

Study on the Late-stage Support Path of Migrants of Water Conservancy and Hydropower Engineering in Suining, Sichuan Province

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Abstract—The late-stage support work of water conservancy and hydropower projects is a long-term and complex project, as well as an effective way to reconstruct local social and economic structures. Solving the bottleneck problem of the sustainable economic development of the migrants is of great significance for maintaining local stability and promoting regional economic and social sustainable development. Based on the above problem, this article studies the main problems, effective paths and safeguard measures of the late-stage support of migrants in water conservancy and hydropower engineering in Suining City. The research results will provide scientific decision-making basis for local development in Suining.

Keywords—water conservancy and hydropower engineering; migrant; late-stage support; path

I. INTRODUCTION

With the implementation of China's western development strategy and the acceleration of urbanization and industrialization, in order to meet the needs of social survival and development, large-scale construction of water conservancy and hydropower engineering has been carried out, and a large number of dams, reservoirs and power stations have been built to control floods and droughts and develop and utilize water resources have also inundated a large amount of cultivated land, resulting in a large number of migrants. The migrants have left their homes and lost their land, making great contributions to the construction of China's socialist modern society. Therefore, doing a good job in making migrants the harmonious and stable is crucial to the sustained and healthy development of the economy and society.

II. OVERVIEW OF RESETTLEMENT IN SUINING RESERVOIR

Suining belongs to the low hilly area in the middle of the Sichuan Basin. There are many small and medium-sized rivers, among which 15 rivers have the drainage area of more than 100 square kilometers, including the Fujiang River, Qiongjiang River, the Qijiang River, Zijiang River, Qinggang River and Pengxi River. Due to the large gap in the formation of hills and low mountains, many rivers provide sufficient hydropower resources for Suining, with

the theoretical reserves of 558,500 kilowatts, of which the developable capacity is 387,100 kilowatts, and developed capacity is 169,400 kilowatts. At present, 14 of large and medium-sized water conservancy and hydropower projects have been completed in the Suining, with a total of 70,729 late-stage support people, of which 36,282 are directly supported and 34,447 are supported by the project. There are 8 large and medium-sized water conservancy and hydropower projects under construction, with a total investment of 3.8 billion yuan. During the 13th Five-Year Plan period, more than 10,000 new migrants will be resettled, and more than 20,000 people will be employed.

III. THE MAIN PROBLEMS EXISTING IN THE CURRENT MIGRANT AREA OF THE RESERVOIR AREA IN SUINING

First, the economic base is weak. Due to historical reasons, most of the migrants live in barren hills and low-lying areas, with poor natural resources, poor living conditions, poor land and poor food production. Second, the infrastructure conditions are poor, the production and living infrastructure are not perfect, and basic living conditions of a considerable number of migrants need to be improved, such as drinking water, schooling, and medical treatment. Third, the economic development is slow, the productivity level in the immigration areas is low, and the income level is low. Therefore, the late-stage support of reservoir resettlement will be a long-term and arduous task. It is not only an issue of economic development, but more importantly, the issue of political and social stability. It requires the governments at all levels to do a good job in the late-stage resettlement support work from the height of political stability and responsibility.

IV. EXPLORING EFFECTIVE WAYS TO SUPPORT THE LATE-STAGE OF RESERVOIR MIGRANTS

Since June 2006, the state has implemented a financial support of 600 yuan per person per year for rural migrants of large and medium-sized water conservancy and hydropower projects for 20 years, which has greatly promoted the income of migrants and improved the living environment of migrants. At the same time, it also created a more relaxed policy environment for the late-stage resettlement work. However, most of the reservoir migrants live in mountainous rural

areas and small towns with low level of productivity development. The migrants generally take agricultural production as their main business, and their skills are mainly agricultural production techniques. Therefore, in the implementation of the late-stage support process, we must fully respect the local natural resources and productivity level and the cultural quality and actual production skills of migrants, and strive to solve the bottleneck problem in regional economic development.

A. Strengthening Infrastructure Construction and Improving the Living Standards of Migrants

1) Strengthening the basic construction of farmland water conservancy: The first is to transform the existing barren land to improve the soil fertility and the ability to conserve soil, water and fertility. The second is to strengthen the construction of water conservancy facilities so that they can be flooded and irrigated, in order to form the basic farmland that can ensure stable yields despite drought or excessive rain. The third is to carry out ecological protection for the existing cultivated land, making it in a virtuous circle of ecology.

2) Strengthening the road construction of migrant villages: Road construction can transport all kinds of production and living materials into the migrant households, so that all kinds of agricultural and sideline products can be transported and sold out, which can strengthen the connection between migrants and external knowledge and information, improve the ability of migrants to accept new knowledge, new culture and new skills, renew their ideology and concepts, and gradually improve the problem of "difficult transportation" for migrants in the reservoir area.

3) Further solving the "five difficulties" of migrants: The first is to solve the water-using difficulties of migrants in production and living. The second is to solve the problem of electricity use by migrants. On the one hand, it provides energy security for migrants to develop production, carry out pumping, irrigation, and agricultural and sideline products processing, and develop other township enterprises. On the other hand, it provides conditions for migrants to use household appliances such as television, telephone, refrigerator, etc., to improve the living standards of migrants, strengthen the exchange between migrants and external information, and improve the quality of migrants from a deep level. The third is to solve the energy problem. It is necessary to vigorously implement the construction of biogas digesters, actively coordinate natural gas installation projects in urban and suburban migrants' localities to solve the energy problems of migrants. The fourth is to coordinate education and other relevant departments to solve the problem of education difficulty of migrants' children. The fifth is to actively explore ways to combine late-stage support projects (funds) with new rural medical insurance and endowment insurance, and establish a long-term mechanism for migrants to "have health care and pension".

B. Actively Supporting Migrants' Productive Projects and Promoting the Continued Increase in Migrants' Income

1) Vigorously developing the planting and breeding industry: First, we should adjust the industrial structure according to local conditions oriented by market, and develop high-quality and efficient modern agriculture. The second is to increase investment promotion efforts and introduce proprietors to develop here. The resources of the proprietors' advantage will drive the migrants to develop productive projects. The third is to vigorously develop the "company + base + farmers" model. It is suggested to introduce leading enterprises of agricultural products inside and outside the city, set up special organizations, improve the organizational degree of migrants entering the market, and improve the competitiveness and market share of agricultural products.

2) Vigorously developing the courtyard economy: The courtyard economy has the characteristics of flexible operation, convenient management and the advantages of low investment, low cost and high efficiency, which is an effective way for the migrants in the reservoir area to make fortune. Around the residence of migrants, water and soil resources are used to establish an economic forest orchard and raise poultry and livestock. In combination with regional economic development, it is also possible to vigorously establish agricultural and sideline products processing and sale enterprises.

3) Vigorously developing tourism in the reservoir area: The reservoir areas where the water conservancy and hydropower engineering is located are generally the lands with rich tourism resources and pleasant scenery. In addition, there are new landscapes such as lakes, wetlands and islands in the reservoir area, so tourism has become an effective path for the development of the reservoir area. The development of tourism based on reservoir resources and ecological tourism agriculture to attract urban tourists to have sightseeing, recreation and entertainment in the farmhouse will provide strong support for the resettlement, industrial transformation and income increase of the migrants in reservoir area.

C. Strengthening the Training of Migrants and Improving Their Quality

1) Vigorously carrying out production skills training to continuously improve the planting and breeding skills of migrants: First, it is necessary to hire relevant experts to the resettlement site to explain the greenhouse vegetable cultivation technology for the migrants. Second is to invite relevant experts from agricultural colleges to provide professional training for big planting family of fruits and medicinal materials to help them improve their cultivation and management techniques. The third is to hire experts to train the migrants on breeding techniques. The fourth is to send leading migrants with large-scale planting and breeding production to the modern agricultural

demonstration base to study in depth, continuously cultivate new agricultural management entities, and develop and expand the scale of migrants with large-scale planting and breeding production.

2) *Carrying out employment skills training to effectively cope with the severe employment situation:* It is necessary to integrate resources, give play to the role of competent authorities and market mechanisms, and increase systemic arrangements for training. We can make full use of and optimize the allocation of existing education and training resources, build sharing system, and improve the efficiency of training resources. It is also suggested to carry out targeted employment skills training for easy, applicable, and suitable for employment techniques such as electricians, welders, lathes, sewing, and electronic technology, and actively solve the problem of difficult employment for migrants.

3) *Carrying out entrepreneurship training and focus on cultivating the leader for making fortune among migrants:* Focusing on improving the entrepreneurial ideas of migrant and enhancing entrepreneurial awareness, with the core of improving the entrepreneurial ability of migrants, it is necessary to carry out entrepreneurial training programs such as large-scale seed breeding, agricultural product processing, individual enterprises, industrial enterprises, etc. for the migrant workers with entrepreneurial willingness and a certain entrepreneurial foundation such as returned people from other places, households with large-scale planting and breeding production, technology leaders, and rural brokers, organizer of professional cooperation organizations, the founder of agricultural enterprises, etc., and cultivate a group of high-quality, entrepreneurial migrant model with high professional skills, large production scale, and strong entrepreneurial ability.

V. THE SAFEGUARD MEASURES FOR THE LATE-STAGE SUPPORT WORK OF MIGRANTS

A. *Focusing on the Overall Plan of the Project*

According to the natural resource status, productivity level, and immigration production skills of the migrant settlements, combined with the development of the local regional economy, we should focus on supporting infrastructure construction, key production projects, and science and technology training projects for migrants, and pay attention to typical demonstrations and the driving effect of large-scale households in the implementation methods. Districts and counties should, together with universities, scientific research institutions, and planning and design departments, take the reservoir area or township as a unit to do a good job in the development planning of the reservoir area and resettlement area. In particular, it is necessary to do a good job in industrial planning according to local conditions. In accordance with the relevant requirements and standards for the construction of a new socialist countryside, we must formulate a long-term, scientific and comprehensive control plan that meets the actual conditions of the reservoir

area at a high starting point and progressively implement it by year according to the plan.

B. *Focusing on Project Implementation Management*

The late-stage support projects for migrants are small in scale, multi-category and relatively scattered. The late-stage support project shall be uniformly planned by the immigrant mass organizations in the beneficiary area or the grass-roots self-governing organizations of the village community, and contiguously implement. Migrants participate in construction work and migration institution should strengthen the instruction and guidance. For projects with resettlement subsidies accounting for more than 50% of the total investment of the project and a total investment of more than 500,000 yuan, the bidding system must be strictly implemented.

C. *Focusing on the Project Supervision*

The supervision work of late-stage support project for migrant should focus on the following aspects: first, the feasibility review of the project plan; second, the review on scientific and economic rationality of the project technical plan; third, control of the quality, progress and investment during the project implementation process; fourth, the acceptance review of the project; fifth, the benefit evaluation after the implementation of project; sixth, the standardization and improvement of the internal engineering data of the project.

D. *Stressing the Project Acceptance Audit*

After the implementation of the project, the competent immigration department shall organize relevant departments to audit the management and use of the project funds, and then accept all the projects in the year according to the relevant technical specifications and project management requirements, and the evaluate efficiency after the project implementation.

VI. CONCLUSION

The late-stage support work of migrants is related to the vital interests of the majority of migrants, the realization of the goal of "moving out, stabilizing and gradually getting rich", and the process of building a well-off society in Suining. In the late-stage support of reservoir resettlement, we must adhere to the scientific development concept to guide the late-stage support work of migrants, seize the opportunity, and work hard. On the one hand, it is necessary to strengthen the work of late-stage support of immigration. On the other hand, it is necessary to dilute the idea of "waiting, depending, and asking" of the immigrants. By improving the cultural knowledge level and production skills of the migrants, tapping their potential for self-reliance and development, we can continue to create a new situation of harmonious and stable migrants, development and prosperity, and rapid and healthy development of the economy and society.

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