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For the Hunan Provincial Water Resources Department

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**The External EMDP Monitoring and Evaluation Report of
ADB-funded Hunan Flood Management Sector Project**

No.2 Report

Changsha Xinghuan Water & Electricity Engineering Technology Development Co.,

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1. INTRODUCTION

The ADB-funded Hunan Flood Management Sector Project is under implementation now. The ADB and Hunan Provincial Project Management Office (PPMO) decided that the external EMDP monitoring & evaluation should be undertaken by the Changsha Xinhuan Water & Electricity Engineering Technology Development Co., (CXWEETD), including 9 subprojects. They are Sangzhi, Cili, Shimen, Jishou, Fenghuang, Baojing, Jianghua, Jiangyong and Luxi.

The external M&E started in early 2008 and the No.1 M&E report had submitted to ADB, PPMO and Sangzhi Local PMO.

The resettlement had started in Cili Subproject. Therefore, this report will cover 2 subprojects: Sangzhi and Cili. The report also includes a baseline survey for Cili. Currently, both of them are in the initial stage of resettlement and land acquisition. The focus of this report include basic information collection, resettlement institution formulation, the implemented resettlement policies and compensation standards, the progress of land acquisition and house demolition, safeguarding the rights of the ethnic minority, information disclosure, the existing problem, etc.

2. PROJECT OVERVIEW

2.1 Project Progress

2.1.1 Sangzhi Subproject

The purpose of the Sangzhi Subproject is to (i) protect the city from the threat of flood, and (ii) to strengthen the Lishui River basin management. It has several components: the newly built 8490-meters long embankment along Lishui and Qiushui Rivers; 9 gates and 2 pumping stations to have 5 drainage areas. The protected area will cover 5.09 square kilometers after the completion of the project. The flood protection standard will be raised from the current 1/2 years to 1/20 years. The waterlogging standard will be raised from the current 1/2 or 1/5 to 1/10 years.

2.1.2 Cili Subproject

The purpose of the Cili Subproject is to (i) protect the city from the threat of flood, and (ii) to strengthen the Lishui River basin management. It has several components: the newly built 17.319 kilo-meters long embankment along Lishui, Loushui and Lingxi Rivers; 5 sluice gates and 1 pumping station. The protected area will cover 7.22 square kilometers after the completion of the project. The flood protection standard will be raised from the current 1/2 years to 1/20 years. The waterlogging standard will be raised from the current 1/2 or 1/5 to 1/10 years.

2.2 Resettlement Progress

2.2.1 Sangzhi Subproject

Land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement are regarded as the major negative impact from the subproject.

The land acquisition will affect 7 villages in Liyuan Township. The planned permanent land acquisition is 67.57mu, accounting for 78% of the total farmland. Most of this farmland is vegetable land and the rest of them are riverbanks, urban housing plots and unutilized land. The planned temporary land acquisition is 127.38 mu and 10% of them are farmland. The planned house demolition will affect 43 households with 201 persons.

The proposed land acquisition will make each villager to reduce 20% of their farmland, which means that the average land holding will reduce from 0.74mu to 0.59mu. However, most of the affected villagers don't rely on agricultural production as their major income sources and only 26% of their incomes come from plantation. Therefore, measures to be taken will restore their standards of living including farmland adjustment, animal husbandry, greenhouse vegetable and others.

2.2.2 Cili Subproject

Land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement are regarded as the major negative impact from the subproject.

The land acquisition will affect 6 villages in Lingyang Township. The planned permanent land acquisition is 149.36mu, accounting for 33% of the total farmland. Most of these farmlands are vegetable land and the rest of them are riverbanks, urban housing plots and unutilized land. The planned temporary land acquisition is 283.13 mu and 32% of them are farmland. The planned house demolition will affect 40 households with 135 persons.

The proposed land acquisition will have limited impact on the affected persons. Each villager will lose only 0.01mu of their farmland on the average, accounting for 2% of their total farmland. Most of the affected villagers don't rely on agricultural production as their major income sources and only 26% of their incomes come from plantation. Therefore, measures to be taken will restore their standards of living including farmland adjustment, animal husbandry, greenhouse vegetable and others.

3. Overview on Ethnic Minorities

3.1 Ethnic Minorities in the Subproject Area

3.1.1 Sangzhi

Sangzhi County has 9 townships, 29 towns and 1 state-owned forestry farm with the total population of 0.449 million, 88% of which is agricultural people. There are 17 ethnic minorities, which account for 92% of the total population. The Tujia, Bai, and Miao are three major ethnic minorities and their percentages are 59%, 23% and 5% respectively. There are 9 ethnic autonomy towns and 5 of them are Tujia ethnic autonomy towns, the remaining 4 are Bai ethnic autonomy towns. But the subproject area(Liyuan Township) is not the ethnic autonomy town.

The ethnic minority people have lived in Sangzhi for centuries. Their living habits and customs have changed a lot due to the close communication with the majority Han. Currently, they have learned Chinese characters and language. Only few of the remote villages keep their special customs including Liaoja Village, ShangdongJie, Lianghe Kou, Liangshuikou, Canguanyu, Xinjie, Hekou, Wudaoshui, Chenjiahe, Shataping, Baodagongshan, etc.

3.1.2 Cili

Cili County has 31 townships/towns with the total population of 0.6757 million, of which 88% of them are agricultural population. There are 17 ethnic minorities, which account for 61% of the total population. The Tujia, Bai, and Miao are three major ethnic minorities and their percentages are 50%, 30% and 7% respectively. There are 7 ethnic autonomy towns and all of them are Tujia ethnic autonomy towns. But the subproject area (Linyang Township) is not the ethnic autonomy town.

The ethnic minority people have lived in Cili for centuries. Their living habits and customs have changed a lot due to the close communication with the majority Han. Currently, they have learned Chinese characters and language. Only few of the remote villages keep their special customs.

3.2 Ethnic Minorities in the Subproject Protected Area

3.2.1 Sangzhi

In project protected area, Liyuan Town, with convenient traffic condition and locating in the city area of Sangzhi County, is the political, economical, financial and cultural center of Sangzhi County. The township has 31 villages (residential committees) with dual characters of rural and urban areas. The major agricultural productions are rice, vegetable and fruit; the main animal husbandry is pig feeding; the major industries include power generation, iron core concentration and smelting processing.

There are 9 communities in the project-protected area. There are 17978 households with 34926 persons in total, accounting for 58% of the total urban population. The ethnic minorities account for 82% of the total population among which, the percentage of Tujia, Bai and Miao is 64%, 28% and 8% respectively. These ethnic people have harmonious relationship with the majority Han. For the family livelihood, most of these ethnic people currently do the business or work as migrant workers. The major incomes of the rural ethnic people don't rely on the agricultural production nowadays. The ethnic people share the equal rights like those of the Han's in terms of political rights, land allocation etc. additionally, they have preferable policies like children schooling and taxes.

Liyuan Township (the protected area) is one the most developed townships in the county. Both Han and ethnic minorities live in harmony and have almost the same custom. Only few of the special customs are kept.

3.2.2 Cili

In project protected area, Lingyang Town, with convenient traffic condition and locating in the city area of Cili County, is the political, economical, financial and cultural center of Cili County. The township has 12 administrative villages and 10 urban residential committees with dual characters of rural and urban areas.

There are 12 communities in the project-protected area. There are 23839 households with 63747 persons in total, accounting for 75% of the total urban population. The ethnic minorities account for 50% of the total population among which, the percentage of Tujia, Bai and Miao is 56%, 27% and 7% respectively. These ethnic people have harmonious relationship with the majority Han. For the family livelihood, most of these ethnic people currently do the business or work as migrant workers. The major incomes of the rural

ethnic people don't rely on the agricultural production nowadays. The ethnic people share the equal rights like those of the Han's in terms of political rights, land allocation etc. additionally, they have preferable policies like children schooling and taxes.

Both Han and ethnic minorities live in harmony and have almost the same custom. Only few of the special customs are kept.

3.3 Ethnic Minorities Customs in the Project Protected Area

The project in the ethnic minority areas must respect and protect the religious freedom of the minority groups and their customs as well including garments, diets, living, wedding, amenity and funerals. Special attention should be paid to their languages, production patterns, religions, living habits and dismantling and constructing houses customs, which are related to the land acquisition and resettlement. Moreover, emphasis should be put on the preferable policies provided to the ethnic minority groups and whether there are any changes of these policies and their implication to these groups of people.

Both of Sangzhi and Cili are located in the northwest part of Hunan Province and they are close with each other. The ethnic minorities are actually the majority and Tujia, Bai and Miao are the three biggest ones. Their customs are almost same with each other.

Table 3.3—1: Summary Table of Ethnic Minority Customs (1)

Ethnic Minority	Language	Character	Garment Characteristics	Eating Habits	Special Festivals	Customs	Folk Arts	Religions
Tujia	Sino-Tibetan Burmese-Tujia Subbranch	Chinese	The head wears embroidery handkerchief; the garment has lute-shaped front. People like wearing the Silver accouterments	People used to eat sweet potatoes and corns. But now they eat rice with special dishes, such as smoked meat.	"Gannian" "Sheba" Festival; "April 8"; "June 6"; "July 15" Based on lunar Calendar	Unique ways of dealing with people, wedding and marriage, childbirth, funeral ceremonies. Young men and women sing songs to express their love to the others. "Crying Wedding"	During the festivals, people wear their costumes to dance and sing	Pay a tribute to their ancestors; Respecting White Tiger
Bai	Sino-Tibetan Burmese-Baizu Sub branch	Chinese	Men wear blue or white towel and women wear the towels with embroidery, printed flowers and colors. Normally people wear white shirt with blue waistcoat.	Rice is the daily diet with sweet potatoes and corns as the complement. Special dishes include fried eggs with buds of Chinese toon, salty bean curds.	"Benzhu" Festival; " Ancestor Worship in midwinter; "Yueban" Festival	Unique ways of dealing with people, wedding and marriage, childbirth, funeral ceremonies. People especially like white color. They like drinking white wine and treat the guest with three runs of tea.	Drum dance	Bemzhu God
Miao	Sino-Tibetan Miao Sub branch	Chinese	Dye the cloths with batik; people wear wide waistband; women like wearing Silver accouterments	People like sweet grain wine and drink often.	"April 8"; "June 6"; Celebration of Autumn	Unique ways of dealing with people, wedding and marriage, childbirth, funeral ceremonies. People promote free marriage. They treat the visiting guests with wine and dishes with peppers.	People like singing and dancing. Lusheng is their most favorable musical instrument. The most common dances are Drum Dance and Lusheng Dance.	Admire the nature; totem admiration and respecting their ancestors.

REPORT ON EXTERNAL MONITORING & EVALUATION FOR EMDP OF HFMS

SangZhi, Liyuan Township	People speak mainly in Tujia language with integration of other ethnic minority languages.	Chinese	People wear Chinese garment and some senior people have kept their costumes.	Special dishes incorporating Han, Miao, Tujia and Bai.	Similar with Han Majorities	Unique ways of dealing with people, wedding and marriage, childbirth, funeral ceremonies. They are different from Tujia, Bai, Miao and Han but they are more like the combination of all ethnic minority groups	Same with the Han	People normally observe the beliefs of their ethnic minority but the Buddhism is also popular.
Cili, Linyang Township	People speak mainly in Tujia Lanuage	Chinese	People wear Chinese garment and some senior people have kept their costumes.	No special customs and taboos but still keep some special dishes, including Tujia, Miao, Bai and Han Majority	Similar with Han Majorities	Unique ways of dealing with people, wedding and marriage, childbirth, funeral ceremonies. They are different from Tujia, Bai, Miao and Han but they are more like the combination of all ethnic minority groups	Same with the Han	People normally observe the beliefs of their ethnic minority but the Buddhism is also popular.

Table 3.3—2: Summary Table of Ethnic Minority Customs (2)

Ethnic Minority	Production Patterns	Special Living Habits	Customs in Dismantling and Constructing Houses	Preferable Policies for Ethnic Minorities
Tujia	People used to grow dry land crops but now they grow rice in paddy fields; people used to hunting, fishing and picking potherb but now they don't do them any more.	A yard with wooden building decorated by twisted angles	At the date of "Wuri" in each month, it's not the right time to dismantle and construct the houses; during the house construction, it's not allowed to sleep or blow whistles at the construction sites; The orientation of houses should not in the direction of Zhengziwu; the main beams should select Shuangya trees; the newly built houses are not allowed to repair within three years; the rear of the house is not allowed to build the new tombs. Pear trees are not allowed to plant in front of the house; the surrounding of the houses is not allowed to plant camphor.	Ethnic Minority Groups enjoys the preferable policies in family planning, children education and cadre promotion.
Bai	The hills are leveled into small strips of lands and built small dikes to divert water in the field to grow rice; the handcrafts are including making haulm hats, bamboo matting and dyeing. In the past, the goods were carried by horses but now disappeared.	"Siheyuan" with blue tiles and wood structure, only one flat; the gate is like the ancient castle gate. The housing plot should be against the mountain and adjacent to water. The house sits in the north facing south meaning that they are missing their hometowns in Yunan Province.	People check "Fengshui" and the calendar carefully to select a date when starting to building the new houses. The orientation of houses should not in the direction of straight east, west, south and north; the main beams should select Shuangya trees; trees should be carried away immediately after falling down; people are not allowed to walk across it; the newly built houses are not allowed to repair within three years; Pear trees are not allowed to plant in front of the house; the surrounding of the houses is not allowed to plant camphor	Ethnic Minority Groups enjoys the preferable policies in family planning, children education and cadre promotion.
Miao	People used to plant in the dry land but now they grow crops in the paddy fields; Dyeing with battik has about 1000 year history; Embroidery of Miao is famous around the country.	Storied building. People live at the upper story and put their production tools or keeping the poultry at the lower floor.	People check "Fengshui" and the calendar carefully to select a date when starting to building the new houses; the main beams should select Shuangya trees; when making the trees as the main beams, people drink enough wine first and make it as a go and no any rest is allowed in the middle.	Ethnic Minority Groups enjoys the preferable policies in family planning, children education and cadre promotion.

REPORT ON EXTERNAL MONITORING & EVALUATION FOR EMDP OF HFMS

<p align="center">Sangzhi, Liyuan Township</p>	<p>People mainly grow rice and vegetable with small amount of crops in dry lands. The economic trees are fruit trees. People breed pigs but eat them all by themselves. The secondary and tertiary sectors are more developed than the other townships.</p>	<p align="center">Same with Han Majority</p>	<p>People check "Fengshui" and the calendar carefully to select a date when starting to building the new houses; Fireworks will be played and chicken are killed as sacrifice before the new houses are built; Pear trees are not allowed to plant in front of the house; the surrounding of the houses is not allowed to plant camphor</p>	<p>Ethnic Minority Groups enjoys the preferable policies in family planning, children education and cadre promotion.</p>
<p align="center">Cili, Lingyang Township</p>	<p>People mainly grow rice and vegetable with small amount of crops in dry lands. The economic trees are fruit trees. People breed pigs but eat them all by themselves. The secondary and tertiary sectors are more developed than the other townships.</p>	<p align="center">Same with Han Majority</p>	<p>People check "Fengshui" and the calendar carefully to select a date when starting to building the new houses; Fireworks will be played and chicken are killed as sacrifice before the new houses are built; Pear trees are not allowed to plant in front of the house; the surrounding of the houses is not allowed to plant camphor</p>	<p>Ethnic Minority Groups enjoys the preferable policies in family planning, children education and cadre promotion.</p>

3.4 The Preferable Policies and Programmes for Ethnic Minority Groups

For a long-time, Chinese government have developed the supporting policies and programmes for ethnic minority groups. Sangzhi and Cili Counties as two of 17 ethnic minority counties have benefited from those policies and programmes. They are summarized as following:

3.4.1 The Preferable policies for the Ethnic Minority Groups

The financial supporting policies. Since 1955, the national government has established “ the Supporting Fund for Ethnic Minority Areas”. Later in 1964, the Government has set “ the Flexible Fund for Ethnic Minority Area” and increased the financial fund reserve for the ethnic minority areas. In addition, the national government has developed the favorable financial policies that provide the increasing subsidies based on the quotas with the earmarked supporting funds for the ethnic minority areas. “The flexible fund” is calculated and provided based on the 5% of the total expenditures in the areas of economic construction, social, culture and education and administrative management in the previous year; the contingency fund is increased to the 3% of the total expenditure in the areas listed before. The agriculture tax is exempted.

The ethnic minority language and Chinese are both using for teaching at schools.

Supporting the education development in the ethnic minority areas. In 1995, the Xiangxi Autonomy Prefecture has built 136 Hope schools through “Hope Project” and helped tens of thousands of dropout students.

Encouraging the trade development in the ethnic minority areas and taking the protection measures for the products produced in the ethnic minority areas. The protection measures are including funding raising support, profit setting aside and price subsidy. An imprest account is established to provide for those enterprises who have larger proportion of ethnic minority employees or who produce the productions especially for the ethnic minority people.

3.4.2 The Preferable policies for the Ethnic Minority Individuals

The ethnic minority families have favorable Planned Parenthood and they can have 2-3 children.

Education. The ethnic minority students have priority in the college entry and the enrollment quotas to increase the enrollment rate of the ethnic minority students. The scores for ethnic minority students are 20 lower than the Han students.

Promoting the cadres from ethnic minority groups. The county governor, the county party secretary and directors in government agencies are most of ethnic minority people. The cadres from ethnic minority groups are 7415 in Sangzhi County, accounting for 86% of the total. There are 12 of them born in Sangzhi and working as the higher level leaders in Xiangxi Autonomy Prefecture and Zhangjiajie City.

4. Project Implementation

4.1 Project Progress

There were two civil works embankment packages in Sangzhi. Gaojiaping Protection Circle construction started in April 2007 and completed in early 2008. Land acquisition and house demolition are still under the implementation; the Main Urban Protection Circle started in October 2007 and 90% of the physical progress is made. The land acquisition is underway but the house demolition didn't start yet.

Cili Subproject has 3 civil works packages. Yong'an and Chennan packages started in March 2008 and currently their physical progress are 54% and 59% respectively. The land acquisition had completed in Chengnan Package but the house demolition is still underway. All the land acquisition and house demolition had completed in Yong'an Package. So far the civil works didn't start yet in Chengbei Package.

Their respective progress are shown in Table 4.1-1.

Table 4.1-1: Summary Table of Project Progress

Subproject	Civil works packages	Name of Civil Works Packages	Contract Value 10 ⁴ CNY	Contract Period (Day)	Date of Commence to Work	Physical Progress			Resettlement Implementation	
						Progress in this reporting period	Accumulated Progress	Investment Completed	Land Acquisition	House Demolition
Sangzhi	2/2	Main Urban	3035.00	720	2007.10.8	0%	90%	90%	Under the implementation	Not started yet
		Gao Jiaping	1069.00	350	2007.4.1	0%	100%	100%	Under the implementation	Under the implementation
Cili	2/3	Chengnan	2208.17	1040	2008.3.14	0%	54%	54%	Completed	Under the implementation
		Chengbei			Not bidding yet				Not started yet	Not started yet
		Yong'an	902.98	1040	2008.3.14	30%	61%	59%	Completed	Completed

4.1.1 Sangzhi

There are two protection circles in Sangzhi, including main urban protection circle and Gaojiaping protection circle.

(1) Gaojiaping Protection Circle

The contract price is 10.69 million CNY. The construction company is Hunan Water Resources and Hydropower Construction Company and the supervision company is Hunan Jianghe Water Resources and Hydropower Construction Consulting Company. The construction started on 1 April 2007 and completed in early 2008. The land acquisition and house demolition are underway. The investment spent was 10.69 million CNY, accounting for 100% of the total investment.

(2) Main Urban Protection Circle

The contract price is 30.35 million CNY. The construction company is Yiyang Water Resources and Hydropower Construction Company and the supervision company is Hunan Yuhui Water Resources and Hydropower Construction Consulting Company. The construction started on 8 October 2007 and completed the foundation excavation of flood control walls between Chainage A0+000~A1+390 and C0+000~C1+075 and the concrete backfilling of C15. The physical progress is 90% so far. The land acquisition is underway but house demolition didn't start yet. The investment spent was 27.20 million CNY, accounting for 90% of the total investment.

4.1.2 Cili

There are 3 civil works packages: Chengnan, Chengbei and Yong'an.

(1) Chengnan: The contract price is 22.0817 million CNY. The construction company is Hunan Yueyang City Water Resources and Hydropower Construction Company and the supervision company is Hunan Jianghe Water Resources and Hydropower Construction Consulting Company. The construction started on 14 March 2007 and completed the foundation excavation of the flood control walls between Chainage 0+900~4+300. The land acquisition and house demolition are under the implementation. The investment spent was 11.98 million CNY, accounting for 54% of the total investment.

(2) Chengbei didn't complete the tendering.

(3) Yong'an: The contract price is 9.0298 million CNY. The construction company is

Hunan Water Resources and Hydropower Engineering General Company and the supervision company is Hunan Jianghe Water Resources and Hydropower Construction Consulting Company. The construction started on 14 March 2007 and completed the foundation excavation of the flood control walls between Chainage 0+900~3+100. The land acquisition and house demolition are completed. The investment spent was 5.3 million CNY, accounting for 59% of the total investment.

4.2 Resettlement Progress

4.2.1 Land Acquisition

(1) Sangzhi

7 administrative villages (residential committees) and 17 village groups in Liyuan Town were involved in permanent land acquisition for the Project. The planned all kinds of land areas are 67.57 mu, 13.04mu of them are state-owned.

The land acquisition approval procedures have been completed in 2006. The approval documents are Hunan Provincial Government Agricultural Land Conversion and Land Acquisition Approval Sheet (No.561 [2006] Land Resources).

The actual land acquisition started in 2005 and completed 51.8880mu by the end of 2007, accounting for 77% of the total planned. Among all the land acquired, 44.546mu are collective land, 7.342mu are state-owned land. The compensation for land acquisition was 2.0468 million CNY.

In 2008, the completed land acquisition was 5.9325mu(collective land), accounting for 9% of the total planned. The compensation for these lands was 0.17 million CNY.

By the end of 2008, the completed land acquisition was 57.8205mu including 50.4785mu collective land and 7.342 mu state-owned land, accounting for 86% of the total planned. The compensation for these acquired lands was 2.2168 million CNY.

The land acquisition of Sangzhi is shown in Table 4.2.1-1 and Table 4.2.1-2.

Table 4.2.1-1: Land Acquisition Progress Contrast Table of Sangzhi

Time	The Planned Acquired Land Area			The Actual Completed Acquired Land Area			% of the Completed Land Acquisition		
	Subtotal	Collective	State-Owned	Subtotal	Collective	State-Owned	Subtotal	Collective	State-Owned
2007				51.8880	44.546	7.342	77%	82%	56%
2008				5.9325	5.9325		9%	11%	0%
Total	67.57	54.53	13.04	57.8205	50.4785	7.342	86%	93%	56%

Table 4.2.1-2: Details of Land Acquisition Progress of Sangzhi

Time	No.	Chainage	Affected Work Units	Acquired Land (mu)	Nature of Land	Areas of House Demolition (m ²)	Investment Payable (10 ⁴ CNY)	Investment Paid (10 ⁴ CNY)	% of Investment Spent
2007	1	0+000~1+570	Gaojiaping Residential Committee	44.546	Collective	1239.2	204.68	204.68	100%
	2		Wuliqiao Residential Committee	7.342	State-owned	/	National Land Appropriation		100%
	Sub			51.888		1239.2	204.68	204.68	100%
2008			Wenminglu Residential Committee	5.9325	Collective	/	17	17	100%
Total				57.8205		1239.2	221.68	221.68	100%

(2) Cili

6 administrative villages (residential committees) and 25 village groups in Lingyang Town were involved in permanent land acquisition for the Project. These will affect 196 households with 472 persons. The planned all kinds of land areas are 149.36 mu of 147.64mu of them are collective-owned including 35.32mu dry land, 14.5mu commercial vegetable land, 44.53mu riverbanks, 39.97mu orchard, 1.5mu wasteland and 11.82 mu housing plot as well as 1.72mu state-owned land.

The land acquisition approval procedures have been completed in 2007. The approval documents were No.32 [2007] Letter of Cili Land Resources Bureau and No.17 [2005] Letter of Zhangjiajie Land Resources Bureau.

The actual land acquisition started in March 2008 and completed 24.832 mu (collective land) by the end of 2008, accounting for 17% of the total planned. The compensation for land acquisition was 0.3429 million CNY.

By the end of 2008, the completed land acquisition was 24.832 mu (collective land), accounting for 17% of the total planned. The compensation for land acquisition was 0.3429 million CNY.

The land acquisition of Cili is shown in Table 4.2.1-3 and Table 4.2.1-4.

Table 4.2.1-3: Land Acquisition Progress Contrast Table of Cili

Time	The Planned Acquired Land Area			The Actual Completed Acquired Land Area			% of the Completed Land Acquisition		
	Subtotal	Collective	State-Owned	Subtotal	Collective	State-Owned	Subtotal	Collective	State-Owned
Jan.~June 2008				24.832	24.832	0	17%	17%	0%
July~Dec. 2008				0	0	0	0%	0%	0%
Total	149.36	147.64	1.72	24.832	24.832	0	17%	17%	0%

Table 4.2.1-4: Details of Land Acquisition Progress of Cili

Time	No.	Chainage	Affected Work Units	Acquired Land (mu)	Nature of Land	Areas of House Demolition (m ²)	Investment Payable (10 ⁴ CNY)	Investment Paid (10 ⁴ CNY)	Investment Spent
Jan~June 2008	1	1+370~2+400	Yong'an	24.832	Collective	967.15	34.29	34.29	100%
July~Dec. 2008	1			0		0	0	0	0
Total				24.832		967.15	34.29	34.29	100%

4.2.2 Housing Demolition

(1) Sangzhi

43 households with 201 persons are planned to be resettled in the Project, of which 37 households with 176 persons need to be resettled by rebuilding houses and the

remaining 6 households only dismantled the sundry houses. The total area of house demolition was 16860.04 m².

The house demolition started in 2005. There were 4 households with 12 persons affected by house demolition, accounting for 6% of the total planned. The demolished house areas were 1239.19m², which accounted for 7% of the total planned.

There was no house demolition from 2006 to 2008.

By the end of 2008, there were 4 households with 12 persons affected by house demolition accounting for 6% of the total planned. The demolished house areas were 1239.19m², which accounted for 7% of the total planned.

The house demolition progress and the affected persons by ethnic minority are shown in Table 4.2.2-1 and Table 4.2.2-2.

Table 4.2.2.-1: House Demolition Progress of Sangzhi

	Item	Unit	Number	Remark
Planned	The Planned Demolished House Areas	m ²	16860.04	
	The Planned Demolished Households	HH	43	
	The Planned Relocated Persons	Person	201	
Completed before 2007	The Actual Completed Housing Demolition Areas	m ²	1239.19	
	The Actual Relocated Households	HH	4	
	The Actual Relocated Persons	Person	12	
Completed in 2008	The Actual Completed Housing Demolition Areas	m ²	0	
	The Actual Relocated Households	HH	0	
	The Actual Relocated Persons	Person	0	
Total	The Actual Completed Housing Demolition Areas	m ²	1239.19	
	The actual Relocated Households	HH	4	
	The Actual Relocated Persons	Person	12	
% of Completion	% of the Completed House Demolition Area		7%	
	% of the Completed Relocated Household		9%	
	% of the Completed Relocated Persons		6%	

Table 4.2.2-2: The Affected Ethnic Minorities by House Demolition of Sangzhi

Item		Han	Tujia	Miao	Bai	Total
Planned	Household	12	15	8	8	43
	Population	54	78	32	37	201
Actual	Household	0	3		1	4
	Population	0	10		2	12

(2) Cili

40 households with 135 persons are planned to be resettled in the Project. All of them are rural people. 7 of them have houses somewhere and the house demolition had minor impact on them. The remaining 33 households with 107 persons need to be resettled by rebuilding, the total area of house demolition was 8623.16 m².

The house demolition started in 2008. There were 7 households with 25 persons affected by house demolition by end of 2008, accounting for 18% of the total planned. The demolished house areas were 967.15m², which accounted for 11% of the total planned.

The house demolition progress and the affected persons by ethnic minority are shown in Table 4.2.2-3 and Table 4.2.2-4.

Table 4.2.2.-3: House Demolition Progress of Cili

Item		Unit	Number	Remark
Planned	The Planned Demolished House Areas	m ²	8623.16	
	The Planned Demolished Households	HH	40	
	The Planned Relocated Persons	Person	135	
Completed bwn Jan. and June 2008	The Actual Completed Housing Demolition Areas	m ²	967.15	
	The Actual Relocated Households	HH	7	
	The Actual Relocated Persons	Person	25	
Completed bwn July and Dec. 2008	The Actual Completed Housing Demolition Areas	m ²	0	
	The Actual Relocated Households	HH	0	
	The Actual Relocated Persons	Person	0	
Total	The Actual Completed Housing Demolition Areas	m ²	967.15	
	The actual Relocated Households	HH	7	
	The Actual Relocated Persons	Person	25	
% of Completion	% of the Completed House Demolition Area		11%	
	% of the Completed Relocated Household		18%	
	% of the Completed Relocated Persons		19%	

Table 4.2.2-4: The Affected Ethnic Minorities by House Demolition of Cili

Item		Han	Tujia	Total
Planned	Household	17	23	40
	Population	57	78	135
Actual	Household	2	5	7
	Population	9.	16	25

4.2.3 Resettlement Investment

The investment plan and the actual investment spent are shown in Table 4.2.3-1 for both Sangzhi and Cili projects.

Table 4.2.3-1: Table of the Investment Plan and the Actual Investment

Item	Sangzhi	Cili
The Total Investment (10 ⁴ CNY)	1529.79	976.96
The Resettlement Fund Raised(10 ⁴ CNY)	420	52.07
% of the Fund Raised among the Total Investment	27%	5%
The Investment Spent in 2007(10 ⁴ CNY)	377.12	/
The Investment Spent in 2008(10 ⁴ CNY)	394.11	44.26
The Investment Spent Accumulated(10 ⁴ CNY)	394.11	44.26
% of the Investment Accumulated	26%	5%

(1) Sangzhi

The planned total resettlement investment was 15.2979 million CNY.

Before 2007, the investment spent was 3.7712 million CNY, accounting for 25% of the total resettlement investment.

By 2008, the investment spent was 0.1699 million CNY, accounting for 1% of the total resettlement investment.

By the end of 2008, the accumulative investment spent was 3.9411 million CNY, accounting for 26% of the total resettlement investment.

All the affected persons had been fully compensation.

(2) Cili

The planned total resettlement investment was 9.7696 million CNY.

Before 2008, the investment spent was 0.4426 million CNY, accounting for 5% of the total resettlement investment.

All the affected persons had been fully compensation.

5. Resettlement Baseline Survey

5.1 Sangzhi

The baseline survey for Sangzhi had completed in the No.1 EMDP M&E report.

The relevant details are shown in Table 5.1-1.

5.2 Cili

The baseline survey collected the socio-economic information in the project-affected areas and conducted the sampling household surveys. There were 30 sampling households, accounting for 13% of the total affected households (228 households), including 18 ethnic minority households and 12 Han households.

After the fieldwork, the relevant data were collated and the analysis was made and established the baseline survey databases.

The summary table of the resettlement baseline survey for Cili was shown as Table 5.2-1.

Table 5.1-1: The Summary Table of the resettlement baseline survey for Sangzhi

Item		Unit	Sample Households					Rural Average of Sangzhi	
			Subtotal	Han		Ethnic			
				No.	%	No.	%		
Survey Samples	HH	HH	22	3	14%	19	86%		
	Pop.	Per	80	13	16%	67	84%		
	Non-agri	Per	65	12	92%	53	79%		
Housing Condition	Areas		mu	3685	480	100%	3205	100%	
	Structure	brick-con	mu	3099	350	73%	2749	86%	
		brick-wood	mu	317	60	13%	257	8%	
		wood/earth-wood	mu	269	70	15%	199	6%	
average area per capita		mu	46	37		48		25	
Land	Farmland		mu	8.2	0.5	100%	7.7	100%	
	Types of Land	Paddy	mu	0					
		dry land	mu	0					
		Vegetable	mu	8.2	0.5	100%	7.7	100%	
Average land holding		mu	0.55	0.50		0.55		0.90	
Economic Income	Primary sector		CNY	52000	10000	24%	42000	14%	
	Rice		CNY	0					
	Vegetable		CNY	42000	10000	24%	32000	10%	
	Animal Husbandry		CNY	10000			10000	3%	
	Secondary and Tertiary		CNY	295580	30900	76%	264680	86%	
	Income from migrant worker		CNY	48000	20400	50%	27600	9%	
	Total Income		CNY	347580	40900	100%	306680	100%	
	Income per capita		CNY	4345	3146		4577		
Net Income		CNY	4117	2877		4358		1890	
Family Production Facility and Domestic Appliances	vehicle(van)		set	0					
	Tractor		set	0					
	Motor Cycle		set	3			3	4%	
	Bicycle		set	7			7	9%	
	TV set		set	25	1	5%	24	109%	
	Computer		set	5			5	6%	
	VCD		set	0					
	Refrigrator		set	12			12	15%	
	Washing Machine		set	12			12	15%	
	Water Heater		set	6			6	8%	
	Micro-waver		set	1		1%	3	4%	
	Telephone		set	8			8	10%	
	Mobile Phone		set	27	1	1%	26	33%	
Middle-high class Furniture		set	2			2	3%		

Table 5.2-1: The Summary Table of the resettlement baseline survey for Cili

Item		Unit	Sample Households					Rural Average of Cili	
			Subtotal	Han		Ethnic			
				No.	%	No.	%		
Sample Households	Household	HH	30	12	40%	18	60%		
	Pop.	Per	111	49	44%	62	56%		
	Non-agri	Per	0	0		0			
Housing Condition	Area		mu	4866.72	1592.25	100%	3274.47	100%	
	Structure	brick-con	mu	3276.03	1211.25	76%	2064.78	63%	
		brick-wood	mu	1590.69	381	24%	1209.69	37%	
		wood/earth-wood	mu	0	0	0%	0	0%	
average housing area		mu	44	32		53		32	
Land	Farmland		mu	5.85	1.5	100%	4.35	100%	
	Types of Farmland	Paddy	mu	0	0	0%	0	0%	
		dry land	mu	0	0	0%	0	0%	
		vegetable	mu	5.85	1.5	100%	4.35	100%	
average land holding		mu	0.05	0.03		0.07		0.83	
Economic Incomes	Primary sector		CNY	21000	5000	3%	16000	7%	
	Rice		CNY	0	0	0%	0	0%	
	Vegetable		CNY	21000	5000	3%	16000	7%	
	Animal Husbandry		CNY	0	0	0%	0	0%	
	Secondary and Tertiary		CNY	406765	185365	97%	221400	93%	
	Income for Migrant Workers		CNY	361500	170500	90%	191000	80%	
	Total Incomes		CNY	427765	190365	100%	237400	100%	
	Income per capita		CNY	3854	3885		3829		
Net Income per capita		CNY	3788	3849		3739		2118	
Family Production Facility and Domestic Appliances	Vehcile(Van)		set	1	0	0%	1	6%	
	Tractor		set	1	1	8%	0	0%	
	Motor Cycle		set	16	9	75%	7	39%	
	Bicycle		set	24	11	92%	13	72%	
	TV set		set	30	13	100%	17	94%	
	Computer		set	4	2	17%	2	11%	
	VCD		set	9	2	17%	7	39%	
	Refrigrator		set	15	5	42%	10	56%	
	Washing Machine		set	19	8	67%	11	61%	
	Water Heater		set	6	2	17%	4	22%	
	Micro-waver		set	3	1	8%	2	11%	
	Telephone		set	23	12	100%	11	61%	
	Mobile Phone		set	47	22	45%	25	40%	
Middle-high classfurniture		set	1	1	8%	0	0%		

5.2.1 Living Conditions of the Affected Persons

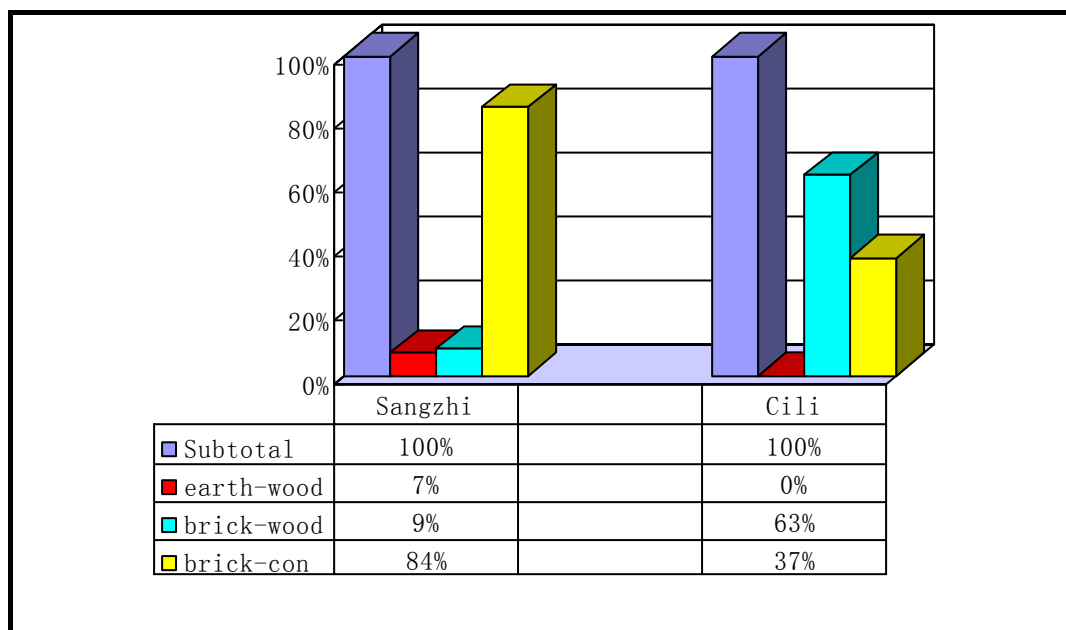
According to the resettlement baseline survey, there were 30 sample households with the total housing areas 4867m², including 3276 m² brick-concrete structure, accounting for 67%, 1591 m² brick-wood structure, accounting for 33%. The average housing areas was 44 m².

There were 12 Han households surveyed, accounting for 40% of the total sampled households. The total housing area of them were 1592 m² with the average per capita of 32m². There were 18 ethnic households surveyed, accounting for 60% of the total sampled households. The total housing area of them were 3274 m² with the average per capita of 53m². These ethnic households had larger houses compared with their counterpart Han households.

As the Cili subproject is distributed in a linear shape and almost all of the affected persons live very close to the riverbank. They frequently suffered from the flooding damage and their living conditions are generally poor.

The housing conditions of the sampled households are shown in Figure 5.2.1-1 and Table 5.2-1.

Figure 5.2.1-1: The housing conditions of the sampled households



5.2.2 Production Conditions and Employment of the Affected Persons

According to the resettlement baseline survey, the sampled 30 affected households had 5.85 mu farmlands and all of them were vegetable lands. The average farmland holding was 0.05 mu. The average farmland holding of Han household was 0.03 while that of their ethnic counterparts was 0.07mu. The ethnic minority households had more land resources.

Most of the affected households lived in the conjunction area of the urban and rural and only few of them were engaged into the agricultural productions. Due to the linear nature of the embankment alignment, the land acquisition was very small and most of the affected persons lost a small portion of their lands. Currently, most of local people went to work in the cities and their incomes were not mainly from the agriculture. The agriculture in the project-affected area mainly was planting the vegetables including chilly, beans, eggplant, cucumber, melons, corns and oil seeds etc.

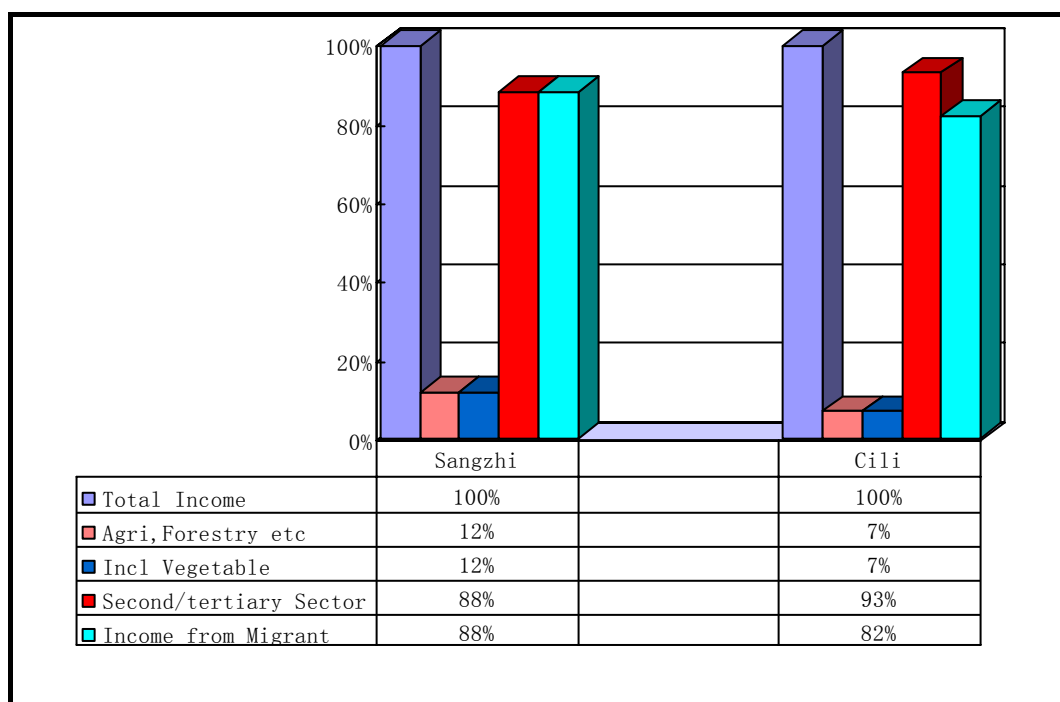
The subproject area is located at the junction of urban and rural areas and the relevant infrastructures are comparatively good. Local farmers have more opportunities to get involved into non-agricultural activities. Most of rural surplus labor forces; especially young labor forces have been transferred to working in the secondary and tertiary sectors. They are migrant workers in coastal cities, such as Guangzhou. They are mainly involved into construction and service sectors.

5.2.3 Economic Incomes of the Affected Persons

According to the resettlement baseline survey, the total income of 30 sample households was RMB 427,765 Yuan last year including RMB 21,000 Yuan from the primary sector (vegetable sale), accounting for 5% of the total. The income from the secondary and tertiary sector was RMB 406,765Yuan, accounting for 95% of the total income. The incomes in the secondary and tertiary sectors were from the salaries of migrant workers with the annual net income per capita of RMB 3,788 Yuan. The incomes of Han households were RMB 190,365 Yuan. 3% of them were from the primary sector and the remaining 97% from the secondary and tertiary sectors. The incomes of ethnic households were RMB 237,400 Yuan.7% of them was from the primary sector and the remaining 93% from the secondary and tertiary sectors. The annual net income per capita of the ethnic households was RMB 3,739 Yuan, which is slightly lower than the Han households.

The income structure indicated that the income was mainly from vegetable plantation in the primary sector and the income generated from the agriculture plantation accounted for a small percentage of the total family income. The major income of the affected persons is from non-agricultural employment, especially the salary income of the migrant workers. Therefore, land acquisition in the subproject only has minor impact on their production and lives.

Figure 5.2.3-1: Economic Incomes Details of the sampled households



5.2.4 Living Quality of the Affected Persons

The subproject area is located at the junction of urban and rural areas and the infrastructure is good. Local people have good access to water, electricity, road, post and communication. It's also convenient for them to see a doctor and for children go to school.

The affected persons live very close to the river. Their houses are old buildings with brick-concrete or brick-wood structure, either stand-alone or two-storied. Floods frequently damage these buildings. Generally speaking, their living conditions are poor.

The sample household survey showed that every hundred households had 3 vehicles, 3 tractors, 53 motorcycles, 80 bicycles, 13 computers, 30 video players, 50 refrigerators, 63 washing machines, 20 water heaters, 10 sets of micro wavers and 77 telephone sets. 42 out of every 100 persons have mobile phones. All the households have TV sets.

6. Entitlement for Ethnic Minority Groups

Representatives from ethnic minority groups should participate into management of the resettlement and land acquisition. The ethnic minority languages are spoken or talked to ensure the ethnic minority people are aware of their entitlements. All the ethnic groups adopt the same compensation standards. The special support is provided for the ethnic minority enterprises. The construction of the resettlement sites should observe the customs of the ethnic minority groups. Given the underdevelopment status of the ethnic minority areas, special supports should be provided for the vulnerable groups. After the completion of land acquisition and resettlement, the monitoring agency should monitor whether the ethnic minority groups continue benefiting from the favorable policies for ethnic minorities or not. The monitor should also monitor whether the rehabilitation measures adopted are based on their wills and whether the living standards maintain the at least same with those before the relocation.

6.1 Resettlement Organizations

The Governments have put high priority on the land acquisition and resettlement affected by the flood management project. In order to make the land acquisition and resettlement smoothly, the governments have set up the project management office and the land acquisition and resettlement-implementing agency with staffs from all the line agencies including the Ethnic Minority Affairs Bureaus and also engaged the professional real estate appraisal agencies.

The majority staffs in the project management office and the land acquisition and resettlement-implementing agency are ethnic minority people with few supporting Chinese technical staffs. This ensures that the entitlement of ethnic minority people will be fully complied.

The detail information about the resettlement organizations is shown in Table 6.1-1.

Table 6.1-1: The Resettlement Organization

Name of Subprojects	Type of Organization	Name of Organization	Timing	Sub-Ordinate to	Responsibility	Full-time (P)	Part-time (P)	Composition	Legal Basis
Sangzhi	Subproject Management Office	Subproject Management Office	Sept. 2006	County Government	Project Management and Coordination	0	20	17 ethnic people, 3 Hans	No. 9 (2006) County Meeting Minutes
	Implementation Agency	Liyuan Township Government	Jun. 2005	County Government	Resettlement and Land Acquisition Implementation	9	0	8 ethnic people, 1 Han	No. 9 (2006) County Meeting Minutes
	House Appraisal Agency	Zhangjiajie Hengtai Appraisal Company		State-owned	House Appraisal				
	Resettlement and Land Acquisition Implementation Agency	The Land Reserve Center under the Land Resources Bureau		State-owned	Project implementation				
Cili	Subproject Management Office	ADB Flood Control Works Leading Group	2007	County Government	Coordination, fund raising, leading resettlement and land acquisition	2	14	10 ethnic people, 6 Han	No.35 Letter (2007) Cili Government Administration Office
	Implementation Agency	Construction Management Station of the County City Flood Control Works	2002	County Government	Implementation land acquisition and resettlement	3	6	6 ethnic people and 3 Han	No.17 (2002) of Cili Personnel Office

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	House Appraisal Agency	The County House Appraisal Centre under the County Housing Administration Bureau	Commissioned in November 2007	The County Housing Administration Bureau	Responsible for housing appraisal	3	5	5 ethnic people and 3 Han	
	Resettlement and Land Acquisition Implementation Agency	Lingyang Township Government	Commissioned in November 2007	County Government	Project implementation	2	14	12 ethnic people and 4 Han	

6.2 The Compensation Standards for Land Acquisition and Resettlement

All affected persons adopted the same compensation standards.

6.2.1 The Compensation Standards of Land Acquisition

The local government free of charge allocated the state-owned land. But for the collective lands, the land acquisition and resettlement agreements were consulted and signed between the project implementation agencies and the affected villages (village groups). Then the relevant fund was allocated to the related villages, groups and communities. After the village and the village group meeting, the compensation was delivered to each affected person.

The resettlement and land acquisition compensation policies and standards to be adopted are consistent with those in the Resettlement Plan. However, the affected are not willing to accept those standards and it's difficult to reach agreements. Therefore, the actual compensation standards are higher than the planned in the Resettlement Plan.

The planned and actual compensation standards for land acquisition and resettlement are shown in Table 6.2.1-1 and Table 6.2.1-2 for Sangzhi and Cili. The empty cases in the two tables mean that actual compensation standards remain unclear or the external monitor didn't find out the exact examples.

Table 6.2.1-1: The Compensation Standards for Permanent Land Acquisition in Sangzhi

Land Ownership	Land Types	The Planned Compensation Standards	The Actual Applied Compensation Standards
Collective Land	Paddy Field	10678	45000
	Dry Land	7474	22100
	Vegetable Land	15678	45000
	Wet Land	4485	9000
National Land	Residential Land	41354	Allocated freely
	Other land	Allocated free of charge	

Table 6.2.1-2: The Compensation Standards for Permanent Land Acquisition in Cili

Land Ownership	Land Types	The Planned Compensation Standards	The Actual Applied Compensation Standards
Collective Land	Paddy Field	22509	32500
	Dry Land	15498	21250
	Vegetable Land	38948	50000
	Wet Land	9299	
	Orchard	20070	
	Wasteland	2745	
	Rural Housing Plot	19395	
National Land	Land for Enterprise	46690	

6.2.2 The Compensation Standards of House Demolition

(1) Sangzhi

There are 4 households relocated in April 2005 including 3 Tujia households and 1 Bai household. The other demolition didn't start yet.

The relocated households have adopted compensation standards based on No. 27 Document issued by Zhangjiajie Municipal Government (2004), which put into effect before the time when Resettlement Plan was prepared. The actual compensation standards were lower than those stipulated in the Resettlement Plan which approved later.

For the remaining house demolition, the new compensation standards will be adopted, which was No.33 and No.34 Decree mandated by Zhangjiajie Municipal Government. The new standards are much higher than those in the Resettlement Plan.

Table 6.2.2-1: The Housing Compensation Standards to be Adopted of Sangzhi

House Types	Structures	Unit	The Planned Compensation Standards	Disparity between the Planned and the Actual	The Compensation Standards to be Adopted for the remaining House Demolition
Urban Houses	Brick-concrete	Yuan/m ²	384	340~420	700
	Brick-wood	Yuan/m ²	314	270~330	450
	Sundry Houses	Yuan/m ²	80		120

(2) Cili

There are 7 households relocated in March 2008 including 5 Tujia households and 2 Han households.

The relocated households have adopted compensation standards in Resettlement Plan. However, the affected are not willing to accept those standards and it's difficult to reach agreements. Therefore, the actual compensation standards are higher than the planned in the Resettlement Plan.

Table 6.2.2-2: The Housing Compensation Standards to be Adopted of Cili

House Types	Structures	Unit	The Planned Compensation Standards	Disparity between the Planned and the Actual	The Compensation Standards to be Adopted for the remaining House Demolition
Urban Houses	Brick-concrete	Yuan/m ²	309	280~340	450
	Brick-wood	Yuan/m ²	239	210~260	350
	Sundry Houses	Yuan/m ²	50		80

6.3 The Construction of Resettlement Sites

The ethnic minority customs should be respected and observed during the house demolition and resettlement site construction.

The affected persons have about one month to dismantle their houses first. After one month, the Land Acquisition and Demolition Office will lead the house demolition and clear the lands. It's enough for the affected ethnic minority people to have one month to check "Fengshui" and dismantle their houses.

(1) Sangzhi

The project will affect 9 residential committees (villages) in Liyuan Township. There are 43 households with 201 persons to be relocated. Two options are planned for the relocation: property exchange and cash compensation. 25 households with 113 persons chose the former and 18 households with 88 persons chose the latter.

The Shangjiaping in Wenminglu Residential Committee is planned as the new relocation sites tentatively. The apartments will be built for all the affected households to select the one they prefer.

Currently, 4 households had been relocated and they adopted the option of cash compensation. All of them have bought the new houses.

The detailed progress of the relocation and the resettlement site construction are shown in Table 6.3-1 and 6.3-2.

Table 6.3-1: The Summary Table of Relocation Progress in Sangzhi

Town /township	Item	Relocation Approaches					
		Property Exchange		Cash Compensation		Subtotal	
		HH	Person	HH	Person	HH	Person
Liyuan Township	Latest RP	25	113	18	88	43	201
	Relocated Already	0	0	4	12	4	12
	% of Completed	0	0	22%	14%	9%	6%
Accumulated so far	Latest RP	25	113	18	88	43	201
	Relocated Already	0	0	4	12	4	12
	% of Completed	0	0	22%	14%	9%	6%

Table 6.3-2: The Resettlement Site Construction Progress and Resettlement Investment of Sangzhi

Name of Subproject	The Construction Plan of Resettlement Site	Resettlement Sites (started the construction/the total number)	Name of Resettlement Site	Resettlement Plan			Implementation Progress	
				Land Area (mu)	Relocated Households	Completion Time	Physical Progress	Relocated Households
Sangzhi	Shangjiaping in the Wenming Road Residential Committee is the site for property exchange. The apartment will be built for affected persons.	1/1	Shangjiaping Resettlement Site	50	25		Nearly completion	

(2) Cili

Two options are planned for the relocation of 40 households with 135 persons in 4 villages: backward resettlement and cash compensation. 33 households with 107 persons chose the former and 7 households with 28 persons chose the latter.

According to RP, Cili hasn't planned the centralized resettlement sites.

Currently, 7 households had been relocated and they adopted the option of cash compensation. All of them have bought the new houses.

The detailed progress of the relocation is shown in Table 6.3-3.

Table 6.3-3: The Summary Table of Relocation Progress in Cili

Town /township	Item	Relocation Approaches					
		Cash Compensation		Backward Resettlement		Subtotal	
		HH	Person	HH	Person	HH	Person
Yong'an Village	Latest RP	3	12	4	7	7	19
	Relocated Already	7	24	0	0	7	24
	% of Completed	233%	200%	0%	0%	100%	126%
Taiping Village	Latest RP	3	12	19	68	22	80
	Relocated Already	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of Completed	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beigang Village	Latest RP	1	4	7	22	8	26
	Relocated Already	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of Completed	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shuang'an	Latest RP	0	0	3	10	3	10
	Relocated Already	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of Completed	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accumulated	Latest RP	7	28	33	107	40	135
	Relocated Already	7	25	0	0	7	25
	% of Completed	100%	89%	0	0	18%	19%

6.4 Public Participation, Consultation and Information Disclosure

The ethnic minority language are written or spoken during the public participation, consultation and information disclosure. Any contents that damage the ethnic images are strictly forbidden in any news release or literature that are related to resettlement and land acquisition.

Before the resettlement implementation, the resettlement management organizations have several meeting with the affected persons including ethnic minority people to listen to their ideas and discuss about the resettlement sites and relocation approaches.

During the resettlement implementation, the resettlement management organizations will put up the posters, set up the bulletin board at the fixed public places and hold the group discussion in each subproject area to inform the affected persons of land acquisition, house demolition, compensation standards and resettlement site construction. Because Chinese is popular in the project areas and all the notices are expressed in Chinese.

The resettlement information booklets have been distributed to all the affected persons.

6.5 Supporting of the Vulnerable Groups

Both Sangzhi and Cili are the ethnic minority areas and also the ones of the national key poverty counties. Their economies are underdeveloped and have large percentage of poverty population. The county governments has supported the vulnerable groups with minimum living subsidies regardless the races, which are provided by the Civil Affairs Bureau.

According to RPs, the supporting measures for the vulnerable groups are to provide each of them RMB 3,000Yuan/household once as the subsidies for building houses and RMB 600 Yuan/person living subsidies.

According to the survey by the External Monitor, the cities of both subprojects had implemented the urban (rural) minimum living subsidies mechanism for years.

In Sangzhi project, 3 vulnerable households were granted with minimum living subsidies provided by the local government. The detail information about these 3 households is:

Xiang Chucai's family. They are Bai minority and have two persons. The head of the household is handicapped and his family income is low. The local government had provided the assistance to the family with RMB 600 Yuan per quarter.

Li Mingjun's family. They are Tujia minority and have two persons. The head of the household is handicapped and his family income is low. The local government had provided the assistance to the family with RMB 300 Yuan per quarter.

Zhang Xinlian's family. They are Tujia minority and have three persons. The head of the household is handicapped and his family income is low. The local government had provided the assistance to the family with RMB 450 Yuan per quarter.

Cili project is now doing the survey, record and registration on the vulnerable groups affected by the project and then will provide the assistance to them according to the RP.

7. Resettlement Impact

7.1 Sangzhi

4 households with 12 persons had been relocated in April 2005, which were affected by the construction of the Highway from Zhangjiajie to Sangzhi. All the land acquisition and resettlement had been completed before the implementation of the ADB-funded Flood Management Project. These affected persons had been compensated according to the No.27 Document (2004) Zhangjiajie Government. All of them had bought new houses in other locations.

During this M&E reporting period, only 2 households (Xiong Chaodong and Xiang Chucai) were relocated and both of them are ethnic minority. They were compensated in cash.

There are 4 persons in Xiong Chaodong's family. They are Tujia minority and non-agricultural people. The total housing area before relocation was 530m² with the average housing area of 132.5m² per capita; the house structure was brick-concrete; the total housing area after relocation was 340m² with the average housing area of 85m² per capita; the house structure was brick-concrete. Their housing area became less after the relocation. The major sources of incomes were from the migrant workers. The total income before relocation (the year 2005) was RMB 18,000 Yuan with the disposable income of RMB 4,500 Yuan per capita while the total income after relocation was RMB 24,000 Yuan with the disposable income of RMB 6,000 Yuan per capita, which is better than before. The sources of incomes remain unchanged.

There are 2 persons in Xiang Chucai's family. They are Bai minority and agricultural people. The total housing area before relocation was 33m² with the average housing area of 16.5m² per capita; the house structure was brick-concrete; the total housing area after relocation was 85m² with the average housing area of 42.5m² per capita; the house structure was brick-concrete. Their living conditions were improved after the relocation. The head of the household is handicapped and granted with the minimum living subsidies. Before relocation, the family has the subsidy of RMB 300 Yuan every quarter plus other incomes of RMB 2,100 Yuan. The total income before relocation was RMB 3,300 Yuan with the net income of RMB 1,650 Yuan per capita while The total income

after relocation was RMB 4,600 Yuan with the net income of RMB 2,300 Yuan per capita, which is better than before. The sources of incomes remain unchanged. But the subsidies had increased from RMB 300 Yuan to RMB 600 Yuan each quarter plus other incomes of RMB 2,200 Yuan.

7.2 Cili

So far, 7 households had been relocated and 5 of them are ethnic minority, which were surveyed by the External Monitor.

The detail information about the sampling survey is shown in Table 7.2-1.

Table 7.2-1: The Analysis Table of the sampling Survey for Cili

Item		Unit	Before Relocation (the year 2007)	%	After Relocation (the year 2008)	%	
Sampling Household		HH	5		5		
		Per	16		16		
	Non-agri	Per	0		0		
Living Conditions	Housing Areas		m ²	578	100%	740	100%
	Housing Structure	bbrick-con	m ²	108	19%	620	84%
		brick-wood	m ²	470	81%	120	16%
		wood/earth-wood	m ²	0	0%	0	0%
Housing areas per capita		m ²	36		46		
Land	Farmland		mu	4.35		8.56	
	Types of Farmland	Paddy	mu	0		0	
		Dry Land	mu	0		0	
		Vegetable	mu	4.35		8.56	
Farmland per capita of agri-people		mu	0.27		0.54		
Incomes	Primary Sector		CNY	16000	26%	21400	32%
	Rice		CNY	0	0%	0	0%
	Vegetable		CNY	16000	26%	21400	32%
	Orchard and Forestry		CNY	0	0%	0	0%
	Animal Husbandry		CNY	0	0%	0	0%
	secondary & Tertiary		CNY	45200	74%	44800	68%
	Migrant workers' income		CNY	22000	36%	23400	35%
	Total Incomes		CNY	61200	100%	66200	100%
	Income per capita		CNY	3825		4138	
Net Income per capita		CNY	3475		3669		
Family Production Facility and Domestic Appliance	Vechicle(van)		set	0	0%	0	0%
	tractor		set	0	0%	0	0%
	Motor Cyle		set	0	0%	1	20%
	Bicycle		set	4	80%	2	40%
	TV		set	4	80%	4	80%
	Computer		set	0	0%	0	0%
	VCD		set	0	0%	0	0%
	Refrigerator		set	4	80%	1	20%
	Washing Machine		set	0	0%	0	0%
	Water Heater		set	0	0%	1	20%
	Micro-waver		set	0	0%	0	0%
	Telephone set		set	2	40%	2	40%
	Mobile Phone		set	4	25%	5	31%
Midum-high class Furniture		set	0	0%	0	0%	

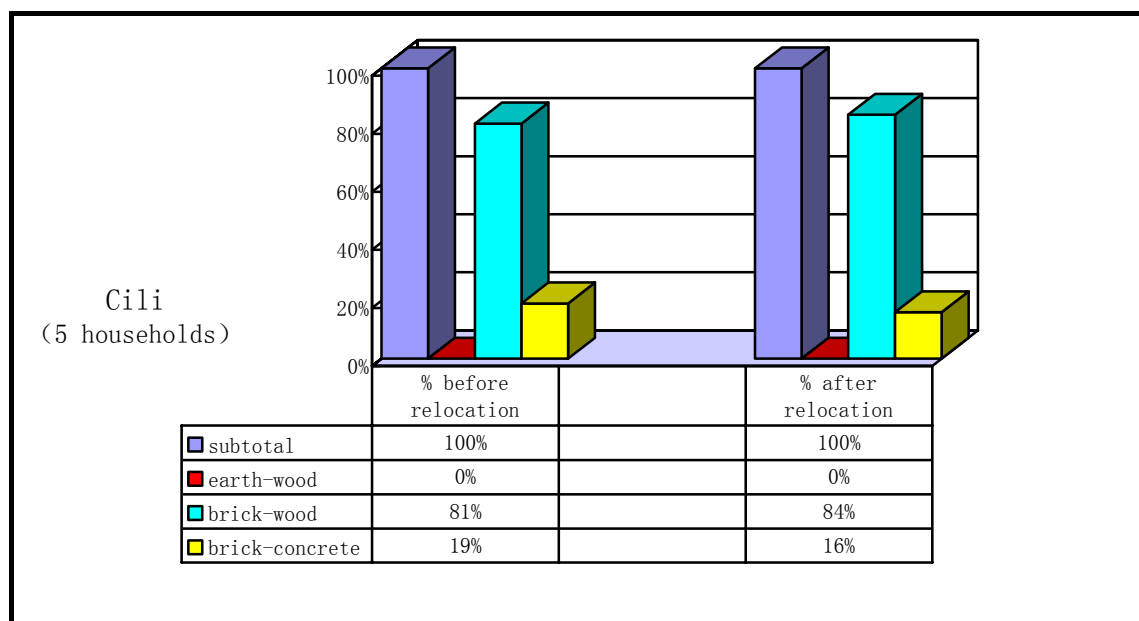
7.2.1 Living Conditions of the Affected Persons

According to the sampling household survey, the total housing areas of the 5 affected households before the relocation were 578m². The housing structures include brick-concrete and brick-wood. Among the total, 108 m² brick-wood structure accounts for 19% and 470 m² brick-wood structure for 81%. The housing area per capita is 36m².

The total housing areas of the 5 affected households after the relocation were 740m². The housing structures include brick-concrete and brick-wood. Among the total, 620 m² brick-wood structure accounts for 84% and 120 m² brick-wood structure for 16%. The housing area per capita is 46m².

The average housing area per capita increased 28% after the relocation based on the sampling survey.

Figure 7.2.1-1: Housing Conditions before and After the Relocation in Cili



7.2.2 Production Conditions and Employment of the Affected Persons

The sampled 5 affected households lived in the junction of the urban and rural areas with the average farmland holding of 0.5 mu per capita. They mainly grow vegetables. Their major incomes are from wages of migrant workers; doing business etc. their production conditions and employment remain unchanged before and after the relocation.

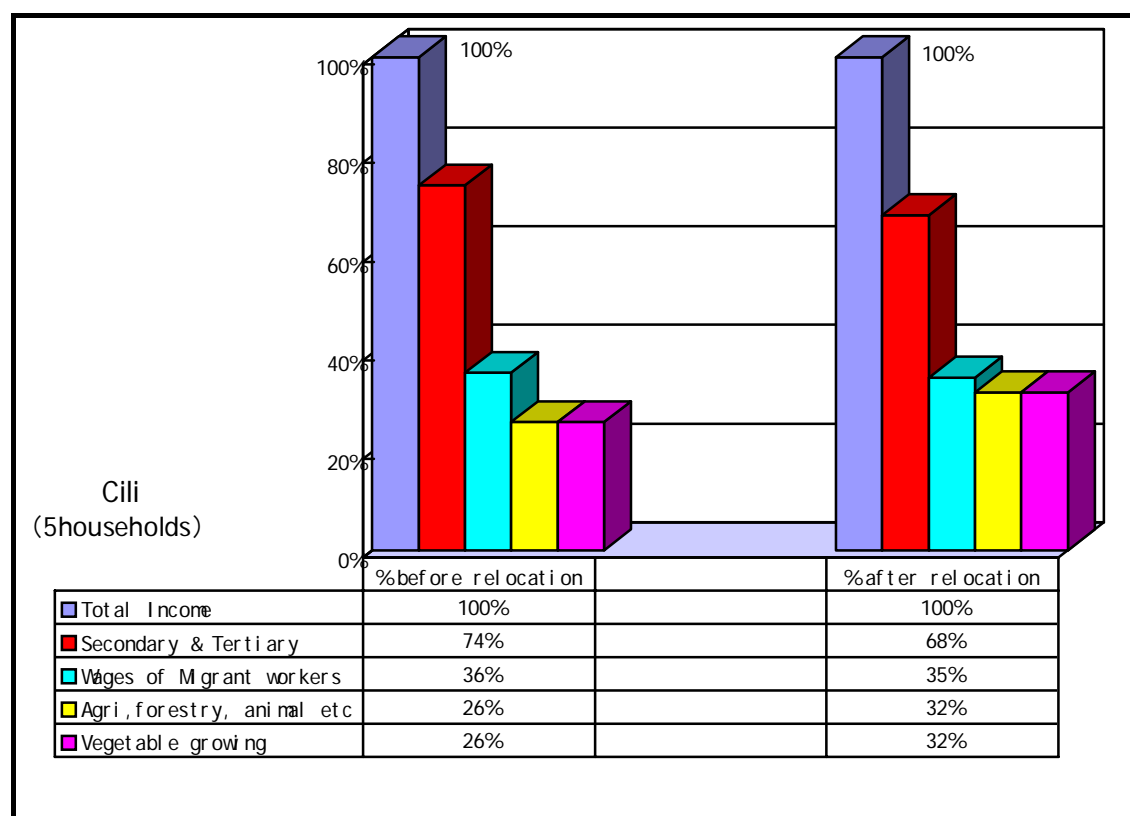
7.2.3 Economic Incomes of the Affected Persons

The total income of 5 sample households was RMB 61,200 Yuan before relocation

including RMB 16,000 Yuan from the primary sector (vegetable sale), accounting for 26% of the total. The income from the secondary and tertiary sector was RMB 45,200 Yuan, accounting for 74% of the total income. The incomes in the secondary and tertiary sectors were from the salaries of migrant workers and they were RMB 22,000 Yuan with the net income per capita of RMB 3,475 Yuan, accounting for 36% of the total.

The total income of 5 sample households was RMB 67,000 Yuan after relocation including RMB 21,400 Yuan from the primary sector (vegetable sale), accounting for 32% of the total. The income from the secondary and tertiary sector was RMB 44,800 Yuan, accounting for 68% of the total income. The incomes in the secondary and tertiary sectors were from the salaries of migrant workers and they were RMB 23,400 Yuan with the net income per capita of RMB 3,669 Yuan accounting for 35% of the total.

Figure 7.3-1: The Incomes of Different Sectors Before and After Relocation



The income structures remain unchanged before and after relocation. The average net income slightly increased after the relocation with the increase rate of 6%. The incomes of the affected persons improved.

7.2.4 Living Quality of the Affected Persons

The affected persons live very close to the river. Their houses are old buildings with brick-concrete or brick-wood structure, either stand-alone or two-storied. Floods frequently damage these buildings. Generally speaking, their living conditions are poor.

After the relocation, the affected persons got new houses and 84% of them are brick-concrete structure, which prevent them from the flooding. The infrastructure is good now. Local people have good access to water, electricity, road, post and communication. It's also convenient for them to see a doctor and for children go to school.

The sample household survey showed that every hundred households had 20 motorcycles, 40 bicycles, 80 TVs, 20 refrigerators and 40 telephone sets. 31 out of every 100 persons have mobile phones.

8. The Affected Persons' Appeals and Complaints

The affected ethnic minority groups are entitled to rights and obligations endowed by the constitution and laws. The acting laws and regulations guarantee legal rights of all citizens not being infringed. Once infringed, the affected persons have rights to lodge appeals and protect their rights.

8.1 Appeal Channels

Land acquisition, house demolition and the subproject construction may arouse the affected ethnic persons' dissatisfaction and complaints. There are many appeal channels. The affected person can lodge appeals to the resettlement management organizations at different levels, or the mass medias or the relevant departments of the governments at different levels. The affected persons can also lodge appeals to the legal departments, such as Justice Departments. Or they can appeal to the Ethnic Minority Agency. In addition, they also can turn to the external resettlement monitoring agencies.

8.2 Appeal Procedures

When the affected ethnic persons lodge an appeal, they can settle it with the local resettlement management organizations or local government first. If unsolved, they can go to the relevant agencies at upper levels. The affected person can communicate with the village committee first, and then the village committees together with the affected persons settle it with the town/township government. Alternatively, the affected persons can lodge an appeal verbally or in written format to the resettlement management organizations at higher level directly. Upon receiving the appeal, the resettlement management organizations at higher level will work together with its subordinate agencies to find the solutions. If unsolved, the affected persons can lodge an appeal to the government departments under their jurisdictions according to Administrative Procedural Law of People's Republic of China. If the affected persons still feel unsatisfied with the solutions, they can litigate it to the court.

8.3 The Affected Persons' Appeals and Complaints

The external monitoring agency has visited affected households during the baseline survey and the sampling household survey. The external resettlement monitor had face-to-face communication with them to listen to their ideas. The details are shown in Table 8.3-1 and 8.3-2.

The issues raised by affected persons in both Sangzhi and Cili have been communicated with the respective government agencies. Some of them had been resolved but others were still under the consultation. The external monitoring agency will follow up how these issues will be dealt with during the next monitoring phase.

Table 8.3-1: The Summary Table of the Complaints and the Appeals and the Proposed Solutions(Sangzhi)

No.	Name of Person who complained or Appealed	Time of Complaining or Appealing	Contents of Complaining or Appealing	The Status of the Solution to Complaints or Appealing					Follow-up Action	The Final Solution
				Solved	Unsolved	Satisfied	More Satisfied	Dissatisfied		
1	Xiong Chaodong	In the No.1 M&E Report Period	Difficult to get new house certificates (land, house and construction permit)	√		√				Solved
2	Xiang Chucai	In the No.1 M&E Report Period	The minimum living subsidy was too low to cover the life expense, only RMB 50 Yuan per month per person	√		√				The minimum living subsidy was raised to RMB 100 Yuan per month per person
3	Gu Guilian	In the No.1 M&E Report Period	The compensation standards are too low		√				His family will be relocated with new high standards.	
4	Liu Wenzhi	In the No.1 M&E Report Period	His houses were flooded every year and asked to be relocated quickly		√				His family will be relocated soon	
5	Yuan Zhengzhu	In the No.1 M&E Report Period	The compensation standards are too low		√				His family will be relocated with new high standards.	

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6	Wang Weibi	In the No.1 M&E Report Period	The compensation standards are too low		√				His family will be relocated with new high standards.	
7	Li Guangyue	In the No.2 M&E Report Period	The compensation standards are too low						His family will be relocated with new high standards.	
8	Wang Songhou		The prices of the construction material increased quickly and this also led to high construction costs; the compensation standards were too low						His family will be relocated with new high standards.	
9	Li Guangsheng	In the No.2 M&E Report Period	Hope that the resettlement sites could be completed quickly so that his family could move in quickly.						The resettlement sites will be completed soon.	

Table 8.3-2: The Summary Table of the Complaints and the Appeals and the Proposed Solutions (Cili)

No.	Name of Person who complained or Appealed	Time of Complaining or Appealing	Contents of Complaining or Appealing	The Status of the Solution to Complaints or Appealing					Follow-up Action	The Final Solution
				Solved	Unsolved	Satisfied	More Satisfied	Dissatisfied		
1	Dai Wencai	In the No.2 M&E Report Period	The resettlement site was far away from his relatives and requested to be relocated the place where is close to his relatives	√		√				The village committee had provided the houses for him, which was close to his relatives.
2	Wang Mingxia	In the No.2 M&E Report Period	The compensation standards were too low	√			√			The actual compensation standards were higher than the planned in the RP
3	Qian Shengmin	In the No.2 M&E Report Period	Relocated quickly		√			√	Will be relocated very soon	

9. Major Issues and Recommendations

The major issues and recommendation for both Sangzhi and Cili are summarized in Table 9-1.

Table 9-1: The Summary Table of the major issues and recommendation

Subproject	No.	Main Issues	Recommendations
Sangzhi	1	The internal monitoring needs to be strengthened	The dedicated staff should be assigned to collect the information and prepare the internal monitoring reports
	2	Difficulties in fund raising, resettlement and house demolition	Increase the effort on fund raising
	3	The progress on the construction of the resettlement site is slow	More fund should be allocated to accelerate the resettlement site construction
	4	Some affected persons think the planned compensation standards are low and they have a negative attitude toward the house demolition. Some of them even defy the resettlement	Information disclosure should be fully made. The new compensation standards will be adopted, which are much higher than the planned in the RP
Cili	1	The internal monitoring needs to be strengthened	The dedicated staff should be assigned to collect the information and prepare the internal monitoring reports
	2	Project management needs to be strengthened including data collection, collation and project archive.	The information management system should be built timely; full-time information management staff should be assigned to collect, record, collate the relevant information timely and establish the database and also properly manage the project documentation

10. Conclusions

This report covers Sangzhi and Cili subprojects and the other 7 subprojects haven't started the resettlement yet.

(1) Sangzhi

The subproject PMOs and local governments have put high priority on the resettlement and land acquisition and all of them have established or strengthened the resettlement implementation agencies equipped with qualified staff.

Although the subproject was mobilized quickly, the progress on land acquisition and house demolition was not that good. In 2006, the land acquisition approval procedures completed. But no land acquisition and house demolition happened in 2008. Currently the accumulative completed land acquisition is 57.82mu, accounting for 86% of the total. There were 4 households with 12 persons relocated, accounting for 9% of the total planned. The accumulative completed house demolition areas were 1239.19m², accounting for 7% of the total in the Resettlement Plan. Only one enterprise has been relocated, accounting for 13%. The resettlement site construction has completed. The spending was 3.9411 million CNY, accounting for 26% of the total resettlement investment. The overall progress is slower than the planned.

2 affected households were surveyed and both of them were ethnic minority. They were compensated by cash. One of them was vulnerable group and was granted with the minimum living subsidies issued by the government. Currently, their standards of living are better than those before the relocation.

The ethnic minorities in the project area are actually the majority. They don't have many differences compared with their Han counterparts in terms of languages and living habits. They are the same with Han regarding political rights and land allocation etc and they also benefit from the preferable policies with respect to children schooling and taxes etc.

(2) Cili

The subproject PMOs and local governments have put high priority on the resettlement and land acquisition and all of them have established or strengthened the resettlement implementation agencies equipped with qualified staff.

The actual land acquisition started in March 2008. RMB 0.3429 million Yuan was spent

on the land acquisition.

In 2007, the land acquisition approval procedures completed. The land acquisition started in March 2008. So far, the accumulative completed land acquisition is 24.832mu, accounting for 17% of the total. The relevant compensation has been delivered. There were 7 households with 24 persons relocated, accounting for 18% of the planned. The accumulative completed house demolition areas are 967.15m², accounting for 9% of the total in the Resettlement Plan. Only one enterprise has been relocated. The spending was 0.4426 million CNY, accounting for 5% of the total resettlement investment. The overall progress was slow.

The actual compensation standards were higher than those in the RP.

5 affected households were surveyed and both of them were ethnic minority. They were compensated by cash. The survey showed that their incomes increased compared with those before the relocation. In addition, their living conditions improved a lot. The overall living quality becomes better.

One of them was vulnerable group and was granted with the minimum living subsidies issued by the government. Currently, their standards of living are better than those before the relocation.

The ethnic minorities in the project area are actually the majority. They don't have many differences compared with their Han counterparts in terms of languages and living habits. They are the same with Han regarding political rights and land allocation etc and they also benefit from the preferable policies with respect to children schooling and taxes etc.