households, and make up the rate of compensation for house construction to 25 m<sup>2</sup> of masonry timber structure per capita; e. During relocation, local village collectives should assist in the selection of housing sites, and organize labor to assist in relocation and house reconstruction.

### ***(3) Promoting women's development***

In order to involve women in the Project to realize personal development, the social gender perspective will run through the whole process of the Project at the preparation, implementation and operating stages. See Table 8-1 for details.

### ***(4) Enhancing the cohesion of community organizations***

It is advised that population living on isolated islands or inconvenienced by inundation be relocated along with villages and households.

Aiming at the impacts of relocation on community organizations, the following suggestions have been proposed: a. Resettlements should participate in grass-root political life, and there should be at least one migrant representative in the committee and party branch of each village in the resettlement area; b. Provide convenience to resettlements who wish to move along with households and clans; c. Village committees treat resettlements and local residents equally, and promote the integration of villagers in cultural, recreational, training, employment and routine discussion activities; d. Treat the allocation of land, public services and other

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resources during resettlement fairly; e. Strengthen the capacity building of village committees, and assign prestigious persons to be responsible specifically for resettlement tracking; f. Respect the ownership of existing village collective assets, and eliminate inequitable treatment for resettlements and local residents.

***(5) Reducing impacts of construction on villagers' lives***

Traffic: a. During construction, the PMO should ask the construction agency to practice section construction to reduce traffic impacts; b. Notice, local speakers, broadcasting and TV channels will be applied for public information. Disclose construction information to residents so that they can make preparations in advance; minimize the construction period without affecting construction quality; c. Set up road signs to limit driving speed, and communicate traffic safety knowledge; d. When there is traffic accident happened outside of construction area, existing emergency plan shall be applied.

Noise: a. The PMO should ask the construction agency to comply strictly with the noise standard, and take measures to reduce noise pollution; b. Prohibit high-noise overnight construction and avoid overnight work where possible.

Flying dust, tail gas and domestic waste: a. Sprinkle water on the access road regularly to prevent flying dust; b. There shall be also disinfection to the area being used temporary for construction and potential pollution generation site, and regulate the behavior of the construction staff.

Disease dissemination: a. Grass-root medical institutions should strengthen the communication and prevention of sexually transmitted diseases and AIDS; b. Health examination and epidemic prevention will be done for managers and workers. There shall be also disinfection to the area of office, living area and temporary shelter. Education the construction staff on environmental and health awareness will be hold.

A grievance redress mechanism will be established to address the above problems (see the EIA Report of the Project).

***(6) Risks of inundation, land occupation and resettlement***

a. Prepare the RAP and the SIA Report, conduct adequate public participation and consultation so that resettlements are involved in the project design and their interest appeals are embodied; b. Make reasonable compensation and take livelihood restoration measures. Compensate for affected land and houses reasonably, and provide assistance in house reconstruction to women-headed households, five-guarantee households and other vulnerable households; implement resettlement in conjunction with skills training offered by local governments; make unskilled jobs first available to resettlements during project construction; plan productive development projects rationally, such as tea garden development and pseudostellaria root cultivation, organize specialized farmers' associations based on local characteristics, and allocate market resources rationally, including tealeaf and

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pseudostellaria root. c. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to solve problems arising from compensation and resettlement timely.

A grievance redress mechanism will be established to address the above problems (see the RAP Report of the Project).

***(7) Reducing the impact of land reduction and public resources reallocation on local residents***

Conduct land reallocation based on needs of local residents in the resettlement area, and fully inform and consult with local residents before land reallocation; make reasonable compensation in accordance with the new uniform average annual output value rates and area-based integrated land prices for land acquisition of Jiangxi Province.

a. Provide three supplies and one leveling for central resettlement sites in the resettlement area, and avoid or retard the deficiency of infrastructure and supporting services; b. The government should guide village collectives in the resettlement area to reallocate collective assets reasonably, and promote the integration of resettlements and local residents.

***(8) Reducing impacts on traditional culture***

Suggestions on the reconstruction of traditional civil residences: a. Compensate for traditional civil residences at replacement cost; b. Reconstruct traditional civil residences as resettlements may wish; c. Give priority to the Anhui architectural style.

Suggestions on ancestral temple reconstruction: a. Demolished ancestral temples should be compensated for at replacement cost, and reconstruction costs beyond former size and structure will be borne by collectives; b. Ancestral temples should be reconstructed in consultation with collectives, and according to local customs for site, size and structure; c. Ancestral temples may be reconstructed in the form of village activity centers as resettlements may wish.

Suggestions on promoting the social intercourse of resettlements: a. During relocation and resettlement, special consideration should be given to resettlements to be relocated along with family members in order to maintain their familial networks; b. Families in conflict should not be relocated to the same resettlement site or village group; c. Family members relocated together should be consulted adequately, especially prestigious elderly members; d. Village collectives in the resettlement area are encouraged to promote the intercourse between resettlements and local residents through recreational, intermarriage and other activities; e. Assist resettlements in taking medical care, doing business and arranging schools for their children.

***(9) Strengthening public consultation and participation***

Develop a public participation plan and establish a grievance redress mechanism.

Table 8-1 Environmental and Social Management Program of the Project

Social factor	Potential impact	Mitigation measures	Time	Budget (0,000 yuan)	Implemented by	Supervised by	Monitoring indicators	Frequency
<b>1-Positive benefits</b>								
Flood control	Increasing the flood control capacity of Jingdezhen City	Positive impact, without need for mitigation measure	/	/	/	/	/	/
Water and power supply	Meeting water and power supply demand, promoting sustainable economic development	Positive impact, without need for mitigation measure	/	/	/	/	/	/
Infrastructure	Improving infrastructure and living environment	Positive impact, without need for mitigation measure	/	/	/	/	/	/
Tourism	Promoting the development of tourism and related industries	Positive impact, without need for mitigation measure	/	/	/	/	/	/
New countryside building, urbanization	Promoting new countryside building and improving urbanization level	Positive impact, without need for mitigation measure	/	/	/	/	/	/
Employment, income	Increasing job opportunities and income level	Positive impact, without need for mitigation measure	/	/	/	/	/	/
<b>2-Potential impacts</b>								
Fishermen	The obstruction of the dam and the dispatching of the reservoir will result in some changes in regional aquatic ecology	a. Combined gradient dispatching below the dam will reduce the adverse impact of the supersaturation of discharged water from the reservoir on downstream fishery resources; b. Continue to enforce the existing fishing ban to maintain aquatic	2012-2015	Included in the EIA budget	Design agency, PMO, fishery administration station, bureau of	PMO, EIA agency, fishery administration station	See the aquatic ecological monitoring indicators in the EIA	See the aquatic ecological monitoring frequency in the EIA



Social factor	Potential impact	Mitigation measures	Time	Budget (0,000 yuan)	Implemented by	Supervised by	Monitoring indicators	Frequency
	and reduced fishery resources, thereby affecting fishermen's income to some extent.	ecological balance and ensure the sustainable development of fishery resources; c. Take such measures as artificial proliferation and artificial fish pass for fish species affected greatly by reservoir inundation to preserve fishery resources; d. Conserve the aquatic environment and give publicity to conservation; e. Strengthen fishery management.			animal husbandry and aquatic products, agriculture bureau		Report.	Report.
Vulnerable groups	Their interests are likely to be neglected during resettlement; the shortage of labor makes them difficult to complete the relocation and resettlement tasks; they are faced with a number of difficulties.	a. Grant special assistance to certain vulnerable groups or those impoverished due to relocation, such as establishing a special support fund together with the civil affairs bureau; b. Make vocational training, employment guidance and job opportunities first available to labor in vulnerable groups; c. Employ labor from vulnerable households for unskilled jobs first during project construction and operation; d. Provide house construction subsidies to vulnerable households, and make up the rate of compensation for house construction to 25 m <sup>2</sup> of masonry timber structure per capita; e. During relocation, local village collectives should assist in the selection of housing sites, and organize labor to assist in relocation and house reconstruction.	2012-2015	Included in the resettlement budget and special funds of the civil affairs bureau	PMO, construction agency, civil affairs bureau, human resources & social security bureau, agriculture bureau, tealeaf bureau, village committees	PMO, civil affairs bureau, supervising agency, external monitoring agency	Participation in key activities at all stages of the Project; number of persons employed for unskilled jobs in the Project; men-times trained; subsidies for vulnerable households; progress of relocation	Twice a year
Women	Their time for farm work will be reduced; tealeaf	See Table 8-3.	2012 – end	Included in the resettlement	PMO, women's	PMO, women's	See Table 8-3.	Twice a year

Social factor	Potential impact	Mitigation measures	Time	Budget (0,000 yuan)	Implemented by	Supervised by	Monitoring indicators	Frequency
	cultivation dominated by women will be sustained; they participate in training and employment at a low level; their true needs and ideas are often neglected; they are faced with a greater lending pressure than men; women-headed households are more likely to be impoverished during relocation.		of 2014	budget, and special funds of the women's federation and other agencies	federation, village committees, agriculture bureau, tealeaf bureau, human resources & social security bureau, agriculture bureau	federation, external monitoring agency		
Social organizations	The integrity of village collectives will be threatened; village collectives will change in population and organizational structure; they are a number of social adaptation issues; there will be a great pressure on infrastructure and public services in the resettlement area; the workload of village committees will be increased.	a. Resettlements should participate in grass-root political life, and there should be at least one migrant representative in the committee and party branch of each village in the resettlement area; b. Provide convenience to resettlements who wish to move along with households and clans; c. Village committees treat resettlements and local residents equally, and promote the integration of villagers in cultural, recreational, training, employment and routine discussion activities; d. Treat the allocation of land, public services and other resources during resettlement fairly; e. Strengthen the capacity building of village	From 2012	/	PMO, implementing agency, village committees	PMO, external monitoring agency	Relocation of those relocated along; percentage of officials in migrant villages; details of family relocation; participation of resettlements in village collective activities; key	Twice a year

Social factor	Potential impact	Mitigation measures	Time	Budget (0,000 yuan)	Implemented by	Supervised by	Monitoring indicators	Frequency
		committees, and assign prestigious persons to be responsible specifically for resettlement tracking; f. Respect the ownership of existing village collective assets, and eliminate inequitable treatment for resettlements and local residents.					issues in relocation	
Construction	A lot of flying dust, tail gas, noise and solid waste will be produced during construction, affecting people's health and traffic; construction will facilitate the development of accommodation, catering and other service industries; construction is likely to result in disorder and the outbreak of diseases.	Traffic: a. During construction, the PMO should ask the construction agency to practice section construction to reduce traffic impacts; b. Notice, local speakers, broadcasting and TV channels will be applied for public information. Disclose construction information to residents so that they can make preparations in advance; minimize the construction period without affecting construction quality; c. Set up road signs to limit driving speed, and communicate traffic safety knowledge; d. When there is traffic accident happened outside of construction area, existing emergency plan shall be applied. Noise: a. The PMO should ask the construction agency to comply strictly with the noise standard, and take measures to reduce noise pollution; b. Prohibit high-noise overnight construction and avoid overnight work where possible. Flying dust, tail gas and domestic waste:	2012-2015	Included in the EIA budget	Implementing agencies, PMO, grass-root medical care agencies, disease control center	PMO, project supervision, external M&E agency, environmental protection bureau, disease monitoring	See the EIA Report for the flying dust, tail gas, noise and domestic waste indicators; grievances and handling	Flying dust, tail gas, noise and domestic waste: 3 times a year; disease dissemination: as required by disease control center; grievance redress: twice a year

Social factor	Potential impact	Mitigation measures	Time	Budget (0,000 yuan)	Implemented by	Supervised by	Monitoring indicators	Frequency
		<p>a. Sprinkle water on the access road regularly to prevent flying dust; b. There shall be also disinfection to the area being used temporary for construction and potential pollution generation site, and regulate the behavior of the construction staff.</p> <p>Disease dissemination: a. Grass-root medical institutions should strengthen the communication and prevention of sexually transmitted diseases and AIDS; b. Health examination and epidemic prevention will be done for managers and workers. There shall be also disinfection to the area of office, living area and temporary shelter. Education the construction staff on environmental and health awareness will be hold.</p> <p>A grievance redress mechanism will be established to address the above problems Grievance redress mechanism (see the RAP and the EIA).</p>						
Inundation, land occupation and resettlement	Land acquisition and house demolition involve 4,423 households with 16,104 persons in 38 village committees of 13 townships (e.g., Zhitan Xiang, Jiaotan Town, Xingtian Xiang,	Prepare the RAP and the SIA Report, conduct adequate public participation and consultation so that resettlements are involved in the project design. Compensate for affected land and houses reasonably, and provide assistance in house reconstruction to women-headed households, five-guarantee households and other	2012-end of 2014	Included in the resettlement budget	PMO, implementing agency, county resettlement bureau, agriculture bureau, land & resources	PMO, external M&E agency	Public participation, resettlement, land reallocation, land and house compensation, skills training,	Twice a year

Social factor	Potential impact	Mitigation measures	Time	Budget (0,000 yuan)	Implemented by	Supervised by	Monitoring indicators	Frequency
	Jiangcun Xiang, Jinggongqiao Town and Fuliang Town) of Fuliang County, the acquisition and reallocation of 33,008.9 mu of land, including 15,946.5 mu of cultivated land, the temporary occupation of 190 mu of land, and the demolition of residential houses with a total area of 553,030.17 m <sup>2</sup> .	vulnerable households; implement resettlement in conjunction with skills training offered by local governments; make unskilled jobs first available to resettlements during project construction; plan productive development projects rationally, such as tea garden development and pseudostellaria root cultivation, organize specialized farmers' associations based on local characteristics, and allocate market resources rationally, including tealeaf and pseudostellaria root. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to solve problems arising from compensation and resettlement timely.			bureau, forestry bureau, tealeaf bureau, township governments and village committees in the reservoir and resettlement areas		employment on unskilled jobs, productive development, development of specialized farmers' associations	
Local residents	Reduction of land resources, higher pressure on infrastructure and public services, allocation of public resources	Land resources: a. Fully inform and consult with local residents before land reallocation; b. Make reasonable compensation in accordance with the new uniform average annual output value rates and area-based integrated land prices for land acquisition of Jiangxi Province. Public resources: a. Provide three supplies and one leveling for central resettlement sites in the resettlement area, and avoid or retard the deficiency of infrastructure and supporting services; b. The government should guide village collectives in the resettlement area to	From 2012	/	PMO, design agency, implementing agency, village committees	External monitoring agency	Willingness survey of local residents; land compensation; infrastructure and community supporting services; allocation of collective assets; grievance redress of local residents	Twice a year

Social factor	Potential impact	Mitigation measures	Time	Budget (0,000 yuan)	Implemented by	Supervised by	Monitoring indicators	Frequency
		reallocate collective assets reasonably, and promote the integration of resettlements and local residents.						
Traditional culture	Some traditional civil residences and 3 ancestral temples will be inundated; traditional familial relations may be broken during relocation.	<p>Civil residences: a. Compensate for traditional civil residences at replacement cost; b. Reconstruct traditional civil residences as resettlements may wish; c. Give priority to the Anhui architectural style.</p> <p>Ancestral temples: a. Demolished ancestral temples should be compensated for at replacement cost, and reconstruction costs beyond former size and structure will be borne by collectives; b. Ancestral temples should be reconstructed in consultation with collectives, and according to local customs for site, size and structure; c. Ancestral temples may be reconstructed in the form of village activity centers as resettlements may wish.</p> <p>Familial relations: a. During relocation and resettlement, special consideration should be given to resettlements to be relocated along with family members in order to maintain their familial networks; b. Families in conflict should not be relocated to the same resettlement site or village group; c. Family members relocated together should be consulted adequately, especially prestigious elderly</p>	2012-2015	/	PMO, design agency, implementing agency, education bureau, health bureau, village committees, villagers	PMO, external monitoring agency	Compensation rates and reconstruction of civil residences and ancestral temples; relocation willingness survey; grievance redress of resettlements; convenience of resettlements in taking medical care, doing business and arranging schools for their children	Twice a year

Social factor	Potential impact	Mitigation measures	Time	Budget (0,000 yuan)	Implemented by	Supervised by	Monitoring indicators	Frequency
		members; d. Village collectives in the resettlement area are encouraged to promote the intercourse between resettlements and local residents through recreational, intermarriage and other activities; e. Assist resettlements in taking medical care, doing business and arranging schools for their children.						
Public participation	Feedback and consultation from the bottom up is neglected; resettlements, local residents and other stakeholders are unable to acquire project and resettlement information effectively and timely, thereby hindering or delaying project and resettlement implementation; interests of resettlements, local residents and other stakeholders are prejudiced, and their needs and suggestions cannot be expressed effectively.	Develop a public participation plan and establish a grievance redress mechanism.	From 2011	/	PMO, village committees, integrated management office, bureau for letters and calls	PMO, external monitoring agency	Implementation of the public participation plan; grievance redress	Twice a year

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### **8.3 Measures to Promote the Development of Resettlements and Residents in host area**

#### **(1) Resettlements**

##### **A. Reducing impacts of project suspension on the reservoir area**

Aiming at the impacts of project suspension on the personal development of residents and new countryside building in the reservoir area, and their doubts arising from project suspension, the following suggestions are proposed: a. Carry out project construction as soon as possible and shorten the period of project suspension; b. Fully disclose compensation and resettlement information to local residents at the preparation and implementation stages.

##### **B. Discussing objectionable DMS results**

At the DMS and compensation stage, notify resettlements of survey results in a comprehensible manner, and make adequate explanation with them to avoid any dispute or objection.

##### **C. Choosing resettlement sites based on resettlements' wishes**

Village collectives will organize villagers to discuss and choose resettlement sites, and disclose information on these sites through a bulletin board or village meeting.

Population to be resettled along will be relocated together with the whole village.

Outward resettlements should be fully informed of the local adaptation plan, and the location, house layout and structure of the resettlement site, and consulted adequately for comments.

For resettlers unwilling to be resettled as planned (e.g., Tansan and Chaye Groups of Tankou Village), publicity should be strengthened, and they should be taken to different resettlement sites for field investigation, and provided with more options.

##### **D. Reducing livelihood impacts and promoting livelihood restoration**

For backward agricultural resettlement resettlements: a. Newly reclaimed land will be compensated for to some extent; b. Prepare productive development programs based on local resources and agricultural characteristics to introduce cash crops of higher added value; c. Local governments guide farmers to grow crops, and provide market, technology and cultivation skills training based on local agricultural characteristics; d. Develop Red tourism and eco-tourism sites, and characteristic farm and sideline products, including further processed bamboo, tea oil, tealeaf, fungi, fruit, chestnut and other farm products.

For outward agricultural resettlement resettlements: a. Train resettlements on cultivation skills for characteristic agriculture based on the pattern of agricultural development of "one product per village" in resettlement sites; b. Train resettlements on nonagricultural skills training to improve their employment skills; c. The



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government should guide outward resettlements to dispose of their mountain forests that have not been inundated, and may transfer such forests with the consent of their owners.

Land compensation should be open, fair and transparent so as to avoid any land dispute arising from unfair or uneven allocation. Land compensation fees will be paid timely and fully to resettlements, so that they conduct productive development timely to restore production and livelihoods.

**E. Rebuilding houses in consideration of production, and making compensation open, transparent and reasonable**

House construction should be combined with productive development. For resettlements subject to agricultural resettlement, housing sites should be close to cultivated land; for resettlements resettled without land, housing sites should be close to the county town or urban area for the convenience of working or doing business.

a. Houses should be compensated for at replacement cost, and compensation and relocation information should be fully notified to resettlements; b. During house reconstruction, the government should take measures to stabilize prices of building materials, and materials should be purchased collectively by experienced and prestigious persons in villages to reduce costs; c. Land for enclosing walls and drying yards should be reserved for house reconstruction; d. Five-guarantee households, households without labor and other vulnerable households should be provided subsidies and preferences in house reconstruction.

**F. Planning the reconstruction of the market town rationally**

a. Notify residents in the market town of relocation in advance so that they can make preparations; b. Provide transition subsidies to residents and operators to reduce the living burden of resettlements during the transition period; c. Housing sites should be determined in a fair, open, transparent and reasonable manner; d. Layouts and structures of residential houses in the market town should be based on resettlements' wishes and local customs; e. Provide "three supplies and one leveling" and supporting services properly.

**G. Relocating ancestral temples based on local customs**

a. The affected ancestral temples should be compensated for at replacement cost, and reconstruction costs beyond former size and structure will be borne by the village collectives concerned; b. The ancestral temples should be reconstructed in consultation with the village collectives, and their sites, size and structure should be based on local customs; c. The ancestral temples may be reconstructed in the form of village activity center as resettlements may wish.

**H. Relocating tombs based on local customs**

a. Villagers should be fully consulted before tomb relocation; a public cemetery may be established or these tombs may be relocated separately; b. Tombs should be

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relocated based on local customs. A geomancer will choose the date, hour and site of relocation, and the orientation of the relocated tomb, and hold a family ceremony. Affected tombs will be compensated for at local replacement cost.

**I. Reconstructing the church as expected by villagers**

a. Free, prior and informed consultation will be conducted to learn the followers' expected resettlement site for the church; b. The church will be reconstructed before demolition, which will be notified to villagers in advance; c. The church will be reconstructed to the former size, standard and function.

**J. Promoting social adaptation and integration**

a. Resettlements should be allowed to participate in grass-root organizations (village committees and village party branches) so as to promote their social integration; b. The resettlement mode should be chosen as resettlements may wish and in consideration of their familial relations; c. Outward resettlements will be subject to centralized resettlement, which will help them maintain their former social networks; governments in the resettlement area, especially grass-root government agencies, should treat resettlements and local residents in the resettlement area equally in handling day-to-day affairs, so that resettlements are involved in training and village committee meetings; d. During resettlement, land resources and public services should be allocated properly to avoid any conflict.

**(2) Local residents**

**A. Carrying out land reallocation rationally and orderly**

Conduct land reallocation based on opinions of local residents in the resettlement area. Before land reallocation, local residents should be fully informed and consulted for comments. Reasonable compensation should be made by reference to the new uniform average annual output value rates and area-based integrated land prices for land acquisition of Jiangxi Province.

**B. Strengthening the capacity building of community organizations**

Strengthen the capacity building of the village committees in the resettlement area, and assign staff specially to follow up resettlement. Before resettlement, evaluate the geologic conditions and infrastructure of the resettlement area, and provide "three supplies and one leveling" for centralized resettlement sites to reduce the pressure of resettlement on these village committees.

**C. Allocating public resources in the resettlement area rationally**

a. In the centralized resettlement sites, "three supplies and one leveling", and supporting services should be provided; b. In the allocation of public resources in Chada Village, the collective assets of the village committees in the resettlement area acquired through hard collective work should be respected; on the other hand, as resettlements are integrated into the village collective, they will also make

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contributions to the village and should not be excluded from equal treatment. Resettlements should be entitled to the collective assets by means of refinancing.

**D. Strengthening social integration**

During resettlement, avoid losses to local residents, and define land, houses and other resources of resettlements and local residents clearly to avoid any potential conflict. After resettlement, strengthen cultural integration to eliminate alienation.

Table 8-2 Social Management Program for Promoting Resettlements and Local Residents

Suggested action	Target population	Implementing agencies	Time	Measures	Funding source	M&E indicators
<b>1.Reducing impacts of project suspension on the reservoir area</b>	119 village groups of 21 villages in 5 townships affected by inundation, with 25,627 persons in total	PMO, design agency, implementing agency, township governments and village committees in reservoir area	2009 – 2015	1) Carry out project construction as soon as possible and shorten the period of project suspension; 2) Fully disclose compensation and resettlement information to local residents at the preparation and implementation stages.	/	1) Project progress 2) Information disclosure and grievance redress process
<b>2.Discussing objectionable DMS results</b>	119 village groups of 21 villages in 5 townships affected by inundation, with 25,627 persons in total	PMO, design agency, implementing agency, township governments and village committees in reservoir area	2012 – end of 2014	1) At the DMS and compensation stage, notify resettlements of survey results in a comprehensible manner; 2) Make adequate explanation with them to avoid any dispute or objection.	Resettlement investment	1) DMS and disclosure of results 2) Information disclosure and grievance redress process during the DMS
<b>3.Choosing resettlement sites based on resettlements' wishes</b>	119 village groups of 21 villages in 5 townships affected by inundation, with 25,627 persons in total	PMO, design agency, implementing agency, township governments and village committees in reservoir area	2012 – end of 2014	1) Village collectives will organize villagers to discuss and choose resettlement sites, and disclose information on these sites through a bulletin board or village meeting; 2) Population to be resettled along will be relocated together with the whole village; 3) Outward resettlements should be fully informed of the local adaptation plan, and the location, house layout and structure of the resettlement site, and consulted adequately for comments; 4) For migrants unwilling to be resettled as planned (e.g., Tansan and Chaye Groups of Tankou Village), publicity should be strengthened, and they should be taken to	Resettlement investment	1) Process and results of resettlement site selection, and opinions of resettlements 2) Relocation of population resettled along 3) House reconstruction process and results, and opinions of resettlements

Suggested action	Target population	Implementing agencies	Time	Measures	Funding source	M&E indicators
				different resettlement sites for field investigation, and provided with more options.		
<b>4. Reducing livelihood impacts and promoting livelihood restoration</b>	119 village groups of 21 villages in 5 townships affected by inundation, with 25,627 persons in total	PMO, design agency, implementing agency, agriculture bureau, tealeaf bureau, Rural Work Dept., forestry bureau, social security bureau, township governments and village committees in the reservoir and resettlement areas	2012 – 2014	<p>1) For backward agricultural resettlement resettlements: a. Newly reclaimed land will be compensated for to some extent; b. Prepare productive development programs based on local resources and agricultural characteristics to introduce cash crops of higher added value; c. Local governments guide farmers to grow crops, and provide market, technology and cultivation skills training based on local agricultural characteristics; d. Develop Red tourism and eco-tourism sites, and characteristic farm and sideline products, including further processed bamboo, tea oil, tealeaf, fungi, fruit, chestnut and other farm products.</p> <p>2) For outward agricultural resettlement resettlements: a. Train resettlements on cultivation skills for characteristic agriculture based on the pattern of agricultural development of “one product per village” in resettlement sites; b. Train resettlements on nonagricultural skills training to improve their employment skills; c. The government should guide outward resettlements to dispose of their mountain forests that have not been inundated, and may transfer such forests with the consent of their owners.</p> <p>3) Land compensation should be open, fair and transparent so as to avoid any land dispute arising from unfair or uneven allocation. Land compensation fees will be paid timely and fully to resettlements, so that they conduct productive development timely to restore production and livelihoods.</p>	Resettlement investment, special funds of social security bureau, agriculture bureau and tealeaf bureau	<p>1) Subsidy for protection of newly claimed land</p> <p>2) Productive development measures</p> <p>3) Agricultural and nonagricultural skills training program for resettlements</p> <p>4) Resettlements’ income and livelihood adaptation</p> <p>5) Disposal of non-inundated mountain forests of outward resettlements</p> <p>6) Land compensation process and disbursement of compensation fees</p>
<b>5. Rebuilding houses in</b>	2,115 households	PMO, implementing	2012 –	1) Houses should be compensated for at replacement cost, and compensation and relocation information should be fully	Resettlement investment	1) House compensation rates

Suggested action	Target population	Implementing agencies	Time	Measures	Funding source	M&E indicators
<b>consideration of production, and making compensation open, transparent and reasonable</b>	with 8,410 persons in 3 townships, with a total demolition area of 444,986.36m <sup>2</sup>	agency, township governments and village committees in reservoir area	end of 2014	notified to resettlements; 2) During house reconstruction, the government should take measures to stabilize prices of building materials, and materials should be purchased collectively by experienced and prestigious persons in villages to reduce costs; 3) Land for enclosing walls and drying yards should be reserved for house reconstruction; 4) Five-guarantee households, households without labor and other vulnerable households should be provided subsidies and preferences in house reconstruction.		2) Evaluation of building material prices by resettlements during house reconstruction 3) Progress of house reconstruction, vulnerable groups
<b>6. Planning the reconstruction of the market town rationally</b>	119 village groups of 21 villages in 5 townships affected by inundation, with 25,627 persons in total	PMO, design agency, implementing agency, township governments and village committees	2012 – 2015	1) Notify residents in the market town of relocation in advance so that they can make preparations; 2) Provide transition subsidies to residents and operators to reduce the living burden of resettlements during the transition period; 3) Housing sites should be determined in a fair, open, transparent and reasonable manner; 4) Layouts and structures of residential houses in the market town should be based on resettlements' wishes and local customs; 5) Provide "three supplies and one leveling" and supporting services properly.	Resettlement investment	1) Information disclosure 2) Disbursement of transition subsidies 3) House reconstruction in the market town 4) Construction of infrastructure and supporting facilities in the market town
<b>7. Relocating ancestral temples based on local customs</b>	3 ancestral temples in 2 villages, 3 townships	PMO, design agency, implementing agency, county culture & broadcast bureau, persons in charge	2012 – 2015	1) The affected ancestral temples should be compensated for at replacement cost, and reconstruction costs beyond former size and structure will be borne by the village collectives concerned; 2) The ancestral temples should be reconstructed in consultation with the village collectives, and their sites, size and structure should be based on local customs;	Resettlement investment, self-raised funds	1) Compensation rate for ancestral temple 2) Communication and feedback process before reconstruction 3) Reconstruction of ancestral temples

Suggested action	Target population	Implementing agencies	Time	Measures	Funding source	M&E indicators
		of ancestral temples		3) The ancestral temples may be reconstructed in the form of village activity center as resettlements may wish.		
<b>8. Relocating tombs based on local customs</b>	4,623 tombs	PMO, design agency, implementing agency, affected households	2012 – 2015	1) Villagers should be fully consulted before tomb relocation; a public cemetery may be established or these tombs may be relocated separately; 2) Tombs should be relocated based on local customs. A geomancer will choose the date, hour and site of relocation, and the orientation of the relocated tomb, and hold a family ceremony. Affected tombs will be compensated for at local replacement cost.	Resettlement investment, self-raised funds	1) Compensation rate for tombs 2) Communication and feedback process before relocation 3) Relocation of tombs
<b>9. Reconstructing the church as expected by villagers</b>	About 100 followers near Zhitan Village	PMO, design agency, implementing agency, church management staff	2012 – 2015	1) Free, prior and informed consultation will be conducted to learn the followers' expected resettlement site for the church; 2) The church will be reconstructed before demolition, which will be notified to villagers in advance; 3) The church will be reconstructed to the former size, standard and function.	Resettlement investment	1) Communication and feedback process before reconstruction 2) Church reconstruction
<b>10. Promoting social adaptation and integration</b>	119 village groups of 21 villages in 5 townships affected by inundation, with 25,627 persons in total	PMO, design agency, county functional departments, township governments and village committees	2012	1) Resettlements should be allowed to participate in grass-root organizations (village committees and village party branches) so as to promote their social integration; 2) The resettlement mode should be chosen as resettlements may wish and in consideration of their familial relations; 3) Outward resettlements will be subject to centralized resettlement, which will help them maintain their former social networks; governments in the resettlement area, especially grass-root government agencies, should treat resettlements and local residents in the resettlement area equally in handling day-to-day affairs, so that resettlements	/	1) Number of resettlements in village committees in the resettlement area 2) Resettlement willingness survey 3) Participation of resettlements in training and village committee meetings 4) Resettlement problems and handling

Suggested action	Target population	Implementing agencies	Time	Measures	Funding source	M&E indicators
				are involved in training and village committee meetings; 4) During resettlement, land resources and public services should be allocated properly to avoid any conflict.		
<b>11. Carrying out land reallocation rationally and orderly</b>	37,741 persons in backward and outward resettlement areas	PMO, implementing agency, township governments and village committees in the reservoir and resettlement areas	2012 – 2015	1) Before land reallocation, local residents should be fully informed and consulted for comments; 2) Reasonable compensation should be made by reference to the new uniform average annual output value rates and area-based integrated land prices for land acquisition of Jiangxi Province.	Resettlement investment	1) Land reallocation by local residents and feedback 2) Compensation for land reallocation
<b>12. Strengthening the capacity building of community organizations</b>	37,741 persons in backward and outward resettlement areas	PMO, township governments and village committees in the reservoir and resettlement areas	2012 – 2015	1) Strengthen the capacity building of the village committees in the resettlement area, and assign staff specially to follow up resettlement; 2) Before resettlement, evaluate the geologic conditions and infrastructure of the resettlement area, and provide “three supplies and one leveling” for centralized resettlement sites to reduce the pressure of resettlement on these village committees.	Resettlement investment	1) Number of resettlements in village committees in the resettlement area 2) Infrastructure and supporting facilities in resettlement area
<b>13. Allocating public resources in the resettlement area rationally</b>	37,741 persons in backward and outward resettlement areas	PMO, township governments and village committees in the resettlement area	2012 – 2015	1) In the centralized resettlement sites, “three supplies and one leveling”, and supporting services should be provided; 2) In the allocation of public resources in Chada Village, the collective assets of the village committees in the resettlement area acquired through hard collective work should be respected; on the other hand, as resettlements are integrated into the village collective, they will also make contributions to the village and should not be excluded from equal treatment. Resettlements should be entitled to the collective assets by means of refinancing.	Resettlement investment	1) Infrastructure construction funds in resettlement sites 2) Mode of allocation of public resources in the resettlement area



Suggested action	Target population	Implementing agencies	Time	Measures	Funding source	M&E indicators
<b>14. Strengthening social integration in the resettlement area</b>	37,741 persons in backward and outward resettlement areas	PMO, implementing agency, township governments and village committees in the resettlement area	2012 – 2015	1) During resettlement, avoid losses to local residents, and define land, houses and other resources of resettlements and local residents clearly to avoid any potential conflict; 2) After resettlement, strengthen cultural integration to eliminate alienation.	/	1) Issues left over from resettlement 2) Activities of integration between resettlements and residents in resettlement area, and frequency

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## **8.4 Measures to Promote Social Gender and Development**

### ***(1) Promoting women's participation in the Project***

Women's participation in the Project is of great significance. Women are the main force of both farm work and housework. In particular, tealeaf is a pillar industry of Fuliang County, and most activities of tealeaf production, including tea tree cultivation, fertilization, harvesting, management, training and tealeaf marketing, are undertaken by women. Therefore, promoting women's participation in the Project will make it possible for them to restore livelihoods and generate income after resettlement.

Therefore, 1) Women's needs and suggestions should be considered at the project design stage; 2) At the implementation stage, unskilled jobs will be first made available to women and other vulnerable groups; 3) It should be ensured that women have the right to sign to receive compensation fees for land acquisition.

### ***(2) Women's labor skills training***

In the reservoir area, more and more men are working outside. After resettlement, with the reduction of cultivated land, more labor will be freed up, so that less labor-intensive agricultural activities, such as tea tree and edible fungus cultivation, will be increasingly undertaken by women.

Therefore, in relevant training, 1) Women's needs are reflected in tealeaf, pseudostellaria root and other agricultural skills training, and at least 30% of trainees are women; 2) Training should be given at the time and in the mode accepted by women; 3) Specialized farmers' association should be represented by women.

### ***(3) Reducing household registration problems of women due to project suspension***

In order to minimize household registration and related welfare problems of women due to project suspension, and ensure their due benefits during resettlement, the following suggestions are proposed: a. Carry out project construction as soon as possible and shorten the period of project suspension; b. Act strictly on the RAP and the applicable policies, e.g., collective reserved land should be first allocated to women moving in by marriage.

### ***(4) Avoiding or mitigating the impoverishment of women-headed households***

During resettlement, women-headed households or households dominated by women (e.g., the husband is disabled) should be provided assistance in house reconstruction.

Table 8-3 Social Management Program for Promoting Gender and Development

Suggested action	Target population	Implementing agencies	Time	Measures	Funding source	M&E indicators
<b>1. Promoting women's participation in the Project</b>	23,409 women in the reservoir area and the resettlement area women	Design agency, construction agency, Fuliang County Women's Federation, township governments and village committees in reservoir area and resettlement area	2012 – 2015	1) Women's needs and suggestions should be considered at the project design stage; 2) At the implementation stage, unskilled jobs will be first made available to women and other vulnerable groups; 3) It should be ensured that women have the right to sign to receive compensation fees for land acquisition.	Resettlement funds, project funds	1) Number of women involved in FGDs and interviews at the project design stage, and their suggestions; 2) Number of women working on unskilled jobs in the Project; 3) Percentage of women signing to receive compensation fees
<b>2. Women's labor skills training</b>	23,409 women in the reservoir area and the resettlement area women, in which women of working age account for 66%	Fuliang County Women's Federation, agriculture bureau, social security bureau, township governments and village committees in reservoir area and resettlement area	2012 – 2015	1) Women's needs are reflected in tealeaf, pseudostellaria root and other agricultural skills training, and at least 30% of trainees are women; 2) Training should be given at the time and in the mode accepted by women.	Training funds of agriculture bureau, labor & social security bureau, poverty relief office	1) Number of women trained, frequency and suggestions; 2) Time and mode of training
<b>3. Reducing household registration problems of women due to project suspension</b>	23,409 women in the reservoir area and the resettlement area women, in which about 100 women encounter the household registration problem due to the order to stop construction	design agency, construction agency, township governments and village committees in reservoir area and resettlement area	2012 – 2015	a. Carry out project construction as soon as possible and shorten the period of project suspension; b. Act strictly on the RAP and the applicable policies, e.g., collective reserved land should be first allocated to women moving in by marriage.	/	1) Project progress; 2) Handling of land and compensation problems of women married outside
<b>4. Avoiding or</b>	23,409 women in the	Fuliang County	2012 –	During resettlement, women-headed	Special funds of	1) Support for women-headed

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Suggested action	Target population	Implementing agencies	Time	Measures	Funding source	M&E indicators
<b>mitigating the impoverishment of women-headed households</b>	reservoir area and the resettlement area women, including 240 women-headed households and households dominated by women	Women's Federation / Civil Affairs Bureau, township governments and village committees in reservoir area and resettlement area	2015	households or households dominated by women (e.g., the husband is disabled) should be provided assistance in house reconstruction.	women's federation / civil affairs bureau, resettlement funds	households

## 8.5 Implementing Agencies and Schedule

### 8.5.1 Implementing agencies and capacity building

#### (1) *Implementing agencies*

In order to prepare for the Project and lead its construction properly, the Jingdezhen Municipal Government approved the establishment of the Project Leading Group on September 24, 2011. The leading group is headed by Executive Deputy Mayor Yu Xiuming, and co-headed by Deputy Mayor Lu Zhengda. Its members include persons chiefly responsible of the municipal development and reform, finance, water affairs, and audit departments. The Jingdezhen PMO is set up under the leading group and shares the office of Jingdezhen Wuxikou Integrated Flood Management Project Development Co. Xiao Aiguo, Deputy Director-general of the municipal water affairs bureau and General Manager of Jingdezhen Wuxikou Integrated Flood Management Project Development Co. serves concurrently as head of the Jingdezhen PMO. The Jingdezhen PMO is provided with full-time management staff, responsible for project coordination and implementation. The powerful implementation management system ensures the realization of the objectives of the Project and the participation of stakeholders in the Project. See Table 8-4 .

Table 8-4 Resettlement Implementing Agencies

Agency	Workforce	Person responsible	Contact information
Leading Group of the Fuliang County Resettlement Headquarters	28	Sun Yanfeng	0798-2629866 / 13607981216
Fuliang County Resettlement Headquarters	28	Jin Qiulai	18979828200 / 13707981900
Jingdezhen Wuxikou Integrated Flood Management Project Development Co.	20	Cai Yimin	18907983611 / 13879137763
Township resettlement offices	4-6	/	/
Village committees	2	/	/
Design agency	3	Feng Changjing	/
Resettlement supervising agency	3	/	/
External monitoring agency	4	/	/

#### (2) *Capacity building of implementing agencies*

In order to draw on project management experience, the PMO conducted a field investigation of large hydro-junction projects in Jiangsu and Zhejiang Provinces in March 2009, and the Shihutang Navigational and Hydroelectric Junction Project on the Ganjiang River in Taihe County, Ji'an City on November 25, 2011. At the preparation and implementation stages, the PMO will also conduct training on the World Bank's operational policy on resettlement, regulations on land acquisition and house demolition, resettlement implementation management, and public participation and consultation to improve the staff's professional proficiency and hands-on skills (see the RAP for the training program).

### 8.5.2 Schedule

The SIA implementation schedule of the Project (Table 8-5) has been prepared based on the progress of project preparation and implementation. The schedule may be subject to adjustment due to progress deviations. The main stages of the Project are the preparation stage, implementation stage and half a year after project completion.

a. At the preparation stage, SIA-related tasks include project information disclosure, stakeholder identification, social impact analysis and SIA Report preparation.

b. At the implementation stage, SIA-related tasks include internal monitoring and independent external monitoring. Internal monitoring is the responsibility of the PMO, which will prepare an internal monitoring and submit it to the World Bank semiannually. An independent third party monitoring agency appointed by the project owner will conduct M&E on the Project's social impacts. Before project implementation, terms of reference, a survey outline and a survey form will be prepared, a monitoring established, tasks defined and monitoring chosen. A baseline survey and follow-up surveys will be conducted through participatory SIA. At the implementation stage, an independent external M&E report will be submitted to the World Bank semiannually.

c. Within half a year after project completion, an SIA Summary Report will be submitted to the World Bank.

Table 8-5 Implementation Schedule

Stage	Task	Time
Preparation	Disclosure of project information	Mar. 2009 – Nov. 2011
	Identification of stakeholders, and social impact analysis	Dec. 2011
	Public participation of stakeholders	Whole process
	Preparation of the SIA Report	Dec. 2011 – Apr. 2012
	Disclosure of the SIA Report	Jun. 2012
	Approval of the SIA Report	Aug. 2012
Implementation	M&E	An internal monitoring report will be submitted semiannually.
Half a year after project completion	Summary	An SIA Summary Report will be submitted to the World Bank.

## 8.6 Supervision and Management

In order to minimize the Project's negative impacts, and identify and address new risks timely during implementation, the Project will be subject to whole-process supervision and management. The project owner will appoint a qualified, experienced third party that is independent of the project design, approval, construction and management agencies for this purpose. In addition, resettlement and social experts in the independent expert panel should be experts with international experience and familiar with China's conditions.

## Appendix 1 Agenda and Details of SIA of the Project

Time	Location	Participants	Key topics
Dec. 5, 2011	Wuxikou Project Headquarters	Director Wan, Secretary Zheng, Director Lu and other persons in charge, HHU task force	Learning basic information of the Project and organizational setup, collecting information, and scheduling the survey
Dec. 5, 2011	Fuliang County Resettlement Bureau	Director Lu, Director-general Qian, HHU task force	Learn resettlement information, problems, experience and lessons, and grievance redress mechanism in Fuliang County, and collecting relevant information
Dec. 6, 2011	Xingtian Xiang Government	Director Wan, Secretary Zheng, Secretary Cheng, Xiang Head Ren, Xiang Head Li, Director Cao, HHU task force	Learning the Xiang's basic information, affected population, land, crop structure, income sources, vulnerable groups, possible difficulties and restraints of development, and collecting relevant information
Dec. 6, 2011	Tankou Village, Xingtian Xiang	Director Wan, Secretary Zheng, Secretary Wang, villagers, HHU task force	Learning the village's population, land, crop structure, income sources and vulnerable groups, attitude to the Project, impacts of the Project, resettlement willingness and suggestions, awareness of project and relevant policies, and collecting relevant information
Dec. 7, 2011	Liukou Village, Zhitan Xiang	Village group heads, villagers, HHU task force	Learning villagers' awareness of project and relevant policies, impacts of the Project on villagers, possible problems and difficulties in resettlement, and vulnerable groups, and collecting relevant information
Dec. 7, 2011	Zhitan Xiang Government	Director Wan, Secretary Zheng, Secretary Wu, Xiang Head Wang, Stationmaster Zhang, Director Jin, HHU task force	Learning the Xiang's basic information, impacts of the Project, existing problems, agricultural characteristics, future development plan, and vulnerable groups, and collecting relevant information
Dec. 8, 2011	Dunkou Village, Wanggang Xiang	Secretary Zhang, Director Xu, villagers, HHU task force	Learning the Xiang's basic information, resettlement transition, past experience and lessons in resettlement, willingness of acceptance, and existing issues, and the village's land resources, crop structure, mode of residence, income sources, and future development plan, and collecting data
Dec. 8, 2011	Sanlong Xiang Government (Hanxi Village)	Secretary Zhang, Secretary Liu, Director Zhu, villagers, HHU task force	Learning the Xiang's basic information, resettlement transition, past experience and lessons in resettlement, willingness of acceptance, and existing issues, and the village's land resources, crop structure, mode of residence, income sources, and future development plan, and collecting data
Dec. 8, 2011	Ehu Town Government (Ehu Village)	Secretary Zhang, Secretary Cao, Director Hu, villagers, HHU task force	Learning the town's basic information, resettlement transition, past experience and lessons in resettlement, willingness of acceptance, and existing issues, and the village's land resources, crop structure, mode of residence, income sources, and future development plan, and collecting data
Dec. 9, 2011	Lantian Village, Xianghu Town	Secretary Zhang, Town Head Wang, village CPC branch secretaries and village heads, villagers (Lilong and Zhaojia Villages), HHU task force	Learning the village's basic information, resettlement transition, past experience and lessons in resettlement, willingness of acceptance, existing issues, land resources, crop structure, mode of residence, income sources, and future development plan, and collecting data

Time	Location	Participants	Key topics
Dec. 9, 2011	Ling'an Village, Xianghu Town	Secretary Zhang, Town Head Wang, village CPC branch secretaries and village heads, villagers (Changtian and Wancun Villages), HHU task force	Learning the village's basic information, resettlement transition, past experience and lessons in resettlement, willingness of acceptance, existing issues, land resources, crop structure, mode of residence, income sources, and future development plan, and collecting data
Dec. 9, 2011	Hanyuan Village, Fuliang Town	Secretary Zhang, Town Head Feng, Director Cao, villagers, HHU task force	Learning the village's basic information, resettlement transition, past experience and lessons in resettlement, willingness of acceptance, existing issues, land resources, crop structure, mode of residence, income sources, and future development plan, and collecting data
Dec. 9, 2011	Chada Village, Fuliang Town	Secretary Zhang, Town Head Feng, Secretary Wang, villagers, HHU task force	Learning the village's basic information, resettlement transition, past experience and lessons in resettlement, willingness of acceptance, existing issues, land resources, crop structure, mode of residence, income sources, and future development plan, and collecting data
Dec. 12, 2011	Shebu Village, Jiaotan Town	Director Wan, Secretary Qin, Director Fang and other village officials, villagers, HHU task force	Learning villagers' awareness of the Project and relevant policies, the Project's impacts on them, possible difficulties and problems in resettlement, and information on vulnerable groups, and collecting relevant data
Dec. 12, 2011	Qingxi Village, Zhitan Xiang	Secretary Zheng, Secretary Yu, villagers, HHU task force	Learning villagers' awareness of the Project and relevant policies, the Project's impacts on them, possible difficulties and problems in resettlement, and information on vulnerable groups, and collecting relevant data
Dec. 12, 2011	Daheli Village, Zhitan Xiang	Secretary Zheng, Secretary Lu, Director Lu, villagers, HHU task force	Learning villagers' awareness of the Project and relevant policies, the Project's impacts on them, possible difficulties and problems in resettlement, and information on vulnerable groups, and collecting relevant data
Dec. 12, 2011	Mingxi Village, Zhitan Xiang	Secretary Zheng, villagers, HHU task force	Learning villagers' awareness of the Project and relevant policies, the Project's impacts on them, possible difficulties and problems in resettlement, and information on vulnerable groups, and collecting relevant data
Dec. 12, 2011	Meihu Village, Zhitan Xiang	Secretary Zheng, Secretary Wu, Director Wu, HHU task force	Learning villagers' awareness of the Project and relevant policies, the Project's impacts on them, possible difficulties and problems in resettlement, and information on vulnerable groups, and collecting relevant data
Dec. 13, 2011	Fuliang County Agriculture Bureau	Section Chief Cheng, Chairman Wang, HHU task force	Learning agricultural characteristics of Fuliang County and the reservoir area, problems and solutions, future plan, impacts of resettlement on agricultural production and countermeasures, and collecting relevant information
Dec. 13, 2011	Fuliang County Civil Affairs Bureau/Poverty Relief Office	Section Chief Cheng, Director Zhu, Director Wu, HHU task force	Learning the present situation of the poor population in Fuliang county and the reservoir area, reasons for poverty, poverty relief, suggestions for poverty reduction, information on social security and disaster relief, and collecting relevant information
Dec. 13, 2011	Fuliang County Social Security Bureau	Section Chief Cheng, Director-general Qian, HHU task force	Basic information and policies of social security in Fuliang County, possible problems and difficulties in resettlement in the county's social security work
Dec. 15, 2011	Fuliang County Forestry Bureau	Director Lu, Secretary Xu, Director Zheng, Director Hong, HHU task force	Learning the county's basic forestry information, information on non-commercial and commercial forests, common disputes over forest property right and countermeasures




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<b>Time</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Participants</b>	<b>Key topics</b>
Dec. 15, 2011	Fuliang County Culture and Broadcast Bureau	Director Lu, Director Wu, HHU task force	Learning information on cultural relics in Fuliang County and the reservoir area, and local characteristics in residence, house construction, customs and traditional culture
Dec. 15, 2011	Fuliang County Women's Federation	Section Chief Cheng, Chairman Zhu, HHU task force	Learning results that have been made in promoting women's development, and local social and economic development, women's status and how they are involved in the Project

## Appendix 2 FGD Minutes

Time	Dec. 6, 2011
Location	General Office of the Xingtian Xiang Government
Organizer	Fuliang County PMO
Participants	county PMO Director Wan, Secretary Zheng, Secretary Cheng of Xingtian Xiang, Xiang Head Ren, Deputy Xiang Head Li, director of the civil affairs office, villagers, Hohai University
Topic	Township resettlement work
Key points and results	1) Basic information and development plans of Xingtian Xiang and affected villages; 2) Project information disclosure, willingness survey, public participation and resettlement; 3) Issues, difficulties and suggestions proposed by resettlements
	

Time	Dec. 12, 2011
Location	Office of the Shebu Village Committee
Organizer	Fuliang County PMO
Participants	county PMO Director Wan, Hohai University
Topic	Support for the Project and resettlement
Key points and results	1) Project awareness and attitude; 2) Awareness of acquisition compensation policies, possible impacts, countermeasures and opinions; 3) Issues in and suggestions on resettlement work
	

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### Appendix 3 Fieldwork Photos



FGD in Tankou Village, Xingtian Xiang (reservoir area) FGD in Liukou Village, Zhitan Xiang (reservoir area)



Interview in Zhitan Village, Zhitan Xiang (reservoir area) Interview in Meihu Village, Zhitan Xiang (reservoir area)



Backward resettlement site in Qingxi Village, Zhitan Xiang (reservoir area) FGD in Dunkou Village, Wanggang Xiang (resettlement destination)



Interview with a store owner in Zhitan market town (reservoir area) Interview with an operator in Zhitan market town (reservoir area)



Interview in Ehu Village, Ehu Town (outward) FGD in Hongyuan Village, Fuliang Town (outward)



Hongyuan Village, Fuliang Town outward resettlement sites Fuliang Town Chada Villages self-employment resettlement sites



FGD in Lantian Village, Xianghu Town (outward) Lantian Village, Xianghu Town resettlement sites



Interview with Fuliang County Resettlement Bureau Interview with Fuliang County Agriculture Bureau





#### Appendix 4 Summary of socioeconomic indicators of affected villages

Township	Village	HHs	Population	agricultural population	Female	Labor	Outside employment	Land resources								Per capita net income of farmers (yuan)	
								Cultivated land					Woodland				
								Irrigated land (mu)	Non-irrigated land (mu)	Vegetable plot (mu)	Subtotal (mu)	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	Timber forests (mu)	Shrub forests (mu)	Subtotal (mu)		Per capita woodland (mu)
Jiaotan	Shebu	178	734	729	345	360	252	367.18	376	414	1157.18	1.58	7082	0	7082	9.65	5850
	Luoxi	271	950	948	451	466	326	540	177	188.6	905.6	0.95	8532	0	8532	8.98	5607
	Jiansheng	403	1512	1451	703	741	519	1434.4	216	372	2022.4	1.34	7264	0	7264	4.80	6120
	Jiaotan	377	1375	1278	653	674	472	1596.09	225	179	2000.09	1.45	28075.5	0	28075.5	20.42	6304
	Linchang												11.76				
Jiangcun	Guyan	434	1620	1380	725	802	562	1306	188.8	339.2	1834	1.13	12405	3211.5	15616.5	9.64	3110
	Bailin	398	1498	1457	719	779	545	2062.8	87.22	616.5	2767	1.85	24981	723	25641	17.12	3080
Xingtian	Tankou	332	1193	1141	567	716	501	1517.42	556	424	2497.42	2.09	20369.7	4407.01	24765.3	20.76	3825
	Fangjiawu	380	1294	1160	608	776	543	1235.72	324.8	229	1789.52	1.38	25934.66	33	25967.66	20.07	3389
	Zhujia	291	981	951	456	589	412	1233.02	942	240.1	2415.12	2.46	23900.8	163	24063.8	24.53	4388
Zhitan	Longtan	215	827	724	389	372	261	1020.61	368.66	247.1	1636.37	1.98	13902.5		13902.5	16.81	4980
	Liukou	540	2021	1755	960	909	637	2329	499	477.5	3305.5	1.64	27760		27760	13.74	5570
	Qingxi	400	1497	1411	704	674	472	1519	976	618	3113	2.08	20601		20601	13.76	4200
	Yingxi	250	969	945	455	436	305	878.28	51	45	974.28	1.01	19497.5		19497.5	20.12	5800
	Zhitan	603	2347	2375	1115	1056	739	2514.11	1021.31	397.83	3893.25	1.66	23664		23664	10.08	4090
	Chixi	184	657	642	306	296	207	815.15	84.5	171	1070.65	1.63	18181.5		18181.5	27.67	5200
	Meihu	576	2073	2037	985	933	653	3008.98	648	412	4068.98	1.96	36182.7		36182.7	17.45	6205
	Daheli	245	910	842	419	410	287	1006.5	408	291	1705.5	1.87	9119		9119	10.02	7010

Township	Village	HHS	Population	agricultural population	Female	Labor	Outside employment	Land resources									Per capita net income of farmers
								Cultivated land					Woodland				
								Irrigated land	Non-irrigated land	Vegetable plot	Subtotal	Per capita cultivated area	Timber forests	Shrub forests	Subtotal	Per capita woodland	
(mu)	(mu)	(mu)	(mu)	(mu)	(mu)	(mu)	(mu)	(mu)	(mu)	(mu)	(yuan)						
	Maowu	152	621	629	305	298	209	310	144	70	524	0.84	6396.6		6396.6	10.30	4800
	Mingxi	345	1481	1356	669	634	444	1721.23	86.96	64.4	1872.59	1.26	39239.5		39239.5	26.50	5360
Jinggongqiao	Chutian		67	1975	1175	1113	779	111.00	23.00	24.00	158.00	2.36					6010

**Appendix 5 Baseline survey on administrative villages and sample fishing households along the Changjiang River**

表2：沿江渔村基本情况调查表

编号：\_\_\_\_\_ 调查地点：\_\_\_\_\_ 市/县/镇/乡/街道：\_\_\_\_\_ 行政村：\_\_\_\_\_

水系：1. 上游 2. 下游 沿江：1. 左岸 2. 右岸

调查人：\_\_\_\_\_ 调查时间：2012.3.29 被调查人联系方式：吴振斌

人口	总户数(户)	150
	总人口(人)	821
	其中：男(人)	480
	农业人口(人)	580
	半渔半农人口(人)	0
	外出务工人员(人)，其中女	120人 其中女 60
	养殖人口，其中女	0
劳动力	总劳动力(人)	362
	工业劳动力	60
	农业劳动力	158
	水产劳动力	28
土地资源(亩)	水田	410
	旱地	186
	鱼塘	70
	林地	638.6
	其他	
	其他	
村民收入主要来源	农民人均纯收入(元)	6100
	第一位是_____ 百分比	63
	第二位是_____ 百分比	19
	第三位是_____ 百分比	0.5
调查人年均捕鱼收入_____元， 百分比	4500, 8.7%	

表3：渔村渔户基本情况调查表

编号：\_\_\_\_\_ 家庭住址：\_\_\_\_\_ 市/县/镇/乡/街道：\_\_\_\_\_ 行政村：\_\_\_\_\_

水系：1. 上游 2. 下游 沿江：1. 左岸 2. 右岸

调查人：吴振斌 调查时间：\_\_\_\_\_ 被调查人联系方式：07787044679 0778-

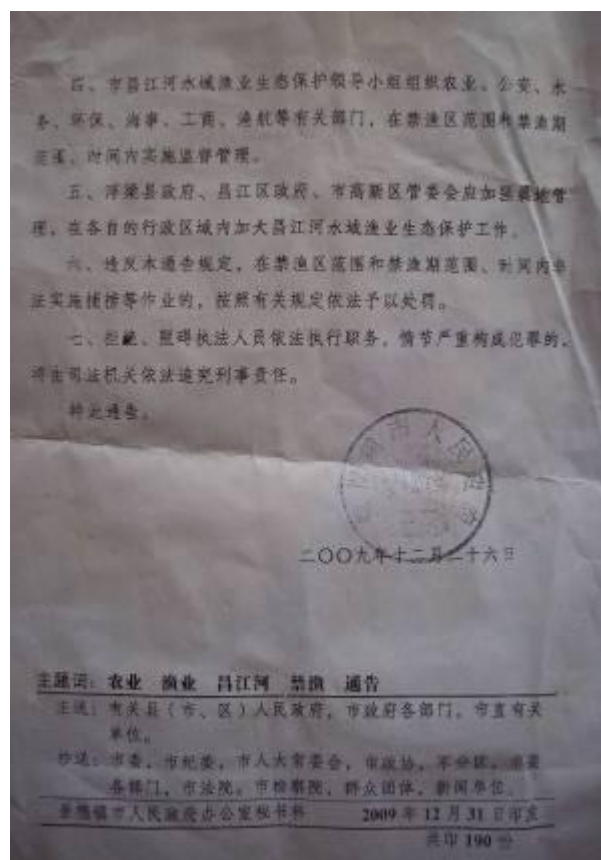
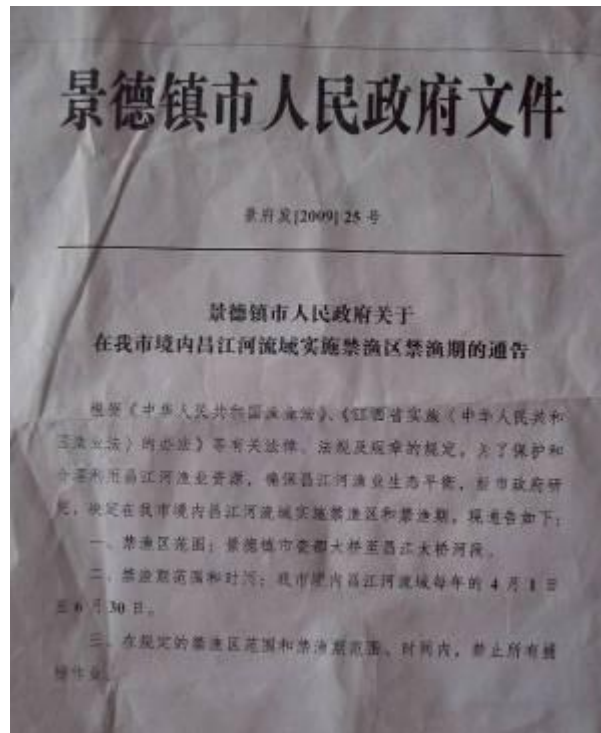
家庭成员	性别	年龄	民族	文化程度	婚姻状况	职业	居住年限
户主 吴振斌	男	45	汉	初中	已婚	养殖	① 6年以下
配偶 王桂英	女	52	汉	小学	已婚		② 6-10年
女儿 吴玉英	女	33	汉	初中	已婚		③ 10-20年
女儿 吴玉芳	女	36	汉	高中	已婚		④ 20-30年
							⑤ 30-50年
							⑥ 50年以上

水田	5	(1) 捕鱼年份 (2) 从事捕鱼/兼业捕鱼 (3) 开始捕鱼的时间 (4) 捕鱼年数 (5) 年 (6) 以上	职业	职业
旱地		(7) 兼业年数 (8) 人参加捕鱼，其中女_____人		
鱼塘		(9) 开始捕鱼时间 _____ 年		
林地		(10) 捕鱼的可得 _____ 元		
其他	47	(11) 禁渔令 (1) 知道 (2) 不知道		
		(12) 对禁渔令的看法 (1) 支持 (2) 反对 (3) 无所谓		
		其他：_____		

家庭年支出(元)		家庭年收入(元)	
1. 基本生产生活	3000	基本收入	5000
2. 生活消费支出	4000	副业收入	15000
3. 养殖家支出		兼业总收入	
4. 捕鱼支出	3000	捕鱼收入	5000
5. 其他支出		从事打工收入	50000
		外出打工收入	30000
		其他收入	6000
年支出总计	10000	年总收入	65000



## Appendix 6 Announcement of closed fishing ground and season in the Changjiang River watershed



### Appendix 7 Comparison of resettlement willingness and relocation plan

Township	Village	Group	Survey			Resettlement willing				Population relocated in 2015				Comparison of resettlement willingness and	Remarks	
						Backward	outward			backward	outward					
			Population	Agriculture	Non-agriculture		subtotal of relocated population	Resettlement with land	Self-employment and recourse to relative/friend		subtotal of relocated population	Resettlement with land	Self-employment and recourse to relative/friend			
3	15	89	8880	8231	649	6079	2821	2208	613	5167	4392	3759	633			
Zhitan	10	69	7544	6948	596	5213	2331	1954	377	3360	3751	3370	381			
	Longtan	6	192	191	1	105	87	39	48	177	48		48			
		Longyi	41	41		30	11		11	41	11		11	Consistency		
		Long'er	47	47		47				47					Consistency	
		Longsan	17	17		17				11					Consistency	
		Longsi	17	17		5	12		12	9	12			12	Consistency	
		Hongwang	22	22		6	16		16	12	16			16	Consistency	

Township	Village	Group	Survey			Resettlement willing				Population relocated in 2015				Comparison of resettlement willingness and	Remarks
			Population	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Backward	outward			backward	outward				
							subtotal of relocated population	Resettlement with land	Self-employment and recourse to relative/friend		subtotal of relocated population	Resettlement with land	Self-employment and recourse to relative/friend		
	Hongqi		48	47	1		48	39	9	57	9		9	inconsistency	Qualified product and life condition
	Liukou	11	1089	986	103	891	198	132	66	1015	216	148	68		
	Zhucun		8	7	1	5	3	0	3		29	24	5	Consistency	
	Xinjiang		108	106	2	0	108	108			124	124	0	Consistency	
	Fajing		73	69	4	73				78	0		0	Consistency	
	Yujing		50	46	4	38	12		12	36	12		12	Consistency	
	Guanghui		17	15	2	13	4		4	9	4		4	Consistency	
	Hujia		138	135	3	84	54	24	30	109	30		30	Consistency	
	Liukou		226	198	28	223	3		3	221	3		3	Consistency	
	Zhongt		31	29	2	30	1		1	43	1		1	Consistency	

Township	Village	Group	Survey			Resettlement willing				Population relocated in 2015				Comparison of resettlement willingness and	Remarks
			Population	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Backward	outward			backward	outward				
							subtotal of relocated population	Resettlement with land	Self-employment and recourse to relative/friend		subtotal of relocated population	Resettlement with land	Self-employment and recourse to relative/friend		
		ian													
		Xintang	85	74	11	85				121				Consistency	
		Yuejin	113	102	11	107	6		6	126	6		6	Consistency	
		Bayuan	240	205	35	233	7		7	272	7		7	Consistency	
	Qingxi	7	501	477	24	501				614	63	63			
		Jiangfeng	187	176	11	187				190				Consistency	
		Licun	132	128	4	132				143				Consistency	
		Qutan	15	15	0	15				98				Consistency	
		Jinjia	72	67	5	72				15	63	63		inconsistency	Insufficient environmental capacity
		Hujia	13	12	1	13				82				Consistency	

Township	Village	Group	Survey			Resettlement willing				Population relocated in 2015				Comparison of resettlement willingness and	Remarks	
			Population	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Backward	outward			backward	outward					
							subtotal of relocated population	Resettlement with land	Self-employment and recourse to relative/friend		subtotal of relocated population	Resettlement with land	Self-employment and recourse to relative/friend			
		Qing'er	47	46	1	47				49				Consistency		
		Qingsan	35	33	2	35				36				Consistency		
		Zhitun	15	2369	2095	274	2133	236	193	43	1665	831	783	48		
		Xinlian	2	2		2				2				Consistency		
		Zuoyuan	89	87	2	89				91	0		0	Consistency		
		Xucun	193	185	8	0	193	193			194	189	5	Consistency		
		Xinjian	4	4		4				4	0			Consistency		
		Zhengjia	82	79	3	82					89	89		inconsistency	Insufficient environmental capacity	
		Diaoyu	106	94	12	106					111	111		inconsistency		
		Zhaoho	67	63	4	67				70	0			inconsistency		

Township	Village	Group	Survey			Resettlement willing				Population relocated in 2015				Comparison of resettlement willingness and	Remarks
			Population	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Backward	outward			backward	outward				
							subtotal of relocated population	Resettlement with land	Self-employment and recourse to relative/friend		subtotal of relocated population	Resettlement with land	Self-employment and recourse to relative/friend		
		ng												y	
		Yangcun	230	216	14	201	29		29	168	70	41	29	inconsistency	
		Chachang	105	92	13	105	0		0	58	51	51	0	inconsistency	
		Zhishan	211	197	14	207	4		4		226	222	4	inconsistency	
		Wangcun	200	185	15	200				132	80	80		Consistency	
		Gangkou	87	86	1	87				64	0			Consistency	
		Zhiyi	471	349	122	464	7		7	531	7		7	Consistency	
		Zhi'er	263	236	27	261	2		2	275	2		2	Consistency	
		Zhisan	259	220	39	258	1		1	270	1		1	Consistency	
		Meih	14	122	1133	88	118	41	20	21	543	738	722	16	

Township	Village	Group	Survey			Resettlement willing				Population relocated in 2015				Comparison of resettlement willingness and	Remarks
			Population	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Backward	outward			backward	outward				
							subtotal of relocated population	Resettlement with land	Self-employment and recourse to relative/friend		subtotal of relocated population	Resettlement with land	Self-employment and recourse to relative/friend		
	u		1			0									
		Yinshan	114	109	5	114				120	4		4	Consistency	
		Yueshan	89	82	7	89				97				Consistency	
		Neigan	78	65	13	70	8	8	0	75				Consistency	
		Waigan	70	70	0	66	4		4	70	4		4	Consistency	
		Yaojia	170	151	19	170					176	176		inconsistency	Insufficient environmental capacity
		Banshang	103	95	8	103					108	108		inconsistency	
		Jiangjia	14	14	0	9	5		5		19	14	5	inconsistency	
		Zhangjia	129	125	4	129					134	134	0	inconsistency	

Township	Village	Group	Survey			Resettlement willing				Population relocated in 2015				Comparison of resettlement willingness and	Remarks
			Population	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Backward	outward			backward	outward				
							subtotal of relocated population	Resettlement with land	Self-employment and recourse to relative/friend		subtotal of relocated population	Resettlement with land	Self-employment and recourse to relative/friend		
		Shiqiao	58	49	9	48	10		10	56	3		3	Consistency	
		Yeja	58	56	2	58				62				Consistency	
		Sangyuan	33	33	0	33				34				Consistency	
		Qingnian	29	28	1	29				29				Consistency	
		Zhuli	165	156	9	151	14	12	2		183	183		inconsistency	Insufficient environmental capacity
		Qiulong	111	100	11	111	0	0	0		107	107		inconsistency	
	Daheli	8	835	804	31	223	612	570	42	137	736	694	42		
		Xiyuan	45	45	0	0	45	31	14		47	33	14	Consistency	
		Xili	99	97	2	0	99	99	0		107	107	0	Consistency	
		Zhangji	35	35	0	0	35	27	8		36	28	8	Consistency	



Township	Village	Group	Survey			Resettlement willing				Population relocated in 2015				Comparison of resettlement willingness and	Remarks
			Population	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Backward	outward			backward	outward				
							subtotal of relocated population	Resettlement with land	Self-employment and recourse to relative/friend		subtotal of relocated population	Resettlement with land	Self-employment and recourse to relative/friend		
		ia													
		Chengjia	94	86	8	94	0	0	0		96	96	0	inconsistency	Insufficient environmental capacity
		Lujia	223	215	8	0	223	214	9		231	222	9	Consistency	
		Shangwu	45	45	0	0	45	45	0		48	48	0	Consistency	
		Dongyuan	140	133	7	129	11	0	11	137	11		11	Consistency	
		Xiawu	154	148	6	0	154	154	0		160	160	0	Consistency	
	Mingxi	5	581	540	41	3	578	443	135	3	618	480	138		
		Shangming	193	170	23	0	193	161	32		215	182	33	Consistency	
		Xiamin	164	161	3	0	164	144	20		170	150	20	Consistency	

Township	Village	Group	Survey			Resettlement willing				Population relocated in 2015				Comparison of resettlement willingness and	Remarks
			Population	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Backward	outward			backward	outward				
							subtotal of relocated population	Resettlement with land	Self-employment and recourse to relative/friend		subtotal of relocated population	Resettlement with land	Self-employment and recourse to relative/friend		
		g													
		Xinfeng	3	3		3	0	0	0	3	0		0	Consistency	
		Xiaoyi	134	119	15		134	79	55		138	82	56	Consistency	
		Xinyi	87	87	0		87	59	28		95	66	29	Consistency	
	Yingxi	1								97	0		0		
		Shatian	81	81	0	70	11	11		97	0		0	Consistency	
	Mao wu	2	675	641	34	107	568	546	22	185	502	481	21		
		Peilong	107	107	0	107	0	0	0	111	24		24	Consistency	
		Maowu	568	534	34	0	568	546	22	74	481	481	0	Consistency	

Township	Village	Group	Survey			Resettlement willing				Population relocated in 2015				Comparison of resettlement willingness and	Remarks
			Population	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Backward	outward			backward	outward				
							subtotal of relocated population	Resettlement with land	Self-employment and recourse to relative/friend		subtotal of relocated population	Resettlement with land	Self-employment and recourse to relative/friend		
Jiaotan	2	4	755	735	20	528	247	110	137	206	393	240	153		
	Luoxi	1	147	136	11	158	9		9	140	9		9		
		Raoce n	147	136	11	158	9		9	140	9		9	Consistency	
	Shebu	3	608	599	9	370	238	110	128	66	533	389	144		
		Shangmen	186	181	5	52	134	110	24		189	149	40	Consistency	
		Zhongmen	162	159	3	98	64	0	64		163	99	64	Consistency	
		Chenji a	260	259	1	220	40	0	40	66	141	141		inconsistency	Insufficient environmental capacity
Xingtian	3	16	581	548	33	338	243	144	99	522	99		99		
	Tank	9	346	320	26	138	208	144	64	297	64		64		

Township	Village	Group	Survey			Resettlement willing				Population relocated in 2015				Comparison of resettlement willingness and	Remarks
			Population	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Backward	outward			backward	outward				
							subtotal of relocated population	Resettlement with land	Self-employment and recourse to relative/friend		subtotal of relocated population	Resettlement with land	Self-employment and recourse to relative/friend		
	ou														
		Tanyi	39	35	4	19	20	17	3	38	3		3	Consistency	
		Tan'er	34	34	0	34				35				Consistency	
		Tansan	44	36	8	0	44	33	11	24	11		11	inconsistency	Qualified product and life condition
		Tansi	24	22	2	5	19	10	9	16	9		9	Consistency	
		Tanwu	51	48	3	20	31	19	12	43	12		12	Consistency	
		Tanliu	28	23	5	0	28	16	12	23	12		12	Consistency	
		Chaye	62	62	0	0	62	49	13	55	13		13	inconsistency	Qualified product and life condition
		Yingli	44	40	4	40	4		4	42	4		4	Consistency	
		Yingxin	20	20	0	20	0		0	21	0			Consistency	

Township	Village	Group	Survey			Resettlement willing				Population relocated in 2015				Comparison of resettlement willingness and	Remarks
			Population	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Backward	outward			backward	outward				
							subtotal of relocated population	Resettlement with land	Self-employment and recourse to relative/friend		subtotal of relocated population	Resettlement with land	Self-employment and recourse to relative/friend		
	Zhuji a	5	227	220	7	192	35		35	217	35		35		
		Xiayi	71	67	4	61	10		10	66	10		10	Consistency	
		Xia'er	3	3	0	3	0		0	13	0		0	Consistency	
		Xiasan	55	55	0	46	9		9	48	9		9	Consistency	
		Xiasi	29	26	3	19	10		10	20	10		10	Consistency	
		Shangcun	69	69	0	63	6		6	70	6		6	Consistency	
	Fangjiawu		8	8	0	8				8					
		Fangyi	4	4		4				4				Consistency	
		Tanxia	4	4		4				4				Consistency	

### Appendix 8 Results of survey on willingness to accept resettlers in host areas

Township	Village	Resettlement site	# of households surveyed	# of households willing to accept migrants	# of households unwilling to accept migrants	Other or left blank
Fuliang Town	Xinping	Diwuli	18	17		1
Fuliang Town	Chapei	Chengjiaqiao	20	20		
Fuliang Town	Jinzhu	Hongkeng	21	20	1	
Fuliang Town	Chada	Chacun	28	26	2	
Fuliang Town	Chada	Simuli	18	17	1	
Fuliang Town	Chada	Zhangjiawu	20	18	2	
Fuliang Town	Hanyuan	Fanjiazui	26	24	2	
Sanlong Town	Yangcun	Shamaoqiao	28	28		2
Hongyuan Town	Xima	Tongluo	25	22	3	
Hongyuan Town	Xima	Luosiwu	23	21	2	
Hongyuan Town	Xima	Cangxia	25	24		1
Hongyuan Town	Dalong	Chatingxia	22	21	1	
Hongyuan Town	Lijia	Qianjiawu	22	22		
Zhuangwan Xiang	Hanxi	Youchashan	18	17	1	
Zhuangwan Xiang	Majia	Majialing	22	21	1	
Jiaotan Town	Waijiang	Xingxiqiao	15	14		1
Jiaotan Town	Meiyuan	Zhangjiaqiao	21	21		
Jiaotan Town	Hongcun	Jingwu	22	19	2	1
Jiaotan Town	Jiaotan	Xiawu	18	15		3
Wanggang Xiang	Gangkou	Wangjiashan	16	14	2	
Wanggang Xiang	Dunkou	Zhangshubao	24	22	2	
Wanggang Xiang	Dunkou	Lingshan	22	22		
Xianghu Town	Dong'an	Huangtugang	25	20	4	1
Xianghu Town	Ling'an	Fenghuangzui	25	21	4	
Xianghu Town	Dong'an	Xinwuban	25	19	4	2
Xianghu Town	Lantian	Wengtianwu	25	23		2
Xianghu Town	Ling'an	Changtian	25	22	2	1
Ehu Town	Jietian	Liangxin	25	22	2	1
Ehu Town	Chuangye	Yuanlin	26	25	1	
Ehu Town	Chuangye	Yanglianwu	16	14	1	1
Ehu Town	Ehu	Maojiashan	24	22	2	
Ehu Town	Qiaoxi	Jinmaoshejian	22	18	2	2
Ehu Town	Dengcun	Qianshan	25	20	4	1
Total			737	671	48	20