

International Network on Displacement and Resettlement (INDR)

Annual Meeting Program 2016

Held in conjunction with the Society for Applied Anthropology, Vancouver, Canada

Tuesday 29 March – Saturday 2 April

Juan Xi, Program Editor and Chair

Theodore Downing, INDR President

Committee: Guoqing SHI, Carmen Garcia-Downing, Susanna Price, Inga-Lill Aronsson

About INDR

The International Network on Displacement and Resettlement (INDR) is a professional organization formed in 2000. It meets in conjunction with other annual meetings, including our host this year, the Society for Applied Anthropology. Its members work in all aspects of development-induced displacement and resettlement (DIDR) ranging from on-the-ground managers of displacement projects to socio-economic project designers, evaluators, policy developers, lawmakers focusing on takings, and more. We share a concern for those who are “in the way” of development and desire to prevent, avoid or mitigate the predictable but preventable negative outcomes. Our website www.displacement.net updates members and the public along with invitation-only professional discussions and conferences. Frequent communications on professional issues is also maintained through social media, including google.groups **ForcedOut**

To join, contact president@displacement.net

Program Highlights

For 2016, our program chair, Juan Xi (U. of Akron) organized 14 extraordinary intellectually stimulating sessions discussing topics including reservoir resettlement, mining related resettlement, environment/climate change related resettlement, urban resettlement. Many of the sessions focus on China has the largest number of development projects and has produced the largest number of re-settlers. Myths persists from earlier eras of Chinese forced displacements that do not reflect the new, innovative Chinese resettlement policies and practice. Not only do they confirm that comparable issues reoccur in involuntary resettlement in different countries and projects, they also reveal unique national and local challenges. Key sessions also focus on theoretical and methodological development for re-settlement research. I encourage pre and post conference one to one communications with the authors and joining our INDR discussion groups to continue our dialogues.

Thank you. T. Downing, President INDR.

TUESDAY

Tuesday 1:30-3:20 PM Salon C

1. Practicing Social Scientists and Mining Industry Discuss Strategies to Assure Socio-Cultural and Economic Sustainability for Mining

CHAIRS: **DOWNING, Theodore E.** (INDR)

downing@email.arizona.edu and

DANIELSON, Luke (Sustainable Development Strategies Group)

danielson@sdsg.org

PANELISTS: **SIGURDSON, Glenn** (Responsible Minerals Sector Initiative) glenn@glennsigurdson.com **PRICE, Susanna** (ANU) Susanna.Price@anu.edu.au, **KEMP, Deanna** (U Queensland) d.kemp@smi.uq.edu.au, **SHI, Guoging** (Hohai U) gshi1@126.com.

WEDNESDAY

WED. 8:00-9:50 Salon F

2. Resettlement Practices: Lessons, Concerns, and Reflections

CHAIR: **HITCHCOCK, Robert** (UNM) hitchc16@msu.edu

HITCHCOCK, Robert (UNM)
People, Dams, and Power: Displacement, Impoverishment Risks, and Sustainable Resettlement

This paper addresses the major problem of impoverishment caused by displacement of people that is typical for large hydroelectric projects. Drawing on numerous examples of

dam-related displacement, I examine impoverishment risks. Getting adequate baseline data for monitoring is a crucial part of the methods needed to assess the social and environmental impacts of large-scale development projects. The paper examines solutions that have been proposed, and it also considers the relatively few cases of dam-related sustainable resettlement programs that have been implemented. hitchc16@msu.edu

NATHAN, Fabien (EDF CIH)

Nam Theun 2 (NT2) Hydropower in Laos: Lessons Learned from a Unique Resettlement Project

This communication intends to present some lessons learned, grounded on a 10 years' experience and an abundant literature, about how people displaced from the reservoir area (Nakai plateau) were helped to reconstruct their lives, livelihoods and organization. NT2 resettlement took place in a singular context: extreme social sensitivity of Project stakeholders, ambitious goals, important investment, profusion and depth of social development activities, huge amount of monitoring. For these reasons, it is a unique and interesting resettlement project to learn from. fabien.nathan@edf.fr

JIN, Yajie and SHAOJUN, Chen (Hohai U).
Order Reconstruction Inside the Resettlement Community Affected by Development Projects

This presentation focuses on a case study of social worker's intervention in a resettlement community. The community under study is a large suburb community affected by several development projects. The structure of the original village community has been disturbed. The sense of belonging and cohesion is insufficient in the community, and the awareness of civilians is weak. Over two years, social workers have promoted community engagement by creating public space, and empowering residents. In this presentation, we will discuss theoretical foundation and practical values of social work in resettlement

communities with a focus on how social work contributes to the order reconstruction of such communities. yajiejn_nj@163.com

WANG, Xubo (NRCR Hohai U)
Marriage and Land Right of Chinese Resettlement Women during Water Reservoir Construction

In China, the Household Contract Responsibility System is enforced as the state land institution, that is, the land is owned by village collectively and occupied by households in the village. The right of households' use of land is protected by state law in contracted period. However, the construction of water reservoir breaks the continuity of land use right. Land compensation for acquisition is actually a practice to reconfirm the land right, during which women especially those married women are often deprived of their land right. Whether a woman can protect her land right and how much right she can get depends largely on her marital status when land right changes. The paper will explore the negative influence exerted by type of marriage and marital status of Chinese resettlement women on their land right. wxbxz98@163.com

GOMERSALL, Kathryn (U Melbourne)
Changing Rationalities and Outcomes of Yellow River Resettlement: Sanmenxia Dam to Poverty Alleviation

This paper explores the changing implementation of resettlement in the Yellow River catchment. Fifty-five years ago Mao endeavoured to construct a socialist countryside through major infrastructure projects such as the Sanmenxia Dam which had devastating impacts for the 319,000 people who were displaced as a result of inundated farmland. Now the Chinese Government is implementing resettlement for poverty alleviation purposes. A neoliberal rationality guides implementation of policy and reconstruction of villages but what changes has this incurred for people's livelihoods. A Foucauldian analysis will

explore the change in governance from socialist rationalities of rule to the current neoliberal rule.

k.gomersall@student.unimelb.edu.au

THURSDAY

THURSDAY 8:00-9:50 Cowichan

3. Environmental Change and Resettlement

CHAIR: **OLIVER-SMITH, Anthony** (UF)
aros@ufl.edu

ZHANG, Qian (Stockholm U)
Adapting to Environmental Change through Resettlement?: A Political Ecology Study of Ecological Resettlement in Inner Mongolia, China

Linking resettlement to climate change adaptation is a recent phenomenon in policy and research debates. Interestingly, ecological resettlement, a measure which has been used as part of large-scale environmental programs in China since fifteen years ago, is referred to and suggested as a possible model. Based on a case study of ecological resettlement projects in a pastoral community of Inner Mongolia, this paper aims to show the problems and challenges of using a resettlement approach to adapt to environmental change. The analysis takes a political ecology approach to expose the centrality of social and political processes in the adaptation.

qian.zhang@humangeo.su.se

LI, Cong, LI, Shuzhuo, LI, Jie and LIU, Wei (Xi'an Jiaotong U)
The Impact of a Major Environment and Development Relocation

The Relocation and Resettlement Program of Southern Shaanxi Province is the largest

resettlement program for eco-conservation, disaster reduction, and poverty alleviation in China. It is designed to move 2.4 million residents from steep mountains prone to disasters to safer areas with basic infrastructure. We report on a 1400-household survey that examines the impact of the program to date. Both livelihoods and satisfaction of resettled households are significantly improved. A major challenge for the next phase is to enable poorer households to move, while providing greater support for establishing new livelihoods, given their loss of farmland and expenditures on home construction. liconglc@mail.xjtu.edu.cn

CAO, Zhijie (NRCR, Hohai U) *The Migration Mechanism: Concept and Types of Human Climate Migration from the Perspective of Climate Risks*

The issue of climate change has drawn a lot of research interests. The actual or potential large scale relocation due to climate change has become a big challenge for human society. Through the analysis of the climate migration phenomenon arising from various climate risks, and the conceptualization and classification of climate migration, this paper aims to strengthen our understanding and perception of climate migration. It also strives to further grasp the essence and identify the law of its evolution, to make a preliminary exploration into how to tackle the challenges of climate migration arising from climate change, to mitigate social risks facing climate migration, and to promote the benign operation and balanced development of society effectively. caozhijiehh@163.com

DISCUSSANT: **OLIVER-SMITH, Anthony** (UF) aros@ufl.edu

THURSDAY 10:00-11:50 Salon 2

4. Reservoir Displacement and Urban Resettlement

CHAIR: **WILMSEN, Brooke** (La Trobe U)
B.Wilmsen@latrobe.edu.au

CHEN, Shaojun (Hohai U) *From Involuntary to Voluntary: Innovation in Reservoir Resettlement and Livelihood Development*

In 2014, the Chinese government pursued a new-type urbanization strategy that stressed people-oriented urbanization, and required that urbanization should progress hand-in-hand with building, industrialization and agricultural modernization. As a forerunning city in this reform, Wenzhou City, Zhejiang Province has taken the lead in making many trials in reform and innovation. This paper takes a reservoir in Wenzhou, Zhejiang as an example to discuss an innovative pattern of urbanized reservoir resettlement. This urbanized reservoir resettlement creatively combine the city's new-type urbanization strategy and land reform practices with reservoir resettlement. The purpose is to create an effective drive to improve infrastructure and public services of urbanized resettlement communities with premium income on urban construction land, technical innovation, business startup support, and social security, etc. The goal is to turn risks into opportunities, and promote the transformation of involuntary reservoir resettlement to voluntary resettlement. shaojun_chen@126.com

ZHANG, Hubiao and SHI, Guoqing (Hohai U) *Urbanization as the New Model: A Study on the Livelihood Transformation among Involuntary Relocates*

Urbanization of involuntary reservoir resettlement is a new model explored in

China. Based on the survey from the Qingshanzhui Reservoir in Chuxiong City, Yunnan Province, this paper describes the livelihood transformation due to the relocation. It also analyzes factors that influence livelihood transformation and reconstruction. It discusses some strategies to reduce risks associated with the old resettlement model.
zhanghubiao@hhu.edu.cn

ZHOU, Yi, GU, Mengsha, and ZHAO, Jing (Independent) *Planning and Practice of Urbanizing Rural Reservoir Re-settlers: Nan'an Reservoir Resettlement as an Example*

Urbanizing reservoir re-settlers has been considered as a new type of urbanization and a new model for reservoir resettlement. However, due to its involuntary nature, reservoir re-settlers are facing a lot of challenges when going through the urbanization resettlement model. These challenges include problems in employment, education, assets replacement, social security and so on. Taking Nan'an Reservoir in Yongjia county as an example, this study suggests countermeasures for problems in reservoir resettlers' urbanization process. leept@sina.com

LI, Huang and XIE, Biaoshi (Hohai U) *Discussions on the Long-Term Livelihood of the Urbanized Reservoir Re-settlers in the Underdeveloped Area*

In this study, we will discuss the problems of reservoir resettlement and its long-term development in underdeveloped areas. We focus on a water conservancy and hydropower project in Guizhou province, China. The project is associated with a large-scale, long duration, and complex resettlement. This study intends to discuss reservoir resettlement environment in Guizhou, and focus on "why use the urbanization resettlement mode? What fields does the urbanization resettlement need to

break? What is the different path choice of the urbanization resettlement in Guizhou? How to solve the problem of the long-term livelihood of urbanized reservoir re-settlers?
lily8214@163.com

MAJRASHI, Abdulrahman, SIONG, Ho Chin, and BIN NGAH, Ibrahim (U Teknologi) *Impact of Development-Induced Displacement of Informal Settlement in Makkah, Saudi Arabia*

In the 21st century, provision of urban infrastructure has been the main cause of displacement of people particularly in the developing countries. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, particularly Makkah is undergoing massive urban development projects including informal settlement development, which displaced a number of people. This study assesses the impact of development induced displacement on the households. Mixed method was used, with three instruments: survey, interview and observation. The findings of the study reveal that there is significant decrease in level of satisfaction with the housing condition due to tenure type and household size. The study suggests ways forward. arc_aam@hotmail.com

THURSDAY 1:30-3:20 Thompson

5. Social Safeguard Policies of International Financial Institutions, Practical Challenges and the National Context

CHAIR: **JAYEWARDENE, Ruwani** (INDR)
rjayewardene@gmail.com

SIMONYAN, Armine (Simonyan Consulting) *Safeguard Compliance Challenges in Development Projects in Central Asian and Caucasus Countries*

Involuntary resettlement under development projects can give rise to severe social and environmental risks, and result in long-term hardship and impoverishment of affected people if it is not managed well. And in this context a lot depends on efficient collaboration with local counterparts involved in preparation and implementation of the projects to ensure proper understanding of safeguard requirements and obligations, especially considering variety of safeguard policies applied by the international financial institutions. Discussion presents analysis based on challenges observed while dealing with safeguard requirements in planning and implementing projects in some of the central Asian and Caucasus countries.

armine@simonyans.com

BERGMAN, Michaela (EBRD) *Challenges for IFIs in Implementing Their Involuntary Resettlement Policies*

All multinational development banks (MDB) and international financial intermediaries (IFI) have policies with respect to involuntary resettlement. They may differ in language and/or style but their objectives are very similar – to ensure people are relocated to similar or improved living conditions and livelihoods are restored. These objectives are often very challenging to achieve in practice, especially in the public sector and in ‘difficult cases’. What should the IFIs be doing differently? What lessons can be learned from the way resettlement is carried out in the private sector? While this presentation may not provide solutions, it will identify some of the reasons why such policies are so difficult to implement (presumption of constant in land values, good governance and legal systems that allow for this) as well as what could be done to improve effective implementation. bergmanm@ebrd.com

FISHPAW, Heidi (IADB) *Cultural Change in the Ministry: Engineers Learn Best Practices*

for Mitigating Social Impact in Costa Rica Roads Projects

The Transport Infrastructure Program is a line of credit issued by the Inter-American Development Bank to the Ministry of Transportation of Costa Rica, with the objective of investing in improving the system of roads in the country. We can see the fruits of previous trainings provided by the IDB to employees of the Ministry of Transportation on how to manage the social impacts of infrastructure projects. While the advances are specific to this particular Ministry in the unique socio-political landscape of Costa Rica, the transformation to best practices for preventing harm to physically and economically displaced people offers lessons for catalyzing cultural change within the institutions that have the ability to embrace or reject them. heidif@iadb.org

MCDOWELL, Christopher (City U-London)

Social Safeguard Policies of International Financial Institutions, Practical Challenges and the National

Context Christopher.McDowell.1@city.ac.uk

No abstract

FRIDAY

FRIDAY 8:00-9:50 Salon A

Plenary Session

6. Resettlement of Three Gorges Dam Project

CHAIRS: **SHI, Guoqing** (Hohai U), **DOWNING, Theodore E.** (INDR), **CHEN, Shaojun** (NRCR), and **Xi, Juan** (INDR)

The session focuses on the Three Gorges Dam Project (TGDP) induced displacement and resettlement, the largest resettlement

project of the world. The TGD resettled about 1.3 million people. We will cover policies, planning, implementations, monitoring and evaluation of rural and urban displacement, resettlement and rehabilitation. Experiences and lessons learnt will be discussed.

SHI, Guoqing and YU, Wenxue (Hohai U)
Resettlement Induced by the Three Gorges Dams in China: Policy, Planning and Implementation

The Three Gorges Project (TGP) in China, the largest hydropower station in the World caused 1.3 million of involuntary re-settlers. In this paper we first introduce the background of TGP. We then review the relevant policies, laws and regulations of involuntary resettlement. We discuss the resettlement planning which include rural and urban, infrastructure, enterprises and so on. Further, the paper introduces the relevant institutions and their responsibilities for TGP resettlement and the four resettlement implementation phases. The paper talks about progress and effectiveness of the TGP resettlement. The last the paper summarizes TGP resettlement's successful experiences in the past decades and lessons learned from its failures. *gshi1@126.com*

WILMSEN, Brooke (La Trobe U) *Responding to Capitalist Transformation at the Three Gorges Dam, China*

Now complete, the transformative power of the Three Gorges Dam on rural livelihoods can be observed. Using longitudinal survey data and in-depth interviews in two villages that were partially submerged by the Three Gorges Dam, this paper investigates the longer-term strategies and outcomes of affected households. Key livelihood strategies include the redistribution of farmland, crop specialization and the stratification of the household economies. Households are also increasingly reliant on welfare payments and

external contributions – pensions and remittances. Even so there has been remarkable growth in incomes, wellbeing and food security; although inequalities still remain. The paper finds that despite the expansion of capitalist activities into the region, for the most part, interactions with affected farmers occur at a distance. However, with continued weakening of the social relations of production, the villagers are ripe for incorporation into the capitalist project.

B.Wilmsen@latrobe.edu.au

DUAN, Yuefang (Three Gorges U) *The Development of the Three Gorges Project Resettlement Policy and Its Implications*

The Three Gorges Project (TGP) is the largest water conservancy project in the world which has taken 17 years to complete. It is the first national mega project to incorporate the concept of “Resettlement with Development” in to its resettlement policy framework. The TGP resettlement policy has been evolving over time in terms of compensation, benefit-sharing, resettlement-means and post-period assistance to adapt to the ever-changing socio-economic environment in Three Gorges Reservoir Area. Evidence has shown that this policy is effective in dealing with the massive resettlement practice. The experience of the TGP resettlement has important implications for future resettlement policy development in China. *peter_yf@aliyun.com*

ZHANG, Huazhong (Wuhan Yangtze River Water Resources Comm) *The Importance of Comprehensive Supervision of the Three Gorges Project Resettlement*

The comprehensive supervision system of the TGP resettlement was established in 1994 and has played an important role in speeding up the process of resettlement. This research empirically analyzes the important function of comprehensive supervision system of the TGP resettlement from several aspects: providing information and technology

support to resettlement management and policy making; achieving efficiency, quality and effectiveness in resettlement projects; implementing the measures of resettlement projects quality and safety; enhancing the benefit of resettlement projects investment; protecting the rights of re-settlers; optimizing the management of resettlement projects; providing practical suggestions for the supervision of reservoir area and resettlement projects in China.
huazhong20151@hotmail.com

LI, Wei (Wuhan Yangtze River Water Resources Comm) *Protecting the Cultural Heritage of the Three Gorges Project-Induced Resettlement and Sustainable Development of the Reservoir Area*

This research examines the relationship between cultural heritage protection and the sustainable development of reservoir area. We propose specific approaches to achieve sustainable development of resettlement area and that the cultural system reconstruction should involve the protection and utilization of natural heritage, public culture service construction, and cultural industry development. We conclude that cultural heritage protection plays important role in the sustainable development of reservoir area, which is crucial for social cohesion in reservoir area, harmonious coexistence between people, society and nature, safe operation of Three Gorges Reservoir, and sustainable development of reservoir re-settlers. *weili20151@hotmail.com*

Discussant: CERNEA, Michael (INDR)
cernea.m@gmail.com

FRIDAY 10:00-11:50 Salon A

7. Chinese Resettlement Policy: Types, Models, and Innovations

CHAIR: **SHI, Guoqing** (Hohai U)

SHI, Guoqing (Hohai U) *Who Should Take Responsibility for Involuntary Resettlement: Governments, Enterprises or Community*

The large amount of infrastructure projects will induce a lot of displacement of houses and people. About 80 million people displaced in China by developmental projects have been the in last 65 years. Who should take the responsibilities for the relocation policy, planning, implementation, management, regulation, monitoring, supervision, evaluation? This is a global, not just a Chinese, challenge. The paper discusses the tasks and main activities of the displacement and resettlement in China and the policies, institution, mechanism etc. It analyzes the different institutional tasks and responsibilities for public and private projects.
gshi1@126.com

ZHANG, Xiaochen, SHI, Guoqing, and HUANG, Li (Hohai U) *Alternative Models for Rural Resettlement, China*

This paper focuses on the innovative models of rural resettlement for several large hydropower stations in western China. These alternative models are created to promote sustainable development in rural area. We compare the outcomes for the alternative models, such as the traditional “Land resettlement + Money Compensation model,” the “Land resettlement + Compensation Year by Year model,” and the “Land resettlement + Compensation Year by Year + Social Security model.” Our analysis show that the “Land resettlement + Compensation Year by Year + Social Security model” is welcomed by

the displaced persons and government. It allows them some lands for planting, money for living year by year and not to worry about their future. This model also allows the displaced to participate in benefit sharing and make hydropower companies take on its social responsibility. 20030074@hhu.edu.cn

YU, Qingnian, YANG, Ruixing, and MAO, Teng (Hohai U) *China's Involuntary Resettlement: Comparison of Various Types of Involuntary Resettlement in China*

In China there are various kinds of involuntary resettlement, such as project-caused resettlement, ecological/environment/climate change related resettlement, and poverty alleviation related resettlement. Although the same involuntary resettlement occurred, they were triggered by various reasons and different stakeholders were involved. Correspondingly, the affected people, the scope and extent of resettlement impact, resettlement policies, suitable livelihood restoration schemes, and fund sources were diverse. Thus, the resettlement implementation and its effects vary across different types of resettlements. The article selected one province in China as the case to study on the similarities and differences among various involuntary resettlement from diverse perspectives. qingnian.yu@aliyun.com

YAN, Dengcai and SHI, Guoqing (Hohai U) *Long-term Compensation: Innovations in Models for Reservoirs Resettlement Compensation in Southwest China*

Land-based resettlement is the most common mode for resettlement associated with medium and large water resources and hydropower projects in China. However, land resources are extremely scarce in Southwest China, where many minorities and economically disadvantaged people reside. It is also very difficult to apply the land-based resettlement mode in practice. In order to

solve the difficulty in land-based mode for reservoir resettlement in Southwest China, local governments and hydropower enterprises have started exploring long-term compensation modes instead of one-time land and money compensation. As a whole, long-term compensation is the compensation mode which can satisfy resettlement, local governments and project owners. It is also a productive resettlement mode with high feasibility in areas with minorities and scarce land resources. dengcaiofyan@163.com

YANG, Tao (Resettlement Bureau Yellow River Conservancy Comm) *Supervision and Assessment Practices of Chinese Reservoir Resettlement: History Review, Problems and Policy Improvement*

Since the late 1980s, China has continuously explored and perfected the social supervision management of reservoir resettlement. It not only achieved good results but also accumulated some experiences. This article provides a brief review of Chinese reservoir resettlement supervision and assessment. It summarizes experiences, analyzes the existing problems and provides suggestions to improve Chinese resettlement supervision and evaluation. yangtao7367@sina.com

FRIDAY 12:00-1:20 Chairman room

8. Best Practice in Resettlement

CHAIRS: **SHI, Guoqing** (Hohai U) gshil@126.com, **DOWNING, Theodore E.** (INDR), **CHEN, Shaojun** (NRCR), and **XI, Juan** (INDR)

The session will focus on resettlement in the Danjiangkou Reservoir, a key part of a huge water for the South to North Water Transfer Project (STNWTP), the largest water transfer project in the world. There are about 3,450,000 people displaced and resettled by the reservoir during 2009-2011. The session

will exchange ideas and discuss topics such as innovation of policies, planning, implementation of displacement and resettlement policies, livelihoods and income restoration, community development, participation and consultation etc.

SHI, Guoqing, YAN, Dengcai, and HU, Zijiang (NRCR) *Resettlement for the South-to-North Water Diversion Project: Planning and Implementation: Danjiangkou, China*

Danjiangkou Reservoir Resettlement Project is China's second largest national resettlement project. After the relocation, re-settlers' production and living condition had greatly improved. The successful experience includes: carrying out work in a trial basis; innovating and optimizing of resettlement sites selection; safeguarding re-settlers' right; adopting the target responsibility system; ensuring the adequate financial resources through counterpart support. Warning messages includes: lacking scientific schedule of resettlement; the simple resettlement mode fails to meet the diverse needs of re-settlers; local residents becoming the victims of the project; population above water line is confronted with many adverse conditions; and inadequate participation of re-settlers in policy making process. dengcaiofyan@163.com

SUN, Haibing (Three Gorges U) *Sustainable Livelihoods of Re-settlers for the South-to-North Water Diversion Project in Danjiangkou Reservoir Area*

In reviewing theory of sustainable livelihood of re-settlers, and on the basis of Development Forced Involuntary Displacement (DFID) sustainable livelihood framework, this paper analyzes livelihood capital and its effects on livelihood reconstruction in the case of the Danjiangkou reservoir re-settlers. The results show that livelihood capital is low. Comparing with their livelihood before the relocation, there is an increase in re-settler's physical capital but a

decrease in their natural capital. The grassroots support, income changes, family housing, land area, credit opportunities have important influence on re-settlers' livelihood. These results suggest that settlement policy should consider education and training of re-settlers, creating jobs, sharing benefits, and community governance to improve human, financial and social capital of re-settlers, which promote sustainable livelihood of re-settlers. ycshb2012@163.com

YANG, Tao and PING, Zuo (Resettlement Bureau Yellow River Conservancy Comm) *Research on the Sustainable Livelihoods of Re-settlers for the South-to-North Water Diversion Project, Danjiangkou, China*

This study discusses ambitious resettlement goals of Danjiangkou reservoir re-settlers, and problems facing them. In order to fulfill re-settlers' goals, this study suggests that we should expand the sources for re-settlers' income, change the way of production and operation, provide employment assistance and job training, encourage and support re-settlers who have the ability of self-employment, guide re-settlers to accumulate assets for long-term benefits and improve the social security mechanism, so as to promote sustainable livelihoods of the resettlement. yangtao7367@sina.com

SHI, Guoqing, YU, Qingnian, and YEN, Dengcai (NRCR, Hohai U) *Finance for Resettlement: Policies, Principles, Mechanism and Effects- A Case Study in Danjiangkou Dam Project in China.*

Danjiangkou Dam Project in China is one of the key components of the largest water transfer project from Southern to Northern China. It has caused 345 thousand of involuntary re-settlers. The paper will introduce the background of the project, review the relevant policies, laws and

regulations of involuntary resettlement induced by reservoir in China, and analyze a few factors that lead to financial policies for resettlement in Danjiangkou's resettlement, such as the historic failed resettlement about 40 years ago, public interests in the Project, benefit sharing conceals, consideration of mitigating and managing socioeconomic risks, etc. The financial policies and principles, and their effects are discussed.

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FRIDAY 1:30-3:20 Salon 3

**9. Key Theoretical Issues in
Development-Induced
Resettlement: Moving
Forward**

CHAIR: **DE WET, Chris** (U Rhodes)
C.deWet@ru.ac.za

This session seeks to bring together recent theoretical and ethnographic work in the field of development-induced displacement and resettlement, which has been synthesizing, challenging and extending the current prevailing theories of particularly Scudder and Cernea, and providing new perspectives in this important arena of interface between development, political economy and social change. The session will be introduced by a paper providing an overview of theoretical issues in the understanding of development-induced resettlement, followed by three ethnographically based papers from different regions of the world, which each raise particular theoretical questions and challenges. The session will be summed up by a discussant, before being opened for general discussion.

DE WET, Chris (U Rhodes) *Locating
Development-Initiated Group Resettlement
(DIGR)*

In this presentation, I seek to develop an argument that, in order to understand the impacts and consequences of development-initiated group resettlement (henceforth referred to as DIGR), we need to develop a i) spatially-oriented ii) processual iii) risk-oriented approach to the phenomenon of DIGR, which iv) takes into account its inherent complexities, as well as the complexities of the resettlement process through which it occurs, and which v) contextualises it within the on-going processes of change and the wider historical and political-economic setting within which resettlement takes place. As the argument develops, I discuss in more detail what I understand resettlement to involve; however, at base, DIGR involves (usually externally initiated and usually imposed) socio-spatial change, with people being moved away from one or several areas, where they have been living for a significant period of time, either to one or several new areas which have been planned for them, or being provided with compensation to find for themselves elsewhere. Socio-spatial change is here taken to incorporate economic, political and institutional change. This approach of imposed socio-spatial change as being basic to resettlement is at the heart of how I seek to develop my analysis of resettlement as a complex process unfolding through time, and to strike a balance between local level and wider contextual factors in assessing its impacts. This analysis seeks to bring together the approaches and insights of scholars of resettlement such as Cernea, Scudder and Downing, as well as of complexity theory.
C.deWet@ru.ac.za

STOCKS, Gabriela (U Louisville) *Is
Successful Forced Resettlement Possible?: The
Case of Nuevo Arenal, Costa Rica*

Millions of people are displaced by development projects each year; most are impoverished by resettlement. It is essential that resettlement projects achieve a greater level of success if the social costs of development are to be minimized. This paper presents the results of research conducted in Nuevo Arenal, Costa Rica, one of the few examples of successful resettlement in the short term. Drawing from the Scudder-Colson four-stage framework of community reconstruction, my research found that short-term success in Nuevo Arenal did, in fact, translate into long-term success, and explores which elements of the resettlement project design contributed to successful community reconstruction post-resettlement. gabriela.stocks@gmail.com

YIN, Jianjun and TIAN, Peng (NRCR Hohai U) ***“Embeddedness”: A New Perspective of Social System Reconstruction after Relocation***

From the perspective of “embeddedness”, the re-building of resettlement social system is reflected as a dynamic process of “disembeddedding” to “embeddedness” and different resettlement modes lead to different patterns under this process. Taking WXX Dam Project in J Province in China as a case, the article presents the whole process from “disembeddedding” to “embeddedness” of both household social network and village social network to reveal practical logic of social network reconfiguration and its dilemma. jsjianjun@hhu.edu.cn

DARIA, James (U Oregon) ***Reterritorializing Diasporic Places: Displaced Oaxacans Reconstructing Community, Identity, and Peace in Northern Mexico***

Indigenous Triquis from Oaxaca, Mexico are forced to flee their territory of origin due to violent political conflict. Instead of leaving behind their ethnic identity and cultural

heritage, Triquis in Baja California are experimenting a novel form of emplacement through reterritorializing diasporic settlements. If displacement is a form of de-territorialization, reterritorialization is the reformulation of old identities as well as the production of new ones along with a necessary transformation of a “sense of place.” This case of migrant resettlement demonstrates how reterritorialization can create lasting conditions of peace and security through the reconstitution of collective identities. jdaria@uoregon.edu

DOWNING, Theodore E. and Carmen Garcia-Downing (INDR, U Arizona) ***Theoretical Shortcomings in Forced Displacement Research and Practice***

A critical appraisal of theoretical and applied work on forced displacement/involuntary resettlement reveals that applied social scientists overstated their understanding of the changes taking place in an involuntary resettlement or forced displacement. Their attempt to gain a toehold inside international development institutions, involved constructing a implicit theory of involuntary resettlement that is incapable of addressing the irreversible psycho-socio-cultural and economic processes using the standard toolkits of these institutions. downing@email.arizona.edu and cgarciad@email.arizona.edu

FRIDAY 3:30-5:20 Arbutus

10. Understanding the Social Impacts of Population Displacement: Methodological Considerations

CHAIR: **TILT, Bryan** (Oregon State U) Bryan.Tilt@oregonstate.edu

Understanding the social impacts of population displacement and resettlement has become a major focus of research and advocacy for academic institutions, government agencies, international financial institutions, and NGOs around the world. This session will explore the methodological approaches and challenges in this field, including: issues of temporal and spatial scale; selection of variables and metrics; community collaboration and involvement; data access and quality; interdisciplinary research and assessment; and policy advocacy. Emphasis will be placed on practical lessons for improving social impact assessment.

PRICE, Susanna (ANU) *Social Impact Assessment for New Lending from China*

Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB website) aims to create a ‘modern knowledge-based institution’. This paper will examine Chinese knowledge sources on social dimensions of investment planning that AIIB may draw upon. These include China’s own official development trajectory, which initially treated environmental and social costs as externalities, and which now includes emerging forms and pilot tests of SIA and social stability risk assessment. The paper explores the origins, structure and purpose of such methods in the Chinese context.
Susanna.Price@anu.edu.au

TILT, Bryan (OR State U) *Establishing a Global Database to Analyze the Social Impacts of Dams: Problems and Prospects*

Understanding the social impacts of population displacement and resettlement has become a major focus of research and advocacy for academic institutions, government agencies, international financial institutions, and NGOs around the world. This session will explore the methodological approaches and challenges in this field, including: issues of temporal and spatial scale; selection of variables and metrics; community

collaboration and involvement; data access and quality; interdisciplinary research and assessment; and policy advocacy. Emphasis will be placed on practical lessons for improving social impact assessment.
Bryan.Tilt@oregonstate.edu

LEEMANN, Esther (U Lucerne) *Measuring Sense of Place: Reflections on the Methodological*

Challenges of Research on Communities Displaced by Large-Scale Plantations in Cambodia Drawing from my anthropological research on the social, cultural, political and livelihood impacts of economic displacement on the Bunong, an indigenous people from Cambodia, the presentation focuses on methodological challenges to adequately assess and document peoples’ loss of sense of place. How do we explore the cultural and social dimensions of the loss of communities’ meaningful places? How do we measure the impact of the sudden erasure of familiar sensory and physical markers on displaced communities? A reflection on such methodological challenges allows for practical lessons for improving assessments also of the many other dimensions of impacts of displacement.
esther.leemann@me.com

SMYTH, Eddie and **VANCLAY, Frank** (U Groningen) *A New Conceptual but Practical Model to Assist in Assessing, Planning and Managing the Social Impacts of Big Projects: The Social Framework for Projects*

We present a new model to assist in understanding, assessing, planning and managing the social impacts of big projects, especially those requiring resettlement – the Social Framework for Projects. Our model was iteratively developed through practical experience in large projects and on the basis of feedback from stakeholders. The Social Framework consists of 8 key social and environmental components which contribute

to people's wellbeing. The framework is both a conceptual model, a practical methodology and a communications tool to ensure that the process of mitigating negative social impacts and enhancing benefits of large projects is effective and accessible to all stakeholders.

frank.vanclay@rug.nl eddiesmyth@intersocialconsulting.com

KABRA, Asmita (Ambedkar U)

Epistemological and Methodological Challenges of Conservation Induced Displacement

Conservation-induced displacement (CID) presents some unique epistemological and methodological challenges which theories of development-induced displacement and resettlement (DIDR) are not fully equipped to deal with. Since the *raison de etre* of CID is to support sustainable development, it finds support from the state, conservation agencies, the urban intelligentsia and other critics of destructive economic growth. This moral position is difficult to question, except using the trope of environmental and social justice. In my paper, I use insights from political economy and political ecology to address some of these methodological considerations. *asmita@aud.ac.in*

[author unable to attend] **FAURE, Armelle** (Int'l Consultant) *The Upper Dordogne Project in France: 100 Witnesses Speak, 70 Years After the Submersion of Their Valley*

After WWII, France needed urgently to upgrade the national energy production for households and industries. Thousands of people were displaced to make space for large reservoirs for hydroelectricity. They left their homes, farms, castles, social networks, agricultural activities, the productive river banks, and a specific spirit of freedom. A cultural project was recently designed with the

local collectivities and the Group Electricite de France in order to record their life along the river, and the drastic change. "100 Witnesses" speak, the people of the Dordogne Valley, displaced from 1929 to 1954. The paper will question whether this experience is replicable. *armelle.faure@wanadoo.fr*

FRIDAY 5:30-7:20 Boardroom

11. Primer Showings of Videos on Forced Displacement (INDR)

MILGROOM, Jessica (Wageningen U) *Choosing to Re-Settle from the Limpopo National Park, Mozambique: World Bank Resettlement Policy as Told by the Villagers - Video*

Residents of three villages, each in a different stage of resettlement from the Limpopo National Park, Mozambique tell about their resettlement experiences. Residents are more willing to be resettled when they can participate in resettlement planning, but important livelihood issues are off-limits for negotiation. In the new location, resettled people cannot recreate the complex adaptive practices they had developed over generations to grow food under conditions of climate variability. Village leaders cannot control access to natural resources and residents look towards other authority figures for leadership, resulting in social disarticulation. The film provokes discussion about international, specifically WB resettlement policy. *jessica.milgroom@gmail.com*

CHANDRA, Shankar (Jamia Millia Islamia U) *Make Way: The Kuno Story - Video*

Abstract: Shot in and around the Kuno wildlife sanctuary (Madhya Pradesh, India), the film explores multiple meanings of forests for local, regional, national and global actors. Using differential narratives it finds that

forests are not pristine, untouched, 'wild' areas which need to be restored to their original inviolate state through 'fortress conservation', it shows that forests and commons are inhabited by different groups contesting resource access and use, identities and meanings. Ecologists and social scientists; displaced people and host communities; women and men; farmers, livestock herders, forest produce gatherers and INDR's Asmita Cabra express their cacophony of interests in the forests - revealing the complexity of conservation set-asides with an unexpected outcome. *ShankarChandra@gmail.com*

SHI, Guoqing (NRCR, Hohai U) *The Story of a Resettlement Village in Danjiangkou Reservoir in China – a Video*
gshi1@126.com

SATURDAY

SATURDAY 10:00-11:50 Thompson

12. Analyzing Resettlement Effects: Getting the Most Out of Your Data

CHAIR: **XI, Juan** (U Akron) *jx@uakron.edu*

FENG, Weilin and **LI, Shuzhuo** (Xi'an Jiaotong U) *Human Capital or Social Capital?: Study on the Factors of Social Adaption of the Migrants*

Based on data from a 2011 survey of migrant's livelihood in Ankang, Shaanxi, China, we compare the characteristics of human capital and social capital on levels of social adaptation of the migrants by multiple linear regression methods. The results show that: 1) Human capital plays a more important role in social adaptation of all the migrants comparing with social capital; 2) Compared with human capital, social capital, actually macro social capital, plays a more important

role in social adaptation of more recent migrants. Human capital plays a more important role than social capital in social adaptation of migrants who have relocated for 3 years and over. *cf600@126.com*

LI, Aihua (Wuhan Yangtze River Water Resources Comm) *Research on Resettlement Evaluation Index for the Reservoir Follow-up Funds*

This paper analyzes the follow-up fund of reservoir resettlement. It systematically explores the factors influencing performance management of the follow-up fund. In this paper, we research and put forward main content of performance evaluation of the follow-up fund. We discuss methods such as analytic hierarchy process, factor analysis, etc. to construct the index system for the follow-up fund performance evaluation. We take into consideration policy implementation and guarantee mechanism, follow-up support policy implementation and management, implementation effects, etc. The goal is to strengthen the use of follow-up fund with efficient performance management. *liaihua1@hotmail.com*

ZHANG, Chunyan (Wuhan Yangtze River Water Resources Comm) *Analysis of Living Standard*

Change of Rural Immigrants of Three Gorges Project: Based on the Case of Xiazhong Village of Wanzhou District and Songshuao Village of Zigui County

Re-settlers' living standard is an important indicator for the effectiveness and quality of resettlement projects. Based on the longitudinal data of immigrants' living standard collected between 2001 and 2013 from 12 immigrants' counties in Three Gorges reservoir area, this research analyzes the changes in re-settlers' living standard over 10 years with including their living conditions, income, social security, and production

conditions. The cases of two resettlement villages are provided to illustrate the trend of change in living standard of rural re-settlers. The results indicate that the commonly recognized U shape trend of re-settlers' living standard does not apply to Three Gorges reservoir area. *Yanchun1@hotmail.com*

XI, Juan (U Akron) *Identifying Socially Marginalized Groups among the Resettled Population for the Three Gorges Project, China*

While planning for a resettlement project, many efforts are put in identifying possible vulnerable groups. Traditional methods depend on observed characteristics such as age, gender, ethnicity, etc. However, not all women or all minorities should be considered as vulnerable. We need more refined methods for the task. In this study, we consider vulnerable groups as latent groups whose characteristics can be described by the mix of a set of observed variables. Using data collected from a sample of Chinese people who were resettled due to the Three Gorges Project, we strive to identify socially marginalized groups after resettlement. Once we have found those groups, we further look back into the pre-relocation data collected from the same sample of re-settlers for their social, economic, and demographic characteristics. In this way, we can improve accuracy in identifying vulnerable groups based on pre-resettlement baseline data. *jx@uakron.edu*

XU, Zhao and **YUEFANG, Dan** (China Three Gorges U) *Exploring Evolution Model on Social Capital of Reservoir Resettlement Based on Social Computing*

The compulsory life changes induced by reservoir resettlement not only lead to reduced material capital of reservoir re-settlers, but also undermine their social capital which is gained in their place of origin. The

lack of social capital makes it difficult for re-settlers to integrate into the resettlement place. In this study, we analyze the dynamic evolutionary mechanism of the social capital from a social computing perspective. We strive to find a way to integrate interdisciplinary approaches including psychological analysis, social network analysis and agent-based simulation. The key for the computational model is visual modeling processes of the interactive relationships between re-settlers, the reconnection rules of social networks and the decision-making mechanism of trusting behaviors. The model would help us to better understand patterns and mechanisms in the reconstruction of social network and social capital. Results from the simulation analysis can be used to build a virtual artificial social system to display the evolution laws about the social capital of reservoir resettlement. Empirical data can be used to verify the simulated model. *zhaoxu@ctgu.edu.cn*

SATURDAY 12:00-1:20 Thompson

13. Mining and Resettlement

CHAIR: **KEMP, Deanna** (U Queensland) *d.kemp@smi.uq.edu.au*

JAMES-ELUYODE, Jide (U Arizona Rogers Coll of Law) *Where Do We Go from Here: Balancing the Need for Natural Resource Development, Interest of Corporate Actors and the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*

While indigenous peoples only occupy less than twenty percent of the world's land surface, majority of the remaining global natural resources assets, including energy sources and mineral deposits, are found within territories of indigenous peoples. Sadly however, indigenous communities continue to suffer, more than any other group, severe adverse impact as a result of these natural resource development and extraction

activities. This presentation will examine the role of non-state corporate entities in the prevention and mitigation of development induced displacement within the context of internationally recognized normative standards on the rights of indigenous peoples. jidejames2@email.arizona.edu

RHOADS, Russell (GVSU) and **MUGYENYI, Onesmus** (ACODE) *Balancing Oil Development: Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Land Rights in Uganda*

This paper reports on the policy environment governing land acquisition in Uganda for oil development projects. In the Albertine Graben region of Uganda, the government has accelerated efforts to develop oil deposits discovered in 2006, resulting in land acquisition to make room for exploration, road-building, a refinery, a planned pipeline, and ancillary spaces for facilities and services. Already, many communities have been forcibly displaced and resettled, raising issues of land rights and protocols for involuntary resettlement. This paper describes the intersection of oil development, land acquisition, and the livelihood and welfare of several local communities in the Hoima district. rhoadsr@gvsu.edu

KEMP, Deanna (U Queensland) *Resettlement Practice in the Global Mining Industry: A Scoping Study*

This session presents findings from a recent scoping study of resettlement practice with in the global mining industry. Researchers from The University of Queensland's Sustainable Minerals Institute interviewed 51 senior practitioners from companies, consultancies, international finance institutions and non-government organisations. The aim of the study is to understand how resettlement practice is being conceptualised and enacted in the mining industry. The session provides an opportunity to discuss how industry policy commitments are operationalised, how

knowledge systems are developed, and how organisational structures are established. A major forward challenge for the industry is how to prioritize a critical risk area like resettlement when the internal structures responsible for managing social risks are generally marginalized within the business.

d.kemp@smi.uq.edu.au

GARCIA-DOWNING, Carmen (U Arizona) and **DOWNING, Theodore E.** (U Arizona, INDR) *SMELTING: The Stepwise Mining Mining Induced Expansion and Land Take Strategy*

Mining often forcefully displaces those in the way using a strategy that we shall call the "stepwise expansion and land take strategy." Rather than an all-at-once taking of a community or communities' lands, the SMELT strategy slowly but forcefully amputates parts of settlements, relocating a few houses or sometimes a neighborhood at a time. In densely populated area, this SMELT strategy has been to move mining operations in close proximity to settlements, sometimes within a few hundred meters. We review the reasons and special issues created by the SMELTING strategy, drawing upon our research with a Kosovo lignite mine.

DISCUSSANT: **DOWNING, Theodore E.** (U Arizona, INDR) downing@email.arizona.edu

SATURDAY 1:30-3:20 Thompson

14. Economics of Livelihood Reconstruction

CHAIR: **CERNEA, Michael** (INDR) cernea.m@gmail.com

ZAMAN, Mohammad (Freelance Consultant) *Economics of Livelihood Reconstruction: An Overview and Two Case Studies*

A central issue in development-forced displacement and resettlement (DFDR) is improvement, or at least restoration of livelihood of the affected people. Nearly all DFIs require that people displaced by project interventions must be assisted to restore their incomes and improve their living standards in post-project period. The bad news is that about a half to three-quarters of all displaced people in many large projects have failed to regain and restore their incomes highlighting failed resettlement in many parts of the world. However, the good news is, thanks to DFI policies and guidelines, today more and more people receive project support, live in improved housing with better civic amenities and often regain income level with greater mobility. *mqzaman.bc@gmail.com*

KHATUN, Hafiza (U Dhaka) *Displacement and Women's Role in Economic Reconstruction: Case Studies and Issues*

Economic reconstruction in post displacement period has been a challenging task in nearly all projects. To date, very limited discussion is available in the literature on the role of women in post-displacement economic reconstruction, particularly at household level and beyond. This paper presets case studies of projects highlighting on the changing role of women in household economy, employment and restoration of income and well-being of the family in post-displacement period. *hafiza12@yahoo.com*

RAVIDRAN, Latha (Xavier Inst of Mgmt) *An Empirical Study and SWOT Analysis on Livelihood Restoration for the Land-Losers of Industrial, Mining and Linear Projects in Odisha*

Odisha, a State in the eastern part of India, is richly endowed with mineral deposits. Hence the state provides ample opportunities for mining and manufacturing sector to establish

industries, leading to acquisition of lands from the owners. Since 2006, various guidelines provided in the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy of the State (R&R Policy, 2006) have been implemented by the project proponents. Among other things, the Policy makes it mandatory for carrying out a comprehensive socio-economic study in the affected areas of each project, in order to ascertain the baseline socio-economic status of the affected persons. Besides, the Policy has also provided various options to land losers to choose for livelihood restoration. It is also mandatory that for each project, a Resettlement and Rehabilitation Entitlement Matrix is prepared for all affected families identified in the survey. From among various socio-economic surveys that the author has undertaken in Odisha, those carried out for 12 projects, four each from industrial, mining and linear projects, have been considered here for the empirical study. SWOT Analysis would not only reveal the intensity of impoverishment risks that the land losers suffer, but also the opportunities and challenges that they face for restoration in their livelihood. *lata@ximb.ac.in*

PRICE, Susanna (ANU) *Enhancing Livelihoods for the Displaced*

International involuntary resettlement policy standards assume that more is required than once off compensation for lost assets – because that approach transfers all risk management to the affected persons and is frequently insufficient to prevent their impoverishment. A focus on incomes and living standards, by contrast, opens up other perspectives including social and cultural relationships, public health, and community services, requiring more sophisticated and elaborate risk management strategies which lead into a more fundamental appreciation of the definition of development. Where does the responsibility of project sponsors and financiers end? *susanna.price@gmail.com*

Singer, Jane (Kyoto U) *Peri-urban Resettlement for Dam-displaced Ethnic Minorities: Economic Benefits, Social and Cultural Costs?*

Dam-displaced farmers in upland areas frequently risk impoverishment due to the lack of productive replacement land or alternative livelihoods. Resettlement in peri-urban areas offers potential economic benefits in terms of proximity to markets, income opportunities and access to education, but at what cost? For ethnic minority residents, peri-urban resettlement may lead to adoption of ethnic majority language, norms and practices and a fraying of social networks and cohesion that may threaten long-term community sustainability. The author discusses on-going research applying a community resilience lens to examine three resettled Cotu ethnic minority communities in central Vietnam – two near the cities of Danang and Hue, respectively, and one remote upland village in Quang Nam province. The project includes linkage of the affected communities to support an exchange of indigenous and applied knowledge and practices. singer.jane.6e@kyoto-u.ac.jp

SATURDAY 3:30-5:20 Chairman Room

15.INDR Business Meeting

ALL Participants and observers should attend. Planning of the 2017 INDR meeting and adjusting the virtual organization to the changing landscape.

Chaired by INDR Founders

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