

Chapter 8 Participation and Consultation

The Chinese Government attaches great importance to land requisition and resettlement as well as to participation and consultation to carry out legal resettlement procedures. In the new PRC Land Administration Law, clauses have been added to confirm the rights of those whose land will be acquired should get full disclosure of Resettlement Plan and resettlement process. For instance, public disclosure of land acquisition scheme is mandated and new detailed procedures for land compensation are added. Thus the rights and interests of those affected by land acquisition are guaranteed by law.

The Law of Organization of Villagers Commission in the People's Republic of China also provides a vehicle for public participation in the land acquisition and resettlement processes. The Villagers Commission is a self-management, self-service and self-governing mass organization set up to organize villagers to participate in Government decisions to affect them and to provide feedback to the Government on issues such as land acquisition and resettlement.

Public consultation and participation has been integrated into the planning of the ZPPSP resettlement to ensure that the legal rights and interests of the resettlers as well as for the project affected persons themselves are respected. This has application of all relevant Government policies during the planning process to seek the participation and consultation with the affected communities during the RAP preparation by using participatory rapid appraisal techniques (PRA) as appropriate, and setting grievance procedures in place.

8.1 Participation and Consultation in the Project Preparation Phase

The ZHWPO has conducted several socioeconomic investigations of the villages in both the affected Reservoir and Resettlement Areas, beginning in July 1995 and followed up with surveys in July-August 1996 and January-February 1999. These have been carried out in collaboration with the JCRO, BHIDRI, and with Township cadres of the affected Areas. During the last survey, investigators of seven (7) villages of the affected Reservoir Area and fourteen (14) villages of the Resettlement Area received training in Jingxing County, including ADB's requirements for incorporation of participation and consultation into the survey process.

From June to July 2001, the ZHWPO has conducted another socioeconomic survey of the villages in both the Reservoir and Resettlement Areas. These have been carried out in collaboration with the JCRO, BHIDRI, and Township cadres of the affected Areas. During the survey, investigators of six (6) villages of the Reservoir Area and thirteen (13) villages of the Resettlement Area received training in Jingxing County that included ADB's requirements for incorporating participation and consultation into the survey process.

In addition to the formal survey method, which was used to update socioeconomic data obtained in the earlier surveys, the survey team used PRA techniques in interviewing key

informants, holding informal discussions with households regarding the resettlement program, organizing special meetings with particular women, poor and elder groups, as well as with handicapped persons, and in carrying out a public information program to discuss with the villagers about the compensation and resettlement program and the process to be followed and to receive their feedback on the RAP.

8.1.1 Socioeconomic Investigations Before 2000

8.1.1.1 Socioeconomic Investigations Before 1997

The ZHWPO collaborated with the BHIDRI and JCRO to carry out preliminary socioeconomic and public opinion investigations of the Reservoir and Resettlement Areas between June 1995 and June–August 1996. The public feedback received from these surveys was incorporated into the preparation of the RAP.

The local inhabitants and communities have, through consultation and discussion, participated throughout the planning and design of the ZPSPP resettlement plan. Their comments and suggestions were solicited during the design stage regarding the reconstruction of their agricultural production and livelihoods, through the use of questionnaires, interviews, community discussions, and other PRA approaches.

The resettlement planners have looked for ways of improving public participation to take into account the relatively low level of education in the ZPSPP Reservoir Area. A clear and simple multiple choice questionnaire was designed for the feasibility-level investigation that was improved upon for the design level investigation through a more detailed elaboration of the questions villagers had found more relevant. Interviews and discussion during a follow up random sample socioeconomic survey also further highlighted villagers' concerns. Participatory methods used during the several rounds of investigation were:

- Public Information Meetings to represent briefs on the Project, as well as its environmental and social impacts and planned mitigation, and to collect public comments and proposals regarding the Project construction, supplementary standards, proposed mitigation measures, and the RAP;
- Follow up household meetings to discuss the findings of socioeconomic surveys and public opinions;
- Informal interviews with key informants, such as village heads, principals of primary schools, directors of the Women's Unions at different levels, members of the Village Committees, and elders in the affected villages;
- Meetings with vulnerable and other specific groups, such as the young, the middle-aged, the elderly, the handicapped, women (particularly women household heads), and those with greater formal education, to exchange views with them;

- Women’s Representative Meeting organized by the Director of the Township Women’s Federation and a special Villager Representative Meeting organized by the Nanhaoting Village Commission;
- Inviting people from different social organizations (including the People’s Congress, the Political Consultative Commission, and the Women’s Federation) to attend the meetings of Investigation Team, to discuss the project construction, the RAP, Project environmental impacts and other local concerns, to receive feedback and proposals from these social organization representatives.
- Of the 300 questionnaires, 198 copies of the questionnaire were filled out and returned, including 69 copies or 34.8 percent, filled out by women.

8.1.1.1.1 Public Opinion Poll in ZPSPP Reservoir Area

In the inundated area, there are 124 households, 500 persons take parts in all kinds of investigation. Of the 180 public opinion questionnaires, 102 copies of the questionnaire were filled out and returned, including 37 copies filled out by women.

Table 8-1 shows the resettlers’ understanding of, and attitudes concerning the ZPSPP construction impact on the country, region and local communities,

Table 8-1: Resettlers’ Understanding and Attitudes Towards the ZPSPP Construction

Public Attitude	Percentage	Main Consideration and Understanding
		1 BELIEVE THAT THE ZPSPP WILL PROMOTE THE NATIONAL ECONOMY AND RESULT IN COMPARATIVELY GREAT SOCIAL BENEFITS
POSITIVE	42.5 %	2 Believe that the construction of the ZPSPP will bring in funds and technology, promote local economy development and increase employment 3 Believe the construction of the ZPSPP will offer employment opportunity to local inhabitants and increase their income
NEGATIVE	21.7 %	1 Believe that the country will benefit from the construction of the ZPSPP, but it will inundate a huge area of farmland and reduce grain output of the locals and negatively affect local economic development. 2 Believe that the construction of the ZPSPP will inundate land and that people will have to resettle in a strange place, which will result in inconvenience to family life and reduced income
OTHER	35.8 %	1 Believe that the country will benefit but local economy will not be greatly promoted by the construction of the ZPSPP 2 Believe that the construction of the ZPSPP will produce relatively great social benefits but no obvious economic benefits 3 Do not have a clear understanding of the problems

Table 8-2 shows the resettlers’ understanding and attitude towards the planned relocation.

Table 8-2: Resettlers' Understanding and Attitude Towards the ZPSPP Relocation

Public's Attitude	Percentage	Main Consideration and Understanding
STRONGLY AGREE TO MOVE	39.4 %	Since the planned resettlement areas are near the Mining Area and close to the County Seat, with better conditions for economic development, therefore the prospects to resettlers are attractive, and people would like to relocate there.
AGREE TO MOVE	24.3 %	1 Believe that as a citizen, the resettlers should respect national interests and move according to the resettlement planning, since the interests of the resettlers having been considered in the planning report. 2 Believe that the resettlers should respect the national interests, and move according to the resettlement planning. The resettlers would actively move if the resettlement areas are better than their present place with respect to living and agricultural production conditions, or the same as their present place in respects to the conditions of natural and agricultural production. 3 Believe that resettlers have gained the attention of the State and have the assurances of the laws and policies during the relocation stage and will be supported in the later stages; thus production and living standards will be restored.
BASICALLY AGREE TO MOVE BUT WITH STRONG RESERVATIONS	25.5 %	Believe that the resettlers should move for the national interests but worry that the production and living standards in the resettlement areas are not as good as at the present site, that preferential policies cannot be fully implemented, that the funding for resettlement is insufficient, and that their living standard will ultimately fall.
DO NOT AGREE TO MOVE	10.8 %	Believe that present production, water conservancy and natural conditions are relatively good, with a stable agricultural income, while irrigation conditions of the resettlement areas are not as good as that of the original site. Those engaged in the processing of construction material worry that there are no quarries in the new resettlement sites, therefore they don't agree to move and would only agree to move nearby.

Table 8-2 shows that 63.7 percent of the ZPSPP resettlers agree to move, 25.5 percent agree but with strong reservations, and 10.8 percent reject the proposed relocation. The latter category is mostly composed of elderly people who feel a strong attachment to their native place and do not like to leave their communities where they have lived for several generations.

Table 8-3 shows resettlers' opinions toward the planned relocation.

Table 8-3 Perceptions of Resettlers' About the Proposed ZPSPP Resettlement Sites Versus Their Present Location

Item	<u>Satisfied</u> or Believe the Resettlement Sites <u>Will</u> <u>Be Better</u> Than the Original Location	<u>Dissatisfied</u> or Believe the Resettlement Sites <u>Will Be No</u> <u>Better</u> Than the Original Location
Conditions for Agricultural Production	61.5 %	38.5 %
Agriculture as the Primary Mode of Production	82.7 %	17.3 %
Living Environment	90.5 %	9.5 %
Infrastructure: Water, Electrification, Roads	94.3 %	5.7 %
Educational Facilities	81.6 %	18.4 %
Sanitation Facilities	82.5 %	17.5 %
Resettlement Planning	83 %	17 %

Table 8-3 shows that over 80 percent of resettlers have relatively good perceptions towards the resettlement planning, while around 17 percent perceive shortcomings in the resettlement planning.

The biggest concern of the resettlers is the adequate conditions for agricultural production. Of the surveyed people, 83 percent considered that agriculture is the most stable business for them, although the resettlement sites provides more advantageous off-farm employment opportunities during the agricultural slack season in winter. Almost 40 percent of Resettlers expressed their concerns on the conditions of agricultural production in the resettlement areas and their desires for convenient transportation, better farmland and irrigation facilities, and comprehensive public facilities.

Table 8-4 illustrates the resettlers' worries and wishes regarding the resettlement.

Table 8-4: Resettlers' Greatest Worries and Wishes Regarding the ZPSPP Resettlement

	Percentage	Greatest Worries and Wishes
Greatest Worry	60 %	In the early period of resettlement, production cannot be restored, and income will be reduced.
	25 %	In the early period of resettlement, production will be reduced, and the State's preferential policies cannot be fully implemented. Support funding cannot reach the resettlers, so that their future agricultural production and living standards will be reduced too.
	4 %	Because of inadequate planning, various disputes and social problems will arise.
	11 %	Due to the difficulties of water supply, the irrigation conditions in the resettlement areas will not be as good as those at present.
Greatest Wishes	70 %	Proper resettlement will lead to a stable society with improved employment conditions with better pay and increased family income.
	10 %	The new environment in the resettlement areas will be better than the original villages with respect to agricultural production and living standards.
	20 %	The ZPSPP construction will inject a large amount of funds to stimulate the development of local economy, so the resettlers will be able to gain more benefits through rapid local development.

The worries and wishes of resettlers regarding the ZPSPP resettlement, presented in Table 8-4, have been taken into consideration of resettlement planning.

8.1.1.1.2 Public Opinion Poll of Host Villagers in Resettlement Area

- (1) Of the 120 public opinion questionnaires, 96 copies of the questionnaire were filled out and returned, including 32 copies, 33.3 percent, filled out by women. In addition, 469 persons from 126 households were interviewed and actively participated in the discussions of the ZPSPP resettlement. Table 8-5 presents the results of this exercise.

Table 8-5: Host Villagers' Understanding and Attitudes Towards the ZPSPP Resettlement and Acceptance of Resettlers

Attitudes	Proportion	Main Understanding and Attitudes
Positive	60.4 %	Believe that the construction of the ZPSPP will stimulate the development of local economy and the business of construction materials in Jingxing County. It will also provide an opportunity for host villages to develop business of construction materials.
		Believe that the compensation for land loss can be used to develop secondary and tertiary industries and a diversified household economy within the resettlement area.
		Believe that the resettlement of the Project will improve the

facilities of public social service, so that no extra burdens will be encountered by the inhabitants of the host villages.

Neutral 22.9 % Believe that the ZPSPP resettlement will reduce the farmland holding per capita of host villagers, that the roads and schools will become crowded; but irrigation will be improved through the construction of the ZPSPP, and agree to accept the resettlers for the national interests, while hope that the State will provide some preferential policies to resettlers and host villages.

Negative 16.7 % Believe that the resettlers moved to the resettlement areas will share the land and other resources with the host villagers, which will be unfavorable for future development. Believe that the ZPSPP resettlement will cause the shortage of public facilities, which will affect the host villagers' life accordingly.

Believe that the resettlement will affect the original social structure of the host villagers, which may cause various disputes and social problems.

8.1.1.1.3 Public Opinion Poll of the Host Villagers Resettled in 1977 in Resettlement Area

Table 8-6 summarizes some of the problems raised the resettlers who were relocated in 1977 due to the construction of the Zhanghewan Reservoir during the discussions Yanzhuang, New Zhanghewan and New Haoting Villages.

Table 8-6: Resettlement Problems Raised by the 1977 Zhanghewan Reservoir Resettlers

Village	Respondents (%)	Percentage (%)	Problems Raised by the 1977 Resettlers
Yanzhuang		6.7	Houses are built by the village collectives in uniform way. House plot is slightly limited and space of housing per capita is unsatisfied.
New Zhanghewan	100	77.8	
New Haoting		15.5	
Yanzhuang		15.8	The quality of houses is relatively low. Wish the State can offer upgrading. Need for an allowance for repairing worn houses.
New Zhanghewan	100	46.7	
New Haoting		37.5	
Yanzhuang		56.6	Compensation was lower as expected; wish additional compensation can be offered for crops and trees that were inundated.
New Zhanghewan	100	15.2	
New Haoting		28.2	
Yanzhuang		10.5	After being relocated or moved nearby, the economic foundation of the collectives is quite weak and not developed sufficiently compared to
New Zhanghewan	100	41.3	

			neighboring villages. Expect for more support from the State for economic development.
New Haoting		48.2	
Yanzhuang		28.7	
New Zhanghewan	100	33.8	Expect more maintenance and upgrading of infrastructures, for instance irrigation canals and pump wells.
New Haoting		37.5	

These concerns of the 1977 Zhanghewan Reservoir resettlers were summarized in a report and submitted to the Jingxing County and Hebei Provincial governments and to their respective resettlement offices for follow-up action. Much of the concerns have already been taken into consideration during the next phase of resettlement planning.

8.1.1.2 Participation and Consultation During 1997~2000 Socioeconomic Investigations

From 1997 to 1999, the ZHWPO and JCRO carried out further socioeconomic investigations to update information gathered before 1997 and have public information campaign to explain the RAP to affected persons, regarding the relevant policies, laws and rules, impacts of land acquisition and resettlement, resettlement strategy and so on. As part of this campaign, a Resettlement Information Booklet was distributed in March 1998. Comments from resettlers after issuance of the new law were also collected in order to revise the RAP.

From March to April of 1998, the ZHWPO collaborated with BHIDRI, the JCRO, and the Jingxing County Land Administration Bureau to carry out a field investigation to update the physical assets data of Inundation Material Index for the ZPSPP Reservoir. A villagers' mobilization meeting was held in six (6) villages before commencing the investigation to explain the process of the land acquisition and the RAP, re-emphasize the importance of the ZPSPP Project and illustrate its impacts on the regional socioeconomic development for the Province.

On January 6-7th 1999, the ZHWPO organized a Socioeconomic Survey Team formed by the JCRO, BHIDRI and affected village cadres to hold a two-days training on the survey methodology of socioeconomic and public opinion. On January 8th, the County Government organized a mobilization meeting attended by the elected Township officials as well as representatives from the affected villages. Afterwards the survey was carried out in six (6) Reservoir Area and eight (8) Resettlement Area villages, with the assistance of the township cadres.

During the survey, the investigators also carried out a public information campaign concerning the resettlement planning and received feedback from the villagers regarding compensation standards, land adjustment, distribution of house plot in the Resettlement Sites, and other aspects of the RAP. The RAP was subsequently revised on the basis of the investigation results.

8.1.1.2.1 Survey Results of the Affected Villages by Reservoir Inundation

The Investigation Team randomly selected fifty-one (51) households in six (6) villages in the area of Reservoir Inundation. The Investigation Team made a point of discussing with these and the rest of the surveyed households their concerns and worries regarding the ZPSPP resettlement, as well as their suggestions. While conducting the survey, the public information campaign carried out by the Investigation Team emphasized to the affected people that the compensation standards have been raised as the result of the new Land Administration Law.

The Investigation Team also out informal interviews with a number of key villagers to be affected, for instance, the six (6) Village Heads, the Party Secretaries of four (4) villages. The key interviewees expressed their beliefs that construction of the ZPSPP could stimulate the development of the local economy, such as the development of restaurants, hotels, transportation services, processing industry for building materials, and other commercial activities. They also expressed a strong preference for employment generated by the Project given to the affected people to increase their income.

The Investigation Team carried out nine (9) interviews with selected key people in five (5) villages of the Reservoir Inundation Area, including Yuhuaigen, Director of Nanhaoting Hospital and Mr. Zhaojinyang, President of the Nanhaoting Middle School. The interviewees expressed their confidence on the restoration of social services in the resettlement planning.

The Investigation Team visited five (5) persons defined as especially vulnerable people and presented the special considerations/provisions proposed to them in the RAP. Like other key interviewees, they were asked about their particular requirements during resettlement process and their comments on how to improve the RAP. Aspects have been emphasized to them by the Investigation Team, including special assistance by the Village Committees to help them throughout the resettlement process, plans for assisting them in re-building their houses, and plans to assist them in restoring their production and living standards. Those who are illiterate will also receive special training to improve their literacy and production skills.

For the elders of Nanhaoting Village, the Investigation Team hosted a party to consult the particular concerns of this group regarding resettlement. Resettlement is especially difficult for these people. They expressed that they supported the construction of the ZPSPP for the national and regional development, but nevertheless it was painful to leave the communities where they have lived for their whole life. They also expressed that they will become homesick after resettlement. The Team emphasized to them the RAP has taken their particular concern into account, for instance, the assistance they will receive for building their homes, the re-built village setting will be very much the same as current one. The Team also emphasized the advantages to have for their children in the proximity of the new Resettlement Sites where are more close to urban settings. Most of the elders expressed certain acceptance of resettlement.

A questionnaire survey of public opinion was conducted by the Investigation Team between January 20 and 29. Table 8-7 shows the results. Some 120 copies (92%) of the 130

questionnaires distributed were returned.

Table 8-7 Attitudes of Resettlers in the Inundated Areas by the ZPSPP Reservoir

No	Question	Choice	Proportion (%)
1	Do you know ZPSPP will be constructed in Jingxing County?	1 Yes	100
		2 Not sure	
		3 No	
2	Do you agree with the project construction in Jingxing County?	1 Yes	90
		2 Never care	10
		3 No	
3	Do you think who will benefit from the Project?	1 Country	92
		2 Hebei Pro.	73
		3 Jingxing C.	48
		4 Collective	11
		5 Individual	8
4	Do you know that your family will be relocated?	1 Yes	98
		2 Not sure	2
		3 No	
5	Do you know where your family will be relocated?	1 Yes	92
		2 Not sure	8
		3 No	
6	Are you willing to move?	1 Yes	80
		2 Never care	19
		3 No	1
7	Which resettlement scheme would you like to choose?	1 Relocating to outside	75
		2 Moving nearby	25
8	Do you know relevant policies of land requisition and relocation?	1 Yes	75
		2 Not sure	23
		3 No	2
9	How would you like your houses to be built?	1 In centralized way	4
		2 Self-dismantling & self-building	63
		3 United to build by several households	33
10	Do you worry your current living standards would not be guaranteed after relocation?	1 No	93
		2 Not sure	7
		3 Yes	
11	How do you think the employment opportunities after relocation will be increased or decreased?	1 Increase	97
		2 Decrease	3
12	Do you worry about educational, cultural and sanitary facilities would not be guaranteed after relocation?	1 No	97
		2 Not sure	3
		3 Yes	
13	Do you know to lodge appeal when your legal rights and interest are infringed during relocation?	1 Yes	99
		2 No	1
Notes: Of the 130 copies of questionnaires distributed, 120 copies have been returned in inundated area			

As shown in Table 87, all of the resettlers are aware of the ZPSPP construction and the resettlement and 90% think that the Project should be constructed. Most resettlers know where they would be relocated and 80% of them are willing to move, 19% do not care, and only 1% is not willing to relocate. About 75% would like to relocate to outside of the Reservoir Area, and 25% would like to move nearby. Majority of them (98%) said that they were aware of the policies of land compensation and relocation. Most believe the Project will have positive benefits to the country and Hebei Province, 11% believe benefits to the Village Collective, and 8% believe benefits to individuals. The affected people (99%) are aware of their legal rights to lodge appeal when their legal rights and interests are infringed during resettlement.

With more than two years public campaign and education program of the project resettlement, the resettlers have had a better understanding of the resettlement planning. For example, they understand that grain will be guaranteed during and immediately after relocation, public facilities will be guaranteed, and their productivity and living standards will be re-established. Only 3% of the resettlers thought the employment opportunities would be decreased after resettlement. Overall, the above results show that almost all resettlers understand the role and importance of the ZPSPP Project construction and have confidence in the resettlement.

8.1.1.2.2 Host Villages in the Resettlement Area

The socioeconomic investigation to the host villages of the Resettlement Area was conducted on January 9, 1999. Sixty-three (63) households were randomly selected for the survey by the Investigation Team in six (6) host villages of the Resettlement Area. Informal interviews with individual households were also carried out. All of the households in the Resettlement Area expressed a willingness to accept the ZPSPP resettlers and thought that the resettlers deserve assistance as they were making sacrifices for the Project, the development of the region and the country.

During the discussions with the households in the Resettlement Area, the Investigation Team emphasized the fact that the agricultural income is a small proportion of the total household income in Resettlement Area than in the Reservoir Area, it is expected that distribution of a relatively small amount of their farmland to the resettlers will not have a big impact on their income. As the Resettlement Areas will be established as nuclear settlements with self-sufficient public facilities, Little negative impacts are expected on the host villages.

The Investigation Team also had informal interviews with a number of key persons, such as Village Heads and Party Secretaries in each of the five (5) villages, regarding the questions how they will use the compensation money and how they will re-adjust their farmland. Since no village households specialized in large-scale farming, the redistribution of land within the host villages will not become a problem. They are satisfied with the increased compensation standards regulated by the new Land Law. The host villages will use the compensation to develop more land, improve their present agricultural production. If two-thirds of the villagers agree, the compensation money will be invested in the development of new village enterprises.

Other key persons interviewed by the Investigation Team include the Directors of the Women's Federation, principals of primary schools, presidents of a middle school, and the head of a township hospital. They expressed that no adverse impact will occur to their institutions by relocation of a large number of resettlers to their communities. They were reassured that the Resettlement Areas will have adequate and self-sufficient public facilities, therefore no adverse impacts will be involved on the host villages.

Of the 170 Public Opinion Questionnaires distributed, 142 copies (83%) have been filled and returned. The results are shown in Table 8-8.

Tab 8-8 Attitudes of Resettlers in the ZPSPP Resettlement Area

No.	Question	Choice	Proportion (%)
1	Do you know ZPSPP will be constructed in Jingxing County?	1 Yes	100
		2 Not sure	
		3 No	
2	Do you agree with the project construction in Jingxing County?	1 Yes	71
		2 Never care	29
		3 No	
3	Do you think who will benefit from the Project?	1 Country	90
		2 Heibei Pro.	65
		3 Jingxing C.	40
		4 Collective	21
		5 Individual	10
4	Do you know that your village will accept resettlers?	1 Yes	85
		2 Not sure	15
		3 No	
5	Are you willing to accept resettlers?	1 Yes	75
		2 Never care	24
		3 No	1
6	Do you know you need to allot part of your land to resettlers?	1 Yes	75
		2 Never care	25
		3 No	
7	Would you like to allot part of land to resettlers?	1 Yes	68
		2 Never care	30
		3 No	2
8	Do you worry about your living standard and production level would fall after accepting resettlers?	1 No	90
		2 Never care	10
		3 Yes	
9	Can you live with resettlers peacefully?	1 No problem	76
		2 Never care	24
		3 With problem	33
10	Do you think your income would be affected after accepting resettlers?	1 No	91
		2 Yes	9
11	Do you worry about educational, cultural and sanitary facilities would not be guaranteed after relocation?	1 No	82
		2 Not sure	18
		3 Yes	
12	Do you know to lodge appeal when your legal rights and interest are infringed during relocation?	1 Yes	100
		2 No	

Notes: Of the 170 questionnaires distributed, 142 were filled out and returned

As shown in Table 8-8, all of the host villagers know of the ZPSPP construction and 71% agree with the project construction, the rest having no specific opinion. All of the host villagers know that their villages will receive resettlers affected by the ZPSPP construction and 75% are willing to accept the resettlers and only 1% said no. Of the host villages, 68% are happy to distribute part of their land to the resettlers, 30% do not care and 2% are not willing to distribute their land to the relocates. Survey results shows that all host villagers know that they can lodge appeal when their legal rights and interests are infringed during resettlement process; 91% think that their agricultural and non-agricultural income will not be adversely affected by the resettlement program and 9% think that their income will be affected.

The investigation also shows that almost all host villagers positively support the Project and believe the ZPSPP will promote the local and national economic development as well as providing social benefits to their communities. With more than two years of information campaign and education program for the resettlement of the Project, the resettlers have had a better understanding of the resettlement planning. The host villagers do not worry that the educational, cultural and sanitary levels in the Resettlement Areas would be decreased after accepting the resettlers, and generally feel that their production level and living standards will not be adversely affected.

However, 3% of the host villagers did disagree with the allocation of their farmland to the resettlers. These families were ones whose major income comes from agriculture. The Investigation Team, after discussing this issue with the Village Committee found a mutually agreed strategy to carry out the land acquisition without affecting such families that are more heavily depend on agricultural income.

Another 9% of the host villagers thought their non-agricultural labor income would adversely affected after resettlers moved in. It was found that most of these families were working nearby their own village and they felt threatened. The Investigation Team held a meeting with the labor representatives of the host villages to explain the production and livelihood restoration measures in the RAP, emphasizing that most resettlers will have their own land through land re-adjustment, except a few would look for employment in the close village vicinity. Therefore, the resettlers will cause any impacts on the non-agricultural labors. Training programs and other supports provided to the resettlers will also be equally available to the host villagers. The budget of RAP could provide an investment fund for the development and expansion of secondary and tertiary industries which would benefit both the resettlers and the host villagers.

8.1.2 Participation and Consultation during the Socioeconomic Surveys after 2000

From June to July 2001, the ZHWPO collaborated with the Shijiazhuang City Resettlement Office, BHIDRI, the JCRO, and the Jingxing County Land Administration Bureau to carry out a field investigation to update the physical assets data of Inundation Material Index for the ZPSPP Reservoir. On January 8th, the County Government organized a mobilization meeting

attended by the selected Township officials as well as representatives from the affected villages, afterwards the survey was carried out in six (6) villages in the Reservoir Area and eight (8) villages in the Resettlement Area, with the assistance of the team member of township cadres.

During the investigation, the investigators also carried out a public information campaign about the resettlement planning and received feedback from the villagers regarding compensation standards, land re-adjustment, distribution of house plot in the Resettlement Sites, and other aspects of the RAP. The RAP was subsequently revised on the basis of the investigation results.

8.1.2.1 Survey Results in the Affected Villages of the Inundated Reservoir Area

The Investigation Team randomly selected fifty(50) households in six (6) villages in the Inundated Reservoir Area to discuss with the concerns and worries of the affected householders regarding the ZPSPP resettlement as well as their suggestions. The affected people thought that the purpose of farming is to obtain food, and the major income sources are from the employment outside the affected Project area and the development of household economy. The Resettlement Areas are close to the city and access to convenient transportation, As a result of the resettlement, they can obtain more information in a fast way, which will enhance income generation to them. Therefore, most of them showed the willingness to move.

The Investigation Team carried out informal interviews with six (6) Village Heads and six (6) Party Secretaries in six (6) villages such as Nanhaoting. The key interviewees expressed their belief that the construction of the ZPSPP could lead to local economic development, such as the development of restaurants, hotels, transportation services, processing industry for building materials, and other commercial activities. They also expressed a strong preference for employment generated by the Project to increase income of the affected families.

The Investigation Team also carried out six (6) interviews in five (5) villages of the Inundated Reservoir Area with other selected key persons who are not the government officials. These people thought that the resettlement will adopt centralized pattern and build new schools and clinics, therefore, no impacts will be involved on the schools and clinics as well as jobs.

The Investigation Team visited six (6) persons defined as vulnerable group and informed them about the RAP, especially the compensation and social support for them. They have been asked about their particular requirements and comments on how the RAP could be improved. Findings from the consultation with the vulnerable groups show that they wish to be relocated with their families together, and assistance could be obtained from the Village Committee during relocation.

The Investigation Team conducted a public opinion questionnaire survey from June 20 to July 10, 2001. Table 8-9 shows the results. All of the 150 questionnaires distributed were filled out and returned.

Table 8-9 Attitudes of the Resettlers in the ZPSPP Reservoir Inundated Area

No.	Question	Choice	Proportion (%)
1	Do you know ZPSPP will be constructed in Jingxing County?	1 Yes	98.7
		2 Not sure	1.3
		3 No	
2	Do you think who will benefit from the Project?	1 Hebei Pro.	100
		2 Jingxing C.	84
		3 Individual	38
3	Do you know your family will be relocated?	1 Yes	98
		2 Not sure	2
		3 No	
4	Do you know where your family will be relocated?	1 Yes	98
		2 Not sure	2
		3 No	
5	Are you willing to move?	1 Yes	78.6
		2 Never care	21.4
		3 No	
6	What relocation scheme do you prefer?	1 Relocating to outside	75
		2 Moving nearby	25
7	Do you know land acquisition and relocation policies?	1 Yes	72
		2 Not sure	26.7
		3 No	1.3
8	How do you want your house to be built?	1 In centralized way	2
		2 Self-dismantling & self-building	70
		3 Built by several households	28
9	Do you worry gain would not be guaranteed after relocation?	1 No	42
		2 Not sure	51.3
		3 Yes	6.7
10	Do you think employment opportunities will increase or decrease after relocation?	1 Increase	97
		2 Decrease	3
11	Do you worry about educational, cultural and sanitary facilities that would not be guaranteed after relocation?	1 No	97
		2 Not sure	3
		3 Yes	
12	Do you know to lodge appeal when your legal rights and interest are infringed during relocation?	1 Yes	100
		2 No	
Notes: Of the 150 questionnaires distributed in the inundated area, 150 were filled out and returned.			

As shown in Table 89, all of the resettlers are aware of the ZPSPP construction and the resettlement. Most resettlers (98%) know where they would be relocated. Almost all resettlers agreed with the construction of the ZPSPP and 78.7% of the resettlers are willing to relocate, 21.3% do not care, and nobody is unwilling to move. About 75% would like to be relocated outside the Reservoir Area, and 25% would prefer to move nearby. About 99% said that they are aware land compensation and resettlement policies. Most of them believe that the Project will benefit the Hebei Province and the nation, another 38% said that the Project will benefit

individuals. All of the people know that they can lodge appeal when their legal rights and interests are infringed during resettlement.

The above results show after several years of information campaign and education program for the resettlement of the Project, the resettlers have a better understanding of the resettlement planning. Almost all of the resettlers understand the role and significance to construct the ZPSPP Project, and most of the resettlers are willing to move.

8.1.2.2 Host Villages in the Resettlement Area

The socioeconomic investigation in the host villages of the Resettlement Area was conducted on June 18, 2001. The Investigation Team randomly selected sixty-five (65) households of fourteen (14) villages in the Resettlement Area. All of the households in the Resettlement Area expressed a willingness to accept the ZPSPP resettlers and felt that they deserve the assistance as the resettlers will make sacrifices for the Project, the economic development of the region and the country.

In discussions with the households in the Resettlement Area, the Investigation Team emphasized that as the income from agricultural production is a lower proportion of the total household income in Resettlement Area than in the Reservoir Area, it is expected that the distribution of their farmland to the resettlers will not have a negative impact on their income. Also, as the Resettlement Villages will be established as nuclear settlements with self-sufficient public facilities, therefore, little impacts are expected on the host villages.

The Investigation Team, as in the Reservoir Area, had informal interviews with a number of key people, such as Village Heads and Party Secretaries in each of the twelve (12) villages, regarding the questions how they will use the compensation money and how they will re-adjust their farmland. Since no village households specialized in large-scale farming, the redistribution of land within the host villages will not become a problem. They are satisfied with the increased compensation standards regulated by the new Land Law. The host villages will use the compensation to develop more land, improve their present agricultural production. If two-thirds of the villagers agree, the compensation money will be invested in the development of new village enterprises.

For the consultation of public opinion about the Project and resettlement, 250 questionnaires were distributed and 242 were filled out and returned. The results are shown in Table 8-10.

Table 8-10 Attitudes of Resettlers in the ZPSPP Resettlement Area

No.	Question	Choice	Proportion (%)
1	Do you know ZPSPP will be constructed in Jingxing County?	1 Yes	100
		2 Not sure	
		3 No	
2	Do you agree with the project construction in Jingxing County?	1 Yes	72
		2 Never care	28
		3 No	
3	Do you think who will benefit from the Project?	1 Heibei Pro.	97.1
		2 Jingxing C.	66.1
		3 Individuals	39.6
4	Do you know your village will accept resettlers?	1 Yes	82.6
		2 Not sure	17.4
		3 No	
5	Are you willing to accept resettlers?	1 Yes	69.4
		2 Never care	30.2
		3 No	0.4
6	Do you know that your family needs to allot part of your land to resettlers?	1 Yes	84.7
		2 Never care	15.3
		3 No	
7	Are you willing to allot part of land to resettlers?	1 Yes	58.3
		2 Never care	40.5
		3 No	1.2
8	Do you worry about your living standard and production level would fall after accepting resettlers?	1 No	90
		2 Never care	10
		3 Yes	
9	Can you live with resettlers peacefully?	1 No problem	78.5
		2 Never care	21.5
		3 With problem	33
10	Do you think your income would be affected after accepting resettlers?	1 No	91
		2 Yes	9
11	Do you worry about educational, cultural and sanitary facilities would not be guaranteed after relocation?	1 No	91.7
		2 Not sure	8.3
		3 Yes	
12	Do you know to lodge appeal when your legal rights and interest are infringed during relocation?	1 Yes	100
		2 No	
Notes: Questionnaires were distributed 250 copies and returned 242 copies			

As shown in Table 8-8, all of the host villagers know the ZPSPP construction and 72% agreed with the construction and the rest do not have special opinion. All of the host villagers are aware of that their villages will receive resettlers affected by the Project and 69.4% actively support the resettlers, 58.3% are happy to distribute part of their land to the resettlers. All of the host villagers know that they can lodge appeal when their legal rights and interests are infringed. About 91% thought their agricultural and non-agricultural income will not be adversely affected by the resettlement program and some 9% thought they would be affected.

The investigation shows that almost all host villagers positively support the Project and believe the ZPSPP will promote the local and national economic development. With more than two years of public information campaign and education program for the resettlement of the project, the resettlers have a better understanding of the resettlement planning. The host villagers do not worry that the educational, cultural and sanitary levels in the Resettlement Area would be decreased after accepting the resettlers. Overall, they feel that their production level and living standards will also not be adversely affected.

However, 1.2 % of the host villagers did disagree with allotting their farmland to the resettlers. These families were ones whose major income comes from agriculture. The Investigation Team, after discussing this issue with the Village Committees, found a mutually agreed strategy to carry out the land acquisition without affecting such families that heavily depend on agricultural income.

Another 9% of the host villagers thought their non-agricultural labor income would adversely affected after resettlers moved in. It was found that most of these families were working nearby their own village and felt threatened. The Investigation Team held a meeting with the representatives of the host village laborers to explain the production and livelihood restoration measures proposed in the RAP. As most resettlers will be allocated with land, only a few would look for employment opportunities in the close village vicinity. Training programs and other supports for the affected persons would be equally available to host villagers. The budget of RAP could provide an investment fund for the development and expansion of secondary and tertiary industries which would benefit both the resettlers and the host villagers.

8.2 Participation in the establishment of the RAP

In the pre-feasibility study of ZHWPSPP, the workers of RPR asked for the opinions of Jingxing county government and people about the construction of ZHWPSPP, and carried out a typical investigation on the inundated index materials. According to the relevant regulations and policies and the opinions of the county government, the workers calculated the PA, and raised primary resettlement opinion of resettlers on the base of data collection and consultation.

In the feasibility study of ZHWPSPP, An investigation team composed of JingXing county government, relevant departments of the county, the ZHWPO and the design units in Oct 1993 and July 2001, carried out an investigation of inundated index materials. Delegates from affected villages have participated in the investigation.

8.3 Participation and Consultation with Affected Persons in the Implementation of the RAP

The ZHWPO and the Resettlement management and monitoring personnel will use PRA methodology in the implementation of the resettlement work, which is as follows:

(1) Participation of affected persons in resettlement implementation. The Village Committees and resettler's representatives will participate in the RAP implementation, assisting in the update of the detailed site investigation of private and community assets, determining compensation criteria, distributing house plots at the Resettlement Sites, and in negotiation of compensation agreements to fully reflect resettlers' interests and opinions and to guarantee fairness, reasonableness and transparency of the ZPSPP resettlement work.

(2) Resettlers' Selection of House Building Methods in the RAP Implementation. Under assistance of JCRO and the Village Commissions, resettlers may select house-building methods by themselves.

(3) Regular Consultation Meetings. Regular Consultation Meetings will be held, attended by resettlers themselves, the affected village cadres, and by women's representatives (accounting for more than 30% of the total) to keep the communities informed of the RAP progress and to continue soliciting opinions and proposals from the affected people.

(4) Meetings of Project Affected Persons (PAPs). Before implementation of the RAP, further public information campaigns among PAPs will be undertaken to disseminate information about relevant policies, laws and regulations, compensation criteria, and others.

(5) The ZHWPO and resettlement officials will make use of the public media to disseminate information about progress of the Project construction, land requisition, and the RAP.

(6) Notices for Land Acquisition and Resettlement will be made through official channels, the media, and in public places.

(7) Village cadres' and resettlers' representatives will actively participate in the land requisition and resettlement implementation.

During the RAP implementation, village cadres and resettlers' representatives will work with the staff of the Shijiazhuang City Resettlement Office (SCRO) and the Jingxing County Resettlement Office (JCRO) to carry out a field investigation for final determination of the quantity of land requisition and house demolition. Under the direction and assistance of the SCRO and JCRO, and the township (town) governments, the affected villages will determine the final version of the RAP through consultation activities.

8.4 Women's Participation

Since the foundation of PRC, the status of rural Chinese women has been greatly improved. The Chinese Government has always focused on the promotion of the status of women. As a result, the Chinese Women's Federation has been established at different levels from state to village level. The latter especially plays an important role in maintaining women's legal rights

and interests, leading women to economic advancement, and providing them with basic literacy education and education on laws that affect women's interests.

As almost half of the ZPSPP resettlers are women, their attitudes, opinions and requirements, as well as their positive participation in and support of the RAP, will have effects on the success of the resettlement implementation. Women's attitudes, comments and requirements for resettlement have therefore been solicited, and this has been and will continue to be helpful for implementation of resettlement planning, especially their participation in carrying out the socioeconomic surveys, preparation of the RAP and the implementation of the Reservoir Inundation Area relocation.

On February 10, 1999, the Jingxing County Women's Federation held a Women's Congress to present the ZPSPP and its policies of resettlement and to receive feedback from the women delegates. The Congress was attended by the women's representatives from the Inundated Reservoir and Resettlement Area villages, who have been mobilized to organize village women to participate in the resettlement and land requisition work.

During socioeconomic survey in January 1999, the Investigation Team visited and interviewed the Director of the Jingxing County Women's Federation and Directors of several Women's Federations at township level. The Team, together with the Village Women's Federation, held a meeting attended by the women's representatives from the inundation and resettlement villages to consult their opinion and comments on resettlement and compensation.

The level of rural women's education is relatively low in Jingxing County, and most rural women are engaged in agricultural production, in heavy housework, and in taking care of children. Their husbands for the most part are working outside the village. Their status is equal to their husbands within family, for example, women and their husbands jointly manage the household finance. Women think that their requirements have been considered in resettlement policies, for instance, with respect to the establishment of schools and clinics in the newly established Resettlement Sites, it will provide convenient medical treatment for women and school for children.

Three women were invited to take part in the Detailed Site Investigation to update the land acquisition data and to plan for the RAP. During actual relocation, the governments and resettlement offices at different levels will send more well-trained women staff to directly take part in the relocation work, and they will further cooperate with the Women's Federations to show concern for the needs and concerns of women, such as literacy programs, technical training for agricultural production and promotion of household economic schemes.

8.5 Participation and Consultation in the rural electrification program

The rehabilitation and construction of the transmission line and substations will certainly cause some impacts on the environment of the areas where the transmission line passes through. It will also have some impact on the production and living of the villagers who live in the villages

where the transmission line runs through. In order to minimize the impacts and be accepted by the public, the resettlement action plan personnel widely collected the suggestions of people from all walks of life on the construction of project and its environmental protection.

In each stage, such as: information collection, on the spot survey, routes planning and schemes comparison, the designers informally interviewed the typical persons, visited local villagers irregularly. The objects of interview and visit are village cadres, women and villagers. All the inquired inhabitants think that the construction will basically cause no impact on the socioeconomic of the areas where the transmission line runs through and the route selection avoids villages and orchards. The occupied land and the felled trees will be compensated according to policy, laws and regulations. The construction will not cause impact on the living of inhabitants.

Community participation is the key for successful implementation of a project. Drafting community participating plan is to encourage local community engage in the Zhanghewan Project. RMB 800,000 yuan will be used for the design of the community participating plan in the first year and RMB 200,000 yuan per year will be used in the following years for the training, the design of the community participating plan and the analysis of the influence on the poor people of the project area.

8.6 Participation and Consultation in the closure of small coal-fires power plants

Wide participation and consultation have been conducted in the course for the design of the small power units closure. Further close consultation will be continued during the implementation of the Project.