External Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation Report

June 2015

People’s Republic of China: Hunan Flood Management Sector Project
External Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation Report No. 8

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The Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank

The External Resettlement Monitoring & Assessment Report Of Chenzhou Subproject

No. 8

Hunan Water & Electricity Consulting Corporation (HWECC)
June, 2015
Approved by: Xiang Hong

Reviewed by: Wang Hengyang

Checked by: Long Xiachu

Prepared by: Long Xiachu, Zhou Yuanshun
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1. Introduction

Entrusted by the PMO of the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank, the Hunan Water & Electricity Consulting Corporation (HWECC) undertook the external resettlement monitoring and assessment work for 16 non-core sub-projects including Chenzhou City, Jianghua County, Jiangyong County, Ningyuan County, Xintian County, Qiyang County, Longhui County, Shaoyang City, Shaodong County, Shuangfeng County, Lengshuijiang City, Lianyuan City, Zhuzhou City, Zhuzhou County, Liling City, Youxian County, etc. In Apr. of 2008, the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Contract was signed with Chenzhou Fangyuan Construction Development Corp. Ltd. According to the requirements of the ADB, the Provincial PMO and the Contract, HWECC established the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Department for the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank (called the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Department in short), prepared the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Work Outline for the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank and arranged related staffs to carry out the work.

correspondingly. As all works of civil construction and resettlement arrangement have been completed and the External Monitoring and Assessment Contract expired, this is the last report of the Chenzhou Subproject.

2. Monitoring & Assessment Tasks in the Term

As the resettlement work of the Subproject was completed in Jul of 2012, the monitoring & assessment in this term has been stressed on the visit and investigation to the resettled people. The construction area of the civil works and resettlement arrangement areas have been visited, sample investigations of households have been made about house re-arrangement, production, employment, economic income, requests and complaint of the resettled people, etc.

After outside monitoring and survey, HWECC arranged technical staffs to make overall analysis and study and to work out the Report finally.

3. Project Profile

3.1 Project Profile

Located in the southeast part of Hunan Province and in the north part of the Nanling Mountain, neighboring Shaoguan and Qingyuan, Guangdong Province in the south, Ganzhou, Jiangxi Province in the east, Hengyang City in the north and Yongzhou City in the West, Chenzhou City is called
the South Gate of Hunan Province. It governs Beihu and Suxian Districts with a total area of 2080 square km.

The Chenzhou Urban Flood Control Project is a subproject of the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank. The contents of the Project is given in Table 3.1 according to the scope of the project, flood control standard and construction task.

Table 3.1 Profile of Chenzhou Urban Flood Control Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Flood control project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5.83 km dike (including 2.14 km natural slope cutting), 11.19 km masonry flood control wall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Waterlogging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15 culverts and gates, 15 flood discharge channels with total length of 2960m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Other works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dredging and removal of some river sectors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Schedule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total construction period of 24 months, preparation stated from Aug. of the first year and all work finished in Jul. of the third year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Estimated investment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>177.85 million RMB (total investment of the Project), including 44.8892 million RMB for resettlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Planned target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The flood control benefit of the Project is getting rid of flood of 1-in-10 to 50 years.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Profile

The permanent land acquisition of Chenzhou Subproject covered 6 towns (street offices), 15 villages (neighborhood committees) and 32 groups and the total area is 493.16 Mu, including 83.26 Mu collective land (6.2 Mu dry land, 4.1 mu commercial vegetable land, 3.2 Mu fish pond, 26.2 Mu rural homestead, 43.56 Mu waste land), and 409.9 Mu state-owned
3418 persons in 502 households have been affected in the Project, including 216 persons in 68 households with land acquisition without resettlement (140 persons in 45 households affected by temporary land use), 3193 persons in 431 households with resettlement without land acquisition, and 9 persons in 3 households with both land acquisition and resettlement.

4. Resettlement Organization

According to the notice of Chenzhengbanhan (2006) No. 159 issued by the Chenzhou City Government in Nov. of 2006, the Tongxin River Harness Headquarters was established by the City Government to be responsible for the construction management and coordination of the Project. The Headquarters were consisted of persons from the City Government, Financial Bureau, Reform and Development Bureau, Audit Bureau, Planning Bureau, Water resources, etc.

The City Government organized the owners and the units including the Financial Bureau, Audit Bureau, the Land Bureau and the offices to recheck the physical indexes jointly and then put out for public. Negotiations and agreements with the resettled people and enterprises and units were based on the determined physical indexes. The City Financial Bureau made the corresponding payment. The Owner of the Project played the role of coordination and supervision.
The resettlement organizational chart of the Chenzhou Subproject is shown in Figure 4.1.

**Figure 4.1  Resettlement organizational Chart of Chenzhou Subproject**
5. Implementation Progress of the Civil Works

The Chenzhou Subproject is divided into two parts and the implementation progress of the civil works was given in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1 implementation progress of the civil works

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Bid Name</th>
<th>Contracted Price $10^4$ RMB</th>
<th>Awarded company</th>
<th>Consulting company</th>
<th>Started date</th>
<th>Finished investment $10^4$ RMB</th>
<th>Finished ratio</th>
<th>Ended date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Civil works of the Xiameiqiao, Tongxin River</td>
<td>3248.89</td>
<td>Hunan Kehong Construction Company, Ltd</td>
<td>HWECC</td>
<td>Dec., 2007</td>
<td>3248.89</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>May, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Environmental harness of Tongxin River, Chenzhou City</td>
<td>5917</td>
<td>Hunan Laodaoh Contracting Company, Ltd</td>
<td>Hunan Water &amp; Electricity Consulting Company</td>
<td>Jul., 2009</td>
<td>5917</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>May, 2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Basic Social and Economical Investigation

According to the work requirements, based on collected social and economic data in the project zone, the monitoring staffs investigated 12 sapling households in total in Oct. of 2009.

6.1 Living Conditions of the Resettled People

According to the basic investigation data, the 12 sapling households have a total house area of 1167 m² before resettlement, including 1050 m² of brick & concrete structure (accounting for 90%), and 117 m² of brick & wood structure (accounting for 10%), and per capita house area of 32.42 m².

As the Chenjiang River distributes linearly and the resettled people live near the river, their living conditions are relatively poor because of frequent floods. According to local residents’ reports, the first floors of the houses are inundated when the flood comes, leading to threat to the lives, a lot of garbage remains when the flood goes. The infrastructures including road, sanitation, power and telecommunication are very poor. The residents hope to implement the flood control project and to improve the living environment as soon as possible.
6.2 Production and Employment of Resettled People

According to the basic investigation data, the 12 sampling resettled households belong to non-agricultural and have no farmland. As the flood control dikes locate either in the urban downtown area or in the urban and rural conjunction area, owing to good infrastructure conditions, local farmers have many working and making business opportunities, most surplus labors have engaged in the second and tertiary industries, or made their own business, and have got rid of reliance on the farmland.

6.3 Economic Income of Resettled People

According to basic investigation data, the total incomes of the 12 sampling resettled households were 229032 RMB in 2009, including 6641 RMB from the first industry (accounting for 2.9%), 222391 RMB from the second and tertiary industries (accounting for 97.1%), the wage incomes of working outside were 88956 RMB (accounting for 40% of the second and tertiary industries), other incomes were 133435 RMB (accounting for 60% of the second and tertiary industries). The per capita income was 6362 RMB.

According to the income structure, the resettled people’s income rely on non-agricultural economy, including wages from outside working and making business in industry, building, transportation, wholesale and retail. The land acquisition of the Project has no significant influence on the production and living of the resettled people.
6.4 Living Quality of Resettled People

The houses of the resettled people are near the river, and they are old one or two story houses. Affected by frequent floods, the living conditions are poor.

The affected zone of the Project is at the urban and rural conjunction area in Chenzhou City, the infrastructures are relatively good with available water, electricity, road, post and telecommunication. It is convenient for medical treatment and schooling.

According to basic investigation data, there are 18 motorcycles, 100 TVs, 63 computers, 81 DVD players, 81 refrigerators, 90 washing machines, 54 air conditioners, 72 water heaters, 36 telephones per 100 households in the project affected zone per 100 households. There are 56 mobile phones per 100 persons.

7. Progress of Resettlement Implementation

According to the Resettlement Plan of the Urban Flood Control Project of the Chenzhou City, the targets of the resettlement schedule are as followings: The resettlement preparation started in Mar. of 2006 and finished in Jun. of 2007 with total period of 15 months, and the resettlement implementation started in Sept. of 2007 and finished in Mar. of 2009 (completion and acceptance). Up to now, 1015.28 Mu land has been acquired (accounting for 110%), 12822 m² houses have been removed (accounting for 23%).
7.1 Progress of Land Acquisition

Planning: The permanent land acquisition involved 6 towns (street offices), 15 villages (neighborhood committees) and 32 groups with total land area of 493.16 Mu, including 83.26 Mu collective land and 409.9 Mu state-owned land.

Approval: The land acquisition has been pre-reviewed by the Chenzhou Land Bureau in Aug. of 2005 and Apr. of 2008 respectively (Document No: (2005) No.53 and (2008) No. 8).

The land for construction of the resettled people’s houses has been approved by Hunan Provincial Government (Document No. 462) in 2010.

Fulfillment: 1015.28 Mu land has been acquired (accounting for 110% of the plan) (For details see Table 7.1).

Assessment: The land acquisition funds for acquired land have been paid to every village, group and community and have allocated to persons after discussion in the village (group and community) meetings. The land acquisition work has fulfilled in the end of July, 2012.

Table 4.7.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Sub project</th>
<th>Finish</th>
<th>Sum</th>
<th>Permanent land</th>
<th>Temporary land</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Collective land</td>
<td>State-Owned land</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Farm land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Chenzhou</td>
<td>Planned</td>
<td>920.21</td>
<td>493.16</td>
<td>83.96</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>409.9</td>
<td>427.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.2 Removal Progress

Planning: 1235 persons in 415 households needed to resettle and 55990 m² houses needed to remove.

Fulfillment: 12822 m² houses have been removed, accounting for 23% of the plan (see Table 7.2).

Assessment: As the project is located in the urban area, because of difficulties in removal and high compensation standards, measures including reducing the removal as more as possible, implementing those dikes without removal, changing the dike line to reduce removal, etc., have been taken. The house removals have been finished in the end of Jul., 2012.

Table 7.2  Removal progress of Chenzhou City

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Sub project</th>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Removal</th>
<th>House building</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>Living house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>Rural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Chenzhou</td>
<td>Planned</td>
<td>55990</td>
<td>37514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>City</td>
<td>Implemented</td>
<td>12822</td>
<td>8130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ratio %</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>21.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unit: m²
7.3 Removal of Enterprise and Unit

As part of the dike lines were changed during implementation, the removal covered only 6 of the 21 affected enterprises and units involved in the plan, including Chenzhou Tiancheng Chemical Corp., Chenzhou Paper Factory, Chenzhou Oil Company, Chenzhou General Machinery Plant, Chenzhou Textile Mill, Pesticide Factory with total removal area of 2656.4 m² (all belonging to gatehouse and enclosing wall, etc.).

7.4 Affected Individual Industrial and Commercial Households

According to the Chenzhou Resettlement Arrangement Plan, there were no affected individual industrial and commercial households.

7.5 Progress of Resettlement Arrangement

450 persons in 95 households have been resettled, including 375 urban residents in 80 households and 75 rural residents in 15 households for the Project. All urban residents have moved to Xiameiqiao and Lujiaoba resettlement areas in the City Town by means of exchange of property rights. All rural residents have been resettled within their own villages and groups, based on the principle of unified planning and land acquisition and building the house based on households. The homesteads were allocated by the villages and groups and funds equivalent to building existing house have been given to the resettled households and their houses were built by themselves. The homesteads of the resettled households are dry land and the standards of the Law of Land Management issued by the Central Government, the Method of Land
Management issued by Hunan Provincial Government and the Regulation of Compensations of Land Acquisition and Resettlement in Chenzhou City have been applied.

7.6. Resettlement Policy and Compensation Standards

The land acquisition and resettlement policy and standards of the Urban Flood Control Project of the Chenzhou are in accordance with the Resettlement Arrangement Plan of the Chenzhou City. However, during implementation, the local people require to raise compensation standards, otherwise no agreements can be achieved with the resettled people and institutions.

The staffs of HWECC checked the land acquisition and resettlement compensation agreements and the actual compensation standards are shown in Table 7.6.1 and Table 7.6.2.

Table 7.6.1
Comparison of permanent land compensation in Chenzhou City

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land owner</th>
<th>Land type</th>
<th>Planning compensation</th>
<th>Real compensation</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Collective land</td>
<td>Paddy fields</td>
<td>26400</td>
<td>51800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dry land</td>
<td>18150</td>
<td>18150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vegetable land</td>
<td>58725</td>
<td>88000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pond</td>
<td>36000</td>
<td>36000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural house land</td>
<td>22600</td>
<td>22600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State-owned land</td>
<td>Unused land</td>
<td>3200</td>
<td>3200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Industrial land</td>
<td>117450</td>
<td>117450</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 7.6.2

Comparison of house removal standards of Chenzhou City

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>House type</th>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Planned standards</th>
<th>Implemented standards</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban house</td>
<td>Frame</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>650</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brick &amp; concrete</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>585</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brick &amp; wood</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>470</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shed</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural house</td>
<td>Brick &amp; concrete</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>418</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brick &amp; wood</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>319</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shed</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.7 Arrival and Payment of Resettlement Capitals

Planning: the total planned resettlement capital were 44.8892 million Yuan RMB.

Assessment: All costs which have finished land acquisition and resettlement have been paid fully without discount and delay.

The comparison of planned and actual investments of resettlement is given in Table 7.7.
Table 7.7

Arrival & payment of resettlement capitals in Chenzhou City

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Total planned (10000 RMB Yuan)</th>
<th>Real finish</th>
<th>Ratio</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Resettlement</td>
<td>4488.92</td>
<td>3300</td>
<td>73.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compensation fee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Assessment of Resettlement Arrangement

Quality

In order to understand the influence of the resettlement, as well as the conditions of housing, working and production, restoration of the incomes, living quality, etc., household sampling investigation has been applied for the Project.

12 resettled households have been surveyed to analyze the housing conditions, working situation, economic incomes, durable consumer goods, etc.

8.1 Living Conditions of Resettled People

According to investigation, the total living house area of the 12 households were 1167 m² (brick & concrete 1050 m², accounting for 90%, brick & wood 117 m², accounting for 10%, 32.42 m²/ person) before resettlement and 1368 m² after resettlement (all belong to brick &
concrete, 38 m²/person), which increased 17.2%.

After resettlement, the resettled people have decorated their houses (increased 17.2%) and hardened the access roads, street lamps have been installed. The living conditions of the resettled people have been improved after resettlement.

Monetary compensation has been applied to 12 households (buying house by themselves or self-building houses backward), all resettled households moved nearby, resulting no changes of living environment, water and power supply, roads, medical treatment, children schooling, etc. The living qualities of all 12 households have improved considering the housing quality, economic incomes, ownership of the durable consumer goods, etc.

8.2 Production and Employment of Resettled People

As the flood control dikes locate in the urban area, owing to good infrastructure conditions, local farmers have many working and making business opportunities, most surplus labors have engaged in the second and tertiary industries, or made their own business, the main incomes are from labor output, salary, transportation, making private business, manual manufacture, etc, and the farmers have got rid of reliance on the farmland. The resettlement has little influence on the production and employment.

8.3 Income Restoration of Resettled People

According to basic investigation data, the total incomes of the 12 sampling resettled households were 229032 RMB in 2009, including 6641 RMB from the first industry (accounting for 2.9%), 222391 RMB
from the second and tertiary industries (accounting for 97.1%), the wage incomes of working outside were 88956 RMB (accounting for 40% of the second and tertiary industries), other incomes were 133435 RMB (accounting for 60% of the second and tertiary industries). The per capita income was 6362 RMB.

The total incomes of the 12 sampling resettled households were 291600 RMB Yuan in 2014, all from the second and tertiary industries. The wages of working outside were 116640 Yuan RMB (accounting for 40%), other income reached 174960 Yuan RMB (accounting for 60%). The per capita income was 8100 RMB Yuan.

From comparison, it can be seen that the income structure has changed a little. After resettlement, as the resettled people have lost a small amount of land, their main incomes relay on engaging in transportation, making private business, manual manufacture, etc., and the per capita income has increased 27.3%.

Assessment: According to investigation and analysis, the resettled people have stabilized, more and more people work outside, and the incomes increase gradually. In general, the agricultural production of the resettled people has restored and their economic income and living quality have improved gradually.

8.4 The Living Quality of Resettled People

After resettlement, the resettled people have decorated their houses (increased 17.2% ) and hardened the access roads, street lamps have been installed. The living conditions of the resettled people have been improved after resettlement.
Monetary compensation has been applied to 12 households (buying house by themselves or self-building houses backward), all resettled households moved nearby, resulting no changes of living environment, water and power supply, roads, medical treatment, children schooling, etc. The living qualities of all 12 households have improved considering the housing quality, economic incomes, ownership of the durable consumer goods, etc.

9. Psychology and Complaint of the Resettled People

1. Type of Complaint of the Resettled People

(1). Index problem

Because of the errors in investigation, statistics and calculation, mistakes might occur in physical indexes which affected the interests of the resettled people. When such problems happened, oral or written reports by the affected persons or his/her village were sent to the Project Resettlement Office of the Chenzhou City, and then sent to the PMO of Chenzhou City in the form of documents. The PMO organized related personnel to go to the site to verify and issue handling opinion, the mistake physical indexes would be registered and compensated in accordance with the standards.

(2). Compensation standards

Owing to not knowing the resettlement policies and regulations and doubt
about the standards, a few people complained that the compensations are low and not enough to meet the requirements of house construction and production arrangement. The design staffs should go to the site to explain the resettlement policies and regulations, the calculation process of compensation standards, to dispel the doubts of the resettled people before and during the implementation of the resettlement.

(3). Fund problem

During implementation, the resettlement capitals might not arrive timely, leading to affecting the house construction and production arrangement and causing negative influence on the resettled people’s living and working. The management staffs who engaged in the resettlement implementation are required to make a good control of the resettlement capitals, progress and quality to assure the special use of special fund, and urge the financial departments to pay the resettlement capital according to the real progress.

2. Complaint Channels and Procedures

The resettled people enjoy the rights and obligations specified in China’s Constitution and it is specified that the legitimate rights of the resettled people shall not be violated. If the resettled people consider that their legitimate rights are violated, they have the rights to complain until getting their rights.

(1). Complaint Channels

-- Citizen petition Offices have been established at county, city and provincial levels which receive, investigate and handle the general complaints of the resettled people.
-- The resettlement management institutions at county, city and provincial levels have the rights to supervise the performance of the lower level institutions and receive the complaints of the resettled people and deliver the complaints to other related departments.

-- The independent resettlement monitoring and assessment institutions are responsible for monitoring the resettlement implementation, maintain the legal rights of the resettled people, and receive the complaints of the resettled people and deliver the complaints to other related departments.

-- Departments including administrative supervision, audit, discipline inspection, judicial and inspection at county, city and provincial levels can receive the violation cases of the law and discipline reported by the resettled people.

(2). Complaint procedures

If the resettled people are not satisfied with the arrangement scheme, they can go to the village committees to complain, and the village committee or the resettled people can also go to the local resettlement offices to negotiate to solve, the complaint can also be reported to the higher resettlement offices orally or in written form. The higher resettlement office must register the complaint and study and solve the problem together with the local resettlement office and village committee with 10 days. The village committee can report the complaint to relevant administrative departments such as PMO, resettlement management institution, resettlement supervision institution, citizen petition office, administrative supervision, discipline inspection, etc., according to the Administrative Procedure Law if no agreement can be reached, or go to the court to propose a lawsuit. The resettlement offices must make record
of the complaint as well as the dealing process.

As all complaints of the resettled people have been solved, there are no any remaining problems.

Summary of resettlement complaints and results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Complain time</td>
<td>No. 5</td>
<td>No. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complain problem</td>
<td>The house construction speed in resettlement area was slow, leading to long waiting of the resettled people</td>
<td>Not arrival of the subsidy for the vulnerable people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Results</td>
<td>Solved</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not solved</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Satisfied</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Relatively satisfied</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>unsatisfied</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Followed action</td>
<td>Solved</td>
<td>Solved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final solution</td>
<td>Urge the development company to accelerate the speed together with the Project Headquarters</td>
<td>Have solved the problem together with the resettlement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. Support to the Vulnerable People

Planning

During implementation of the resettlement, the department in charge of the Project has attached importance to the arrangement of the vulnerable people. To finish the resettlement as early as possible, additional financial and material supports have been provided to the vulnerable people including the old people who live alone, the disables, the females and extremely poor houses in addition to living and working arrangement in accordance with the resettlement plan.

(1). Special support including house construction subsidy of 3000 RMB Yuan per household and living subsidy of 600 RMB Yuan per person have been provided to the households under the poverty line to help those people overcoming the difficulties of resettlement.

(2). After implementation, the poor households could obtain the loans from the credit cooperative applied by themselves and guaranteed by the local village collectives.

(3). The local village collective helped the old people who live alone, the disables and the households mainly consisted by the females to choose the housing land, to construct house and to move to the new houses.

Implementation
According to investigation, the Chenzhou Subproject has established urban (rural) minimal insurance system which has been operated for many years. In practice, the method is to judge whether the resettled household’s income is below the local urban (rural) minimal insurance line. If yes, the local civil affairs departments would include them into urban (rural) minimal insurance households and allocate monthly minimal insurance capital.

In Chenzhou Subproject, 35 vulnerable people in 11 households in the resettlement arrangement plan have been supported. In addition to subsidy and support measures listed in the resettlement arrangement plan, they can enjoy certain subsidy provided by the government (200 RMB Yuan/month per person for urban residents and 150 RMB Yuan/month per person for rural residents).

11. Public Participation, Consultation and Information Publicizing

During the implementation, the Project takes the ways of on-the-site meeting and random interviews of the resettled people to publicize the resettlement information including land acquisition, house removal, compensation standards, etc., to the resettled people.

In order to assure that the local governments and resettled people in the affected areas clearly understood the resettlement arrangement plan and the compensation and arrangement plan of the Project, ways including public participation (discussion meeting, etc.) and local news media (such
as TV, etc.) have been used to let the resettled people know the resettlement laws and policies, the physical indexes, the calculation methods of the compensation standards and compensation methods, resettlement measures, the allocation and use of the resettlement capitals, the rights and preferential policies enjoyed by the resettled people from the beginning of the Project to the implementation of the resettlement. Meanwhile, the resettlement information has been opened to the residents of the resettlement areas, which helped them to understand the situation of the land acquisition, land compensation standards and use of the capitals, as well as the resettled people. Increase the transparency of the resettlement work to get the trust and support of both parties and to assure smooth implementation of the resettlement.

Public participation, negotiation and information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub Project</th>
<th>Chenzhou City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Media propaganda</td>
<td>Feb., 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issuing resettlement information manuals</td>
<td>Feb., 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holing audience meeting</td>
<td>Mar., 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holding village and group negotiation meeting</td>
<td>Mar., 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notice posting</td>
<td>Apr., 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publicizing the physical indexes</td>
<td>Apr., 20089</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12. Assessment Conclusions

Both the owners and the governments at various levels in Chenzhou City stressed the resettlement work, established resettlement implementation organizations and arranged suitable staffs. Since the beginning of the Project, effective works have been done in propaganda, index check, land acquisition, fund raising and payment by the owners and resettlement organizations, which have laid a solid foundation and created good conditions for the following resettlement implementation.

1. Land acquisition approval. The land acquisition has been pre-reviewed by Chenzhou Land Resources Bureau in Aug., 2005 and Apr., 2008 respectively (pre-review (2005) No. 53 and (2008) No.8). The land used for resettlement houses has been approved by Hunan Provincial Government in 2010 (No. 462).

2. Land acquisition. Land acquisition was completed in Jul. of 2012 with total area of 1015.28 Mu (accounting for 110% of the plan).

3. Resettlement removal.

According to the plan, 1235 persons in 415 households needed to be resettled with total removal area of 55990 m². As the project is located in the urban area, the house removal was very difficult and the compensation standards were very high. The implementation of the main projects reduced the removal as more as possible and the dikes without removal would be constructed firstly, some dike line has changed to lower house removal. 415 persons in 95 houses have resettled (accounting for 36%) and 12822 m² houses have been removed
(accounting for 23%). All house removals have been finished in the end of Jul., 2012.

4. Removal of enterprises and units. 6 enterprises and units with total area of 2656.4 m² have been finished (accounting for 20% of the plan).

5. Construction of the arrangement area. The constructions of the Xiameiqiao and Lujiaoba arrangement areas have been completed and the resettled urban residents have moved into new houses.

6. Resettlement investment: Finishing 33 million RMB Yuan and accounting for 73.5% of the plan.

7. Compensation standards: Higher than the planned standards.

8. Resettlement schedule. All resettlement works have been completed in Jul. of 2012.

9. Arrangement effects.

- House. The per capita house area has increased 17.2% with better quality.

- Production and employment. The resettlement has very little influence on the production and employment.

- Economic income. Per capita net income increased 27.3% which is higher than before.

- Living quality. The living quality of the resettled people have been improved with better house quality and living conditions.
At the moment, both land acquisition and removal work of the Chenzhou Subproject have been completed. The implementation was carried out in accordance with resettlement laws, regulations and local policies strictly, the land acquisition funds have been paid to various villages, groups, communities and persons, the schedule of the resettlement met the implementation of the civil works and the requirements of both the State and the resettled people.
The Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank

The External Resettlement Monitoring & Assessment Report Of Jianghua Subproject

No. 8

Hunan Water & Electricity Consulting Corporation (HWECC)
June, 2015
Approved by: Xiang Hong

Reviewed by: Wang Hengyang

Checked by: Long Xiachu

Prepared by: Long Xiachu, Zhou Yuanshun
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1. Introduction

Entrusted by the PMO of the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank, the Hunan Water & Electricity Consulting Corporation (HWECC) undertook the external resettlement monitoring and assessment work for 16 non-core sub-projects including Chenzhou City, Jianghua County, Jiangyong County, Ningyuan County, Xintian County, Qiyang County, Longhui County, Shaoyang City, Shaodong County, Shuangfeng County, Lengshujiang City, Lianyuan City, Zhuzhou City, Zhuzhou County, Liling City, Youxian County, etc. In Dec. of 2008, the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Contract was signed with Jianghua Subproject PMO. According to the requirements of the ADB, the Provincial PMO and the Contract, HWECC established the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Department for the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank (called the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Department in short), prepared the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Work Outline for the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank and arranged related staffs to carry out the work.

The land acquisition and resettlement of the Jianghua Subproject was started in Nov. of 2008 and finished in Dec. of 2013. The External Resettlement Monitoring & Assessment Reports (No. 1-7) have been worked out and delivered to the ADB in Sept. of 2008, Apr. of 2009, Dec. of 2009, Jul. of 2010, Dec. of 2011, Jul. of 2012 and Sept. of 2014 correspondingly. As all works of civil construction and resettlement
arrangement have been completed and the External Monitoring and Assessment Contract expired, this is the last report of the Jianghua Subproject.

2. Monitoring & Assessment Tasks in the Term

As the resettlement work of the Subproject was completed in Dec. of 2013, the monitoring & assessment in this term has been stressed on the visit and investigation to the resettled people. The construction area of the civil works and resettlement arrangement areas have been visited, sample investigations of households have been made about house re-arrangement, production, employment, economic income, requests and complaint of the resettled people, etc.

After outside monitoring and survey, HWECC arranged technical staffs to make overall analysis and study and to work out the Report finally.

3. Project Profile

3.1 Project Profile

Located in the most south part of Hunan Province, at the northern area of the Nanling Mountain and in the upper reaches of the Xiaoshui River, the Jianghua County belongs to the Yongzhou City. It neighbors Lianxian and Liannan County in Guangdong Province in southeast, Hezhou City in Guangxi Province in southwest, Jiangyong Couty in the west, and
Daoxian County, Ningyuan County and Lanshan County in the north. It has a total area of 3247.81 km² with east-west length of 72.5 km and south-north length of 77.92 km. The Tuojiang Town, the county town, is located in the northwest of the County, and the confluence of the east and west rivers of the Xiaoshui River. The east river is the main river of Xiaoshui River and the west river is a Grade I tributary. The river after confluence is called Tuoshui River, which is also the main river of the Xiaoshui River.

The Jianghua Urban Flood Control Project is a subproject of the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank. The contents of the Project is given in Table 3.1 according to the scope of the project, flood control standard and construction task.

Table 3.1 Profile of Jianghua Urban Flood Control Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><strong>Flood control project</strong> 3.6 km dike (2.85 km embankment, 0.75km masonry wall). 3.6 km grass slope protection and 2.85 km masonry slope protection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><strong>Waterlogging</strong> 3 electric drainage stations (660KW). 3 culverts and gates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><strong>Other works</strong> 3.6 km surface hardening of flood control dike. Clearing up obstacles in the river.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><strong>Schedule</strong> Total construction period of 34 months, and the construction period for the main works of 28 months.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><strong>Estimated investment</strong> 52.13 million RMB (total investment of the Project), including 10.7487 million for resettlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><strong>Planned target</strong> The flood control standard will reach 1-in-20 years and the waterlogging control standard will reach 1-in-10 years from presently natural discharge.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.2 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Profile

The permanent land acquisition of Jianghua Subproject covered 6 villages (neighborhood committees) and 17 groups and the total area is 127.46 Mu, including 79.86 Mu collective land (34.3 Mu paddy field, 17.06 Mu dry land, 17.3 Mu fish pond, 5.6 Mu waste land, 5.6 Mu rural homestead), and 47.6 Mu state-owned land (2.6 Mu enterprise land, 6.4 Mu urban homestead, 38.6 Mu other land). 178.2 Mu various lands have been used temporarily, including 81.7 Mu dry land, 9.9 Mu shrub land and 86.6 Mu waste land with average use term of 2 years, covering 1 town, 2 villages and 2 groups.

722 persons in 119 households have been affected in the Project, including 77 persons in 18 households with land acquisition without resettlement (21 persons in 5 households affected by temporary land use), 451 persons in 95 households with resettlement without land acquisition, and 28 persons in 6 households with both land acquisition and resettlement.

4. Resettlement Organization

4.1 Establishment of the Organization

According to the notice of Jianghuayongban (2006) No. 9 issued by the Jianghua County Committee, the Jianghua Urban Construction Leading Group and the Jianghua Urban Flood Control Project Headquarters were established to be responsible for the construction management and coordination of the Project. The Headquarters were consisted of persons from the City Government, Financial Bureau, Reform and Development
Bureau, Audit Bureau, Planning Bureau, Water resources, etc. Resettlement arrangement group was established under the headquarters with 5 staffs.

The resettlement organizational chart of the Jianghua Subproject is shown in Figure 4.1.

![Resettlement Organizational Chart of Jianghua Subproject](image)

**Figure 4.1** Resettlement organizational Chart of Jianghua Subproject
4.2 Operation of the Organization

Under the leadership of Jianghua Urban Construction Leading Group and Jianghua Urban Flood Control Project Headquarters, the resettlement arrangement group carried out the land acquisition and resettlement work in accordance with the requirements of the ADB, established internal monitoring and management system, and cooperate actively with the external monitoring institutions. After finishing physical resettlement indexes recheck, land acquisition and house removal, it also planned the resettlement arrangement area, held hearing meeting and delivered the resettlement manuals to the resettled people.

5. Implementation Progress of the Civil Works

The Jianghua Subproject has only one bid and the implementation progress of the civil works was given in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1 implementation progress of the civil works

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Bid Name</th>
<th>Contract ed Price $10^4$ RMB</th>
<th>Awarded company</th>
<th>Consulting company</th>
<th>Started date</th>
<th>Finished investment $10^4$ RMB</th>
<th>Finished ratio</th>
<th>Ended date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
### Civil works of Jianghua County Town Flood Control Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Completion Date</th>
<th>% Complete</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Civil works of Jianghua County Town Flood Control Project</td>
<td>2208.57</td>
<td>Hunan Xiangzhong Hydro &amp; Power Ltd Company</td>
<td>Nov., 2008</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>May, 2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6. Basic Social and Economical Investigation

According to the work requirements, based on collected social and economic data in the project zone, the monitoring staffs investigated 8 sapling households in total in Oct. of 2009.

#### 6.1 Living Conditions of the Resettled People

According to the basic investigation data, the 8 sapling households have a total house area of 1016 m² before resettlement, including 609 m² of brick & concrete structure (accounting for 60%), and 407 m² of brick & wood structure (accounting for 40%), and per capita house area of 26.8 m².

According to investigation, the houses of the affected residents belong to private property, including brick & concrete, brick & wood, mostly 1 or 2 story houses. As major houses were built in 1980s, the living conditions and infrastructures were poor, the residents hope to move into new houses as soon as possible.
6.2 Production and Employment of Resettled People

According to the basic investigation data, the 8 sampling resettled households have 46.26 Mu farmland, including 11.56 Mu paddy field (25%), 6.94 Mu dry land (15%), 18.5 mu vegetable land (40%) and 9.25 Mu orchard (20%). Per capita farm land is 1.22 Mu.

As the Project is distributed along the Tuojiang River, most affected people lose only a small part of their land. The agriculture in the Project zone is mainly vegetable and rice. Vegetables, rice (one or double cropping), soybean and rape grow in the paddy field. Other grain, soybean, Mung bean, broad bean, sweet potato, potato, peanut, rape, vegetables, fruits, etc., grow in the dry land.

The project is located in the urban and rural junction area, local farmers have plenty of opportunities in working and making their own business thanks to good infrastructure. Most surplus agricultural labors have turned to second and tertiary industries and got rid of reliance on the farmland. Especially the young people have all went to the coastal area such as Guangdong Province to engage in construction and service works.

6.3 Economic Income of Resettled People

According to basic investigation data, the total incomes of the 8 sampling resettled households were 263164 RMB Yuan in 2009, including 105266 RMB Yuan from the first industry (accounting for 40%), 157898 RMB from the second and tertiary industries (accounting for 60%), the wage incomes of working outside were 78949 RMB (accounting for 50% of the second and tertiary industries), other incomes were 78949 RMB
(accounting for 50% of the second and tertiary industries). The per capita income was 6940 RMB.

According to the income structure, the income from the first industry was mainly to grow commercial vegetables, and the income from the second and tertiary industries accounted for 60%, therefore, the land acquisition would not cause significant influence on the resettled people’s production and living.

6.4 Living Quality of Resettled People

The houses of the resettled people are near the river, and they are old one or two story houses. Affected by frequent floods, the living conditions are poor.

The affected zone of the Project is at the urban and rural conjunction area in Jianghua County, the infrastructures are relatively good with available water, electricity, road, post and telecommunication. It is convenient for medical treatment and children schooling.

According to basic investigation data, there are 3 cars, 36 motorcycles, 30 bicycles, 137 TVs, 10 computers, 90 DVD players, 37 refrigerators, 35 washing machine, 7 air conditioners and 30 telephones per 100 households in the project affected zone. There are 70 mobile phones per 100 persons.

7. Progress of Resettlement Implementation

According to the Resettlement Plan of the Urban Flood Control Project of the Jianghua County, the targets of the resettlement schedule are as
followings: resettlement preparation started in Mar. of 2006 and finished in Jun. of 2007, and the resettlement agreements were signed and implemented in Sept. of 2007. All production and living arrangements of the resettled people were completed in the end of Dec., 2008, the resettlement acceptance would be carried out in Mar. of 2009 and post evaluation would be made in Apr of 2009. Up to now, 311.9 Mu land has been acquired (accounting for 100%), 15193 m² houses have been removed (accounting for 100%).

7.1 Progress of Land Acquisition

Planning: The permanent land acquisition involved 6 villages (neighborhood committees) and 17 groups with total land area of 133.7 Mu, including 80.5 Mu collective land and 53.2 Mu state-owned land.

Approval: The land acquisition has been approved by the Hunan Provincial Land Department and the farmland occupancy tax and farmland reclamation fee have been paid in Jan. of 2009.

Fulfillment: 311.9 Mu land has been acquired (accounting for 100% of the plan) (For details see Table 7.1).

Assessment: The headquarters has signed land acquisition agreements with affected villages and groups. The land acquisition funds for acquired land have been paid to every village, group and community and have allocated to persons after discussion in the village (group and community) meetings. The land acquisition work has fulfilled in the end of Dec, 2013.

Table 7.1
Land acquisition progress in Jianghua County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Sub project</th>
<th>Finish</th>
<th>Sum</th>
<th>Permanent land</th>
<th>Temporary land</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Collective land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>State-Owned land</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Jianghua County</td>
<td>Planned</td>
<td>311.9</td>
<td>133.7</td>
<td>80.5</td>
<td>74.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Implemented</td>
<td>311.9</td>
<td>133.7</td>
<td>80.5</td>
<td>74.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ratio %</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.2 Removal Progress

Planning: 479 persons in 101 households needed to resettle and 15193 m² houses needed to remove.

Fulfillment: 15193 m² houses have been removed, accounting for 100% of the plan (see Table 7.2).

Assessment: Under the high attention of the County Government and active cooperation of local people, the land acquisition and resettlement of the Jianghua Subproject were carried out smoothly and finished on schedule, which assured smooth construction of the flood control dikes. The house removals have been finished in the end of Dec., 2013.
Table 7.2

Removal progress of Jianghua County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Sub project</th>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Removal</th>
<th>House building</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Living house</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Rural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Jianghua County</td>
<td>Planned</td>
<td>15193</td>
<td>13441.51</td>
<td>9747.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Implemented</td>
<td>15193</td>
<td>13441.51</td>
<td>9747.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ratio %</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.3 Removal of Enterprise and Unit

According to the Jianghua Resettlement Arrangement Plan, there were no affected enterprises and units.

7.4 Affected Individual Industrial and Commercial Households

According to the Jianghua Resettlement Arrangement Plan, there were no affected individual industrial and commercial households.

7.5 Progress of Resettlement Arrangement

479 persons in 101 households have been resettled (including urban residents of 379 persons in 83 households and rural residents of 100 persons in 18 households). Monetary compensations have been used for all urban households and they purchased commercial houses in other
areas of the Jianghua County Town. All rural residents have been resettled within their own villages and groups, based on the principle of unified planning and land acquisition and building the house based on households. The homesteads were allocated by the villages and groups and funds equivalent to building existing house have been given to the resettled households and their houses were built by themselves. The homesteads of the resettled households are dry land and the standards of the Law of Land Management issued by the Central Government, the Method of Land Management issued by Hunan Provincial Government have been applied.

7.6. Resettlement Policy and Compensation Standards

The land acquisition and resettlement policy and standards of the Urban Flood Control Project of the Jianghua County are in accordance with the Resettlement Arrangement Plan of the Jianghua County. However, during implementation, the local people require to raise compensation standards, otherwise no agreements can be achieved with the resettled people and institutions.

The staffs of HWECC checked the land acquisition and resettlement compensation agreements and the actual compensation standards are shown in Table 7.6.1 and Table 7.6.2.

Table 7.6.1

Comparison of permanent land compensation in Jianghua County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land owner</th>
<th>Land type</th>
<th>Planning compensation</th>
<th>Real compensation</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Unit: RMB Yuan/Mu
Collective land

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land Type</th>
<th>Planned</th>
<th>Implemented</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paddy fields</td>
<td>23009</td>
<td>24700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry land</td>
<td>14645</td>
<td>18000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetable land</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pond</td>
<td>22448</td>
<td>40000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural house land</td>
<td>19388</td>
<td>24700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

State-owned land

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land Type</th>
<th>Planned</th>
<th>Implemented</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unit’s land</td>
<td>40020</td>
<td>40020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other land</td>
<td>Free of charge</td>
<td>Free of charge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7.6.2

Comparison of house removal standards of Jianghua County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>House type</th>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Planned standards</th>
<th>Implemented standards</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban house</td>
<td>Frame</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brick &amp; concrete</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>437</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brick &amp; wood</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>332</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shed</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural house</td>
<td>Brick &amp; concrete</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>314</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brick &amp; wood</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>240</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Earth &amp; wood</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shed</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.7 Arrival and Payment of Resettlement Capitals

Planning: The total planned resettlement capital were 9.8581 million Yuan RMB.

Assessment: All costs which have finished land acquisition and resettlement have been paid fully without discount and delay.

The comparison of planned and actual investments of resettlement is
given in Table 7.7.

Table 7.7

Arrival & payment of resettlement capitals in Jianghua County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Total planned</th>
<th>Real finish</th>
<th>Ratio</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Resettlement compensation fee</td>
<td>985.81</td>
<td>985.81</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Assessment of Resettlement Arrangement

Quality

In order to understand the influence of the resettlement, as well as the conditions of housing, working and production, restoration of the incomes, living quality, etc., household sampling investigation has been applied for the Project.

8 resettled households have been surveyed to analyze the housing conditions, working situation, economic incomes, durable consumer goods, etc.

8.1 Living Conditions of Resettled People

According to investigation, the total living house area of the 8 households
were 1016 m² (brick & concrete 609 m², accounting for 60%, brick &
wood 407 m², accounting for 40%, 26.8 m²/person) before resettlement
and 1175 m² after resettlement (all belong to brick & concrete, 31
m²/person), which increased 15.6%.

After resettlement, the resettled people have decorated their houses
(increased 15.6%) and hardened the access roads, street lamps have been
installed. The house quality and living conditions of the resettled people
have been improved after resettlement.

Monetary compensation has been applied to 6 households and 2
households built house backward by themselves. The resettled people
bought/built house by themselves, all resettled households moved nearby,
resulting no changes of living environment, water and power supply,
roads, medical treatment, children schooling, etc. The living qualities of
all 8 households have improved considering the housing quality,
economic incomes, ownership of the durable consumer goods, etc.

8.2 Production and Employment of Resettled People

The project is located in the urban and rural junction area, local farmers
have plenty of opportunities in working and making their own business
thanks to good infrastructure. Most surplus agricultural labors have
turned to second and tertiary industries and got rid of reliance on the
farmland. The living incomes are from labor output, salary, transportation,
making private business, manual manufacture, etc., the resettlement had
little and limited influence on the production and employment.
8.3 Income Restoration of Resettled People

According to basic investigation data, the total incomes of the 8 sampling resettled households were 263164 RMB Yuan in 2009, including 105266 RMB Yuan from the first industry (accounting for 40%), 157898 RMB from the second and tertiary industries (accounting for 60%), the wage incomes of working outside were 78949 RMB (accounting for 50% of the second and tertiary industries), other incomes were 78949 RMB (accounting for 50% of the second and tertiary industries). The per capita income was 6940 RMB.

The total incomes of the 8 sampling resettled households were 299568 RMB Yuan in 2014, including 89870 RMB Yuan from the first industry (30%), 209698 RMB Yuan from the second and tertiary industries (70%). The wages of working outside were 104849 Yuan RMB (accounting for 50%), other income reached 104849 Yuan RMB (accounting for 50%). The per capita income was 7900 RMB Yuan.

From compassion, it can be seen that the income structure has changed to some extent, and the per capita income has increased 13.8%.

Assessment: According to investigation and analysis, the resettled people have stabilized, more and more people work outside, and the incomes increase gradually. In general, the agricultural production of the resettled people has restored and their economic income and living quality have improved gradually.

8.4 The Living Quality of Resettled People

After resettlement, the 8 resettled households have decorated their houses
increased 15.6% ) and hardened the access roads, street lamps have been installed. The house quality and living conditions of the resettled people have been improved after resettlement.

Monetary compensation has been applied to 6 households and 2 households built house backward by themselves. The resettled people bought/built house by themselves, all resettled households moved nearby, resulting no changes of living environment, water and power supply, roads, medical treatment, children schooling, etc. The living qualities of all 8 households have improved considering the housing quality, economic incomes, ownership of the durable consumer goods, etc.

According to investigation and analysis of the resettled people, the living conditions have improved, the household consumer goods have increased. Most resettled people are satisfied with the arrangement and present status. The economic incomes increase year by year.

From the analysis of the income sources of the resettled people, most incomes are from the second and tertiary industry. After completion of the project, the conditions for the second and tertiary industries have improved, the economy will develop more and more fast, the resettled people will have more employment opportunities. To realize sustainable increase of resettled people’s income, it is suggested that the local government provide more professional training opportunities to local land-lost resettled people to create more working chances in the second and tertiary industries.
9. Psychology and Complaint of the Resettled People

The resettlement arrangement plan is a general plan of the resettlement arrangement from the view of the whole project affected zone. In implementation, the change of the situation and the error in operation would cause complaint of the resettled people. According to experience, there are following kinds of complaints:

(1). Index problem

Because of the errors in investigation, statistics and calculation, mistakes might occur in physical indexes which affected the interests of the resettled people. When such problems happened, oral or written reports by the affected persons or his/her village were sent to the Project Resettlement Office of the Jianghua County, and then sent to the PMO of Yongzhou City and monitoring institution in the form of documents. The PMO organized related personnel to go to the site to verify and issue handling opinion, the mistake physical indexes would be registered and compensated in accordance with the standards.

(2). Compensation standards

Owing to not knowing the resettlement policies and regulations and doubt about the standards, a few people complained that the compensations are low and not enough to meet the requirements of house construction and production arrangement. The design staffs should go to the site to explain the resettlement policies and regulations, the calculation process of
compensation standards, to dispel the doubts of the resettled people before and during the implementation of the resettlement.

(3). Fund problem

During implementation, the resettlement capitals might not arrive timely, leading to affecting the house construction and production arrangement and causing negative influence on the resettled people’s living and working. The management staffs who engaged in the resettlement implementation are required to make a good control of the resettlement capitals, progress and quality to assure the special use of special fund, and urge the financial departments to pay the resettlement capital according to the real progress.

If the resettled people are not satisfied with the arrangement scheme, they can go to the village committees to complain, and the village committee or the resettled people can also go to the local resettlement offices to negotiate to solve, the complaint can also be reported to the higher resettlement offices orally or in written form. The higher resettlement office must register the complaint and study and solve the problem together with the local resettlement office and village committee with 10 days. The village committee can report the complaint to relevant administrative departments such as PMO, resettlement management institution, resettlement supervision institution, citizen petition office, administrative supervision, discipline inspection, etc., according to the Administrative Procedure Law if no agreement can be reached, or go to the court to propose a lawsuit. The resettlement offices must make record of the complaint as well as the dealing process.

As all complaints of the resettled people have been solved, there are no
any remaining problems.

### Summary of resettlement complaints and results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Complainer</td>
<td>Zhang Wenhua</td>
<td>He Wusheng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complain time</td>
<td>No. 5</td>
<td>No. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complain problem</td>
<td>The publicized structure of original house differs from the real one</td>
<td>Not arrival of the vulnerable support subsidy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Results</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solved</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not solved</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfied</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relatively satisfied</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsatisfied</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Followed action</td>
<td>Solved</td>
<td>Solved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final solution</td>
<td>Have rechecked with the Project Headquarters</td>
<td>Have solved with the resettlement department</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. Support to the Vulnerable People

Planning

During implementation of the resettlement, the department in charge of the Project has attached importance to the arrangement of the vulnerable people. To finish the resettlement as early as possible, additional financial and material supports have been provided to the vulnerable people including the old people who live alone, the disables, the females and extremely poor houses in addition to living and working arrangement in accordance with the resettlement plan.

(1). Special support including house construction subsidy of 3000 RMB Yuan per household and living subsidy of 600 RMB Yuan per person have been provided to the households under the poverty line to help those people overcoming the difficulties of resettlement.

(2). After implementation, the poor households could obtain the loans from the credit cooperative applied by themselves and guaranteed by the local village collectives.

(3). The local village collective helped the old people who live alone, the disables and the households mainly consisted by the females to choose the housing land, to construct house and to move to the new houses.

Implementation:

According to investigation, the Jianghua Sbuproject has established urban (rural) minimal insurance system which has been operated for many years. In practice, the method is to judge whether the resettled household’s
income is below the local urban (rural) minimal insurance line. If yes, the local civil affairs departments would include them into urban (rural) minimal insurance households and allocate monthly minimal insurance capital.

In Jianghua Subproject, 11 vulnerable people in the resettlement arrangement plan have been supported. In addition to subsidy and support measures listed in the resettlement arrangement plan, they can enjoy certain subsidy provided by the government (180 RMB Yuan/month per person for urban residents and 130 RMB Yuan/month per person for rural residents).

11. Public Participation, Consultation and Information Publicizing

During the implementation, the Project takes the ways of on-the-site meeting and random interviews of the resettled people to collect resettlement information, to investigate the resettled people’s desires and to improve the resettlement arrangement scheme.

The Resettlement PMO held meetings attended by local cadres and various related persons to propaganda the resettlement policies of the Central, Provincial and City Governments, listening to their opinions on reducing project negative influence, arrangement of resettled people, compensation standards, etc., and have made broad negotiation and consultation.
Public participation, negotiation and information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub Project</th>
<th>Jianghua County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Media propaganda</td>
<td>Jul., 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issuing resettlement information manuals</td>
<td>Jul., 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holing audience meeting</td>
<td>Aug., 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holding village and group negotiation meeting</td>
<td>Aug., 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notice posting</td>
<td>Sept., 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publicizing the physical indexes</td>
<td>Sept., 2007</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. Assessment Conclusions

Both the owners and the governments at various levels in Jianghua County stressed the resettlement work, established resettlement implementation organizations and arranged suitable staffs. Since the beginning of the Project, effective works have been done in propaganda, index check, land acquisition, fund raising and payment by the owners and resettlement organizations, which have laid a solid foundation and created good conditions for the following resettlement implementation.

1. Land acquisition approval. The land acquisition has been approved by the Hunan Provincial Land Department and the farmland occupancy tax and farmland reclamation fee have been paid in Jan. of 2009.
2. Land acquisition. Land acquisition was completed with total area of 311.9 Mu (accounting for 100% of the plan).

3. Resettlement removal. 479 persons in 101 households have resettled (accounting for 100%) and 15193 m² houses have been removed (accounting for 100%).

4. Removal of enterprises and units. There are no affected enterprises and units.

5. Construction of the arrangement area. Monetary compensation, self purchase or self-building houses have been used for the project and there are no arrangement area.


7. Compensation standards: Higher than the planned standards.

8. Resettlement schedule. All resettlement works have been completed in Dec. of 2013.

9. Arrangement effects (8 sampling households).
   - House. The per capita house area has increased 15.6% with better quality.
   - Production and employment. The resettlement has very little influence on the production and employment.
   - Economic income. Per capita net income increased 13.8% which is higher than before.
Living quality. The living quality of the resettled people have been improved with better house quality and living conditions.

At the moment, both land acquisition and removal works of the Jianghua Subproject have been completed. The implementation was carried out in accordance with resettlement laws, regulations and local policies strictly, the land acquisition funds have been paid to various villages, groups, communities and persons, the schedule of the resettlement met the implementation of the civil works and the requirements of both the State and the resettled people.
The Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank

The External Resettlement Monitoring & Assessment Report Of Jiangyong Subproject

No. 8

Hunan Water & Electricity Consulting Corporation (HWECC)
June, 2015
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1. Introduction

Entrusted by the PMO of the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank, the Hunan Water & Electricity Consulting Corporation (HWECC) undertook the external resettlement monitoring and assessment work for 16 non-core sub-projects including Chenzhou City, Jianghua County, Jiangyong County, Ningyuan County, Xintian County, Qiyang County, Longhui County, Shaoyang City, Shaodong County, Shuangfeng County, Lengshujiang City, Lianyuan City, Zhuzhou City, Zhuzhou County, Liling City, Youxian County, etc. In Nov. of 2007, the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Contract was signed with Jiangyong Subproject PMO. According to the requirements of the ADB, the Provincial PMO and the Contract, HWECC established the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Department for the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank (called the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Department in short), prepared the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Work Outline for the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank and arranged related staffs to carry out the work.

The land acquisition and resettlement of the Jiangyong Subproject was started in Jan. of 2009 and finished in Nov. of 2012. The External Resettlement Monitoring & Assessment Reports (No. 1-7) have been worked out and delivered to the ADB in Sept. of 2008, Apr. of 2009, Dec. of 2009, Jul. of 2010, Dec. of 2011, Jul. of 2012 and Sept. of 2014 correspondingly. As all works of civil construction and resettlement
arrangement have been completed and the External Monitoring and Assessment Contract expired, this is the last report of the Jiangyong Subproject.

2. Monitoring & Assessment Tasks in the Term

As the resettlement work of the Subproject was completed in Nov. of 2012, the monitoring & assessment in this term has been stressed on the visit and investigation to the resettled people. The construction area of the civil works and resettlement arrangement areas have been visited, sample investigations of households have been made about house re-arrangement, production, employment, economic income, requests and complaint of the resettled people, etc.

After outside monitoring and survey, HWECC arranged technical staffs to make overall analysis and study and to work out the Report finally.

3. Project Profile

3.1 Project Profile

Located in the south part of Hunan Province, the Jiangyong County belongs to the Nanling Mountain area. It neighbors the Daoxian County in the east, the Fuchuan County in Guangxi Province in the south, the Gongcheng County and Guanyang County in the southwest and northwest, with a total area of 1571 km². The County town (the Xiaopu
Town, east longitude 110°57′~110°59′ and north latitude 25°29′~25°31′ is located beside the Yongming River (also called Xiaojiang River) which is Grade II tributary of the Xiaoshui River (belonging to the Xiangjiang River). The Urban area of the county town reaches 3.17 km² and the total population is 38000.

The Jiangyong Urban Flood Control Project is a subproject of the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank. The contents of the Project is given in Table 3.1 according to the scope of the project, flood control standard and construction task.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Flood control project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Project is divided into Chengnan and Chengbei protection zones, including 4 dikes with total length of 6.67km (4.48 km embankment, 2.19km flood control wall)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Waterlogging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 culverts and gates, consolidation and improvement of 4 flood discharge channels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Other works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Schedule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total construction period of 24 months, and the construction period for the main works of 20 months.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Estimated investment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>44.94 million RMB (total investment of the Project), including 6.9008 million for resettlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Planned target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The flood control standard will reach 1-in-20 years from presently lower than 1-in-10 years, and the waterlogging control standard will reach 1-in-10 years from presently lower than 1-in-5-years.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.2 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Profile

The permanent land acquisition of Jiangyong Subproject covered 5 villages (neighborhood committees) and 14 groups and the total area is 52.49 Mu, including 22.49 Mu collective land (16.34 Mu paddy field, 3 Mu dry land, 0.55 Mu fish pond, 2.6 Mu rural homestead), and 30 Mu state-owned land (7.5 Mu enterprise land, 22.5 Mu urban waste land and other land). 422.78 Mu various lands have been used temporarily, including 94.9 Mu paddy field, 167 Mu dry land, 50.78 Mu economic forest land, and 110.1 Mu shrub land with average use term of 2 years, covering 1 town, 3 villages and 3 groups.

435 persons in 83 households have been affected in the Project, including 228 persons in 57 households with land acquisition without resettlement (176 persons in 44 households affected by temporary land use), 64 persons in 21 households with resettlement without land acquisition, and 16 persons in 5 households with both land acquisition and resettlement.

4. Resettlement Organization

According to the notice of Jiangyongyongban (2006) No. 9 issued by the Jiangyong County Committe, the Jiangyong Urban Construction Leading Group and Jiangyong Urban Flood Control Project Headquarters were established to be responsible for the construction management and coordination of the Project. The Headquarters were consisted of persons from the City Government, Financial Bureau, Reform and Development Bureau, Audit Bureau, Planning Bureau, Water Resources, etc.
The County Government organizes units including the Owner, Financial Bureau, Audit Bureau, Land Bureau, etc., to check the physical indexes jointly and put out for public then.

Negotiation would be held and the resettlement arrangement agreements would be signed with the resettled people and enterprises (units) based on determined physical indexes. The resettlement funds would be paid by the County Financial Department, and the Owner plays the role of coordination and supervision.

The resettlement organizational chart of the Jiangyong Subproject is shown in Figure 4.1.
Figure 4.1 Resettlement organizational Chart of Jiangyong Subproject

5. Implementation Progress of the Civil Works

There are two bids in Jiangyong Subproject and the implementation of the civil works is given in Table 5.1.
Table 5.1 implementation progress of the civil works

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Bid Name</th>
<th>Contracted Price $10^6$ RMB</th>
<th>Awarded company</th>
<th>Consulting company</th>
<th>Started date</th>
<th>Finished investment $10^4$ RMB</th>
<th>Finished ratio</th>
<th>Ended date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Civil works of the Chengbei Protection Zone</td>
<td>918.93</td>
<td>Hunan Kehong Construction Company, Ltd</td>
<td>Yongzhou Water &amp; Electricity Consulting Corporation</td>
<td>Oct, 2007</td>
<td>1021.03</td>
<td>111%</td>
<td>May, 2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Basic Social and Economical Investigation

According to the work requirements, based on collected social and economic data in the project zone, the monitoring staffs investigated 7 sapling households in total in Oct. of 2009.
6.1 Living Conditions of the Resettled People

According to the basic investigation data, the 7 sapling households have a total house area of 571 m² before resettlement, including 342 m² of brick & concrete structure (accounting for 60%), and 229 m² of brick & wood structure (accounting for 40%), and per capita house area of 27.2 m².

According to investigation, the houses of the affected residents belong to private property, including brick & concrete, brick & wood, mostly 1 or 2 story houses. As major houses were built in 1980s, the living conditions and infrastructures were poor, the residents hope to move into new houses as soon as possible.

6.2 Production and Employment of Resettled People

According to the basic investigation data, the 7 sampling resettled households have 15.37 Mu farmland, including 5 Mu paddy field (32.7%), 2.7 Mu dry land (17.5%), 5.2 Mu vegetable land (33.6%) and 2.47 Mu orchard (16.1%). Per capita farm land is 0.73 Mu.

As the Project is distributed along the Yongming River, most affected people lose only a small part of their land. The agriculture in the Project zone is mainly vegetable and rice. Vegetables, rice (one or double cropping), soybean and rape grow in the paddy field. Other grain, soybean, Mung bean, broad bean, sweet potato, potato, peanut, rape, vegetables, fruits, etc., grow in the dry land.

The project is located in the urban and rural junction area, local farmers have plenty of opportunities in working and making their own business thanks to good infrastructure. Most surplus agricultural labors have
turned to second and tertiary industries and got rid of reliance on the farmland. Especially the young people have all went to the coastal area such as Guangdong Province to engage in construction and service works.

6.3 Economic Income of Resettled People

According to basic investigation data, the total incomes of the 7 sampling resettled households were 147063 RMB Yuan in 2009, including 30883 RMB Yuan from the first industry (accounting for 21%), 116180 RMB Yuan from the second and tertiary industries (accounting for 79%), the wage incomes of working outside were 69708 RMB Yuan (accounting for 60% of the second and tertiary industries), other incomes were 46472 RMB Yuan (accounting for 40% of the second and tertiary industries). The per capita income was 7003 RMB Yuan.

According to the income structure, the income from the first industry was mainly to grow commercial vegetables, and the income from the second and tertiary industries accounted for 78.8%, therefore, the land acquisition would not cause significant influence on the resettled people’s production and living.

6.4 Living Quality of Resettled People

The houses of the resettled people are near the river, and they are old one or two story houses. Affected by frequent floods, the living conditions are poor.

The affected zone of the Project is at the urban and rural conjunction area in Jiangyong County, the infrastructures are relatively good with available
water, electricity, road, post and telecommunication. It is convenient for medical treatment and children schooling.

According to basic investigation data, there are 15 cars, 46 motorcycles, 23 bicycles, 92 TVs, 15 computers, 92 DVD players, 53 refrigerators, 76 washing machines, 7 air conditioners, 61 water heaters, 30 telephones per 100 households in the project affected zone. There are 71 mobile phones per 100 persons.

7. Progress of Resettlement Implementation

According to the Resettlement Plan of the Urban Flood Control Project of the Jiangyong County, the targets of the resettlement schedule are as followings: resettlement preparation started in Mar. of 2006 and finished in Jun. of 2007 with total period of 16 months, and the resettlement implementation was started in Sept. of 2007, the resettlement acceptance would be carried out in Mar. of 2009 and post evaluation would be made in Apr of 2009. Up to now, 475.27 Mu land has been acquired (accounting for 100%), 7278 m² houses have been removed (accounting for 100%).

7.1 Progress of Land Acquisition

Planning: The permanent land acquisition involved 7 villages (neighborhood committees) and 17 groups with total land area of 52.49 Mu, including 22.49 Mu collective land and 30 Mu state-owned land.
Approval: The land acquisition has been approved by the Hunan Provincial Land Department and the farmland occupancy tax and farmland reclamation fee have been paid in Jan. of 2008.

Fulfillment: 475.57 Mu land has been acquired (accounting for 100% of the plan) (For details see Table 7.1).

Assessment: The headquarters has signed land acquisition agreements with affected villages and groups including Chenjiajie Village, Hejia Village and Sanyuangong Village of Xiaopu Town. The land acquisition funds for acquired land have been paid to every village, group and community and have allocated to persons after discussion in the village (group and community) meetings. The land acquisition work has fulfilled in the end of Nov., 2012.

Table 7.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Sub project</th>
<th>Finish</th>
<th>Sum</th>
<th>Permanent land</th>
<th>Temporary land</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Planned</td>
<td>475.27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Implemented</td>
<td>475.27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Jiangyong County</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sum</th>
<th>Collective land</th>
<th>State-Owned land</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>Farm land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>52.49</td>
<td>22.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Unit: Mu


7.2 Removal Progress

Planning: 80 persons in 26 households needed to resettle and 7278 m² houses needed to remove.

Fulfillment: 7278 m² houses have been removed, accounting for 100% of the plan (see Table 7.2).

Assessment: Under the high attention of the County Government and active cooperation of local people, the land acquisition and resettlement of the Jiangyong Subproject were carried out smoothly and finished on schedule, which assured smooth construction of the flood control dikes. The house removals have been finished in the end of Nov., 2012.

Table 7.2

Removal progress of Jiangyong County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Sub project</th>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Removal</th>
<th>House building</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Living house</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Rural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Jiangyong County</td>
<td>Planned</td>
<td>7278</td>
<td>2276</td>
<td>/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Implemented</td>
<td>7278</td>
<td>2276</td>
<td>/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ratio %</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unit: m²
7.3 Removal of Enterprise and Unit

The affected enterprises and units included the County People’s Hospital, the County Planning & Construction Bureau, the County Timber Company, the County Meat & Aquatic Products Company with total removal area of 5002 m², all have been fulfilled and the compensation capitals have been arrived.

7.4 Affected Individual Industrial and Commercial Households

According to the Jiangyong Resettlement Arrangement Plan, there were no affected individual industrial and commercial households.

7.5 Progress of Resettlement Arrangement

80 persons in 26 households (all belonging to rural residents) needed to settle backward, including 48 persons in 17 households in Hejia Village and 32 persons in 9 households in Sanyuangong Village. 4 backward arrangement places have been established in above two villages and the homestead of the resettled people were mainly dry land.

7.6 Resettlement Policy and Compensation Standards

The land acquisition and resettlement policy and standards of the Urban Flood Control Project of the Jiangyong County are in accordance with the Resettlement Arrangement Plan of the Jiangyong County. However, during implementation, the local people require to raise compensation standards, otherwise no agreements can be achieved with the resettled
people and institutions.

The staffs of HWECC checked the land acquisition and resettlement compensation agreements and the actual compensation standards are shown in Table 7.6.1 and Table 7.6.2.

Table 7.6-1
Comparison of permanent land compensation in Jiangyong County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land owner</th>
<th>Land type</th>
<th>Planning compensation</th>
<th>Real compensation</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Collective land</td>
<td>Paddy fields</td>
<td>21254</td>
<td>43600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dry land</td>
<td>14645</td>
<td>33600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pond</td>
<td>20736</td>
<td>43600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vegetable land</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural house land</td>
<td>18318</td>
<td>18318</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State-owned land</td>
<td>Unit’s land</td>
<td>41354</td>
<td>41354</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other land</td>
<td>Free of charge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7.6-2
Comparison of house removal standards of Jiangyong County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>House type</th>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Planned standards</th>
<th>Implemented standards</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban house</td>
<td>Frame</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>340</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brick &amp; concrete</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>270</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brick &amp; wood</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 7.7 Arrival and Payment of Resettlement Capitals

**Planning:** The total planned resettlement capital were 6,900.8 million Yuan RMB.

**Assessment:** All costs which have finished land acquisition and resettlement have been paid fully without discount and delay.

The comparison of planned and actual investments of resettlement is given in Table 7.7.

#### Table 7.7

**Arrival & payment of resettlement capitals in Jiangyong County**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Total planned</th>
<th>Real finish</th>
<th>Ratio</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Resettlement compensation fee</td>
<td>690.08</td>
<td>690.08</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit:** 10000 RMB Yuan
8. Assessment of Resettlement Arrangement

Quality

In order to understand the influence of the resettlement, as well as the conditions of housing, working and production, restoration of the incomes, living quality, etc., household sampling investigation has been applied for the Project.

7 resettled households have been surveyed to analyze the housing conditions, working situation, economic incomes, durable consumer goods, etc.

8.1 Living Conditions of Resettled People

According to investigation, the total living house area of the 7 households were 571 m² (brick & concrete 342 m², accounting for 60%, brick & wood 229 m², accounting for 40%, 27.2 m²/person) before resettlement and 735 m² after resettlement (all belong to brick & concrete, 35 m²/person), which increased 28.6%.

After resettlement, the resettled people have decorated their houses (increased 28.6%) and hardened the access roads, street lamps have been installed. The house quality and living conditions of the resettled people have been improved after resettlement.

All 7 resettled households moved backward in 4 arrangement places in the 2 villages, resulting no changes of living environment, water and
power supply, roads, medical treatment, children schooling, etc. The living qualities of all 7 households have improved considering the housing quality, economic incomes, ownership of the durable consumer goods, etc.

8.2 Production and Employment of Resettled People

The project is located in the urban and rural junction area, local farmers have plenty of opportunities in working and making their own business thanks to good infrastructure. Most surplus agricultural labors have turned to second and tertiary industries and got rid of reliance on the farmland. The living incomes are from labor output, salary, transportation, making private business, manual manufacture, etc., the resettlement had little and limited influence on the production and employment.

8.3 Income Restoration of Resettled People

According to basic investigation data, the total incomes of the 7 sampling resettled households were 147063 RMB Yuan in 2009, including 30883 RMB Yuan from the first industry (accounting for 21%), 116180 RMB from the second and tertiary industries (accounting for 79%), the wage incomes of working outside were 69709 RMB (accounting for 60% of the second and tertiary industries), other incomes were 46472 RMB (accounting for 40% of the second and tertiary industries). The per capita income was 7003 RMB.

The total incomes of the 7 sampling resettled households were 193200 RMB Yuan in 2014, including 19320 RMB Yuan from the first industry (10%), 173880 RMB Yuan from the second and tertiary industries (90%).
The wages of working outside were 95634 Yuan RMB (accounting for 55%), other income reached 78246 Yuan RMB (accounting for 45%). The per capita income was 9200 RMB Yuan.

From compassion, it can be seen that the income structure has changed to some extent, and the per capita income has increased 31.3%.

Assessment: According to investigation and analysis, the resettled people have stabilized, more and more people work outside, and the incomes increase gradually. In general, the agricultural production of the resettled people has restored and their economic income and living quality have improved gradually.

### 8.4 The Living Quality of Resettled People

After resettlement, the 7 sampling resettled households’ houses all belong to brick & concrete, they have decorated their houses (increased 28.6%). The house quality and living conditions of the resettled people have been improved after resettlement.

The 7 sampling resettled households built their new houses backward in the 4 arrangement places in the two villages, resulting in no changes of living environment, water and power supply, roads, medical treatment, children schooling, etc. The living qualities of all 7 households have improved considering the housing quality, economic incomes, ownership of the durable consumer goods, etc.

According to investigation and analysis of the resettled people, the living conditions have improved, the household consumer goods have increased. Most resettled people are satisfied with the arrangement and present status. The economic incomes increase year by year.
From the analysis of the income sources of the resettled people, most incomes are from the second and tertiary industry. After completion of the project, the conditions for the second and tertiary industries have improved, the economy will develop more and more fast, the resettled people will have more employment opportunities. To realize sustainable increase of resettled people’s income, it is suggested that the local government provide more professional training opportunities to local land-lost resettled people to create more working chances in the second and tertiary industries.

9. Psychology and Complaint of the Resettled People

The resettlement arrangement plan is a general plan of the resettlement arrangement from the view of the whole project affected zone. In implementation, the change of the situation and the error in operation would cause complaint of the resettled people. According to experience, there are following kinds of complaints:

(1). Index problem

Because of the errors in investigation, statistics and calculation, mistakes might occur in physical indexes which affected the interests of the resettled people. When such problems happened, oral or written reports by the affected persons or his/her village were sent to the Project Resettlement Office of the Jiangyong County, and then sent to the PMO of Yongzhou City and monitoring institution in the form of documents.
The PMO organized related personnel to go to the site to verify and issue handling opinion, the mistake physical indexes would be registered and compensated in accordance with the standards.

(2). Compensation standards

Owing to not knowing the resettlement policies and regulations and doubt about the standards, a few people complained that the compensations are low and not enough to meet the requirements of house construction and production arrangement. The design staffs should go to the site to explain the resettlement policies and regulations, the calculation process of compensation standards, to dispel the doubts of the resettled people before and during the implementation of the resettlement.

(3). Fund problem

During implementation, the resettlement capitals might not arrive timely, leading to affecting the house construction and production arrangement and causing negative influence on the resettled people’s living and working. The management staffs who engaged in the resettlement implementation are required to make a good control of the resettlement capitals, progress and quality to assure the special use of special fund, and urge the financial departments to pay the resettlement capital according to the real progress.

If the resettled people are not satisfied with the arrangement scheme, they can go to the village committees to complain, and the village committee or the resettled people can also go to the local resettlement offices to negotiate to solve, the complaint can also be reported to the higher resettlement offices orally or in written form. The higher resettlement office must register the complaint and study and solve the problem
together with the local resettlement office and village committee with 10 days. The village committee can report the complaint to relevant administrative departments such as PMO, resettlement management institution, resettlement supervision institution, citizen petition office, administrative supervision, discipline inspection, etc., according to the Administrative Procedure Law if no agreement can be reached, or go to the court to propose a lawsuit. The resettlement offices must make record of the complaint as well as the dealing process.

As all complaints of the resettled people have been solved, there are no any remaining problems.

Summary of resettlement complaints and results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Complainer</td>
<td>Luo Zhiming</td>
<td>Wu Daiqing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complain time</td>
<td>No. 5</td>
<td>No. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complain problem</td>
<td>Not satisfied with the allocated house land and want to change</td>
<td>Traffic inconvenience of house construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Results</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solved</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not solved</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfied</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relatively satisfied</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsatisfied</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Followed action</td>
<td>Solved</td>
<td>Solved</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Final solution  | According to the complainer’s requirements, discuss with the village and group to solve the problem | Increase a simple pavement

---

10. Support to the Vulnerable People

Planning

Including poor family (per capita living costs lower than 130 RMB Yuan/month), disable family (physical disabled), single old people (age over 70 years), etc.

There are 13 vulnerable people affected by resettlement (accounting for 8.3% of the total affected people), which are mainly urban low insurance people, rural poor people and lonely old people. In implementation, the vulnerable people of the Project will be determined in accordance with family member structure, labor employment, ownership of family resources and other conditions. The Project implementation institution will provide special supports to those people who have been confirmed vulnerable people.

Implementation:

According to investigation, the Jiangyong Sbuproject has established urban (rural) minimal insurance system which has been operated for
many years. In practice, the method is to judge whether the resettled household’s income is below the local urban (rural) minimal insurance line. If yes, the local civil affairs departments would include them into urban (rural) minimal insurance households and allocate monthly minimal insurance capital.

In Jiangyong Subproject, 13 vulnerable people in the resettlement arrangement plan have been supported. In addition to subsidy and support measures listed in the resettlement arrangement plan, they can enjoy certain subsidy provided by the government (180 RMB Yuan/month per person for urban residents and 130 RMB Yuan/month per person for rural residents).

11. Public Participation, Consultation and Information Publicizing

Since the flood control projects are key projects in local cities (counties), local medias including TV, news papers have made widespread broadcasting and the make the public know the outline and progress of the Project.

Before implementation of the removal and resettlement, the resettlement institutions of all sub-projects have held various meetings to listen to the opinions of the resettled people, to implement the resettlement arrangement.

During the implementation, the resettlement personnel take the way of
on-the-site meeting, to publicize items including land acquisition, house removal, compensation standards, etc., to the resettled people.

After checking of the physical indexes, they are publicized before signing the agreements to get the supervision of the mass and to make decision open, fair and just.

(1). The survey results of land acquisition and compensation standards have been publicized in the affected villages.

(2). The personnel in charge of resettlement of the Headquarters have hold meetings in every affected village to explain the resettlement policies and get the opinions of the resettled people.

(3). The resettlement information manuals have been delivered and explained to the resettled people.

Public participation, negotiation and information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub Project</th>
<th>Jiangyong County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Media propaganda</td>
<td>Jul., 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issuing resettlement information manuals</td>
<td>Jul., 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holing audience meeting</td>
<td>Aug., 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holding village and group negotiation meeting</td>
<td>Aug., 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notice posting</td>
<td>Sept., 2008</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12. Assessment Conclusions

Both the owners and the governments at various levels in Jiangyong County stressed the resettlement work, established resettlement implementation organizations and arranged suitable staffs. Since the beginning of the Project, effective works have been done in propaganda, index check, land acquisition, fund raising and payment by the owners and resettlement organizations, which have laid a solid foundation and created good conditions for the following resettlement implementation.

1. Land acquisition approval. The land acquisition has been approved by the Hunan Provincial Land Department and the farmland occupancy tax and farmland reclamation fee have been paid in Jan. of 2008.

2. Land acquisition. Land acquisition was completed with total area of 475.27 Mu (accounting for 100% of the plan).

3. Resettlement removal. 80 persons in 26 houses have resettled (accounting for 100%) and 7278 m² houses have been removed (accounting for 100%).

4. Removal of enterprises and units. A total removal area of 5006.2 m² of 5 enterprises and units has been finished (accounting for 100%).

5. Construction of the arrangement area. 4 backward resettlement arrangement places in the 2 villages have been established.


7. Compensation standards: Higher than the planned standards.
8. Resettlement schedule. All resettlement works have been completed in Nov. of 2012.

9. Arrangement effects (7 sampling households).

- House. The per capita house area has increased 28.6% with better quality.
- Production and employment. The resettlement has very little influence on the production and employment.
- Economic income. Per capita net income increased 31.3% which is higher than before.
- Living quality. The living quality of the resettled people have been improved with better house quality and living conditions.

At the moment, both land acquisition and removal work of the Jiangyong Subproject have been completed. The implementation was carried out in accordance with resettlement laws, regulations and local policies strictly, the land acquisition funds have been paid to various villages, groups, communities and persons, the schedule of the resettlement met the implementation of the civil works and the requirements of both the State and the resettled people.
The Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank

The External Resettlement Monitoring & Assessment Report Of Lengshuijiang Subproject

No. 8

Hunan Water & Electricity Consulting Corporation (HWECC)
June, 2015
Approved by: Xiang Hong

Reviewed by: Wang Hengyang

Checked by: Long Xiachu

Prepared by: Long Xiachu, Zhou Yuanshun
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1. Introduction

Entrusted by the PMO of the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank, the Hunan Water & Electricity Consulting Corporation (HWECC) undertook the external resettlement monitoring and assessment work for 16 non-core sub-projects including Chenzhou City, Jianghua City, Jiangyong City, Ningyuan City, Xintian City, Qiyang City, Longhui City, Shaoyang City, Shaodong City, Shuangfeng City, Lengshuijiang City, Lianyuan City, Zhuzhou City, Zhuzhou City, Liling City, Youxian City, etc. In May of 2010, the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Contract was signed with the Lengshuijiang Subproject PMO. According to the requirements of the ADB, the Provincial PMO and the Contract, HWECC established the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Department for the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank (called the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Department in short), prepared the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Work Outline for the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank and arranged related staffs to carry out the work.

The land acquisition and resettlement of the Lengshuijiang Subproject was started in May of 2010 and finished in Dec. of 2014. The External Resettlement Monitoring & Assessment Reports have been worked out and delivered to the ADB in Dec. of 2011, Jul. of 2012 and Sept. of 2014 correspondingly. As all works of civil construction and resettlement arrangement have been completed and the External Monitoring and
Assessment Contract expired, this is the last report of the Lengshuijiang Subproject.

2. Monitoring & Assessment Tasks in the Term

As the resettlement work of the Subproject was completed in Dec. of 2014, the monitoring & assessment in this term has been stressed on the visit and investigation to the resettled people. The construction area of the civil works and resettlement arrangement areas have been visited, sample investigations of households have been made about house re-arrangement, production, employment, economic income, requests and complaint of the resettled people, etc.

After outside monitoring and survey, HWECC arranged technical staffs to make overall analysis and study and to work out the Report finally.

3. Project Profile

3.1 Project Profile

Located in the central part of Hunan Province, in the middle reaches of the Zijiang River and in the eastern area of the Xuefeng Mountain, the Lengshuijiang City neighbors Liangyuan City in the east, Xinshao City in the south and Xinhua City in the west and north, it looks like a asymmetric U-shape, which is high in north and south but low in the central. The total area of Lengshuijiang City is 439 km\(^2\) and the total
population is 360,000 (including urban population of 200,000). It belongs to the Louchi City and has 16 townships (towns, street offices).

The Lengshuijiang Urban Flood Control Project is a subproject of the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank. The contents of the Project is given in Table 3.1 according to the scope of the project, flood control standard and construction task.

Table 3.1 Profile of JLengshuitan Urban Flood Control Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Flood control project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Waterlogging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Other works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Schedule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Estimated investment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Planned target</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Profile

The permanent land acquisition of Lengshuijiang Subproject covered 2 street offices, 5 neighborhood committees and 19 groups and the total area is 325.76 Mu, including 214.48 Mu collective land (2.78 Mu paddy field, 77.99 Mu dry land, 56.86 Mu commercial vegetable land, 2.35 Mu
pond, 15.35 Mu orchard, 3.73 Mu shrub land, 5.21 Mu timber forest land, 10.84 Mu rural homestead and 39.37 Mu unused land), and 111.28 Mu state-owned land (30.63 Mu residential land, 2.13 Mu industrial land, 78.52 Mu urban waste land and other land). 361.81 Mu various lands have been used temporarily, including 18.78 Mu dry land, 135.37 Mu shrub land and 207.66 Mu waste land with average use term of 2 years, covering 2 street offices, 5 neighborhood committees and 11 groups. 1738 persons in 483 households have been affected in the Project, including 1142 persons in 323 households with land acquisition without resettlement (182 persons in 48 households affected by temporary land use), 459 persons in 113 households with resettlement without land acquisition, and 137 persons in 47 households with both land acquisition and resettlement.

4. Resettlement Organization

4.1 Establishment of the Resettlement Organization

On Apr. 15, 2009, the Lengshuijiang City Government decided that the Rural Office under the City Government to be in charge of the construction management and coordination of the Project. The Office was consisted of persons from the City Government, Financial Bureau, Reform and Development Bureau, Audit Bureau, Planning Bureau, Water Resources, etc. The Office entrusted the City Resettlement Bureau to be responsible for land acquisition and resettlement with 14 staffs.

The resettlement organizational chart of the Lengshuijiang Subproject is shown in Figure 4.1.
4.2 Operation of the Resettlement Organization

Under the leadership of the Provincial PMO and the instruction of the City Rural Office, the Lengshuijiang Resettlement Bureau has carried out resettlement work in accordance with the requirements and procedures of ADB and their main work contents are as followings:
(1). Advertise the importance of the flood control project and resettlement policy and issue Resettlement Information Manuals to the resettled people and local residents in the resettlement arrangement areas.

(2). Check and determine physical indexes in accordance with Resettlement Plan and real situation of the project.

(3). Implement land acquisition and resettlement, sign compensation agreements, pay compensation capital and make settlement.

(4). Organize support to vulnerable group.

(5). Handle complaints and claims of the resettled people.

(6). Report land acquisition and resettlement progress to related higher departments.

5. Implementation Progress of the Civil Works

There are two bids in Lengshuijiang Subproject and the implementation of the civil works is given in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1 implementation progress of the civil works

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N</th>
<th>Bid Name</th>
<th>Contracted Price</th>
<th>Awarded</th>
<th>Consulting company</th>
<th>Started</th>
<th>Finished investment</th>
<th>Finished ratio</th>
<th>Ended date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>10^4 RMB</td>
<td>company</td>
<td>date</td>
<td>10^4 RMB</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>date</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>4844.63</td>
<td>Hunan Hydro &amp; Power Mechanization Company</td>
<td>Sept., 2012</td>
<td>4844.63</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>May, 2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1089</td>
<td>Hunan Xinkang Construction Company</td>
<td>Apr., 2009</td>
<td>1089</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Basic Social and Economical Investigation

According to the work requirements, based on collected social and economic data in the project zone, the monitoring staffs investigated 5 sapling households in total in Oct. of 2009.

6.1 Living Conditions of the Resettled People

According to the basic investigation data, the 5 sapling households have a total house area of 828 m² before resettlement, including 580 m² of brick & concrete structure (accounting for 70%), and 248 m² of brick & wood structure (accounting for 30%), and per capita house area of 44.76 m².
According to investigation, the houses of the affected residents belong to private property, including brick & concrete, brick & wood, mostly 1 or 2 story houses. As major houses were built in 1980s, the living conditions and infrastructures were poor, the residents hope to move into new houses as soon as possible.

### 6.2 Production and Employment of Resettled People

According to the basic investigation data, all 5 sampling households belong to non-agricultural and without farm land. The project is located in downtown or in the urban and rural junction area, local farmers have plenty of opportunities in working and making their own business thanks to good infrastructure. Most surplus agricultural labors have turned to second and tertiary industries and got rid of reliance on the farmland.

### 6.3 Economic Income of Resettled People

According to basic investigation data, the total incomes of the 5 sampling resettled households were 121933 RMB Yuan in 2010 (all from the second and tertiary industries), the wage incomes of working outside were 36579 RMB Yuan (accounting for 30% of the second and tertiary industries), other incomes were 85354 RMB Yuan (accounting for 70% of the second and tertiary industries). The per capita income was 6591 RMB Yuan.

According to the income structure, all incomes were from the second and tertiary industries, including wages of working outside, engaging in industry, building industry, transportation, wholesales and retail, etc.,
therefore, the land acquisition would not cause significant influence on the resettled people’s production and living.

6.4 Living Quality of Resettled People

The houses of the resettled people are near the river, and they are old one or two story houses. Affected by frequent floods, the living conditions are poor.

The affected zone of the Project is at the urban and rural conjunction area in Lengshuijiang City, the infrastructures are relatively good with available water, electricity, road, post and telecommunication. It is convenient for medical treatment and children schooling.

According to basic investigation data, there are 102 TVs (63 black and white TVs and 39 colored TVs), 137 Electric fans, 8 refrigerators, 21 washing machines, 138 bicycles, 18 motorcycles, 217 sets of big furniture including sofa, wardrobe, desk, etc., per 100 households.

7. Progress of Resettlement Implementation

According to the Resettlement Plan of the Urban Flood Control Project of the Lengshuijiang City, the targets of the resettlement schedule are as followings: Land acquisition started from Sept. of 2007, the houses were removed between Sept. of 2007 and Feb. of 2009. Re-development and adjustment of the farmland were be carried out in the 4th quarter of 2007 the production and living conditions were all restored in Feb. of 2009. Up to now, 415.2 Mu land has been acquired (accounting for 91%), 8465.05 m² houses have been removed (accounting for 53%).
7.1 Progress of Land Acquisition

Planning: The permanent land acquisition of Lengshuijiang Subproject covered 2 street offices, 5 neighborhood committees and 19 groups and the total area is 325.76 Mu, including 214.48 Mu collective land (2.78 Mu paddy field, 77.99 Mu dry land, 56.86 Mu commercial vegetable land, 2.35 Mu fish pond, 15.35 Mu orchard, 3.73 Mu shrub land, 5.21 Mu timber forest, 10.84 Mu rural homestead and 39.37 Mu unused land), and 111.28 Mu state-owned land (30.63 Mu residential land, 2.13 Mu industrial land, 78.52 Mu urban waste land and other land).

Approval: The land acquisition has been approved by the Hunan Provincial Land Department and the farmland occupancy tax and farmland reclamation fee have been paid in May of 2009.

Fulfillment: 626.9 Mu land has been acquired (accounting for 91% of the plan) (For details see Table 7.1).

Assessment: The headquarters has signed land acquisition agreements with the Buxi and Lengshuijiang Street Offices and affected villages and groups. The land acquisition funds for acquired land have been paid to every village, group and community and have allocated to persons after discussion in the village (group and community) meetings. The land acquisition work has fulfilled in the end of Dec., 2014.
Table 7.1

Land acquisition progress in Lengshuijiang City

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Sub project</th>
<th>Finish</th>
<th>Sum</th>
<th>Permanent land</th>
<th>State-Owned land</th>
<th>Temporary land</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Collective land</td>
<td>Farm own land</td>
<td>Sum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Lengshuijiang City</td>
<td>Planned</td>
<td>687.57</td>
<td>325.76</td>
<td>214.48</td>
<td>137.63</td>
<td>111.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Implemented</td>
<td>626.9</td>
<td>303.27</td>
<td>154.087</td>
<td>103.877</td>
<td>111.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ratio %</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.2 Removal Progress

Planning: 596 persons in 160 households needed to resettle and 29283.64 m² houses needed to remove.

Fulfillment: 9035.357 m² houses have been removed, accounting for 31% of the plan (see Table 7.2).

Assessment: As the project is located in the urban area, because of difficulties in removal and high compensation standards, measures including reducing the removal as more as possible, implementing those dikes without removal, changing the dike line to reduce removal, etc., have been taken. The house removals have been finished in the end of Dec., 2014.
Table 7.2

Removal progress of Lengshuijiang City

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Sub project</th>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Removal</th>
<th>House building</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>Living house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Lengshui-</td>
<td>Planned</td>
<td>29283.6</td>
<td>26887.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-jiang City</td>
<td>Implement ed</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9035.35</td>
<td>6639.436</td>
<td>6639.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ratio %</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.3 Removal of Enterprise and Unit

The affected enterprises and units included the Lengshuijiang Hydrologic Station, the Lengshuijiang Jizhong Power Station, the Lengshuijiang Tejiao Precast Plant, the Lengshuijiang Tejiao Reinforcement Plant, the Jizhong Sand and Stone Company (Kuang Xiaohua), the Jizhong Sand and Stone Company (Li Diancheng), the Lengshuijiang Shipping Company, the Bed Sheet Factory, the Shicha Precast factory, the City Timber Market, the Doushan Coal Mine, the Buxi Sand and Stone Company, the Shicha Sand and Stone Company. All have been fulfilled and the compensation capitals have been arrived.
7.4 Affected Individual Industrial and Commercial Households

According to the Lengshuijiang Resettlement Arrangement Plan, there were no affected individual industrial and commercial households.

7.5 Progress of Resettlement Arrangement

30 persons in 17 households (all belonging to urban residents) needed to resettle. The Taoyuan District in Jiangbei II and the Yiyuan Square in Buxi District are two arrangement places. According to the principle of unified planning, design, allocation, management and construction, the implementation institution of the Project and the resettlement institution together with the local government determined the concentrated arrangement places and built apartment houses jointly for the resettled people.

7.6 Resettlement Policy and Compensation Standards

The land acquisition and resettlement policy and standards of the Urban Flood Control Project of the Lengshuijiang City are in accordance with the Resettlement Arrangement Plan of the Lenghsuijiang City. However, during implementation, the local people require to raise compensation standards, otherwise no agreements can be achieved with the resettled people and institutions.

The staffs of HWECC checked the land acquisition and resettlement compensation agreements and the actual compensation standards are shown in Table 7.6.1 and Table 7.6.2.
Table 7.6-1
Comparison of permanent land compensation in Lengshuijiang City

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land owner</th>
<th>Land type</th>
<th>Planning compensation</th>
<th>Real compensation</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Collective land</td>
<td>Paddy fields</td>
<td>20664</td>
<td>39800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dry land</td>
<td>15498</td>
<td>31840</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vegetable land</td>
<td>59800</td>
<td>60000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pond</td>
<td>20160</td>
<td>21968</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural house land</td>
<td>16380</td>
<td>19400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unused land</td>
<td>2520</td>
<td>2746</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State-owned land</td>
<td>Residential land</td>
<td>50000</td>
<td>50000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Industrial land</td>
<td>50000</td>
<td>50000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7.6-2
Comparison of house removal standards of Lengshuijiang City

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>House type</th>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Planned standards</th>
<th>Implemented standards</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban house</td>
<td>Brick &amp; concrete</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>437</td>
<td>480</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brick &amp; wood</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>388</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Earth &amp; wood</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shed</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural house</td>
<td>Brick &amp; concrete</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.7 Arrival and Payment of Resettlement Capitals

Planning: The total planned resettlement capital were 22.4565 million Yuan RMB.
Assessment: All costs which have finished land acquisition and resettlement have been paid fully without discount and delay.
The comparison of planned and actual investments of resettlement is given in Table 7.7.

Table 4.7.2.1-3

Arrival & payment of resettlement capitals in Lengshuijiang City

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Total planned</th>
<th>Real finish</th>
<th>Ratio</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Resettlement compensation fee</td>
<td>2245.65</td>
<td>1774</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8. Assessment of Resettlement Arrangement

Quality

In order to understand the influence of the resettlement, as well as the conditions of housing, working and production, restoration of the incomes, living quality, etc., household sampling investigation has been applied for the Project.

5 resettled households have been surveyed to analyze the housing conditions, working situation, economic incomes, durable consumer goods, etc.

8.1 Living Conditions of Resettled People

According to investigation, the total living house area of the 5 households were 828 m² (brick & concrete 580 m², accounting for 70%, brick & wood 248 m² (accounting for 30%, 44.76 m²/ person) before resettlement and 832.5 m² after resettlement (all belong to brick & concrete, 45 m²/person), which increased 0.5%.

After resettlement, the resettled people have decorated their houses (increased0.5%) and hardened the access roads, street lamps have been installed. The house quality and living conditions of the resettled people have been improved after resettlement.

All 5 resettled households have been compensated by monetary way and they bought new houses nearby, resulting no changes of living
environment, water and power supply, roads, medical treatment, children schooling, etc. The living qualities of all 5 households have improved considering the housing quality, economic incomes, ownership of the durable consumer goods, etc.

8.2 Production and Employment of Resettled People

The project is located in the urban and rural junction area, local farmers have plenty of opportunities in working and making their own business thanks to good infrastructure. Most surplus agricultural labors have turned to second and tertiary industries and got rid of reliance on the farmland. The living incomes are from labor output, salary, transportation, making private business, manual manufacture, etc., the resettlement had little and limited influence on the production and employment.

8.3 Income Restoration of Resettled People

According to basic investigation data, the total incomes of the 5 sampling resettled households were 121933 RMB Yuan in 2010 (all from the second and tertiary industries), the wage incomes of working outside were 36579 RMB Yuan (accounting for 30% of the second and tertiary industries), other incomes were 85354 RMB Yuan (accounting for 70% of the second and tertiary industries). The per capita income was 6591 RMB Yuan.

The total incomes of the 5 sampling resettled households were 141525 RMB Yuan in 2014, all from the second and tertiary industries. The wages of working outside were 56610 Yuan RMB (accounting for 40%),
other income reached 84915 Yuan RMB (accounting for 60%). The per capita income was 7650 RMB Yuan.

From compassion, it can be seen that the income structure has changed to some extent, and the per capita income has increased 16%.

Assessment: According to investigation and analysis, the resettled people have stabilized, more and more people work outside, and the incomes increase gradually. In general, the agricultural production of the resettled people has restored and their economic income and living quality have improved gradually.

8.4 The Living Quality of Resettled People

After resettlement, the 5 sampling resettled households’ houses all belong to brick & concrete, they have decorated their houses (increased 0.5% ). The house quality and living conditions of the resettled people have been improved after resettlement.

All 5 resettled households have been compensated by monetary way and they bought new houses nearby, resulting no changes of living environment, water and power supply, roads, medical treatment, children schooling, etc. The living qualities of all 5 households have improved considering the housing quality, economic incomes, ownership of the durable consumer goods, etc.

According to investigation and analysis of the resettled people, the living conditions have improved, the household consumer goods have increased. Most resettled people are satisfied with the arrangement and present status. The economic incomes increase year by year.
From the analysis of the income sources of the resettled people, most incomes are from the second and tertiary industry. After completion of the project, the conditions for the second and tertiary industries have improved, the economy will develop more and more fast the resettled people will have more employment opportunities. To realize sustainable increase of resettled people’s income, it is suggested that the local government provide more professional training opportunities to local land-lost resettled people to create more working chances in the second and tertiary industries.

9. Psychology and Complaint of the Resettled People

The resettled people enjoy the rights and obligations specified in China’s Constitution and it is specified that the legitimate rights of the resettled people shall not be violated. The Clause 55 in the Regulation of Land Compensation and Resettlement Arrangement for Large and Medium-sized Water Resources Projects specifies that “the State safeguards the legitimate rights of the resettled people”. If the resettled people consider that their legitimate rights are violated, they have the rights to complain until getting their rights.

(1). Complaint Channel

There are various complaint channels for the resettled people, including delivering complaint to resettlement institutions at various levels, petition,
discipline inspection, audit departments of various governments, as well as monitoring, justice and court, media, and the external monitoring institutions.

(2). Complaint Procedures

The resettled people can deliver their complaint following the procedure of from low level to high level. Firstly they can contact their village committee, and the village committee or the resettled people then contact their township (town) government to coordinate and solve. They can also report to the upper resettlement institution and the upper institution should jointly study the complaint with the lower resettlement institution. If the complaint cannot be suitably solved, they can report to another higher level or to the courts.

(3). Psychology and Complaint of the Resettled People

According to the information provided by the resettlement institutions and site visit of the monitoring personnel, most resettled people support the construction of the flood control project and they believe the project will raise the flood standards, change the look of the city and safeguard people’s lives and properties. Residents living in the low area along the river feel most urgent to implement the project, and they express that they agree with the compensation standards. However, some resettled people are concerned that the compensation is not enough to buy new houses and they worry their future livelihood as their farmland occupied, minor resettled people’s demands are too high.

As all complaints of the resettled people have been solved, there are no any remaining problems.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Complainer</td>
<td>Jiang Baishu</td>
<td>Zhang Yifu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complain time</td>
<td>No. 5</td>
<td>No. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complain problem</td>
<td>Not satisfied with the allocated house land and want to change</td>
<td>Traffic inconvenience of house construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Results</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solved</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not solved</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfied</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relatively satisfied</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unsatisfied</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Followed action</td>
<td>Solved</td>
<td>Solved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final solution</td>
<td>According to the complainer’s requirements, discuss with the village and group to solve the problem</td>
<td>Increase a simple pavement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. Support to the Vulnerable People

Planning

During implementation of the resettlement, the department in charge of the Project has attached importance to the arrangement of the vulnerable people. To finish the resettlement as early as possible, additional financial and material supports have been provided to the vulnerable people including the old people who live alone, the disables, the females and extremely poor houses in addition to living and working arrangement in accordance with the resettlement plan.

(1). Special support including house construction subsidy of 3000 RMB Yuan per household and living subsidy of 600 RMB Yuan per person have been provided to the households under the poverty line to help those people overcoming the difficulties of resettlement.

(2). After implementation, the poor households could obtain the loans from the credit cooperative applied by themselves and guaranteed by the local village collectives.

(3). The local village collective helped the old people who live alone, the disables and the households mainly consisted by the females to choose the housing land, to construct house and to move to the new houses.

Implementation

According to investigation, the Lengshuijiang Sbuproject has established urban (rural) minimal insurance system which has been operated for many years. In practice, the method is to judge whether the resettled
household’s income is below the local urban (rural) minimal insurance line. If yes, the local civil affairs departments would include them into urban (rural) minimal insurance households and allocate monthly minimal insurance capital.

In Lengshuijiang Subproject, 24 vulnerable people in the resettlement arrangement plan have been supported. In addition to subsidy and support measures listed in the resettlement arrangement plan, they can enjoy certain subsidy provided by the government (200 RMB Yuan/month per person for urban residents and 180 RMB Yuan/month per person for rural residents).

11. Public Participation, Consultation and Information Publicizing

Since the flood control projects are key projects in local cities (counties), local medias including TV, news papers have made widespread broadcasting and the make the public know the outline and progress of the Project.

Before implementation of the removal and resettlement, the resettlement institutions of all sub-projects have held various meetings to listen to the opinions of the resettled people, to implement the resettlement arrangement.

During the implementation, the resettlement personnel take the way of on-the-site meeting, to publicize items including land acquisition, house
removal, compensation standards, etc., to the resettled people.

After checking of the physical indexes, they are publicized before signing the agreements to get the supervision of the mass and to make decision open, fair and just.

(1). The survey results of land acquisition and compensation standards have been publicized in the affected villages.

(2). The personnel in charge of resettlement of the Headquarters have hold meetings in every affected village to explain the resettlement policies and get the opinions of the resettled people.

(3). The resettlement information manuals have been delivered and explained to the resettled people.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub Project</th>
<th>Jiangyong City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Media propaganda</td>
<td>Jul., 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issuing resettlement information manuals</td>
<td>Jul., 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holing audience meeting</td>
<td>Aug., 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holding village and group negotiation meeting</td>
<td>Aug., 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notice posting</td>
<td>Sept., 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publicizing the physical indexes</td>
<td>Sept., 2008</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12. Assessment Conclusions

Both the owners and the governments at various levels in Lengshuijiang City stressed the resettlement work, established resettlement implementation organizations and arranged suitable staffs. Since the beginning of the Project, effective works have been done in propaganda, index check, land acquisition, fund raising and payment by the owners and resettlement organizations, which have laid a solid foundation and created good conditions for the following resettlement implementation.

1. Land acquisition approval. The land acquisition has been approved by the Hunan Provincial Land Department and the farmland occupancy tax and farmland reclamation fee have been paid in May of 2009.

2. Land acquisition. The designed land acquisition was 687.57 Mu. As the project is located in the urban area, because of difficulties in removal and high compensation standards, measures including reducing the removal as more as possible, implementing those dikes without removal, changing the dike line to reduce removal, etc., have been taken. The actual land acquisition was 626.9 Mu (accounting for 91% of the design). The land acquisition was finished in Dec. of 2014 and no land acquisition would be needed.

3. Resettlement removal. In planning, 596 persons in 160 households needed to resettle and 29283.64 m² houses needed to remove. As the project is located in the urban area, because of difficulties in removal and high compensation standards, measures including reducing the removal as more as possible, implementing those dikes without
removal, changing the dike line to reduce removal, etc., have been taken. In implementation, 197 persons in 30 households have resettled (accounting for 33%) and 9035.357 m² houses were removed (accounting for 31%). The house removal was finished in Dec. of 2014 and no any house would be needed to remove.

4. Removal of enterprises and units. 13 enterprises and units with total area of 2395.921 m² have been finished (accounting for 100% of the plan).

5. Construction of the arrangement area. Monetary compensation was used and the resettled people bought their houses nearby and there was no arrangement area.

6. Resettlement investment: Finishing 17.74 million RMB Yuan and accounting for 79% of the plan.

7. Compensation standards: Higher than the planned standards.

8. Resettlement schedule. All resettlement works have been completed in Dec. of 2014.

9. Arrangement effects (5 sampling households).

- House. The per capita house area has increased 0.5% with better quality.

- Production and employment. The resettlement has very little influence on the production and employment.

- Economic income. Per capita net income increased 16% which is higher than before.
- Living quality. The living quality of the resettled people have been improved with better house quality and living conditions.

At the moment, both land acquisition and removal works of the Lenghsuijiang Subproject have been completed. The implementation was carried out in accordance with resettlement laws, regulations and local policies strictly, the land acquisition funds have been paid to various villages, groups, communities and persons, the schedule of the resettlement met the implementation of the civil works and the requirements of both the State and the resettled people.
Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank

The External Resettlement Monitoring & Assessment Report Of Lianyuan Subproject

No. 8

Hunan Water & Electricity Consulting Corporation (HWECC)
June, 2015
Approved by: Xiang Hong

Reviewed by: Wang Hengyang

Checked by: Long Xiachu

Prepared by: Long Xiachu, Zhou Yuanshun
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1. Introduction

Entrusted by the PMO of the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank, the Hunan Water & Electricity Consulting Corporation (HWECC) undertook the external resettlement monitoring and assessment work for 16 non-core sub-projects including Chenzhou City, Jianghua County, Jiangyong County, Ningyuan County, Xintian County, Qiyang County, Longhui County, Shaoyang City, Shaodong County, Shuangfeng County, Lengshuijiang City, Lianyuan City, Zhuzhou City, Zhuzhou County, Lianyuan City, Youxian County, etc. In Aug. of 2010, the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Contract was signed with Lianyuan Urban Construction Development Corp. Ltd. According to the requirements of the ADB, the Provincial PMO and the Contract, HWECC established the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Department for the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank (called the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Department in short), prepared the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Work Outline for the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank and arranged related staffs to carry out the work.

The land acquisition and resettlement of the Lianyuan Subproject was started in Oct. 2010 and finished in Dec. 2013. The External Resettlement Monitoring & Assessment Reports have been worked out and delivered to the ADB in Dec. of 2011, Jul. 2012 and Sept. 2014 correspondingly. As all works of civil construction and resettlement arrangement have been completed and the External Monitoring and Assessment Contract expires,
this is the last report of the Lianyuan Subproject.

2. Monitoring & Assessment Tasks in this Term

As the resettlement work of the Subproject was completed in Dec. 2013, the monitoring & assessment in this term has been stressed on the visit and investigation to the resettled people. The construction area of the civil works and resettlement arrangement areas have been visited, sample investigations of households have been made about house re-arrangement, production, employment, economic income, requests and complaint of the resettled people, etc. After outside monitoring and survey, HWECC arranged technical staffs to make overall analysis and study and to work out the Report finally.

3. Project Profile

3.1 Project Profile

Lianyuan City is in the middle of Hunan Province (east longitude 111°33’~112°2’, northern latitude 27°27’~28°2’). Lianyuan city adjoins Xiangxiang, Loudi and Shuangfeng in the east, Shaodong and Xinshao in the south, Xinhua and lengshuijiang in the west, and Anhua and Ningxiang in the north, with urban area of 12.8 km².

Lianyuan Urban Flood Control Project is a subproject of the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by
the Asian Development Bank. The contents of the Project is given in Table 3.1 according to the scope of the project, flood control standard and construction task.

### Table 3.1 Profile of Lianyuan Urban Flood Control Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><strong>Flood control project</strong> Build 4 flood control wall of 15.895km (incl. the earth dike of 2.233 km, and flood control wall of 13.662 km)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><strong>Waterlogging</strong> Build 10 culvert gates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><strong>Other works</strong> Build the flood control command system and provide necessary management facilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><strong>Schedule</strong> Total construction period is four years (not considering the preparation period). The construction period of the north city guard circle flood project is from the beginning of the year to the end of the beginning year; that of Lantian guard circle is from January beginning of the second year to the end of the second year; that of Guangming Street guard circle is from January beginning of the third year to October end of the third year; that of Shimashan guard circle is from November beginning of the third year to June of the fourth year. The wind-up acceptance work such as management facilities and greening shall be all finished before December end of the fourth year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><strong>Estimated investment</strong> 98.7582 million RMB Yuan (total investment of the Project), including 16.5444 million RMB Yuan for resettlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><strong>Planned target</strong> Flood control standard: promote from 10-year meet to 20 year meet in near term. Drain waterlog standard: promote to 10 year meet from no prevention ability.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.2 Resettlement Profile

The permanent land acquisition of Lianyuan Subproject covered 2 towns (street offices), 11 administrative villages and 30 villager groups. The total land acquisition area is 320.8 Mu, including 111.3 Mu paddy field, 27.3 mu dry land, 76.4 Mu commercial vegetable land, 1.5 Mu water pond, 7.6 Mu rural homestead, 21.7 Mu residential land and 75 Mu unused land. The temporarily used land is borrow area, including Xianzhi, Changqing and Qingyan earth borrow area, Shutingkuai and Xinchongkuai quarry, involving in 1 village (town, office), 2 administrative villages and 4 villager groups. The temporary land acquisition is 55 Mu, including 18.6 Mu dry land, 36.4 Mu waste land, with average use term of 2 years.

Totally 983 persons in 308 households have been affected in the Project, including 592 persons in 184 households with land acquisition without resettlement (including 117 persons in 36 households affected by temporary land use), and 391 persons in 124 households with resettlement without land acquisition.

4. Construction and Operation of Resettlement Organization

4.1 Resettlement Organization

On Apr.15, 2009, Lianyuan Urban Flood Control Headquarters was established by the City Government to be responsible for the construction management and coordination of the Project. The Headquarters were
consisted of persons from the City Government, Financial Bureau, Reform and Development Bureau, Audit Bureau, Planning Bureau, Water resources, etc. The headquarter is arranged with relocation department to be responsible for land acquisition and resettlement, assigned with 4 personnel.

Lianyuan subproject resettlement organization is shown in Figure 4.1.

Figure 4.1 Lianyuan Subproject Resettlement Organization Frame
4.2 Organization Operation

Under unified direction of Hunan PMO and guidance of Lianyuan Lujiang River Harness Headquarters, the land acquisition and demolition team carried out land acquisition and resettlement work as per ADB requirements and procedures. The internal supervision system of resettlement has been gradually improved, and the internal management work has been gradually standardized. Specific working contents are as follows:

1. Conduct vigorous propaganda on significance of constructing flood control works and resettlement policies to the relocatees and residents in resettlement area; and distribute Resettlement Information Handbook to the relocatees.

2. Carry out physical indicator recheck and confirmation as per resettlement plan and in combination with implementation results of the project.

3. Implement land acquisition and resettlement, signed relevant compensation agreement and carry out payment and settlement of compensation fund.

4. Carry out support work to vulnerable groups.

5. Responsible for handling complaints of the relocatees.

6. Report implementation status of land acquisition and resettlement work to competent authorities.
5. Implementation Progress of the Civil Works

Lianyuan Subproject include one bid lot. The implementation progress of the civil works was given in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1 implementation progress of the civil works

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Bid Name</th>
<th>Contracted Price $10^4$ RMB</th>
<th>Awarded company</th>
<th>Consulting company</th>
<th>Start date</th>
<th>Finished investment $10^4$ RMB</th>
<th>Finished ratio</th>
<th>Ended date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Civil works of Lianyuan urban flood control project Bid Lot 1</td>
<td>5681.28</td>
<td>Hunan hydropower Construction Company, Ltd</td>
<td>HWECC</td>
<td>Apr., 2009</td>
<td>5681.28</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>May 2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Basic Social and Economical Investigation

According to the work requirements, based on collected social and economic data in the project zone, the monitoring staffs investigated 15 sampling households in Oct. of 2010.

6.1 Living Conditions of the Resettled People

According to the basic investigation data, the 15 sampling households have a total house area of 1680.2 m² before resettlement, including 1176.1 m² of brick & concrete structure (accounting for 70%), and 504.1 m² of brick & wood structure (accounting for 30%), and per capita house area of 35.56 m².

According to the investigation, the residential building property rights of all the affected residents in the land requisition scope belong to the individuals, including brick concrete structures and brick timber structures, most of which are houses above the first floor or the second floor. However, as most of the dismantled houses are built in 1980s, the living condition and the supporting facilities of the houses are poor, the residents hope to relocate as early as possible to improve the present living condition.

6.2 Production and Employment of Resettled People

According to the basic investigation data, the 15 sampling resettled households have cultivated land of 25.9 mu, including paddy field of 5.18
mu, accounting for 20%; dry land of 5.18 mu, accounting for 20%; vegetable land of 12.95 mu, accounting for 50%; orchard of 2.59 mu, accounting for 10%; per capita cultivated land of agriculture population of 0.55 mu.

As the moat distributes linearly and the resettled people live near the river, most of the residents affected by land requisition only lose part of their land.

The agriculture of the project area mainly includes planting vegetables and paddy rice. The paddy field mainly plants vegetable, double cropping rice and small quantity of single-season Indica rice, soybean and oil seed rape; the dry land mainly plants other grains, soybean, mung bean, pea, sweet potato, potato, peanut, oil seed rape, vegetable and fruit.

The project affected zone is located in the rural-urban continuum with good infrastructures. There are many opportunities for local peasants’ employment, engagement and going into business. Most of the agriculture surplus labor has turned to the secondary and tertiary industry to engage into other non-agriculture profitable activities, who gradually getting rid off the dependence of land. Especially for the youth, they go out to the coastal region such as Guangdong Province for non-farming jobs, engaging in the construction and service industries.

6.3 Economic Income of Resettled People

According to basic investigation data, the total incomes of the 15 sampling resettled households were 404,353 RMB Yuan in 2010, among which 121,305 RMB Yuan comes from the first industry, accounting for 30% of the total income; 283,048 RMB Yuan comes from the second and the tertiary industries, accounting for 70% of the total income. The wage
incomes of working outside is 113,219 RMB Yuan (accounting for 40% of the second and tertiary industries), other incomes were 169,829 RMB Yuan (accounting for 60% of the second and tertiary industries). The annual per capita income was 8,585 RMB Yuan.

According to the income structure, the income of the first industry mainly rely on the planting paddy rice and commercial vegetables, and the income of the second and the tertiary industries accounts for 70% of the total income. Therefore, the land acquisition of the Project has no significant influence on the production and living of the resettled people.

6.4 Living Quality of Resettled People

The houses of the resettled people are near the river, and they are old one or two story houses. Affected by frequent floods, the living conditions are poor.

The affected zone of the Project is at the urban and rural conjunction area in Lianyuan City, the infrastructures are relatively good with available water, electricity, road, post and telecommunication. It is convenient for medical treatment and schooling.

According to basic investigation data, there are 132 TVs(28 black & white TV, 104 colored TV), 214 electric fans, 32 refrigerators, 54 washing machines, 143 bicycles, 46 motorcycles, and 311 sets large furniture (Sofa, wardrobe, writing desk) per 100 households.

7. Progress of Resettlement Implementation

According to the Resettlement Plan of the Urban Flood Control Project
of Lianyuan City approved by Chinese government and the ADB, the targets of the resettlement schedule are as followings: start land acquisition in Sep. 2007, accomplish the relocation from Sep. 2007 to Feb.2009. During this period, it is scheduled to develop and adjust the cultivated land in the fourth quarter of 2007, and recovery the production and livelihood by Feb. 2009. Up to this period, 415.2 mu land has been acquired (accounting for 91%), 8,465.05 m² houses have been removed (accounting for 53%).

7.1 Progress of Land Acquisition

Planning: The permanent land acquisition involved 2 towns (offices), 11 villages and 30 villager groups, with total land acquisition area of 320.8 Mu, including 111.3 mu paddy field, 27.3 mu dry land, 76.4 mu commercial vegetable land, 1.5 mu pond, 7.6 mu rural housing land, 21.7 mu housing land and 75 mu unused land.

Approval: The land acquisition has been reviewed and approved by Province Land Resource Bureau. In May. 2010, it has paid the farmland occupancy tax and land reclaiming fare.

Fulfillment: 358.27 Mu land has been acquired, accounting for 95% of the plan. (For details see Table 7.1).

Assessment: The headquarter has signed the land acquisition agreement with Lantian office, Shimashan Town and related village group (committee), and the corresponding land acquisition cost have been paid to every village, group and community and have allocated to persons after discussion in the village (group and community) meetings. The land acquisition work has fulfilled by the end of Dec. 2013.
Table 7.1

Land acquisition progress in Lianyuan City

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Sub project</th>
<th>Finish</th>
<th>Sum</th>
<th>Permanent land</th>
<th>Temporarily land</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>State-Owned land</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Collective land Sum</td>
<td>Farm land</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Lianyuan City</td>
<td>Planned</td>
<td>375.8</td>
<td>320.8</td>
<td>299.1 215 21.7</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Implemented</td>
<td>358.27</td>
<td>303.27</td>
<td>281.57 127.47 21.7</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ratio %</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95 60 100 100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.2 Removal Progress

Planning: 391 persons in 124 households needed to resettle and 11,202 m² houses needed to remove.

Fulfillment: 8,256.869 m² houses have been removed, accounting for 73% of the plan (see Table 7.2).

Assessment: As the project is located in the urban area, because of difficulties in removal and high compensation standards, measures including reducing the removal as more as possible, implementing those dikes without removal, changing the dike line to reduce removal, etc., have been taken. The house removal has been finished in the end of Dec., 2013.
Table 7.2  Removal progress of Lianyuan City

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Sub project</th>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Removal</th>
<th>None</th>
<th>House building</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>Living house</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Rural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>11202</td>
<td>11202</td>
<td>7314.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8256.869</td>
<td>8256.869</td>
<td>5422.232</td>
<td>2834.637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ratio %</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.3 Removal of Enterprises and Institution

According to Resettlement Plan of Lianyuan City, there is no affected enterprises and institution from this project.

7.4 Affected Individual Business

According to Resettlement Plan of Lianyuan City, there is no affected individual business from this project.

7.5 Progress of Resettlement Arrangement

285 persons in 90 households have been resettled, including 183 urban residents in 58 households and 102 rural residents in 32 households for the Project. All urban residents have moved to the resettlement area of city Agricultural Research Institute by means of exchange of property rights. All rural residents have been resettled within their own villages and groups, based on the principle of unified planning and land acquisition and building the house based on households. The homesteads were allocated by the villages and groups and funds equivalent to
building existing house have been given to the resettled households and their houses were built by themselves. The homesteads of the resettled households are dry land and the standards of the Law of Land Management issued by the Central Government, the Method of Land Management issued by Hunan Provincial Government and the Regulation of Compensations of Land Acquisition and Resettlement in Lianyuan City have been applied.

7.6 Resettlement Policy and Compensation Standards

The land acquisition and resettlement policy and standards of the Urban Flood Control Project of the Lianyuan are in accordance with the Resettlement Arrangement Plan of the Lianyuan City. However, during implementation, the local people require to raise compensation standards, otherwise no agreements can be achieved with the resettled people and institutions. So the actual implement standard is largely higher than the standard of the resettlement plan. According to the staffs of HWECC’s data and the field visit by the observers, the actual compensation standards are shown in Table 7.6-1 and Table 7.6-2.

Table 7.6-1
Comparison of permanent land compensation in Lianyuan City
Unit: RMB Yuan/Mu

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land owner</th>
<th>Land type</th>
<th>Planning compensation</th>
<th>Real compensation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Collective land</td>
<td>Paddy fields</td>
<td>22517</td>
<td>39800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dry land</td>
<td>15498</td>
<td>31840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vegetable land</td>
<td>41162</td>
<td>46000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Structure</td>
<td>Unit</td>
<td>Planned standards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Urban house</strong></td>
<td>Brick &amp; concrete</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brick &amp; wood</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Civil structure</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rural house</strong></td>
<td>Brick &amp; concrete</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brick &amp; wood</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 7.6-2

Comparison of house removal standards of Lianyuan City

7.7 Arrival and Payment of Resettlement Capitals

Planning: the total planned resettlement capital were 16.5444 million Yuan RMB.
Assessment: All costs which have finished land acquisition and resettlement have been paid fully without discount and delay.
The comparison of planned and actual investments of resettlement is
given in Table 7.7.

Table 7.7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Total planned (10000 RMB Yuan)</th>
<th>Real finish</th>
<th>Ratio</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Resettlement compensation fee</td>
<td>1654.44</td>
<td>1323.22</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Assessment of Resettlement Arrangement

Quality

In order to understand the influence of the resettlement, as well as the conditions of housing, working and production, restoration of the incomes, living quality, etc., household sampling investigation has been applied for the Project.

15 resettled households have been surveyed to analyze the housing conditions, working situation, economic incomes, durable consumer goods, etc.

8.1 Living Conditions of Resettled People

According to investigation, before resettlement, the total living house area of the 15 households were 1680.2 m² (brick & concrete 1176.1 m²,
accounting for 70%, brick & wood 504.1 m², accounting for 30%, 35.56 m²/person); after resettlement, the total housing area is 1795 m² (all belong to brick & concrete, 35 m²/person), which increased by 6.8%.

After resettlement, the resettled people have decorated their houses, and hardened the access roads, street lamps have been installed. The living conditions of the resettled people have been improved after resettlement.

The house for 15 monitored relocated households are all brick-concrete structure, many new house are decorated. The per capita housing area increased by 6.8% after relocation, which showing that the relocated residents’ house quality improved.

Monetary compensation has been applied to these 15 households, all resettled households moved nearby, their living environment, water and power supply, roads, medical treatment, children schooling have improved. The living qualities of all 15 households have improved considering the housing quality, economic incomes, ownership of the durable consumer goods, etc.

8.2 Production and Employment of Resettled People

As the flood control dikes locate in the urban area, owing to good infrastructure conditions, local farmers have many working and making business opportunities, most surplus labors have engaged in the second and tertiary industries, or made their own business, the main incomes are from labor output, salary, transportation, making private business, manual manufacture, etc, and the farmers have got rid of reliance on the farmland. The resettlement has little influence on the production and employment.
8.3 Income Restoration of Resettled People

According to basic investigation data, before relocation, the total incomes of the 15 sampling resettled households were 404,353 RMB Yuan, among which the income of the first industry is 121,305 RMB Yuan, accounting for 30% of the total income. The economic income from the second and tertiary industries is 283,048 RMB Yuan, accounting for 70% of the total income. The wage incomes of working outside were 113,219 RMB Yuan (accounting for 40% of the second and tertiary industries), other incomes were 169,829 RMB Yuan (accounting for 60% of the second and tertiary industries). The per capita income was 8,585 RMB Yuan.

After relocation, the total incomes of the 15 sampling resettled households were 451,218 RMB Yuan in 2014, among which the income of the first industry is 90,244 RMB Yuan, accounting for 20% of the total income; the income from the second and tertiary industries is 369,974 RMB Yuan, accounting for 80% of the total income. The wages of working outside were 144,389 RMB Yuan (accounting for 40% of the second and tertiary industries), other income reached 216,405 RMB Yuan (accounting for 60% of the second and tertiary industries). The per capita income was 9,580 RMB Yuan.

From compassion, it can be seen that the income structure has no changes. After resettlement, the per capita income has increased by 11.5%.

Assessment: According to investigation and analysis, the relocated residents have been resettled, more and more people work outside, and the incomes increase gradually. In general, the agricultural production of the resettled people has restored and their economic income and living quality have improved gradually.
8.4 Living Quality of Resettled Residents

The house for 15 monitored relocated households are all brick-concrete structure, many new house are decorated. The per capita housing area increased by 6.8% after relocation, which showing that the relocated residents’ house quality improved.

Monetary compensation has been applied to five households for buying houses or building houses by themselves in other places nearby. Their living environment, water and power supply, roads, medical treatment, children schooling, etc. have been improved. The living qualities of all five households have improved considering the housing quality, economic incomes, ownership of the durable consumer goods, etc. The living quality of five households is slightly improved before relocation.

According to the track investigation of the production and living indicators after relocation, the living condition is improved. Most relocatees are satisfied with the relocation jobs and present life. And the economic income improves year by year.

According to the relocatee’s income source analysis, most incomes come from the secondary and tertiary industries. After the built-up of the project, the developing condition of the secondary and tertiary industries is greatly improved. The economic develops quickly and the employment opportunity is more and more. To assure the sustainable increasing of relocatee’s income, it is recommend that the local government to provide more production skill training opportunities to create more employment opportunities in the secondary and tertiary industries, so that the relocatee’s income can continuously increase rapidly in the future.
9. Psychology and Complaint of the Resettled People

The resettled people enjoy the rights and obligations specified in China’s Constitution and it is specified that the legitimate rights of the resettled people shall not be violated. If the resettled people consider that their legitimate rights are violated, they have the rights to complain until getting their rights.

(1). Complaint Channels

In case the relocatees has dissatisfaction and complaints on various issues of land acquisition, demolition and construction process, there are many complaint channels. They can appeal to resettlement agency, or to petition, discipline inspection and auditing departments of government at all levels, or to administrative supervision, judicial, courts, prosecutors and other legal departments at all levels, also, they can complain to the media, or external resettlement monitoring and evaluation mechanism.

(2). Complaint procedures

In case the relocatees have issues to complain, they can reflect to local resettlement agency or local government from lower level to higher level. In case these agencies cannot solve the problems, they can reflect to relevant department of higher level. The relocatees can first reflect the problem to village committee; the village committee or the relocatee themselves can directly ask solution from village government. Or, they can complain to resettlement authorities of higher level in oral or written form. Upon receiving complain, the superior resettlement agency shall
study and solve the problems together with resettlement agency of lower level. In case of problems cannot be resolved through negotiation, then based on Administrative Procedure Law of People's Republic of China, it can be appealed to an administrative authority has jurisdiction over the complaint. As still not satisfied, it may bring a lawsuit to the people's court.

(3) Psychology and Complaint of the Resettled People

Based on information provided by the resettlement agencies and supervisor’s visits to some resettlement households and interviews, psychological states of the resettled people were investigated and understood. At present, most relocatees have supportive attitude to the flood control project, and believe the project will improve urban flood control standards, change the appearance of the city, and protect people's lives and property. Especially for the residents living in low-lying areas along the river and threatened by annual floods, they have more urgent demands of the project and give more understands to the relocation needed by the project construction. Most relocatees accepted the compensation standards, yet some relocatees worried about the compensation cannot afford purchasing of new house, as well worried about livelihood after acquisition of cultivate lands. And expected value of a few relocatees is too high.

Complains and appeals of the resettlement households in this subproject are all settled, without any leftover problems.

Summary of Resettlement Complaints and Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Complainer</td>
<td>Xi Yuchun</td>
<td>Chen Jinlong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complain time</td>
<td>No. 5</td>
<td>No. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complain problem</td>
<td>Complaining the house removal compensation is low</td>
<td>Security in the living area is not good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Results</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solved</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not solved</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfied</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relatively satisfied</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unsatisfied</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Followed action</td>
<td>Solved</td>
<td>Solved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final solution</td>
<td>Have compensated according to the max. standards in Loudi City</td>
<td>Have solved with local police station</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 10. Support to the Vulnerable People

Planning:

During implementation of the resettlement, the department in charge of the Project has attached importance to the arrangement of the vulnerable people. To finish the resettlement as early as possible, additional financial and material supports have been provided to the vulnerable people including the old people who live alone, the disables, the females and
extremely poor houses in addition to living and working arrangement in accordance with the resettlement plan.

(1). Special support including house construction subsidy of 3,000 RMB Yuan per household and living subsidy of 600 RMB Yuan per person have been provided to the households under the poverty line to help those people overcoming the difficulties of resettlement.

(2). After implementation, the poor households could obtain the loans from the credit cooperative applied by themselves and guaranteed by the local village collectives.

(3). The local village collective helped the old people who live alone, the disables and the households mainly consisted by the females to choose the housing land, to construct house and to move to the new houses.

Implementation

According to investigation, the Lianyuan Subproject has established urban (rural) minimal insurance system which has been operated for many years. In practice, the method is to judge whether the resettled household’s income is below the local urban (rural) minimal insurance line. If yes, the local civil affairs departments would include them into urban (rural) minimal insurance households and allocate monthly minimal insurance capital.

In Lianyuan Subproject, 37 vulnerable people in the resettlement arrangement plan have been supported. In addition to subsidy and support measures listed in the resettlement arrangement plan, they can enjoy certain subsidy provided by the government (200 RMB Yuan/month per person for urban residents and 180 RMB Yuan/month per person for rural residents).
11. Public Participation, Consultation and Information Disclosure

Urban flood control project is a key project in relevant cities and counties. Local TV, newspapers and other media had widely publicized information of the project to the public, and let the public to understand the project and the implementation progress.

Before land acquisition and resettlement, resettlement agency of each subproject had called on meets with leaders and relocatees of the resettlement villages and groups for negotiation, hearing opinions, implementing resettlement destination and methods.

During implementation of the resettlement, staff from resettlement agency had held on-site meeting, and published information of land requisition, house demolition, compensation and subsidy standards and other related matters to the relocatees.

Physical indicators of the relocatees were posted out after recheck and before signing of agreement, as so to accept supervision by the masses in an open, fair and just way.

(1) The land requisition investigation results and the relocation compensation standard have been announced in the affected villages.

(2) The working staff of the headquarter held consult meeting in all the affected villages to publicize the relocation policies and asking for their advices.

(3) The relevant content of the relocatee’s information handbook has been publicized to the relocatees for many times.
12. Assessment Conclusion

Both the owners and the governments at various levels in Lianyuan stressed the resettlement work, established resettlement implementation organizations and arranged suitable staffs. Since the beginning of the Project, effective works have been done in propaganda, index check, land acquisition, fund raising and payment by the owners and resettlement organizations, which have laid a solid foundation and created good conditions for the following resettlement implementation.

1. Land acquisition approval: The land acquisition scheme has been approved by the Land and Resources Department of Hunan Province, and farmland conversion tax and land reclaiming fare were paid in May, 2010.
2. Land acquisition: land acquisition in the plan is 375.8 MU. As the project is located in the urban area, because of difficulties in removal and high compensation standards, measures including reducing the removal as more as possible, implementing those dikes without removal, changing the dike line to reduce removal, etc., have been taken. The actual land acquisition is 358.27 Mu, accounting 95% of the plan. The house removals have been finished in the end of Dec., 2013. There is no more land acquisition in the project area.

3. Resettlement removal. According to the plan, 391 persons in 124 households needed to be resettled with total removal area of 11,202 m². As the project is located in the urban area, the house removal was very difficult and the compensation standards were very high. The implementation of the main projects reduced the removal as more as possible and the dikes without removal would be constructed firstly, some dike line has changed to lower house removal. In actual, 285 persons in 90 households have resettled (accounting for 73% of the plan) and 8,256.869 m² houses have been removed (accounting for 73% of the plan). All house removals have been finished in the end of Dec., 2013. There is no more house removal in the project area.

4. Removal of enterprises and institutions: there is no affected enterprises and institutions.

5. Construction of the resettlement area: the construction of the city agriculture research institute resettlement area has been finished, and the affected households of cities and towns have removed to new houses.

7. Compensation standards: Higher than the planned standards.

8. Resettlement schedule. All resettlement works have been completed in Dec. of 2013.

9. Arrangement effects (15 sample households):
   - House. The per capita house area has increased 6.8% with better quality.
   - Production and employment. The resettlement has very little influence on the production and employment.
   - Economic income. Per capita net income increased 11.5% which is higher than before.
   - Living quality. The living quality of the resettled people have been improved with better house quality and living conditions.

At the moment, both land acquisition and removal works of the Lianyuan Subproject have been completed. The implementation was carried out in accordance with resettlement laws, regulations and local policies strictly, the land acquisition funds have been paid to various villages, groups, communities and persons, the schedule of the resettlement met the implementation of the civil works and the requirements of both the State and ADB.
The Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank

The External Resettlement Monitoring & Assessment Report Of Liling Subproject

No. 8

Hunan Water & Electricity Consulting Corporation (HWECC)
June, 2015
Approved by: Xiang Hong

Reviewed by: Wang Hengyang

Checked by: Long Xiachu

Prepared by: Long Xiachu, Zhou Yuanshun
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1. Introduction

Entrusted by the PMO of the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank, the Hunan Water & Electricity Consulting Corporation (HWECC) undertook the external resettlement monitoring and assessment work for 16 non-core sub-projects including Chenzhou City, Jianghua County, Jiangyong County, Ningyuan County, Xintian County, Qiyang County, Longhui County, Shaoyang City, Shaodong County, Shuangfeng County, Lengshuijiang City, Lianyuan City, Zhuzhou City, Zhuzhou County, Liling City, Youxian County, etc. In Aug. of 2008, the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Contract was signed with the Water Resources Bureau of Liling City. According to the requirements of the ADB, the Provincial PMO and the Contract, HWECC established the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Department for the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank (called the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Department in short), prepared the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Work Outline for the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank and arranged related staffs to carry out the work.

The land acquisition and resettlement of the Liling Subproject was started in Oct. of 2008 and finished in Dec. of 2013. The External Resettlement Monitoring & Assessment Reports have been worked out and delivered to the ADB in Apr. of 2009, Dec. of 2009, Jul. of 2010, Dec. of 2011, Jul. of 2012 and Sept. of 2014 correspondingly. As all works of civil
construction and resettlement arrangement have been completed and the External Monitoring and Assessment Contract expired, this is the last report of the Liling Subproject.

2. Monitoring & Assessment Tasks in the Term

As the resettlement work of the Subproject was completed in Dec. of 2014, the monitoring & assessment in this term has been stressed on the visit and investigation to the resettled people. The construction area of the civil works and resettlement arrangement areas have been visited, sample investigations of households have been made about house re-arrangement, production, employment, economic income, requests and complaint of the resettled people, etc.

After outside monitoring and survey, HWECC arranged technical staffs to make overall analysis and study and to work out the Report finally.

3. Project Profile

3.1 Project Profile

The Liling City is located in the east part of Hunan Province and in the middle and lower reaches of the Lujiang River (east longitude 113°30′, north latitude 27°40′) with a total area of 2157.2 km². It neighbors the Pingxiang City of Jiangxi Province in the east (51km), the Zhuzhou City in the west (57 km), the Youxian County in the south (77km) and the
Liuyang City in the north (70km). The Xianggan Railway, the Licha Railway, the Liliu Railway, G106, G320 and S313 cross the City. The Lujiang River crosses the City from east to west with length of 63.73 km, dividing the Lingling City into southern and northern areas. There are 5 railway and road bridges to connect both banks.

The Liling Urban Flood Control Project is a subproject of the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank. The contents of the Project is given in Table 3.1 according to the scope of the project, flood control standard and construction task.

Table 3.1 Profile of Liling Urban Flood Control Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Flood control project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.3906 km new masonry flood control dike, consolidation of 3.6818km old dike, 5.1953km new flood control dike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Waterlogging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 drainage stations (535 KW), 2 discharge channels (5.7588 km)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Other works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 culverts and gates, removal of barriers in the river channel, flood control road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Schedule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total construction period of 58 months, and the construction period for the main works of 56 months.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Estimated investment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>104.78 million RMB Yuan (total investment of the Project), including 38.5243 million RMB Yuan for resettlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Planned target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The flood control standard will reach 1-in-20 years from presently 1-in-2 years and 1-in-50 years in future, and the waterlogging control standard will reach 1-in-10 years.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.2 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Profile

The permanent land acquisition of Liling Subproject covered 4 towns (street offices) and 13 villages and the total area is 788.3 Mu, including 39.6 Mu farmland (25.2 Mu paddy field, 14.4 Mu commercial vegetable land), 8.3 Mu orchard, 33 Mu homestead, 20 Mu enterprise land, 687.4 Mu unused land. 120 Mu various lands have been used temporarily, including 27.6 Mu dry land, 45.2 Mu shrub land and 47.2 Mu waste land with average use term of 2 years, covering 4 townships (towns, street offices) and 5 villages.

2481 persons in 595 households have been affected in the Project, including 202 persons in 51 households with land acquisition without resettlement (97 persons in 24 households affected by temporary land use), and 1994 persons in 544 households with resettlement without land acquisition.

4. Resettlement Organization

4.1 Establishment of Resettlement Organizaiton

The Liling City Government established the Liling Lujiang River Harness Headquarters to be responsible for management and implementation of the Project on Dec. 1, 2011. The Headquarters was consisted of persons from the City Government, Financial Bureau, Reform and Development Bureau, Audit Bureau, Planning Bureau, Water Resources, etc. The land acquisition department was established under the Headquarters (4 staffs) to be in charge of the land acquisition and resettlement.
The resettlement organizational chart of the Liling Subproject is shown in Figure 4.1.

![Resettlement organizational chart of Liling Subproject](image)

**Figure 4.1  Resettlement organizational Chart of Liling Subproject**

### 4.2 Operation of Resettlement Organization

Under the leadership of the Provincial PMO and the instruction of the Liling Lujiang Harness Headquarters, the Liliing Land Acquisition Department has carried out land acquisition and resettlement work in
accordance with the requirements and procedures of ADB and their main work contents are as followings:

(1). Advertise the importance of the flood control project and resettlement policy and issue Resettlement Information Manuals to the resettled people and local residents in the resettlement arrangement areas.

(2). Check and determine physical indexes in accordance with Resettlement Plan and real situation of the project.

(3). Implement land acquisition and resettlement, sign compensation agreements, pay compensation capital and make settlement.

(4). Organize support to vulnerable group.

(5). Handle complaints and claims of the resettled people.

(6). Report land acquisition and resettlement progress to related higher departments.

5. Implementation Progress of the Civil Works

There is one bid in Liling Subproject and the implementation of the civil works is given in Table 5.1.
Table 5.1 implementation progress of the civil works

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Bid Name</th>
<th>Contracted Price $10^4$ RMB</th>
<th>Awarded company</th>
<th>Consulting company</th>
<th>Started date</th>
<th>Finished investment $10^4$ RMB</th>
<th>Finished ratio</th>
<th>Ended date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Civil works of Liling Urban Flood Control Project</td>
<td>6218</td>
<td>Hunan Hydro &amp; Power Mechanization Company</td>
<td>HWECC</td>
<td>Nov.,2011</td>
<td>6218</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>May, 2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Basic Social and Economical Investigation

According to the work requirements, based on collected social and economic data in the project zone, the monitoring staffs investigated 25 sapling households in total in Oct. of 2009.

6.1 Living Conditions of the Resettled People

According to the basic investigation data, the 25 sapling households have a total house area of 2739.6 m² before resettlement, including 2465.64 m² of brick & concrete structure (accounting for 90%), and 273.96 m² of
brick & wood structure (accounting for 10%), and per capita house area of 30.44 m².

As the Lujiang River of the Liling Subproject is distributed in line, all resettled people live near the river with poor living environments caused by frequent floods. According to local people, the first floor would be inundated when floods occur, people’s lives are threatened, countless garbage are left when the floods leave, causing environmental pollution. The infrastructure including road, sanitation, power supply, telecommunication, etc., are relatively poor. The residents hope to build the flood control project as soon as possible to improve their living environment,

6.2 Production and Employment of Resettled People

According to the basic investigation data, the 25 sampling resettled households belong to non-agricultural residents and have no farmland. As the project is located in the urban and rural junction area, local farmers have plenty of opportunities in working and making their own business thanks to good infrastructure. Most surplus agricultural labors have turned to second and tertiary industries and got rid of reliance on the farmland.

6.3 Economic Income of Resettled People

According to basic investigation data, the total incomes of the 25 sampling resettled households were 400410 RMB Yuan in 2009, all from the second and tertiary industries, the wage incomes of working outside were 120123 RMB (accounting for 30% of the second and tertiary
industries), other incomes were 280287 RMB (accounting for 70% of the second and tertiary industries). The per capita income was 4449 RMB.

According to the income structure, the incomes rely on the second and tertiary industries, mainly from salary of working outside, engaging in industry, building, transportation, wholesale and retail, etc., therefore, the land acquisition would not cause significant influence on the resettled people’s production and living.

6.4 Living Quality of Resettled People

The houses of the resettled people are near the river, and they are old one or two story houses. Affected by frequent floods, the living conditions are poor.

The affected zone of the Project is at the urban and rural conjunction area in Liling City, the infrastructures are relatively good with available water, electricity, road, post and telecommunication. It is convenient for medical treatment and children schooling.

According to basic investigation data, there are 114 TVs (33 black and white TVs and 81 colored TVs), 327 electric fans, 77 refrigerators, 88 washing machines, 138 bicycles, 43 motorcycles, 346 sets of big furniture including sofa, wardrobe, desk, etc., per 100 households.

7. Progress of Resettlement Implementation

According to the Resettlement Plan of the Urban Flood Control Project of the Liling City, the targets of the resettlement schedule are as followings: The land acquisition started in Sept. of 2007, the houses were removed
between Sept. of 2007 and Mar. of 2009, the land would be redeveloped and adjusted in the 4th quarter of 2007 and all production and living conditions would be restored in Mar. of 2009. The post evaluation would be made in Dec. of 2011. Up to now, 857.3 Mu land has been acquired (accounting for 100%), 43647 m² houses including 846 m² miscellaneous houses have been removed (accounting for 100%).

7.1 Progress of Land Acquisition

Planning: The permanent land acquisition involved 4 towns (street offices) and 13 villages with total land area of 788.3 Mu, including 39.6 Mu farmland (25.2 Mu paddy field, 14.4 Mu commercial vegetable land), 8.3 Mu orchard, 33 Mu residential homestead, 20 Mu enterprise land, 687.4 Mu unused land.

Approval: The land acquisition has been approved by the Hunan Provincial Land Department and the farmland occupancy tax and farmland reclamation fee have been paid in May of 2009.

Fulfillment: 857.3 Mu land has been acquired (accounting for 100% of the plan) (For details see Table 7.1).

Assessment: The headquarters has signed land acquisition agreements with the Lailongmen, the Xishan, the Yangsanshi and the Huangniao Towns (street offices) and affected villages, neighbor committees and groups. The land acquisition funds for acquired land have been paid to every village, group and community and have allocated to persons after discussion in the village (group and community) meetings. The land acquisition work has fulfilled in the end of Dec., 2013.
Table 7.1

Land acquisition progress in Liling City

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Sub project</th>
<th>Finish</th>
<th>Sum</th>
<th>Permanent land</th>
<th>Temporarily land</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Collective land</td>
<td>State-Owned land</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>Farm land</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Liling City</td>
<td>Planned</td>
<td>857.3</td>
<td>773.3</td>
<td>753.3</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Implemented</td>
<td>857.3</td>
<td>773.3</td>
<td>753.3</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ratio %</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.2 Removal Progress

Planning: 1994 persons in 544 households needed to resettle and 43647 m² houses needed to remove.

Fulfillment: 43647 m² houses have been removed, accounting for 100% of the plan (see Table 7.2).

Assessment: Under the high attentions of both the City Committee and the City Government and active cooperation of local people, the land acquisition and resettlement of the Liling Subproject were carried out smoothly and finished on schedule, which assured smooth construction of the flood control dikes. The house removals have been finished in the end of Dec., 2013.
Table 7.2

Removal progress of Liling City

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Sub project</th>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Removal</th>
<th>House building</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>Living house</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>Urban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Liling City</td>
<td>Planned</td>
<td>43647</td>
<td>43647</td>
<td>42801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Implemented</td>
<td>43647</td>
<td>43647</td>
<td>42801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ratio %</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As the project located in urban, there is no rural resettlement, monetary compensation is applied.

7.3 Removal of Enterprise and Unit

The affected enterprises and units included the City Ship Manufacturer and the Timber Company, which have bankrupted owing to their reasons. The construction of the Project would not cause negative influence on them. One enterprise would build house backward and another enterprise would get monetary compensation.

7.4 Affected Individual Industrial and Commercial Households

According to the Liling Resettlement Arrangement Plan, there were no affected individual industrial and commercial households.
7.5 Progress of Resettlement Arrangement

1994 persons in 544 households (all belonging to urban residents) needed to resettle. The Shiziling in Chengbei and the Bishanling in Chengnan are two arrangement places. According to the principle of unified planning, design, allocation, management and construction, the implementation institution of the Project and the resettlement institution together with the local government determined the concentrated arrangement places and built apartment houses jointly for the resettled people.

7.6 Resettlement Policy and Compensation Standards

The land acquisition and resettlement policy and standards of the Urban Flood Control Project of the Liling City are in accordance with the Resettlement Arrangement Plan of the Liling City. However, during implementation, the local people require to raise compensation standards, otherwise no agreements can be achieved with the resettled people and institutions.

The staffs of HWECC checked the land acquisition and resettlement compensation agreements and the actual compensation standards are shown in Table 7.6.1 and Table 7.6.2.
Table 7.6-1  
Comparison of permanent land compensation in Liling City  
Unit: RMB Yuan/Mu

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land owner</th>
<th>Land type</th>
<th>Planning compensation</th>
<th>Real compensation</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Collective land</td>
<td>Paddy fields</td>
<td>25092</td>
<td>43200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dry land</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pond</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vegetable land</td>
<td>49280</td>
<td>72900</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural house land</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State-owned land</td>
<td>Unit’s land</td>
<td>25092</td>
<td>35092</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other land</td>
<td>Free of charge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7.6-2  
Comparison of house removal standards of Liling City  
Unit: Yuan/m2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>House type</th>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Planned standards</th>
<th>Implemented standards</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban house</td>
<td>Frame</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brick &amp; concrete</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>466</td>
<td>508</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brick &amp; wood</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>393</td>
<td>393</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shed</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural house</td>
<td>Brick &amp; concrete</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brick &amp; wood</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shed</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.7 Arrival and Payment of Resettlement Capitals

Planning: The total planned resettlement capital were 38.5243 million Yuan RMB.
Assessment: All costs which have finished land acquisition and resettlement have been paid fully without discount and delay.
The comparison of planned and actual investments of resettlement is given in Table 7.7.

Table 7.7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Total planned</th>
<th>Real finish</th>
<th>Ratio</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Resettlement compensation fee</td>
<td>3852.43</td>
<td>3852.43</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Assessment of Resettlement Arrangement

Quality

In order to understand the influence of the resettlement, as well as the conditions of housing, working and production, restoration of the incomes, living quality, etc., household sampling investigation has been applied for the Project.
25 resettled households have been surveyed to analyze the housing conditions, working situation, economic incomes, durable consumer goods, etc.

8.1 Living Conditions of Resettled People

According to investigation, the total living house area of the 25 households were 2739.6 m² (brick & concrete 2465.64 m², accounting for 90%, brick & wood 273.96 m², accounting for 10%, 30.44 m²/ person) before resettlement and 3150 m² after resettlement (all belong to brick & concrete, 35 m²/person), which increased 15%.

After resettlement, the resettled people have decorated their houses (increased 15%) and hardened the access roads, street lamps have been installed. The house quality and living conditions of the resettled people have been improved after resettlement.

All 25 resettled households have been compensated by monetary way and they bought new houses nearby, resulting no changes of living environment, water and power supply, roads, medical treatment, children schooling, etc. The living qualities of all 25 households have improved considering the housing quality, economic incomes, ownership of the durable consumer goods, etc.

8.2 Production and Employment of Resettled People

The project is located in the urban and rural junction area, local farmers have plenty of opportunities in working and making their own business thanks to good infrastructure. Most surplus agricultural labors have turned to second and tertiary industries and got rid of reliance on the
farmland. The living incomes are from labor output, salary, transportation, making private business, manual manufacture, etc., the resettlement had little and limited influence on the production and employment.

8.3 Income Restoration of Resettled People

According to basic investigation data, the total incomes of the 25 sampling resettled households were 400410 RMB Yuan in 2009, all from the second and tertiary industries, the wage incomes of working outside were 120123 RMB Yuan (accounting for 30% of the second and tertiary industries), other incomes were 280287 RMB Yuan (accounting for 70% of the second and tertiary industries). The per capita income was 4449 RMB Yuan.

The total incomes of the 25 sampling resettled households were 457500 RMB Yuan in 2014, all from the second and tertiary industries. The wages of working outside were 146400 Yuan RMB (accounting for 40%), other income reached 219600 Yuan RMB (accounting for 60%). The per capita income was 6100 RMB Yuan.

From compassion, it can be seen that the income structure has no change, and the per capita income has increased 37.1%.

Assessment: According to investigation and analysis, the resettled people have stabilized, more and more people work outside, and the incomes increase gradually. In general, the agricultural production of the resettled people has restored and their economic income and living quality have improved gradually.
8.4 The Living Quality of Resettled People

After resettlement, the 25 sampling resettled households’ houses all belong to brick & concrete, they have decorated their houses (increased 15%). The house quality and living conditions of the resettled people have been improved after resettlement.

The 25 sampling resettled households bought their houses using compensation fund, the living environment, water and power supply, roads, medical treatment, children schooling, etc., have been improved. The living qualities of all 25 households have improved considering the housing quality, economic incomes, ownership of the durable consumer goods, etc.

As the project is located in the urban and rural junction area, local farmers have plenty of opportunities in working and making their own business thanks to good infrastructure. Most surplus agricultural labors have turned to second and tertiary industries and got rid of reliance on the farmland. As the coastal area is more developed and the incomes are generally higher than the inland, the young people like to go to Guangdong and other coastal area to work in building, service and other industries.

According to investigation and analysis, the incomes of resettled people have increased to certain extents (without agricultural income and all from the second and tertiary industries) and economic income of the resettled people have restored at present.
9. Psychology and Complaint of the Resettled People

1. Type of Complaint of the Resettled People

(1). Index problem

Because of the errors in investigation, statistics and calculation, mistakes might occur in physical indexes which affected the interests of the resettled people. When such problems happened, oral or written reports by the affected persons or his/her village were sent to the Project Resettlement Office of the Liling City, and then sent to the PMO of Liling City and the monitoring institution in the form of documents. The PMO organized related personnel to go to the site to verify and issue handling opinion, the mistake physical indexes would be registered and compensated in accordance with the standards.

(2). Compensation standards

Owing to not knowing the resettlement policies and regulations and doubt about the standards, a few people complained that the compensations are low and not enough to meet the requirements of house construction and production arrangement. The design staffs should go to the site to explain the resettlement policies and regulations, the calculation process of compensation standards, to dispel the doubts of the resettled people before and during the implementation of the resettlement.

(3). Fund problem
During implementation, the resettlement capitals might not arrive timely, leading to affecting the house construction and production arrangement and causing negative influence on the resettled people’s living and working. The management staffs who engaged in the resettlement implementation are required to make a good control of the resettlement capitals, progress and quality to assure the special use of special fund, and urge the financial departments to pay the resettlement capital according to the real progress.

2. Complaint Channels and Procedures

The resettled people enjoy the rights and obligations specified in China’s Constitution and it is specified that the legitimate rights of the resettled people shall not be violated. If the resettled people consider that their legitimate rights are violated, they have the rights to complain until getting their rights.

(1). Complaint Channels

-- Citizen petition Offices have been established at county, city and provincial levels which receive, investigate and handle the general complaints of the resettled people.

-- The resettlement management institutions at county, city and provincial levels have the rights to supervise the performance of the lower level institutions and receive the complaints of the resettled people and deliver the complaints to other related departments.

-- The independent resettlement monitoring and assessment institutions are responsible for monitoring the resettlement implementation, maintain the legal rights of the resettled people, and receive the complaints of the
resettled people and deliver the complaints to other related departments.

-- Departments including administrative supervision, audit, discipline inspection, judicial and inspection at county, city and provincial levels can receive the violation cases of the law and discipline reported by the resettled people.

(2). Complaint procedures

If the resettled people are not satisfied with the arrangement scheme, they can go to the village committees to complain, and the village committee or the resettled people can also go to the local resettlement offices to negotiate to solve, the complaint can also be reported to the higher resettlement offices orally or in written form. The higher resettlement office must register the complaint and study and solve the problem together with the local resettlement office and village committee with 10 days. The village committee can report the complaint to relevant administrative departments such as PMO, resettlement management institution, resettlement supervision institution, citizen petition office, administrative supervision, discipline inspection, etc., according to the Administrative Procedure Law if no agreement can be reached, or go to the court to propose a lawsuit. The resettlement offices must make record of the complaint as well as the dealing process.

As all complaints of the resettled people have been solved, there are no any remaining problems.
### Summary of resettlement complaints and results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Complainer</td>
<td>Li Mingsheng</td>
<td>Wang Gengsheng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complain time</td>
<td>No. 5</td>
<td>No. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complain problem</td>
<td>Not satisfied with the allocated house land and want to change</td>
<td>Traffic inconvenience of house construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Results</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solved</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not solved</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfied</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relatively satisfied</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unsatisfied</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Followed action</td>
<td>Solved</td>
<td>Solved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final solution</td>
<td>According to the complainer’s requirements, discuss with the village and group to solve the problem</td>
<td>Increase a simple pavement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. Support to the Vulnerable People

Planning

Including poor family (per capita living costs lower than 130 RMB Yuan/month), disable family (physical disabled), single old people (age over 70 years), minority family, etc.

There are 84 vulnerable people in 22 households affected by resettlement (accounting for 3.39% of the total affected people), which are mainly urban low insurance people, rural poor people and lonely old people. In implementation, the vulnerable people of the Project will be determined in accordance with family member structure, labor employment, ownership of family resources and other conditions. The Project implementation institution will provide special supports to those people who have been confirmed vulnerable people.

Implementation:

According to investigation, the Liling Subproject has established urban (rural) minimal insurance system which has been operated for many years. In practice, the method is to judge whether the resettled household’s income is below the local urban (rural) minimal insurance line. If yes, the local civil affairs departments would include them into urban (rural) minimal insurance households and allocate monthly minimal insurance capital.

In Liling Subproject, 84 vulnerable people in 22 households in the resettlement arrangement plan have been supported. In addition to subsidy and support measures listed in the resettlement arrangement plan,
they can enjoy certain subsidy provided by the government (220 RMB Yuan/month per person for urban residents and 180 RMB Yuan/month per person for rural residents).

11. Public Participation, Consultation and Information Publicizing

During the implementation, the Project takes the ways of on-the-site meeting and random interviews of the resettled people to publicize the resettlement information including land acquisition, house removal, compensation standards, etc., to the resettled people.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public participation, negotiation and information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sub Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media propaganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issuing resettlement information manuals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holing audience meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holding village and group negotiation meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notice posting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publicizing the physical indexes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12. Assessment Conclusions

Both the owners and the governments at various levels in Liling City stressed the resettlement work, established resettlement implementation organizations and arranged suitable staffs. Since the beginning of the Project, effective works have been done in propaganda, index check, land acquisition, fund raising and payment by the owners and resettlement organizations, which have laid a solid foundation and created good conditions for the following resettlement implementation.

1. Land acquisition approval. The land acquisition has been approved by the Hunan Provincial Land Department and the farmland occupancy tax and farmland reclamation fee have been paid in May of 2009.

2. Land acquisition. Land acquisition was completed with total area of 857.3 Mu (accounting for 100% of the plan) in Dec. of 2013.

3. Resettlement removal. 1994 persons in 544 houses have resettled (accounting for 100%) and 43647 m² houses have been removed (accounting for 100%). All work finished in Dec. of 2013.

4. Removal of enterprises and units. 2 enterprises have been finished.

5. Construction of the arrangement area. The Shiziling in Chengbai and the Bishanling in Chengnan arrangement districts have been completed and all resettled people have move into new houses.

6. Resettlement investment: Finishing 38.5243 million RMB Yuan and accounting for 100% of the plan.

7. Compensation standards: Higher than the planned standards.
8. Resettlement schedule. All resettlement works have been completed in Sept. of 2012.

   - House. The per capita house area has increased 15% with better quality.
   - Production and employment. The resettlement has very little influence on the production and employment.
   - Economic income. Per capita net income increased 37.1% which is higher than before.
   - Living quality. The living quality of the resettled people have been improved with better house quality and living conditions.

At the moment, both land acquisition and removal works of the Liling Subproject have been completed. The implementation was carried out in accordance with resettlement laws, regulations and local policies strictly, the land acquisition funds have been paid to various villages, groups, communities and persons, the schedule of the resettlement met the implementation of the civil works and the requirements of both the State and the resettled people.
The Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank

The External Resettlement Monitoring & Assessment Report Of Longhui Subproject

No. 8

Hunan Water & Electricity Consulting Corporation (HWECC)
June, 2015
Approved by: Xiang Hong

Reviewed by: Wang Hengyang

Checked by: Long Xiachu

Prepared by: Long Xiachu, Zhou Yuanshun
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<td>7.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>Living Conditions of Resettled People</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>Production and Employment of Resettled People</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
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<td>8.3</td>
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<td>12.</td>
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1. Introduction

Entrusted by the PMO of the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank, the Hunan Water & Electricity Consulting Corporation (HWECC) undertook the external resettlement monitoring and assessment work for 16 non-core sub-projects including Chenzhou City, Jianghua County, Jiangyong County, Ningyuan County, Xintian County, Qiyang County, Longhui County, Shaoyang City, Shaodong County, Shuangfeng County, Lengshuijiang City, Lianyuan City, Zhuzhou City, Zhuzhou County, Liling City, Youxian County, etc. In Nov. of 2008, the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Contract was signed with the Longhui Dike Project Construction Headquarters. According to the requirements of the ADB, the Provincial PMO and the Contract, HWECC established the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Department for the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank (called the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Department in short), prepared the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Work Outline for the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank and arranged related staffs to carry out the work.

correspondingly. As all works of civil construction and resettlement arrangement have been completed and the External Monitoring and Assessment Contract expired, this is the last report of the Longhui Subproject.

2. Monitoring & Assessment Tasks in the Term

As the resettlement work of the Subproject was completed in Sept. of 2012, the monitoring & assessment in this term has been stressed on the visit and investigation to the resettled people. The construction area of the civil works and resettlement arrangement areas have been visited, sample investigations of households have been made about house re-arrangement, production, employment, economic income, requests and complaint of the resettled people, etc.

After outside monitoring and survey, HWECC arranged technical staffs to make overall analysis and study and to work out the Report finally.

3. Project Profile

3.1 Project Profile

The Longhui County is located in the southwest part of Hunan Province (east longitude 110°38'-111°32', north latitude 27°00'-27°40') with a total area of 2871.2 km² (61.4 km from east to west and 74.6 km from north to south) and a population of 1.0994 million (in the end of 2004). It
neighbors the Xinshao County in the east, the Dongkou County in the west, the Shaoyang County and the Wugang City in the south and the Xupu County and Xinhua County in the north. The county town is in the south part of the County and besides the Nanshui River (a tributary of the Zishui river), and it is the political, economical, cultural and communication center of the County. The administrative urban area is 97.3 km², and there are 4 neighborhood committees, 21 villages and the total population is 95490 (60 thousand non-agricultural residents). The existed urban area is 6.37 km².

The Longhui Urban Flood Control Project is a subproject of the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank. The contents of the Project is given in Table 3.1 according to the scope of the project, flood control standard and construction task.

Table 3.1 Profile of Longhui Urban Flood Control Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Flood control project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8.219 km flood control dike.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Waterlogging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 drainage stations with 6 pumps and capacity of 784KW. 5 culverts and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gates, 2 communication gates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Other works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.8km river dredging and removal of 3 sand dunes in the riverbed (452,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>000m³). Flood control commanding system and necessary management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>facilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Schedule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total construction period of 48 months, and the construction period for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the main works of 44 months.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Estimated investment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>76.43million RMB (total investment of the Project), including 15.4231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>million for resettlement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Planned target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The flood control standard will reach 1-in-20 years from presently 1-in-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 years and the waterlogging</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
control standard will reach 1-in-10 years from presently 1-in-2-3 years.

### 3.2 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Profile

The permanent land acquisition of Longhui Subproject covered 1 town, and 7 villages (neighborhood committees) and 35 groups, and the total area is 169.1 Mu, including 54.3 Mu State-owned land, 113.6 Mu collective land (72.5 Mu paddy field, 3.5 Mu dry land, 37.6 Mu vegetable land and 1.2 Mu timber forest). 44.3 Mu various lands have been used temporarily, including 11.4 Mu dry land, 18.1 Mu shrub land and 14.8 Mu timber forest, with average use term of 2 years, covering 1 township (town, street office) and 5 villages.

1134 persons in 234 households have been affected in the Project, including 482 persons in 119 households with land acquisition without resettlement (92 persons in 21 households affected by temporary land use), 318 persons in 105 households with resettlement without land acquisition.

### 4. Resettlement Organization

#### 4.1 Establishment of Resettlement Organization

The Longhui County Committee established the Longhui Dike Project Construction Headquarters (Document No.: (2008) 126) to be responsible for management and implementation of the Project on Oct. 8, 2008. The Headquarters were consisted of persons from the County Government,
Financial Bureau, Reform and Development Bureau, Audit Bureau, Planning Bureau, Water Resources, etc. The land acquisition section was established under the Headquarters (6 staffs) to be in charge of the land acquisition and resettlement.

The resettlement organizational chart of the Longhui Subproject is shown in Figure 4.1.

Figure 4.1  Resettlement organizational Chart of Longhui Subproject
4.2 Operation of Resettlement Organization

Under the leadership of the Provincial PMO and the instruction of the Longhui Project Headquarters, the land acquisition section has carried out land acquisition and resettlement work in accordance with the requirements and procedures of ADB and their main work contents are as followings:

(1). Advertise the importance of the flood control project and resettlement policy and issue Resettlement Information Manuals to the resettled people and local residents in the resettlement arrangement areas.

(2). Check and determine physical indexes in accordance with Resettlement Plan and real situation of the project.

(3). Implement land acquisition and resettlement, sign compensation agreements, pay compensation capital and make settlement.

(4). Organize support to vulnerable group.

(5). Handle complaints and claims of the resettled people.

(6). Report land acquisition and resettlement progress to related higher departments.
5. Implementation Progress of the Civil Works

There is one bid in Longhui Subproject and the implementation of the civil works is given in Table 5.1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Bid Name</th>
<th>Contracted Price $10^4$ RMB</th>
<th>Awarded Company</th>
<th>Consulting company</th>
<th>Started date</th>
<th>Finished investment $10^4$ RMB</th>
<th>Finished ratio</th>
<th>Ended date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Chengbei Protection Zone, Longhui</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>Hunan Hydro &amp; Power Corporation</td>
<td>Shaoyang Kaituo Consulting Company</td>
<td>Sept., 2008</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>May, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Civil works for Chengbei Protection Zone, Longhui</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>Hunan Huayu Hydro &amp; Power Company</td>
<td>Hunan Yuhui Consulting Company</td>
<td>Dec., 2008</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>May, 2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Basic Social and Economical Investigation

According to the work requirements, based on collected social and economic data in the project zone, the monitoring staffs investigated 25 sapling households in total in Nov. of 2009.

6.1 Living Conditions of the Resettled People

According to the basic investigation data, the 25 sampling households have a total house area of 1564.5 m² before resettlement, including 1095.2 m² of brick & concrete structure (accounting for 70%), and 469.3 m² of brick & wood structure (accounting for 30%), and per capita house area of 20.86 m².

As the Zishui River of the Longhui Subproject is distributed in line, all resettled people live near the river with poor living environments caused by frequent floods. According to local people, the first floor would be inundated when heavy floods occur, people’s lives are threatened, countless garbage are left when the floods leave, causing environmental pollution. The infrastructure including road, sanitation, power supply, telecommunication, etc., are relatively poor. The residents hope to build the flood control project as soon as possible to improve their living environment.
6.2 Production and Employment of Resettled People

According to the basic investigation data, the 25 sampling resettled households belong to non-agricultural residents and have no farmland. As the project is located in the downtown area and in the urban and rural junction area, local farmers have plenty of opportunities in working and making their own business thanks to good infrastructure. Most surplus agricultural labors have turned to second and tertiary industries and got rid of reliance on the farmland.

6.3 Economic Income of Resettled People

According to basic investigation data, the total incomes of the 25 sampling resettled households were 401175 RMB Yuan in 2009 (all from the second and tertiary industries), the wage incomes of working outside were 200587.5 RMB (accounting for 50% of the second and tertiary industries), the other incomes were 200587.5 RMB (accounting for 50% of the second and tertiary industries). The per capita income was 5349 RMB.

According to the income structure, the incomes rely on the second and tertiary industries, mainly from salary of working outside, engaging in industry, building, transportation, wholesale and retail, etc., therefore, the land acquisition would not cause significant influence on the resettled people’s production and living.
6.4 Living Quality of Resettled People

The houses of the resettled people are near the river, and they are old one or two story houses. Affected by frequent floods, the living conditions are poor.

The affected zone of the Project is at the urban and rural conjunction area in Longhui County, the infrastructures are relatively good with available water, electricity, road, post and telecommunication. It is convenient for medical treatment and children schooling.

According to basic investigation data, there are 100 TVs (30 black and white TVs and 70 colored TVs), 206 electric fans, 98 refrigerators, 86 washing machines, 100 bicycles, 38 motorcycles, 100 sets of big furniture including sofa, wardrobe, desk, etc., per 100 households.

7. Progress of Resettlement Implementation

According to the Resettlement Plan of the Urban Flood Control Project of the Longhui County, the targets of the resettlement schedule are as followings: The resettlement preparation started in Mar. of 2006 and finished in Jun. of 2007 with a period of 15 months. The implementation of resettlement started in Sept. of 2007 and finished in Mar. of 2009 with a period of 19 months. Up to now, 238.82 Mu land has been acquired (accounting for 111.91%), 15480.76 m² houses including 846 m² miscellaneous houses have been removed (accounting for 98%).
7.1 Progress of Land Acquisition

Planning: The permanent land acquisition involved 1 towns, 7 villages and 35 groups with a total land area of 169.1 Mu, including 54.3 Mu State-owned land and 113.6 Mu collective land (72.5 Mu paddy field, 3.5 Mu dry land, 37.6 Mu commercial vegetable land and 1.2 mu economic forest).

Approval: The land acquisition has been approved by the Hunan Provincial Government (Document No.: (2009) No.141).

Fulfillment: 238.82 Mu land has been acquired (accounting for 119.91% of the plan) (For details see Table 7.1).

Assessment: The Headquarters has signed land acquisition agreements with affected villages and groups in the Taohong Town. The land acquisition funds for acquired land have been paid to every village, group and community and have allocated to persons after discussion in the village (group and community) meetings. The land acquisition work has fulfilled in the end of Sept., 2012.

Table 7.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Sub project</th>
<th>Finish</th>
<th>Sum</th>
<th>Permanent land</th>
<th>Temporary land</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>Collective land</td>
<td>State-Owned land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>State-Owned land</td>
<td>Farm land</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Longhui</td>
<td>Planned</td>
<td>213.4</td>
<td>169.1</td>
<td>114.8</td>
<td>113.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Land acquisition progress in Longhui County

Unit: Mu
### 7.2 Removal Progress

Planning: 318 persons in 105 households needed to resettle and 15785.76 m² houses needed to remove.

Fulfillment: 15480.76 m² houses have been removed, accounting for 98% of the plan (see Table 7.2).

Assessment: Under the high attention of the County Government and active cooperation of local people, the land acquisition and resettlement of the Longhui Subproject were carried out smoothly and finished on schedule, which assured smooth construction of the flood control dikes. The house removals have been finished in the end of Sept., 2012.

Table 7.2

**Removal progress of Longhui City**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Sub project</th>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Removal</th>
<th>House building</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Rural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Living house</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>None Living House</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>Household</td>
<td>person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Longhui County</td>
<td>Planned</td>
<td>15785.76</td>
<td>10306.46</td>
<td>5479.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10306.46</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 7.3 Removal of Enterprise and Unit

10 enterprises and units including the Rice Mill, the County Artificial Board Factory, the County Paper Box Factory, the County Grain Station, the County Town Market, the No. 1 Middle School, the County People’s Hospital, the County Communication Bureau, the County Sanitation Station, the County Navigation Supervision Station and the County Navigation Station with a total house area of 5479.3 m². All removal works have been completed and the compensations have been implemented by cash.

#### 7.4 Affected Individual Industrial and Commercial Households

According to the Longhui Resettlement Arrangement Plan, there were no affected individual industrial and commercial households.

#### 7.5 Progress of Resettlement Arrangement

308 persons in 101 households (all belonging to urban residents) needed to resettle and compensated by monetary way. The resettled people bought the commercial houses in other area of the County Town after receiving compensation funds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implemented</th>
<th>15480.76</th>
<th>15480.76</th>
<th>15480.76</th>
<th>/</th>
<th>5479.3</th>
<th>101</th>
<th>308</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ratio %</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.6. Resettlement Policy and Compensation Standards

The land acquisition and resettlement policy and standards of the Urban Flood Control Project of the Longhui County are in accordance with the Resettlement Arrangement Plan of the Longhui County. However, during implementation, the local people require to raise compensation standards, otherwise no agreements can be achieved with the resettled people and institutions.

The staffs of HWECC checked the land acquisition and resettlement compensation agreements and the actual compensation standards are shown in Table 7.6.1 and Table 7.6.2.

Table 7.6-1
Comparison of permanent land compensation in Longhui County
Unit: RMB Yuan/Mu

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land owner</th>
<th>Land type</th>
<th>Planning compensation</th>
<th>Real compensation</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Collective land</td>
<td>Paddy fields</td>
<td>21254</td>
<td>33000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dry land</td>
<td>14637</td>
<td>20977</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vegetable land</td>
<td>37062</td>
<td>46115</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Economic forest</td>
<td>17755</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State-owned land</td>
<td>Residential land</td>
<td>40020</td>
<td>43000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Industrial land</td>
<td>45000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 7.6-2
Comparison of house removal standards of Longhui County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>House type</th>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Planned standards</th>
<th>Implemented standards</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brick &amp; concrete</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>457</td>
<td>502</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brick &amp; wood</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>388</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shed</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural house</td>
<td>Brick &amp; concrete</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>349</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brick &amp; wood</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>308</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shed</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.7 Arrival and Payment of Resettlement Capitals

Planning: The total planned resettlement capital were 15.4231 million Yuan RMB.
Assessment: All costs which have finished land acquisition and resettlement have been paid fully without discount and delay.
The comparison of planned and actual investments of resettlement is given in Table 7.7.
Table 7.7

Arrival & payment of resettlement capitals in Longhui County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Total planned</th>
<th>Real finish</th>
<th>Ratio</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Resettlement compensation fee</td>
<td>1542.31</td>
<td>1511</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Assessment of Resettlement Arrangement

Quality

In order to understand the influence of the resettlement, as well as the conditions of housing, working and production, restoration of the incomes, living quality, etc., household sampling investigation has been applied for the Project.

25 resettled households have been surveyed to analyze the housing conditions, working situation, economic incomes, durable consumer goods, etc.

8.1 Living Conditions of Resettled People

According to investigation, the total living house area of the 25 households were 1564.5 m² (brick & concrete 1095.2 m², accounting for 70%, brick & wood 469.3 m², accounting for 30%, 20.86 m²/ person)
before resettlement and 2250 m² after resettlement (all belong to brick & concrete, 30 m²/person), which increased 43.8%.

After resettlement, the resettled people have decorated their houses (increased 43.8%) and hardened the access roads, street lamps have been installed. The house quality and living conditions of the resettled people have been improved after resettlement.

All 25 resettled households have been compensated by monetary way and they bought new houses nearby, the living environment, water and power supply, roads, medical treatment, children schooling, etc., have improved. The living qualities of all 25 households have improved considering the housing quality, economic incomes, ownership of the durable consumer goods, etc.

8.2 Production and Employment of Resettled People

The project is located in the urban and rural junction area, local farmers have plenty of opportunities in working and making their own business thanks to good infrastructure. Most surplus agricultural labors have turned to second and tertiary industries and got rid of reliance on the farmland. The living incomes are from labor output, salary, transportation, making private business, manual manufacture, etc., the resettlement had little and limited influence on the production and employment.

8.3 Income Restoration of Resettled People

According to basic investigation data, the total incomes of the 25 sampling resettled households were 401175 RMB Yuan in 2009 (all from the second and tertiary industries), the wage incomes of working outside
were 200587.5 RMB Yuan (accounting for 50% of the second and tertiary industries), other incomes were 200587.5 RMB Yuan (accounting for 50% of the second and tertiary industries). The per capita income was 5349 RMB Yuan.

The total incomes of the 25 sampling resettled households were 51750 RMB Yuan in 2014, all from the second and tertiary industries. The wages of working outside were 258750 Yuan RMB Yuan (accounting for 50%), other income reached 258750 Yuan RMB Yuan (accounting for 50%). The per capita income was 6900 RMB Yuan.

From compassion, it can be seen that the income structure has no change, and the per capita income has increased 28.9%.

Assessment: According to investigation and analysis, the resettled people have stabilized, more and more people work outside, and the incomes increase gradually. In general, the agricultural production of the resettled people has restored and their economic income and living quality have improved gradually.

8.4 The Living Quality of Resettled People

After resettlement, the 25 sampling resettled households’ houses all belong to brick & concrete, they have decorated their houses (increased 43.8%). The house quality and living conditions of the resettled people have been improved after resettlement.

The 25 sampling resettled households bought their houses using compensation fund, the living environment, water and power supply, roads, medical treatment, children schooling, etc., have been improved. The living qualities of all 25 households have improved considering the
housing quality, economic incomes, ownership of the durable consumer goods, etc.

According to investigation and analysis of the resettled people, the living conditions have improved, the household consumer goods have increased. Most resettled people are satisfied with the arrangement and present status. The economic incomes increase year by year.

From the analysis of the income sources of the resettled people, most incomes are from the second and tertiary industry. After completion of the project, the conditions for the second and tertiary industries have improved, the economy will develop more and more fast the resettled people will have more employment opportunities. To realize sustainable increase of resettled people’s income, it is suggested that the local government provide more professional training opportunities to local land-lost resettled people to create more working chances in the second and tertiary industries.

9. Psychology and Complaint of the Resettled People

The resettled people enjoy the rights and obligations specified in China’s Constitution and it is specified that the legitimate rights of the resettled people shall not be violated. The Clause 55 in the Regulation of Land Compensation and Resettlement Arrangement for Large and Medium-sized Water Resources Projects specifies that “the State
safeguards the legitimate rights of the resettled people”. If the resettled people consider that their legitimate rights are violated, they have the rights to complain until getting their rights.

(1). Complaint Channel

There are various complaint channels for the resettled people, including delivering complaint to resettlement institutions at various levels, petition, discipline inspection, audit departments of various governments, as well as monitoring, justice and court, media, and the external monitoring institutions.

(2). Complaint Procedures

The resettled people can deliver their complaint following the procedure of from low level to high level. Firstly they can contact their village committee, and the village committee or the resettled people then contact their township (town) government to coordinate and solve. They can also report to the upper resettlement institution and the upper institution should jointly study the complaint with the lower resettlement institution. if the complaint cannot be suitably solved, they can report to another higher level or to the courts.

(3). Psychology and Complaint of the Resettled People

According to the information provided by the resettlement institutions and site visit of the monitoring personnel, most resettled people support the construction of the flood control project and they believe the project will raise the flood standards, change the look of the city and safeguard people’s lives and properties. Residents living in the low area along the river feel most urgent to implement the project, and they express that they
agree with the compensation standards. However, some resettled people are concerned that the compensation is not enough to buy new houses and they worry their future livelihood as their farmland occupied, minor resettled people’s demands are too high.

As all complaints of the resettled people have been solved, there are no any remaining problems.

Summary of resettlement complaints and results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Complainer</td>
<td>Li Zhihui</td>
<td>Wu Qingliang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complain time</td>
<td>No. 5</td>
<td>No. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complain problem</td>
<td>The publicized structure of original house differs from the real one</td>
<td>Not arrival of the vulnerable support subsidy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Results</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solved</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not solved</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfied</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relatively satisfied</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unsatisfied</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Followed action</td>
<td>Solved</td>
<td>Solved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final solution</td>
<td>Have rechecked with the Project</td>
<td>Have solved with the</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. Support to the Vulnerable People

Planning

During implementation of the resettlement, the department in charge of the Project has attached importance to the arrangement of the vulnerable people. To finish the resettlement as early as possible, additional financial and material supports have been provided to the vulnerable people including the old people who live alone, the disables, the females and extremely poor houses in addition to living and working arrangement in accordance with the resettlement plan.

(1). Special support including house construction subsidy of 3000 RMB Yuan per household and living subsidy of 600 RMB Yuan per person have been provided to the households under the poverty line to help those people overcoming the difficulties of resettlement.

(2). After implementation, the poor households could obtain the loans from the credit cooperative applied by themselves and guaranteed by the local village collectives.

(3). The local village collective helped the old people who live alone, the disables and the households mainly consisted by the females to choose the housing land, to construct house and to move to the new houses.
Implementation:

According to investigation, the Longhui Sbuproject has established urban (rural) minimal insurance system which has been operated for many years. In practice, the method is to judge whether the resettled household’s income is below the local urban (rural) minimal insurance line. If yes, the local civil affairs departments would include them into urban (rural) minimal insurance households and allocate monthly minimal insurance capital.

In Longhui Subproject, 59 vulnerable people in 10 households in the resettlement arrangement plan have been supported. In addition to subsidy and support measures listed in the resettlement arrangement plan, they can enjoy certain subsidy provided by the government (200 RMB Yuan/month per person for urban residents and 150 RMB Yuan/month per person for rural residents).

11. Public Participation, Consultation and Information Publicizing

Since the flood control projects are key projects in local cities (counties), local medias including TV, news papers have made widespread broadcasting and the make the public know the outline and progress of the Project.

Before implementation of the removal and resettlement, the resettlement institutions of all sub-projects have held various meetings to listen to the
opinions of the resettled people, to implement the resettlement arrangement.

During the implementation, the resettlement personnel take the way of on-the-site meeting, to publicize items including land acquisition, house removal, compensation standards, etc., to the resettled people.

After checking of the physical indexes, they are publicized before signing the agreements to get the supervision of the mass and to make decision open, fair and just.

(1). The survey results of land acquisition and compensation standards have been publicized in the affected villages.

(2). The personnel in charge of resettlement of the Headquarters have hold meetings in every affected village to explain the resettlement policies and get the opinions of the resettled people.

(3). The resettlement information manuals have been delivered and explained to the resettled people.

Public participation, negotiation and information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub Project</th>
<th>Longhui County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Media propaganda</td>
<td>Jul., 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issuing resettlement information manuals</td>
<td>Jul., 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holing audience meeting</td>
<td>Aug., 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holding village and group negotiation meeting</td>
<td>Aug., 2007</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12. Assessment Conclusions

Both the owners and the governments at various levels in Longhui County stressed the resettlement work, established resettlement implementation organizations and arranged suitable staffs. Since the beginning of the Project, effective works have been done in propaganda, index check, land acquisition, fund raising and payment by the owners and resettlement organizations, which have laid a solid foundation and created good conditions for the following resettlement implementation.

1. Land acquisition approval. The land acquisition has been approved by the Hunan Provincial Government (Document No.: (2009) No.141).

2. Land acquisition. Land acquisition was completed with total area of 238.82 Mu (accounting for 111.91% of the plan) in Sept. of 2012.

3. Resettlement removal. 308 persons in 101 houses have resettled (accounting for 98%) and 15480.76 m² houses have been removed (accounting for 98%).

4. Removal of enterprises and units. 10 enterprises with a total removal area of 5479.3 m² have been finished (accounting for 100%).

5. Construction of the arrangement area. Monetary compensations have been used to all resettled households and no arrangement areas have
been established. The resettled households bought the commercial houses in other area of the County town.

6. Resettlement investment: Finishing 15.11 million RMB Yuan and accounting for 98% of the plan.

7. Compensation standards: Higher than the planned standards.

8. Resettlement schedule. All resettlement works have been completed in Sept. of 2012.

   - House. The per capita house area has increased 43.8% with better quality.
   - Production and employment. The resettlement has very little influence on the production and employment.
   - Economic income. Per capita net income increased 28.9% which is higher than before.
   - Living quality. The living quality of the resettled people have been improved with better house quality and living conditions.

At the moment, both land acquisition and removal works of the Longhui Subproject have been completed. The implementation was carried out in accordance with resettlement laws, regulations and local policies strictly, the land acquisition funds have been paid to various villages, groups, communities and persons, the schedule of the resettlement met the implementation of the civil works and the requirements of both the State and the resettled people.
The Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank

The External Resettlement Monitoring & Assessment Report Of Ningyuan Subproject

No. 8

Hunan Water & Electricity Consulting Corporation (HWECC)

June, 2015
Approved by: Xiang Hong

Reviewed by: Wang Hengyang

Checked by: Long Xiachu

Prepared by: Long Xiachu, Zhou Yuanshun
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1. Introduction

Entrusted by the PMO of the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank, the Hunan Water & Electricity Consulting Corporation (HWECC) undertook the external resettlement monitoring and assessment work for 16 non-core sub-projects including Chenzhou City, Jianghua County, Jiangyong County, Ningyuan County, Xintian County, Qiyang County, Longhui County, Shaoyang City, Shaodong County, Shuangfeng County, Lengshuijiang City, Lianyuan City, Zhuzhou City, Zhuzhou County, Liling City, Youxian County, etc. In Oct. of 2008, the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Contract was signed with the Water Resources Bureau of Ningyuan County. According to the requirements of the ADB, the Provincial PMO and the Contract, HWECC established the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Department for the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank (called the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Department in short), prepared the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Work Outline for the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank and arranged related staffs to carry out the work.

correspondingly. As all works of civil construction and resettlement arrangement have been completed and the External Monitoring and Assessment Contract expired, this is the last report of the Ningyuan Subproject.

2. Monitoring & Assessment Tasks in the Term

As the resettlement work of the Subproject was completed in Aug. of 2012, the monitoring & assessment in this term has been stressed on the visit and investigation to the resettled people. The construction area of the civil works and resettlement arrangement areas have been visited, sample investigations of households have been made about house re-arrangement, production, employment, economic income, requests and complaint of the resettled people, etc.

After outside monitoring and survey, HWECC arranged technical staffs to make overall analysis and study and to work out the Report finally.

3. Project Profile

3.1 Project Profile

The Ningyuan County is located in the south part of Hunan Province (east longitude 110°42′~112°27′, north latitude 25°11′~26°08′) with a total area of 2526 km² (104.7 km from north to south and 52.2 km from east to
west). It neighbors the Xintian County and the Jiaer County of Chenzhou City in the east, the Jianghua County in the south, the Daoxian County and Shuangpai County in the west and the Qiyang County in the north. The Ningyuan Urban Flood Control Project is a subproject of the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank. The contents of the Project is given in Table 3.1 according to the scope of the project, flood control standard and construction task.

Table 3.1 Profile of Ningyuan Urban Flood Control Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Flood control project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Construction of flood control dike 8.06 km.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Waterlogging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 culverts and gates. Improvement of 4 flood discharge channels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Other works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Schedule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total construction period of 34 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Estimated investment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>56.53 million RMB Yuan (total investment of the Project), including 9.8581 million RMB Yuan for resettlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Planned target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The flood control and waterlogging standard will reach 1-in-50 years from presently lower than 1-in-5 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Profile

The permanent land acquisition of Ningyuan Subproject covered 1 town, 6 villages (neighborhood committees) and 18 groups, and the total area is 241.9 Mu, including 81.49 Mu State-owned land (2.6 Mu urban residential homestead and 78.89 Mu waste and unused urban land), 160.41 Mu collective land (95.5 Mu paddy field, 29.5 Mu dry land, 0.9
Mu pond, 26.4 Mu waste land and 8.11 Mu rural homestead). 211.65 Mu various lands have been used temporarily, including 46.51 Mu paddy field, 52.5 Mu dry land, 25.5 Mu shrub land, 41.64 mu timber forest land and 45.5 Mu waste land, with an average use term of 2 years.

563 persons in 123 households have been affected in the Project, including 157 persons in 28 households with land acquisition without resettlement, 100 persons in 23 households with resettlement without land acquisition, 306 persons in 72 households with both land acquisition and resettlement.

4. Resettlement Organization

4.1 Establishment of Resettlement Organization

The Ningyuan County Government established the Ningyuan Urban Flood Control Project Construction Headquarters (Document No.: (2008) No. 35) to be responsible for management and implementation of the Project on Apr. 11, 2008. The Headquarters was consisted of persons from the County Government, Financial Bureau, Reform and Development Bureau, Audit Bureau, Planning Bureau, Water Resources, etc. The Resettlement Group was established under the Headquarters (4 staffs) to be in charge of the land acquisition and resettlement.

The resettlement organizational chart of the Ningyuan Subproject is shown in Figure 4.1.
4.2 Operation of Resettlement Organization

Under the leadership of the Provincial PMO and the instruction of the Ningyuan Project Headquarters, the Resettlement Group has carried out land acquisition and resettlement work in accordance with the requirements and procedures of ADB and their main work contents are as followings:
(1). Advertise the importance of the flood control project and resettlement policy and issue Resettlement Information Manuals to the resettled people and local residents in the resettlement arrangement areas.

(2). Check and determine physical indexes in accordance with Resettlement Plan and real situation of the project.

(3). Implement land acquisition and resettlement, sign compensation agreements, pay compensation capital and make settlement.

(4). Organize support to vulnerable group.

(5). Handle complaints and claims of the resettled people.

(6). Report land acquisition and resettlement progress to related higher departments.

5. Implementation Progress of the Civil Works

There is 2 bids in Ningyuan Subproject and the implementation of the civil works is given in Table 5.1.
Table 5.1 implementation progress of the civil works

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Bid Name</th>
<th>Contracted Price 10^4 RMB</th>
<th>Awarded company</th>
<th>Consulting company</th>
<th>Started date</th>
<th>Finished investment 10^4 RMB</th>
<th>Finished ratio</th>
<th>Ended date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Southern protection zone</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Hunan Hydro &amp; Power Engineering Company</td>
<td>Hunan Yuhui Consulting Company</td>
<td>Jun., 2009</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>May, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Northern protection zone</td>
<td>1184</td>
<td>Hunan Hydro &amp; Power Engineering Company</td>
<td>Hunan Yuhui Consulting Company</td>
<td>Aug., 2008</td>
<td>1184</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>May, 2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Basic Social and Economical Investigation

According to the work requirements, based on collected social and economic data in the project zone, the monitoring staffs investigated 6 sapling households in total in Oct. of 2009.
6.1 Living Conditions of the Resettled People

According to the basic investigation data, the 6 sapling households have a total house area of 994 m\(^2\) before resettlement, including 795 m\(^2\) of brick & concrete structure (accounting for 80%), and 199 m\(^2\) of brick & wood structure (accounting for 20%), and per capita house area of 38.79 m\(^2\).

According to investigation, the houses of the affected residents belong to private property, including brick & concrete, brick & wood, mostly 1 or 2 story houses. As major houses were built in 1980s, the living conditions and infrastructures were poor, the residents hope to move into new houses as soon as possible.

6.2 Production and Employment of Resettled People

According to the basic investigation data, the 6 sampling resettled households have 11.7 Mu farmland, including 1.17 Mu paddy field (10%), 1.75 Mu dry land (15%), 7.02 Mu vegetable land (60%) and 1.76 Mu orchard (15%) with mean farmland of 0.46 Mu per rural person.

As the Project is distributed along the Shunling River in line, most affected people lose only a small part of their land. The agriculture in the Project zone is mainly vegetable and rice. Vegetables, rice (one or double cropping), soybean and rape grow in the paddy field. Other grain, soybean, Mung bean, broad bean, sweet potato, potato, peanut, rape, vegetables, fruits, etc., grow in the dry land.

The project is located in the urban and rural junction area, local farmers have plenty of opportunities in working and making their own business thanks to good infrastructure. Most surplus agricultural labors have
turned to second and tertiary industries and got rid of reliance on the farmland. Especially the young people have all went to the coastal area such as Guangdong Province to engage in construction and service works.

6.3 Economic Income of Resettled People

According to basic investigation data, the total incomes of the 6 sampling resettled households were 108628 RMB Yuan in 2009, including 21725 RMB Yuan from the first industry (accounting for 20%), 86903 RMB Yuan from the second and tertiary industries (accounting for 80%), the wage incomes of working outside were 52141 RMB Yuan (accounting for 60% of the second and tertiary industries), other incomes were 34762 RMB Yuan (accounting for 40% of the second and tertiary industries). The per capita income was 4240 RMB Yuan.

According to the income structure, the incomes from the first industry rely on growing commercial vegetables, and the incomes from the second and tertiary industries account for 80%, therefore, the land acquisition would not cause significant influence on the resettled people’s production and living.

6.4 Living Quality of Resettled People

The houses of the resettled people are near the river, and they are old one or two story houses. Affected by frequent floods, the living conditions are poor.

The affected zone of the Project is at the urban and rural conjunction area in Ningyuan County, the infrastructures are relatively good with available
water, electricity, road, post and telecommunication. It is convenient for medical treatment and children schooling.

According to basic investigation data, there are 95 TVs (15 black and white TVs and 80 colored TVs), 90 electric fans, 50 refrigerators, 60 washing machines, 55 bicycles, 10 motorcycles, 375 sets of big furniture including sofa, wardrobe, desk, etc.

7. Progress of Resettlement Implementation

According to the Resettlement Plan of the Urban Flood Control Project of the Ningyuan County, the targets of the resettlement schedule are as followings: The land acquisition started in Aug. of 2007 and all house removal completed between Aug. of 2007 and Dec. of 2008. Land development and readjustment started in the 3rd quarter of 2007 and all production and living conditions restored in Dec. of 2012. Up to now, 382.55 Mu land has been acquired (accounting for 84.3%), 2536.14 m² houses have been removed (accounting for 23%).

7.1 Progress of Land Acquisition

Planning: The permanent land acquisition involved 6 villages (neighborhood committees) and 18 groups in the Shunling Town with a total land area of 241.9 Mu, including 81.49 Mu State-owned land and 160.41 Mu collective land.

Approval: The land acquisition has been approved by the Hunan Provincial Land Department and the farmland occupancy tax and farmland reclamation fee have been paid in Jan. of 2008.
Fulfillment: 382.55 Mu land has been acquired (accounting for 84.3% of the plan) (For details see Table 7.1).

Assessment: The Headquarters has signed land acquisition agreements with affected villages and groups in the Shunling Town. The land acquisition funds for acquired land have been paid to every village, group and community and have allocated to persons after discussion in the village (group and community) meetings. The land acquisition work has fulfilled in the end of Aug., 2012.

Table 7.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Sub project</th>
<th>Finish</th>
<th>Sum</th>
<th>Permanent land</th>
<th>State-Owned land</th>
<th>Temporary land</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>Collective land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>State-Owned land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Farm land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ningyuan County</td>
<td>Planned</td>
<td>453.55</td>
<td>241.9</td>
<td>160.41</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>81.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Implemented</td>
<td>382.55</td>
<td>170.9</td>
<td>160.41</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>10.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ratio %</td>
<td>84.3</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.2 Removal Progress

Planning: 406 persons in 95 households needed to resettle and 7150 m² houses needed to remove.

Fulfillment: 2536.14 m² houses have been removed, accounting for 35% of the plan (see Table 7.2).
Assessment: As the project is located in the urban area, because of difficulties in removal and high compensation standards, measures including reducing the removal as more as possible, implementing those dikes without removal, changing the dike line to reduce removal, etc., have been taken. The house removals have been finished in the end of Aug., 2012.

Table 7.2

Removal progress of Ningyuan County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Sub project</th>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Removal</th>
<th>House building</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>Living house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ningyuan County</td>
<td>Planned</td>
<td>7150</td>
<td>7150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Implemented</td>
<td>2536.14</td>
<td>2536.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ratio %</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.3 Removal of Enterprise and Unit

According to the Ningyuan Resettlement Arrangement Plan, there were no affected enterprises and units.
7.4 Affected Individual Industrial and Commercial Households

According to the Ningyuan Resettlement Arrangement Plan, there were no affected individual industrial and commercial households.

7.5 Progress of Resettlement Arrangement

139 persons in 27 households (all belonging to rural residents) needed to settle and compensated by monetary way in accordance with their desires. The resettled people moved into new houses with better quality and areas. The family income has also increased after arrangement.

7.6 Resettlement Policy and Compensation Standards

The land acquisition and resettlement policy and standards of the Urban Flood Control Project of the Ningyuan County are in accordance with the Resettlement Arrangement Plan of the Ningyuan County. However, during implementation, the local people require to raise compensation standards, otherwise no agreements can be achieved with the resettled people and institutions.

The staffs of HWECC checked the land acquisition and resettlement compensation agreements and the actual compensation standards are shown in Table 7.6.1 and Table 7.6.2.
Table 7.6-1

Comparison of permanent land compensation in Ningyuan County

Unit: RMB Yuan/Mu

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land owner</th>
<th>Land type</th>
<th>Planning compensation</th>
<th>Real compensation</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Collective land</td>
<td>Paddy fields</td>
<td>21254</td>
<td>24700</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dry land</td>
<td>14645</td>
<td>18000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vegetable land</td>
<td>23130</td>
<td>24700</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pond</td>
<td>37062</td>
<td>40000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural house land</td>
<td>18318</td>
<td>24700</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State-owned land</td>
<td>Unit’s land</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other land</td>
<td>Free of charge</td>
<td>Free of charge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7.6.2

Comparison of house removal standards of Ningyuan County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>House type</th>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Planned standards</th>
<th>Implemented standards</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban house</td>
<td>Frame</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brick &amp; concrete</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brick &amp; wood</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shed</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural house</td>
<td>Brick &amp; concrete</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>427</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brick &amp; wood</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>302</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Earth &amp; wood</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>269</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shed</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.7 Arrival and Payment of Resettlement Capitals

Planning: The total planned resettlement capital were 10.078 million Yuan RMB.
Assessment: All costs which have finished land acquisition and resettlement have been paid fully without discount and delay.
The comparison of planned and actual investments of resettlement is given in Table 7.7.

Table 7.7

Arrival & payment of resettlement capitals in Ningyuan County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Total planned</th>
<th>Real finish</th>
<th>Ratio</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Resettlement compensation fee</td>
<td>1007.8</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Assessment of Resettlement Arrangement

Quality

In order to understand the influence of the resettlement, as well as the conditions of housing, working and production, restoration of the incomes, living quality, etc., household sampling investigation has been applied for the Project.
6 resettled households have been surveyed to analyze the housing conditions, working situation, economic incomes, durable consumer goods, etc.

**8.1 Living Conditions of Resettled People**

According to investigation, the total living house area of the 6 households were 994 m² (brick & concrete 795 m², accounting for 80%, brick & wood 199 m², accounting for 20%, 38.79 m²/person) before resettlement and 1076 m² after resettlement (all belong to brick & concrete, 42 m²/person), which increased 8.2%.

After resettlement, the resettled people have decorated their houses (increased 8.2%) and hardened the access roads, street lamps have been installed. The house quality and living conditions of the resettled people have been improved after resettlement.

All 6 resettled households (all rural residents) have been compensated by monetary way and they bought or built new houses nearby, the living environment, water and power supply, roads, medical treatment, children schooling, etc., have improved. The living qualities of all 6 households have improved considering the housing quality, economic incomes, ownership of the durable consumer goods, etc.

**8.2 Production and Employment of Resettled People**

The project is located in the urban and rural junction area, local farmers have plenty of opportunities in working and making their own business thanks to good infrastructure. Most surplus agricultural labors have turned to second and tertiary industries and got rid of reliance on the
farmland. The living incomes are from labor output, salary, transportation, making private business, manual manufacture, etc., the resettlement had little and limited influence on the production and employment.

### 8.3 Income Restoration of Resettled People

According to basic investigation data, the total incomes of the 6 sampling resettled households were 108,628 RMB Yuan in 2009, including 21,725 RMB Yuan from the first industry (accounting for 20%), 86,903 RMB Yuan from the second and tertiary industries (accounting for 80%), the wage incomes of working outside were 52,141 RMB Yuan (accounting for 60% of the second and tertiary industries), other incomes were 34,762 RMB Yuan (accounting for 40% of the second and tertiary industries). The per capita income was 4,240 RMB Yuan.

The total incomes of the 6 sampling resettled households were 156,282 RMB Yuan in 2014, including 23,442 RMB Yuan from the first industry (15%) and 132,840 RMB Yuan from the second and tertiary industries (85%). The wages of working outside were 79,488 Yuan RMB (accounting for 60%) of the second and tertiary industries, other income reached 53,136 Yuan RMB (accounting for 40%). The per capita income was 6,100 RMB Yuan.

From comparison, it can be seen that the income structure has some small changes, and the per capita income has increased 43.8%.

**Assessment:** According to investigation and analysis, the resettled people have stabilized, more and more people work outside, and the incomes increase gradually. In general, the agricultural production of the resettled
people has restored and their economic income and living quality have improved gradually.

8.4 The Living Quality of Resettled People

After resettlement, the 6 sampling resettled households’ houses all belong to brick & concrete, they have decorated their houses (increased 8.2%). The house quality and living conditions of the resettled people have been improved after resettlement.

The 6 sampling resettled households bought their houses using compensation fund, the living environment, water and power supply, roads, medical treatment, children schooling, etc., have been improved. The living qualities of all 6 households have improved considering the housing quality, economic incomes, ownership of the durable consumer goods, etc.

According to investigation and analysis of the resettled people, the living conditions have improved, the household consumer goods have increased. Most resettled people are satisfied with the arrangement and present status. The economic incomes increase year by year.

From the analysis of the income sources of the resettled people, most incomes are from the second and tertiary industry. After completion of the project, the conditions for the second and tertiary industries have improved, the economy will develop more and more fast the resettled people will have more employment opportunities. To realize sustainable increase of resettled people’s income, it is suggested that the local government provide more professional training opportunities to local land-lost resettled people to create more working chances in the second
and tertiary industries.

9. Psychology and Complaint of the Resettled People

1. Kinds of complaints

(1). Index problem

Because of the errors in investigation, statistics and calculation, mistakes might occur in physical indexes which affected the interests of the resettled people. When such problems happened, oral or written reports by the affected persons or his/her village were sent to the Project Resettlement Office of the Ningyuan County, and then sent to the PMO of Yongzhou City and monitoring institution in the form of documents. The PMO organized related personnel to go to the site to verify and issue handling opinion, the mistake physical indexes would be registered and compensated in accordance with the standards.

(2). Compensation standards

Owing to not knowing the resettlement policies and regulations and doubt about the standards, a few people complained that the compensations are low and not enough to meet the requirements of house construction and production arrangement. The design staffs should go to the site to explain the resettlement policies and regulations, the calculation process of compensation standards, to dispel the doubts of the resettled people before and during the implementation of the resettlement.
(3). Fund problem

During implementation, the resettlement capitals might not arrive timely, leading to affecting the house construction and production arrangement and causing negative influence on the resettled people’s living and working. The management staffs who engaged in the resettlement implementation are required to make a good control of the resettlement capitals, progress and quality to assure the special use of special fund, and urge the financial departments to pay the resettlement capital according to the real progress.

If the resettled people are not satisfied with the arrangement scheme, they can go to the village committees to complain, and the village committee or the resettled people can also go to the local resettlement offices to negotiate to solve, the complaint can also be reported to the higher resettlement offices orally or in written form. The higher resettlement office must register the complaint and study and solve the problem together with the local resettlement office and village committee with 10 days. The village committee can report the complaint to relevant administrative departments such as PMO, resettlement management institution, resettlement supervision institution, citizen petition office, administrative supervision, discipline inspection, etc., according to the Administrative Procedure Law if no agreement can be reached, or go to the court to propose a lawsuit. The resettlement offices must make record of the complaint as well as the dealing process.

As all complaints of the resettled people have been solved, there are no any remaining problems.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Complainer</td>
<td>Li Wansheng</td>
<td>Huang Nianfeng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complain time</td>
<td>No. 5</td>
<td>No. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complain problem</td>
<td>Thinking the standard of pension for the old people too low and requiring to raise</td>
<td>Traffic inconvenience of house construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Results</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solved</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not solved</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfied</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relatively satisfied</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unsatisfied</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Followed action</td>
<td>Solved</td>
<td>Solved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final solution</td>
<td>Raised from originally 100 RMB Yuan to 150 Yuan per month</td>
<td>Increase a simple pavement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**10. Support to the Vulnerable People**

Planning

During implementation of the resettlement, the department in charge of
the Project has attached importance to the arrangement of the vulnerable people. To finish the resettlement as early as possible, additional financial and material supports have been provided to the vulnerable people including the old people who live alone, the disables, the females and extremely poor houses in addition to living and working arrangement in accordance with the resettlement plan.

(1). Special supports were provided to the households below the poverty line based on their real situations to help them build new houses and maintain living standards. 1% of the land acquisition and compensation of auxiliary facilities of the houses is listed for the vulnerable compensation and it is used mainly for various assistance and living support to the vulnerable people.

a. A subsidy of 3000 Yuan for house construction has been provided to each of 7 poor households (mainly old people, getting illness, without labors, etc.).

b. A living subsidy of 600 Yuan has been provided to each of 26 persons in above 7 poor households to help them overcome the difficulties in resettlement.

(2). After implementation, the poor households could obtain the loans from the credit cooperative applied by themselves and guaranteed by the local village collectives.

(3). The local village collective helped the old people who live alone, the disables and the households mainly consisted by the females to choose the housing land, to construct house and to move to the new houses.

Implementation:
According to investigation, the Ningyuan Subproject has established urban (rural) minimal insurance system which has been operated for many years. In practice, the method is to judge whether the resettled household’s income is below the local urban (rural) minimal insurance line. If yes, the local civil affairs departments would include them into urban (rural) minimal insurance households and allocate monthly minimal insurance capital.

In Ningyuan Subproject, 11 vulnerable people in the resettlement arrangement plan have been supported. In addition to subsidy and support measures listed in the resettlement arrangement plan, they can enjoy certain subsidy provided by the government (180 RMB Yuan/month per person for urban residents and 130 RMB Yuan/month per person for rural residents).

11. Public Participation, Consultation and Information Publicizing

During the implementation, the Project takes the ways of on-the-site meeting and random interviews of the resettled people to collect resettlement information, to investigate the resettled people’s desires and to improve the resettlement arrangement scheme.

The Resettlement PMO held meetings attended by local cadres and various related persons to propaganda the resettlement policies of the Central, Provincial and City Governments, listening to their opinions on reducing project negative influence, arrangement of resettled people,
compensation standards, etc., and have made broad negotiation and consultation.

Public participation, negotiation and information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub Project</th>
<th>Ningyuan County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Media propaganda</td>
<td>Jul., 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issuing resettlement information manuals</td>
<td>Jul., 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holing audience meeting</td>
<td>Aug., 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holding village and group negotiation meeting</td>
<td>Aug., 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notice posting</td>
<td>Sept., 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publicizing the physical indexes</td>
<td>Sept., 2008</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. Assessment Conclusions

Both the owners and the governments at various levels in Ningyuan County stressed the resettlement work, established resettlement implementation organizations and arranged suitable staffs. Since the beginning of the Project, effective works have been done in propaganda, index check, land acquisition, fund raising and payment by the owners and resettlement organizations, which have laid a solid foundation and created good conditions for the following resettlement implementation.
1. Land acquisition approval. The land acquisition has been approved by the Hunan Provincial Land Department and the farmland occupancy tax and farmland reclamation fee have been paid in Jan. of 2008.

2. Land acquisition. Land acquisition was completed with total area of 382.55 Mu (accounting for 84.3% of the plan) in Aug. 0f 2012.

3. Resettlement removal. In planning, 406 persons in 95 households needed to resettle and 7150 m² houses needed to remove. As the project is located in the urban area, because of difficulties in removal and high compensation standards, measures including reducing the removal as more as possible, implementing those dikes without removal, changing the dike line to reduce removal, etc., have been taken. In implementation, 139 persons in 27 households (accounting for 34%) have resettled and 2536.14 m² houses have removed (accounting for 35%). The resettlement works have been finished in the end of Jul., 2012 and no more resettlement is needed.

4. Removal of enterprises and units. There are no affected enterprises and units.

5. Construction of the arrangement area. Monetary compensations have been used to all resettled households and no arrangement areas have been established. The resettled households bought commercial houses or built their houses backward.

6. Resettlement investment: Finishing 6.1 million RMB Yuan and accounting for 60% of the plan.

7. Compensation standards: Higher than the planned standards.
8. Resettlement schedule. All resettlement works have been completed in Aug. of 2012.

9. Arrangement effects (6 sampling households).

- House. The per capita house area has increased 8.2% with better quality.

- Production and employment. The resettlement has very little influence on the production and employment.

- Economic income. Per capita net income increased 43.8% which is higher than before.

- Living quality. The living quality of the resettled people have been improved with better house quality and living conditions.

At the moment, both land acquisition and removal work of the Ningyuan Subproject have been completed. The implementation was carried out in accordance with resettlement laws, regulations and local policies strictly, the land acquisition funds have been paid to various villages, groups, communities and persons, the schedule of the resettlement met the implementation of the civil works and the requirements of both the State and the resettled people.
The Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank

The External Resettlement Monitoring & Assessment Report Of Qiyang Subproject

No. 8

Hunan Water & Electricity Consulting Corporation (HWECC)
June, 2015
Approved by: Xiang Hong

Reviewed by: Wang Hengyang

Checked by: Long Xiachu

Prepared by: Long Xiachu, Zhou Yuanshun
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<tr>
<td>8.1 Living Conditions of Resettled People</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
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1. Introduction

Entrusted by the PMO of the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank, the Hunan Water & Electricity Consulting Corporation (HWECC) undertook the external resettlement monitoring and assessment work for 16 non-core sub-projects including Chenzhou City, Jianghua County, Jiangyong County, Ningyuan County, Xintian County, Qiyang County, Longhui County, Shaoyang City, Shaodong County, Shuangfeng County, Lengshuijiang City, Lianyuan City, Zhuzhou City, Zhuzhou County, Liling City, Youxian County, etc. In Mar. of 2008, the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Contract was signed with the PMO of Qiyang County. According to the requirements of the ADB, the Provincial PMO and the Contract, HWECC established the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Department for the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank (called the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Department in short), prepared the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Work Outline for the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank and arranged related staffs to carry out the work.

The land acquisition and resettlement of the Qiyang Subproject was started in Mar. of 2008 and finished in Jul. of 2012. The External Resettlement Monitoring & Assessment Reports have been worked out and delivered to the ADB in Sept. of 2008, Apr. of 2009, Dec. of 2009, Jul. of 2010, Dec. of 2011, Jul. of 2012 and Sept. of 2014 correspondingly. As all works of civil construction and resettlement
arrangement have been completed and the External Monitoring and Assessment Contract expired, this is the last report of the Qiyang Subproject.

2. Monitoring & Assessment Tasks in the Term

As the resettlement work of the Subproject was completed in Jul. of 2012, the monitoring & assessment in this term has been stressed on the visit and investigation to the resettled people. The construction area of the civil works and resettlement arrangement areas have been visited, sample investigations of households have been made about house re-arrangement, production, employment, economic income, requests and complaint of the resettled people, etc.

After outside monitoring and survey, HWECC arranged technical staffs to make overall analysis and study and to work out the Report finally.

3. Project Profile

3.1 Project Profile

The county town of Qiyang County is close to the Xiangjiang River, the Qishui River joins the Xiangjiang River at the Dongjiang Bridge in the downtown area. The Qiyang County neighbors Changning County in the east, the Guiyang County, the Shuangpai County, the Ningyuan County, the Xintian County and the Shishan District in the south, the Lengshuitan
District in the west and the Qidong County in the north. Its land is high in the south and north but low in the middle and looks like an asymmetric U-shape.

The Qiyang Urban Flood Control Project is a subproject of the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank. The contents of the Project is given in Table 3.1 according to the scope of the project, flood control standard and construction task.

Table 3.1 Profile of Qiyang Urban Flood Control Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Flood control project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Waterlogging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Other works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Schedule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Estimated investment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Planned target</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Profile

The permanent land acquisition of Qiyang Subproject covered 1 town, 10
villages (neighborhood committees) and 48 groups, and the total area is 601.2 Mu, including 73.2 Mu State-owned land (including 4 Mu residential homestead, 69.2 Mu other land), 528 Mu collective land (177 Mu paddy field, 64 Mu dry land, 95 Mu vegetable land, 12 mu orchard, 117 Mu pond, 40 Mu cash forest, 23 Mu rural homestead). 312.41 Mu various lands have been used temporarily, including 130.9 Mu dry land, 181.51 Mu shrub land, with an average use term of 2 years, covering 1 township (town, street office) and 4 villages.

5678 persons in 1377 households have been affected in the Project, including 4299 persons in 1140 households with land acquisition without resettlement, 130 persons in 22 households with resettlement without land acquisition, and 1249 persons in 215 households with both land acquisition and resettlement. 518 rural people needed production arrangement, 1380 person in 217 households needed house arrangement.

4. Resettlement Organization

4.1 Establishment of Resettlement Organization

The Qiyang County Government established the Qiyang Urban Flood Control Project Management Office (Document No.: (2007) 28) to be responsible for management and implementation of the Project on May 25, 2007. The Qiyang PMO was consisted of persons from the County Government, Financial Bureau, Reform and Development Bureau, Audit Bureau, Planning Bureau, Water Resources, etc. The land acquisition group was established under the PMO (4 staffs).
The resettlement organizational chart of the Qiyang Subproject is shown in Figure 4.1.

![Resettlement organizational Chart of Qiyang Subproject](image)

**Figure 4.1  Resettlement organizational Chart of Qiyang Subproject**

### 4.2 Operation of Resettlement Organization

Under the leadership of the Provincial PMO and the instruction of the Qiyang PMO, the land acquisition and resettlement group has carried out land acquisition and resettlement work in accordance with the
requirements and procedures of ADB and their main work contents are as followings:

(1). Advertise the importance of the flood control project and resettlement policy and issue Resettlement Information Manuals to the resettled people and local residents in the resettlement arrangement areas.

(2). Check and determine physical indexes in accordance with Resettlement Plan and real situation of the project.

(3). Implement land acquisition and resettlement, sign compensation agreements, pay compensation capital and make settlement.

(4). Organize support to vulnerable group.

(5). Handle complaints and claims of the resettled people.

(6). Report land acquisition and resettlement progress to related higher departments.

5. Implementation Progress of the Civil Works

There is one bid in Qiyang Subproject and the implementation of the civil works is given in Table 5.1.
Table 5.1 implementation progress of the civil works

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Bid Name</th>
<th>Contracted Price $10^6$ RMB</th>
<th>Awarded company</th>
<th>Consulting company</th>
<th>Started date</th>
<th>Finished investment $10^4$ RMB</th>
<th>Finished ratio</th>
<th>Ended date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Chengbei Protection Zone, Qiyang</td>
<td>4685.637</td>
<td>Hunan Hydro &amp; Power Corporation</td>
<td>Hunan Yuhui Consulting Company</td>
<td>Aug., 2008</td>
<td>4685.637</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>May, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Civil works of Chengdong (eastern) protection zone</td>
<td>1780</td>
<td>Hunan Hydro &amp; Power Corporation</td>
<td>Hunan Yuhui Consulting Company</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Contract cancelled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Civil works of Chengnan (southern) protection zone</td>
<td>1481.5</td>
<td>Hunan Hydro &amp; Power Mechanization Company</td>
<td>Hunan Yuhui Consulting Company</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not started because of difficult removal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Basic Social and Economical Investigation

According to the work requirements, based on collected social and economic data in the project zone, the monitoring staffs investigated 20 sapling households in total in Jan. of 2008.

6.1 Living Conditions of the Resettled People

According to the basic investigation data, the 20 sapling households have a total house area of 3400 m² before resettlement, including 2720 m² of brick & concrete structure (accounting for 80%), and 680 m² of brick & wood structure (accounting for 20%), and per capita house area of 29.31 m².

According to investigation, the houses of the affected residents belong to private property, including brick & concrete, brick & wood, mostly 1 or 2 story houses. As major houses were built in 1980s, the living conditions and infrastructures were poor, the residents hope to move into new houses as soon as possible.

6.2 Production and Employment of Resettled People

According to the basic investigation data, the 20 sampling resettled households have 66.12 Mu farmland, including 13.22 Mu paddy field (20%), 13.22 Mu dry land (20%), 33.06 Mu vegetable land (50%) and 6.61 Mu orchard (10%). Per capita farm land is 0.57 Mu.
As the Project is distributed along the River in line, most affected people lose only a small part of their land. The agriculture in the Project zone is mainly vegetable and rice. Vegetables, rice (one or double cropping), soybean and rape grow in the paddy field. Other grain, soybean, Mung bean, broad bean, sweet potato, potato, peanut, rape, vegetables, fruits, etc., grow in the dry land.

The project is located in the urban and rural junction area, local farmers have plenty of opportunities in working and making their own business thanks to good infrastructure. Most surplus agricultural labors have turned to second and tertiary industries and got rid of reliance on the farmland. Especially the young people have all went to the coastal area such as Guangdong Province to engage in construction and service works.

6.3 Economic Income of Resettled People

According to basic investigation data, the total incomes of the 20 sampling resettled households were 436624 RMB Yuan in 2008, including 130987 RMB Yuan from the first industry (30%), 305637 RMB Yuan from the second and tertiary industries (70%). The wage incomes of working outside were 122254 RMB Yuan (accounting for 40% of the second and tertiary industries), other incomes were 183383 RMB Yuan (accounting for 60% of the second and tertiary industries). The per capita income was 3764 RMB.

According to the income structure, the income from the first industry was mainly to grow rice and commercial vegetables, and the income from the second and tertiary industries accounted for 70%, therefore, the land
acquisition would not cause significant influence on the resettled people’s production and living.

6.4 Living Quality of Resettled People

The houses of the resettled people are near the river, and they are old one or two story houses. Affected by frequent floods, the living conditions are poor.

The affected zone of the Project is at the urban and rural conjunction area in Qiyang County, the infrastructures are relatively good with available water, electricity, road, post and telecommunication. It is convenient for medical treatment and children schooling.

According to basic investigation data, there are 120 TVs (65 black and white TVs and 55 colored TVs), 190 electric fans, 11 refrigerators, 21 washing machines, 228 bicycles, 21 motorcycles, 518 sets of big furniture including sofa, wardrobe, desk, etc., per 100 households.

7. Progress of Resettlement Implementation

According to the Resettlement Plan of the Urban Flood Control Project of the Qiyang County, the targets of the resettlement schedule are as followings: The land acquisition started in Jul. of 2007, all houses removed between Jul. of 2007 and Sept. of 2008. The land would be developed and readjusted in the 3rd quarter of 2007, all production and living conditions were restored in Sept. of 2008. Up to now, 758.27 Mu land has been acquired (accounting for 83%), 12597.63 m² houses have been removed (accounting for 71.59%).
7.1 Progress of Land Acquisition

Planning: The permanent land acquisition of Qiyang Subproject covered 1 town, 10 villages (neighborhood committees) and 48 groups, and the total area is 601.2 Mu, including 73.2 Mu State-owned land (including 4 Mu residential homestead, 69.2 Mu other land), 528 Mu collective land (177 Mu paddy field, 64 Mu dry land, 95 Mu vegetable land, 12 mu orchard, 117 Mu pond, 40 Mu cash forest, 23 Mu rural homestead).

Approval: The land acquisition has been approved by the Hunan Provincial Land Department and the farmland occupancy tax and farmland reclamation fee have been paid in May of 2009.

Fulfillment: 758.27 Mu land has been acquired (accounting for 83% of the plan) (For details see Table 7.1).

Assessment: The Headquarters has signed land acquisition agreements with affected villages and groups in the Wuxi Town. The land acquisition funds for acquired land have been paid to every village, group and community and have allocated to persons after discussion in the village (group and community) meetings. The land acquisition work has fulfilled in the end of Jul., 2012.
Table 7.1

Land acquisition progress in Qiyang County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Sub project</th>
<th>Finish</th>
<th>Sum</th>
<th>Permanent land</th>
<th>Temporary land</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Collective land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>State-Owned</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Farm land</td>
<td>land</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Qiyang County</td>
<td></td>
<td>913.61</td>
<td>601.2</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Planned</td>
<td>758.27</td>
<td>445.86</td>
<td>372.66</td>
<td>134.96</td>
<td>73.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Implemented</td>
<td></td>
<td>83</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>70.5</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.2 Removal Progress

Planning: 1497 persons in 257 households needed to resettle and 17598 m² houses needed to remove.

Fulfillment: 12597.63 m² houses have been removed, accounting for 71.59% of the plan (see Table 7.2).

Assessment: Under the high attention of the County Government and active cooperation of local people, the land acquisition and resettlement of the Qiyang Subproject were carried out smoothly and finished on schedule, which assured smooth construction of the flood control dikes. The house removals have been finished in the end of Jul., 2012.
Table 7.2

Removal progress of Qiyang County

Unit: m²

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Sub project</th>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Removal</th>
<th>House building</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>None Living house</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Living house</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>Urban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Planned</td>
<td>17598</td>
<td>17598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Implemented</td>
<td>12597.63</td>
<td>12082.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ratio %</td>
<td>71.59</td>
<td>68.66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.3 Removal of Enterprise and Unit

There is 1 affected enterprise, i.e., the Qiyang Special Motor Factory with a total closed wall area of 200 m². All removal works have been completed and the compensations have been implemented by cash.

7.4 Affected Individual Industrial and Commercial Households

According to the Qiyang Resettlement Arrangement Plan, there were no affected individual industrial and commercial households.
### 7.5 Progress of Resettlement Arrangement

1024 persons in 176 households have been resettled (including urban residents of 117 persons in 20 households and rural residents of 907 persons in 156 households). They were arranged in 2 parts. All urban resettled people were arranged in the Guangming Village Arrangement District in Wuxi Town, by means of property replacement. All rural resettled people built their houses backward within original groups, based on the principle of unified planning and land acquisition and building the house based on households. The homesteads were allocated by the villages and groups and funds equivalent to building existing house have been given to the resettled households and their houses were built by themselves. The homesteads of the resettled households are dry land and the standards of the Law of Land Management issued by the Central Government, the Method of Land Management issued by Hunan Provincial Government and the Compensation Method of Land Acquisition in Qiyang County have been applied.

### 7.6 Resettlement Policy and Compensation Standards

The land acquisition and resettlement policy and standards of the Urban Flood Control Project of the Qiyang County are in accordance with the Resettlement Arrangement Plan of the Qiyang County. However, during implementation, the local people require to raise compensation standards, otherwise no agreements can be achieved with the resettled people and institutions.

The staffs of HWECC checked the land acquisition and resettlement compensation agreements and the actual compensation standards are
shown in Table 7.6.1 and Table 7.6.2.

Table 7.6.1

Comparison of permanent land compensation in Qiyang County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land owner</th>
<th>Land type</th>
<th>Planning compensation</th>
<th>Real compensation</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Collective land</td>
<td>Paddy fields</td>
<td>22517</td>
<td>43600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dry land</td>
<td>15498</td>
<td>15498</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pond</td>
<td>21968</td>
<td>21968</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vegetable land</td>
<td>38948</td>
<td>41244</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural house land</td>
<td>19400</td>
<td>19400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State-owned land</td>
<td>Unit’s land</td>
<td>40020</td>
<td>40020</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other land</td>
<td>Free of charge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7.6.2

Comparison of house removal standards of Qiyang County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>House type</th>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Planned standards</th>
<th>Implemented standards</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban house</td>
<td>Frame</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brick &amp; concrete</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>473</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brick &amp; wood</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>391</td>
<td>425</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shed</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural house</td>
<td>Brick &amp; concrete</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>349</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brick &amp;</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>308</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Total planned</td>
<td>Real finish</td>
<td>Ratio</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Resettlement compensation fee</td>
<td>2885.2</td>
<td>2163.9</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**7.7 Arrival and Payment of Resettlement Capitals**

Planning: The total planned resettlement capital were 28.852 million Yuan RMB.

Assessment: All costs which have finished land acquisition and resettlement have been paid fully without discount and delay.

The comparison of planned and actual investments of resettlement is given in Table 7.7.

Table 7.7

Arrival & payment of resettlement capitals in Qiyang County

Unit: 10000 RMB Yuan
8. Assessment of Resettlement Arrangement

Quality

In order to understand the influence of the resettlement, as well as the conditions of housing, working and production, restoration of the incomes, living quality, etc., household sampling investigation has been applied for the Project.

20 resettled households have been surveyed to analyze the housing conditions, working situation, economic incomes, durable consumer goods, etc.

8.1 Living Conditions of Resettled People

According to investigation, the total living house area of the 20 households were 3400 m² (brick & concrete 2720 m², accounting for 80%, brick & wood 680 m², accounting for 20%, 29.31 m²/ person) before resettlement and 3944 m² after resettlement (all belong to brick & concrete, 34 m²/person), which increased 16%.

After resettlement, the resettled people have decorated their houses (increased 16%) and hardened the access roads, street lamps have been installed. The house quality and living conditions of the resettled people have been improved after resettlement.

Among 20 sampling resettled households, 10 households have been compensated by monetary and the remaining 10 households built their
houses backward. As all resettled households bought/built new houses nearby, the living environment, water and power supply, roads, medical treatment, children schooling, etc., have improved. The living qualities of all 20 households have improved considering the housing quality, economic incomes, ownership of the durable consumer goods, etc.

8.2 Production and Employment of Resettled People

The project is located in the urban and rural junction area, local farmers have plenty of opportunities in working and making their own business thanks to good infrastructure. Most surplus agricultural labors have turned to second and tertiary industries and got rid of reliance on the farmland. The living incomes are from labor output, salary, transportation, making private business, manual manufacture, etc., the resettlement had little and limited influence on the production and employment.

8.3 Income Restoration of Resettled People

According to basic investigation data, the total incomes of the 20 sampling resettled households were 436624 RMB Yuan in 2008, including 130987 RMB Yuan from the first industry (30%), 305637 RMB Yuan from the second and tertiary industries (70%). The wage incomes of working outside were 122254 RMB Yuan (accounting for 40% of the second and tertiary industries), other incomes were 183383 RMB Yuan (accounting for 60% of the second and tertiary industries). The per capita income was 3764 RMB Yuan.

The total incomes of the 20 sampling resettled households were 603200 RMB Yuan in 2014, including 120640 RMB Yuan from the first industry
(20%), 482560 RMB Yuan from the second and tertiary industries (80%).
The wages of working outside were 241280 Yuan RMB (accounting for
50%), other income reached 241280 Yuan RMB (accounting for 50%).
The per capita income was 5200 RMB Yuan.

From compassion, it can be seen that the income structure has no change,
and the per capita income has increased 38%.

Assessment: According to investigation and analysis, the resettled people
have stabilized, more and more people work outside, and the incomes
increase gradually. In general, the agricultural production of the resettled
people has restored and their economic income and living quality have
improved gradually.

8.4 The Living Quality of Resettled People

After resettlement, the 20 sampling resettled households’ houses all
belong to brick & concrete, they have decorated their houses (increased
16%). The house quality and living conditions of the resettled people
have been improved after resettlement.

The 20 sampling resettled households bought/built their houses backward
nearby using compensation fund, the living environment, water and
power supply, roads, medical treatment, children schooling, etc., have
been improved. The living qualities of all 20 households have improved
considering the housing quality, economic incomes, ownership of the
durable consumer goods, etc.

According to investigation and analysis of the resettled people, the living
conditions have improved, the household consumer goods have increased.
Most resettled people are satisfied with the arrangement and present
status. The economic incomes increase year by year.

From the analysis of the income sources of the resettled people, most incomes are from the second and tertiary industry. After completion of the project, the conditions for the second and tertiary industries have improved, the economy will develop more and more fast the resettled people will have more employment opportunities. To realize sustainable increase of resettled people’s income, it is suggested that the local government provide more professional training opportunities to local land-lost resettled people to create more working chances in the second and tertiary industries.

The Yanhe Road Arrangement District in Qiayang County
9. Psychology and Complaint of the Resettled People

The resettled people enjoy the rights and obligations specified in China’s Constitution and it is specified that the legitimate rights of the resettled people shall not be violated. The Clause 55 in the Regulation of Land Compensation and Resettlement Arrangement for Large and Medium-sized Water Resources Projects specifies that “the State safeguards the legitimate rights of the resettled people”. If the resettled people consider that their legitimate rights are violated, they have the rights to complain until getting their rights.

(1). Complaint Channel

There are various complaint channels for the resettled people, including delivering complaint to resettlement institutions at various levels, petition, discipline inspection, audit departments of various governments, as well as monitoring, justice and court, media, and the external monitoring institutions.

(2). Complaint Procedures

The resettled people can deliver their complaint following the procedure of from low level to high level. Firstly they can contact their village committee, and the village committee or the resettled people then contact their township (town) government to coordinate and solve. They can also report to the upper resettlement institution and the upper institution
should jointly study the complaint with the lower resettlement institution. if the complaint cannot be suitably solved, they can report to another higher level or to the courts.

(3). Psychology and Complaint of the Resettled People

According to the information provided by the resettlement institutions and site visit of the monitoring personnel, most resettled people support the construction of the flood control project and they believe the project will raise the flood standards, change the look of the city and safeguard people’s lives and properties. Residents living in the low area along the river feel most urgent to implement the project, and they express that they agree with the compensation standards. However, some resettled people are concerned that the compensation is not enough to buy new houses and they worry their future livelihood as their farmland occupied, minor resettled people’s demands are too high.

As all complaints of the resettled people have been solved, there are no any remaining problems.

Summary of resettlement complaints and results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Complainer</th>
<th>Complain problem</th>
<th>Solved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Li Shuangshuang</td>
<td>Not satisfied with the allocated house land and want to change</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Huang Yiming</td>
<td>Traffic inconvenience of house construction</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Not solved</th>
<th>Solved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Satisfied</td>
<td>√</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relatively satisfied</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unsatisfied</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Followed action</th>
<th>Solved</th>
<th>Solved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Final solution</td>
<td>According to the complainer’s requirements, discuss with the village and group to solve the problem</td>
<td>Increase a simple pavement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 10. Support to the Vulnerable People

### Planning

Including poor family (per capita living costs lower than 144 RMB Yuan/month), disable family (physical disabled), single old people (age over 70 years), etc.

There are 19 vulnerable people affected by resettlement (accounting for 0.15% of the total affected people), which are mainly urban low insurance people, rural poor people and lonely old people. In implementation, the vulnerable people of the Project will be determined in accordance with family member structure, labor employment, ownership of family resources and other conditions. The Project implementation institution
will provide special supports to those people who have been confirmed vulnerable people.

Implementation:

According to investigation, the Qiyang Subproject has established urban (rural) minimal insurance system which has been operated for many years. In practice, the method is to judge whether the resettled household’s income is below the local urban (rural) minimal insurance line. If yes, the local civil affairs departments would include them into urban (rural) minimal insurance households and allocate monthly minimal insurance capital.

In Qiyang Subproject, 19 vulnerable people in the resettlement arrangement plan have been supported. In addition to subsidy and support measures listed in the resettlement arrangement plan, they can enjoy certain subsidy provided by the government (200 RMB Yuan/month per person for urban residents and 160 RMB Yuan/month per person for rural residents).

11. Public Participation, Consultation and Information Publicizing

Since the flood control projects are key projects in local cities (counties), local medias including TV, news papers have made widespread broadcasting and the make the public know the outline and progress of the Project.
Before implementation of the removal and resettlement, the resettlement institutions of all sub-projects have held various meetings to listen to the opinions of the resettled people, to implement the resettlement arrangement.

During the implementation, the resettlement personnel take the way of on-the-site meeting, to publicize items including land acquisition, house removal, compensation standards, etc., to the resettled people.

After checking of the physical indexes, they are publicized before signing the agreements to get the supervision of the mass and to make decision open, fair and just.

(1). The survey results of land acquisition and compensation standards have been publicized in the affected villages.

(2). The personnel in charge of resettlement of the Headquarters have hold meetings in every affected village to explain the resettlement policies and get the opinions of the resettled people.

(3). The resettlement information manuals have been delivered and explained to the resettled people.

Public participation, negotiation and information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub Project</th>
<th>Qiyang County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Media propaganda</td>
<td>Jul., 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issuing resettlement information manuals</td>
<td>Jul., 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holing audience meeting</td>
<td>Aug., 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holding village and group negotiation meeting</td>
<td>Aug., 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notice posting</td>
<td>Sept., 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publicizing the physical indexes</td>
<td>Sept., 2007</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 12. Assessment Conclusions

Both the owners and the governments at various levels in Qiyang County stressed the resettlement work, established resettlement implementation organizations and arranged suitable staffs. Since the beginning of the Project, effective works have been done in propaganda, index check, land acquisition, fund raising and payment by the owners and resettlement organizations, which have laid a solid foundation and created good conditions for the following resettlement implementation.

1. Land acquisition approval. The land acquisition has been approved by the Hunan Provincial Land Department and the farmland occupancy tax and farmland reclamation fee have been paid in May of 2009.

2. Land acquisition. It was planned to acquire 913.61 Mu. As the Chengnan Protection Zone did not implement owing to various reasons, the actual land acquisition was completed with total area of 382.55 Mu (accounting for 84.3% of the plan) in Aug. 0f 2012. No more land acquisition will be needed in the project zone.

3. Resettlement removal. It was planned to resettle 1497 persons in 257 houses and to remove 17598 m² houses. As the Chengnan Protection
Zone did not implement owing to various reasons, in implementation 1024 persons in 176 households resettled (accounting for 68.4%) and 12597.63 m² houses removed (accounting for 71.59%). The resettlement and removal have finished in the end of Jul. of 2012 and no resettlement and removal will be needed in the Project zone.

4. Removal of enterprises and units. There is no affected enterprises and units.

5. Construction of the arrangement area. The resettlement arrangement district in the Guangming Village, Wuxi Town has been completed and all affected urban residents have moved into new houses.


7. Compensation standards: Higher than the planned standards.

8. Resettlement schedule. All resettlement works have been completed in Jul. of 2012.

9. Arrangement effects (20 sampling households).
   - House. The per capita house area has increased 16% with better quality.
   - Production and employment. The resettlement has very little influence on the production and employment.
   - Economic income. Per capita net income increased 38% which is higher than before.
   - Living quality. The living quality of the resettled people have been improved with better house quality and living conditions.
At the moment, both land acquisition and removal work of the Qiyang Subproject have been completed. The implementation was carried out in accordance with resettlement laws, regulations and local policies strictly, the land acquisition funds have been paid to various villages, groups, communities and persons, the schedule of the resettlement met the implementation of the civil works and the requirements of both the State and the resettled people.
The Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank

The External Resettlement Monitoring & Assessment Report Of Shaodong Subproject

No. 8

Hunan Water & Electricity Consulting Corporation (HWECC)
June, 2015
Approved by: Xiang Hong

Reviewed by: Wang Hengyang

Checked by: Long Xiachu

Prepared by: Long Xiachu, Zhou Yuanshun
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1. Introduction

Entrusted by the PMO of the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank, the Hunan Water & Electricity Consulting Corporation (HWECC) undertook the external resettlement monitoring and assessment work for 16 non-core sub-projects including Chenzhou City, Jianghua County, Jiangyong County, Ningyuan County, Xintian County, Qiyang County, Longhui County, Shaoyang City, Shaodong County, Shuangfeng County, Lengshuijiang City, Lianyuan City, Zhuzhou City, Zhuzhou County, Liling City, Youxian County, etc. In Nov. of 2010, the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Contract was signed with the PMO of Shaodong County. According to the requirements of the ADB, the Provincial PMO and the Contract, HWECC established the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Department for the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank (called the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Department in short), prepared the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Work Outline for the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank and arranged related staffs to carry out the work.

The land acquisition and resettlement of the Shaodong Subproject was started in Mar. of 2010. The External Resettlement Monitoring & Assessment Reports have been worked out and delivered to the ADB in Jul. of 2010, Dec. of 2011, Jul. of 2012 and Sept. of 2014 correspondingly. As the subproject did not implement house removal work, the Shaodong Subproject was cancelled and the land acquisition
and resettlement would not be carried out according to the Memorandum of the ADB’s Project Management Inspection Delegation from Jul. 18 to 21, 2014. Since the Assessment Contract expired, this is the last report of the Shaodong Subproject.

2. Monitoring & Assessment Tasks in the Term

As the Shaodong Subproject was cancelled according to the Memorandum of ADB’s inspection delegation from Jul. 18-21, 2014, the work of this term is a track and revisit of land acquisition field. After outside monitoring and survey, HWECC arranged technical staffs to make overall analysis and study and to work out the Report finally.

3. Project Profile

3.1 Project Profile

The Shaodong County is located in the central part of Hunan Province and in the middle reaches of the Shaoshui River (a tributary of the Zishui River). It neighbors the Shuangfeng County and Hengyang County in the east, the Qidong County in the south, the suburb of Shaoyang City and the Shaoyang County in the west and the Xinshao County and Lianyuan City in the north. The Shaodong County is an important traffic route towards the eastern and southern areas and the Yunan and Guizhou Provinces in the southwest in China. The county town Liangshitang is
located in the middle towards northwest.

The Shaodong Urban Flood Control Project is a subproject of the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank. The contents of the Project is given in Table 3.1 according to the scope of the project, flood control standard and construction task.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Flood control project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Waterlogging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Other works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Schedule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Estimated investment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Planned target</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.2 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Profile

The permanent land acquisition of Shaodong Subproject covered 1 town, 9 villages and 32 groups, and the total area is 871.22 Mu, including 13 Mu State-owned land (including 8.32 Mu industrial land and 4.68 Mu residential homestead), 858.22 Mu collective land (628.9 Mu paddy field, 145.6 Mu dry land, 67.5 Mu vegetable land, 9 Mu orchard, 2.42 Mu pond, 4.8 Mu forest land). 444 Mu various lands have been used temporarily, including 111 Mu dry land, 177.6 Mu shrub land, 155.4 Mu waste land with an average use term of 2 years, covering 1 town, 5 villages and 5 groups.

1225 persons in 411 households have been affected in the Project, including 992 persons in 385 households with land acquisition without resettlement (including 47 persons in 19 households of temporary use), 164 persons in 26 households with resettlement without land acquisition, and 69 workers in the affected enterprises needed to resettle.

4. Resettlement Organization

4.1 Establishment of Resettlement Organization

The Shaodong County Government established the Shaodong Urban Flood Control Project Headquarters to be responsible for management and implementation of the Project on Jun. 2, 2011. The land acquisition department was established under the Headquarters (6 staffs).

The resettlement organizational chart of the Shaodong Subproject is shown in Figure 4.1.
4.2 Operation of Resettlement Organization

Under the leadership of the Provincial PMO and the instruction of the Shaodong Headquarters, the land acquisition and resettlement department has carried out land acquisition and resettlement work in accordance with the requirements and procedures of ADB and their main work contents are as followings:
(1). Advertise the importance of the flood control project and resettlement policy and issue Resettlement Information Manuals to the resettled people and local residents in the resettlement arrangement areas.

(2). Check and determine physical indexes in accordance with Resettlement Plan and real situation of the project.

(3). Implement land acquisition and resettlement, sign compensation agreements, pay compensation capital and make settlement.

(4). Organize support to vulnerable group.

(5). Handle complaints and claims of the resettled people.

(6). Report land acquisition and resettlement progress to related higher departments.

5. Implementation Progress of the Civil Works

There is one bid in Shaodong Subproject and the implementation of the civil works is given in Table 5.1.
Table 5.1 implementation progress of the civil works

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Bid Name</th>
<th>Contracted Price 10^4 RMB</th>
<th>Awarded company</th>
<th>Consulting company</th>
<th>Started date</th>
<th>Finished investment 10^4 RMB</th>
<th>Finished investment ratio</th>
<th>Ended date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Shaodong County Urban Flood Control Project</td>
<td>4178.59</td>
<td>Hunan Hydro &amp; Power Mechanization Company</td>
<td>Hunan Huaihua Water &amp; Electricity Consulting Company, Ltd</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The Shaodong Subproject was cancelled according to the Memorandum of ADB’s inspection delegation from Jul. 18-21, 2014.

6. Progress of Resettlement Implementation

According to the Resettlement Plan of the Urban Flood Control Project of the Shaodong County, the targets of the resettlement schedule are as followings: The land acquisition started in Dec. of 2006 and finished in Dec. of 2008. All houses removed between Apr. of 2007 and May of 2008. The land would be developed and readjusted in the year of 2007, all production and living conditions were restored in the beginning of 2008. Up to now, 1000.7 Mu land has been acquired (accounting for 76.09%), and no houses have been removed.
6.1 Progress of Land Acquisition

Planning: The permanent land acquisition of Shaodong Subproject covered 1 town, 9 villages and 32 groups, and the total area is 871.22 Mu, including 13 Mu State-owned land (including 8.32 Mu industrial land and 4.68 Mu residential homestead), 858.22 Mu collective land (628.9 Mu paddy field, 145.6 Mu dry land, 67.5 Mu vegetable land, 9 Mu orchard, 2.42 Mu pond, 4.8 Mu forest land).

Approval: The land acquisition has been pre-approved by the Shaodong Land Bureau (Document No.: (2009) No. 01).

Fulfillment: 1000.7 Mu land has been acquired (accounting for 76.09% of the plan) (For details see Table 7.1).

Assessment: The Headquarters has signed land acquisition agreements with affected villages and groups in the Wuxi Town. The land acquisition funds for acquired land have been paid to every village, group and community and have allocated to persons after discussion in the village (group and community) meetings. The Shaodong Subproject was cancelled according to the Memorandum of ADB’s inspection delegation from Jul. 18-21, 2014.
Table 6.1

Land acquisition progress in Shaodong County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Subproject</th>
<th>Finish</th>
<th>Sum</th>
<th>Permanent land</th>
<th>Temporary land</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Collective land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Farm land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Shaodong County</td>
<td>Planned</td>
<td>1315.22</td>
<td>871.22</td>
<td>858.22</td>
<td>842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Implemented</td>
<td>1000.77</td>
<td>556.77</td>
<td>543.77</td>
<td>527.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ratio %</td>
<td>76.09%</td>
<td>63.91%</td>
<td>63.36%</td>
<td>62.65%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.2 Removal Progress

Planning: 146 persons in 26 households needed to resettle and 13666 m² houses needed to remove.

Fulfillment: Up to now no house removal was implemented. The Shaodong Subproject was cancelled according to the Memorandum of ADB’s inspection delegation from Jul. 18-21, 2014. The removal of the Project will not implement in future.

6.3 Removal of Enterprises and Units

There were 4 affected enterprises in Shaodong Subproject. Except the Municipal Company which is still in operation, 3 other enterprises including the Shaodong Machinery plant, the Shaodong Paper Mill and the Shaodong Animal Husbandry and Fishery Station) bankrupted and stopped operation 10 years ago. The staffs of the 3 bankrupt enterprises enjoyed the social security or subsistence allowances, most of them
re-employed. The affected houses were all management houses, auxiliary production houses or workers’ dormitory, the removal would not affect the operation significantly. In implementation, the dike line was changed to avoid removal of enterprises, therefore no removal and compensation were happened.

6.4 Affected Individual Industrial and Commercial Households

According to the Shaodong Resettlement Arrangement Plan, there were no affected individual industrial and commercial households.

6.5 Progress of Resettlement Arrangement

As the project is located in the urban area, because of difficulties in removal and high compensation standards, measures including reducing the removal as more as possible, implementing those dikes without removal firstly, changing the dike line to reduce removal, etc., have been taken. The finished civil works had no affected resettled households, and no removal and compensation had been carried out.

6.6 Resettlement Policy and Compensation Standards

The land acquisition and resettlement policy and standards of the Urban Flood Control Project of the Shaodong County are in accordance with the Resettlement Arrangement Plan of the Shaodong County. However, during implementation, the local people require to raise compensation standards, otherwise no agreements can be achieved with the resettled people and institutions.
The staffs of HWECC checked the land acquisition and resettlement compensation agreements and the actual compensation standards are shown in Table 6.6.

Table 6.6
Comparison of permanent land compensation in Shaodong County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land owner</th>
<th>Land type</th>
<th>Planning compensation</th>
<th>Real compensation</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Collective land</td>
<td>Paddy fields</td>
<td>23100</td>
<td>33000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dry land</td>
<td>17325</td>
<td>17325</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vegetable land</td>
<td>52950</td>
<td>62400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fish Pond</td>
<td>17360</td>
<td>17360</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural house land</td>
<td>14000</td>
<td>14000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unused land</td>
<td>2800</td>
<td>2800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State-owned land</td>
<td>Industrial land</td>
<td>60000</td>
<td>60000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Residential land</td>
<td>46690</td>
<td>46690</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other land</td>
<td>Free of charge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.7 Arrival and Payment of Resettlement Capitals

Planning: The total planned resettlement capital were 45.6256 million Yuan RMB.

Assessment: All costs which have finished land acquisition and resettlement have been paid fully without discount and delay.

The comparison of planned and actual investments of resettlement is given in Table 6.7.
Table 6.7

Arrival & payment of resettlement capitals in Shaodong County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Total planned</th>
<th>Real finish</th>
<th>Ratio</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Resettlement compensation fee</td>
<td>4562.56</td>
<td>2050</td>
<td>44.94%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7 Public Participation, Consultation and Information Publicizing

Since the flood control projects are key projects in local cities (counties), local medias including TV, newspapers have made widespread broadcasting and make the public know the outline and progress of the Project.

Before implementation of the removal and resettlement, the resettlement institutions of all sub-projects have held various meetings to listen to the opinions of the resettled people, to implement the resettlement arrangement.

During the implementation, the resettlement personnel take the way of on-the-site meeting, to publicize items including land acquisition, house removal, compensation standards, etc., to the resettled people.

After checking of the physical indexes, they are publicized before signing
the agreements to get the supervision of the mass and to make decision open, fair and just.

(1). The survey results of land acquisition and compensation standards have been publicized in the affected villages.

(2). The personnel in charge of resettlement of the Headquarters have hold meetings in every affected village to explain the resettlement policies and get the opinions of the resettled people.

(3). The resettlement information manuals have been delivered and explained to the resettled people.

Public participation, negotiation and information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub Project</th>
<th>Shaodong County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Media propaganda</td>
<td>Jul., 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issuing resettlement information manuals</td>
<td>Jul., 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holing audience meeting</td>
<td>Aug., 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holding village and group negotiation meeting</td>
<td>Aug., 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notice posting</td>
<td>Sept., 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publicizing the physical indexes</td>
<td>Dec., 2010</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Assessment Conclusions

The construction of the Shaodong Subproject started on Jun. 2, 2011,
which was relatively late. Up to now 5.13 km earth dike has been finished (accounting for 43.9% of the 11.686 km dike). In order to reduce removal, the dike line has been change and there were no removals.

The funds of finished land acquisition have been delivered to various villages, groups and communities. The allocation method has been discussed in the village (group, community) meeting. The land acquisition funds have been distributed to each person in accordance with the allocation method. As the Shaodong Subproject was cancelled according to the Memorandum of ADB’s inspection delegation from Jul. 18-21, 2014, the land acquisition and removal of the project would not implement in future.
The Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank

The External Resettlement Monitoring & Assessment Report Of Shaoyang Subproject

No. 8

Hunan Water & Electricity Consulting Corporation (HWECC)
June, 2015
Approved by: Xiang Hong

Reviewed by: Wang Hengyang

Checked by: Long Xiachu

Prepared by: Long Xiachu, Zhou Yuanshun
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1. Introduction

Entrusted by the PMO of the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank, the Hunan Water & Electricity Consulting Corporation (HWECC) undertook the external resettlement monitoring and assessment work for 16 non-core sub-projects including Chenzhou City, Jianghua County, Jiangyong County, Ningyuan County, Xintian County, Qiyang County, Longhui County, Shaoyang City, Shaodong County, Shuangfeng County, Lengshuijiang City, Lianyuan City, Zhuzhou City, Zhuzhou County, Liling City, Youxian County, etc. In Mar. of 2007, the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Contract was signed with the River Division of Shaoyang City. According to the requirements of the ADB, the Provincial PMO and the Contract, HWECC established the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Department for the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank (called the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Department in short), prepared the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Work Outline for the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank and arranged related staffs to carry out the work.

The land acquisition and resettlement of the Shaoyang Subproject was started in Mar. of 2009. The External Resettlement Monitoring & Assessment Reports have been worked out and delivered to the ADB in Apr. of 2009, Dec. of 2009, Jul. of 2010, Dec. of 2011, Jul. of 2012 and Sept. of 2014 correspondingly. As the subproject did not implement house removal work, the Shaoyang Subproject was cancelled which was
approved by the ADB on Jun. 20, 2014 and the land acquisition and resettlement would not be carried out. Since the Assessment Contract expired, this is the last report of the Shaoyang Subproject.

2. Monitoring & Assessment Tasks in the Term

As the Shaoyang Subproject was cancelled which was approved by the ADB on Jun. 20, 2014, the work of this term is a track and revisit of the land acquisition field. After outside monitoring and survey, HWECC arranged technical staffs to make overall analysis and study and to work out the Report finally.

3. Project Profile

3.1 Project Profile

The Shaoyang City is located in the middle towards southwest of Hunan Province and in the upper reaches of the Zishui River (east longitude 111°28', north latitude 27°15'). The Shaoshui River joins the Zishui River at here. Its terrain is a hilly area which is high in the west but low in the east with attitude between 210 m-250m. The urban area is about 9 km from east to west and 3 km from north to south. The Shaoyang City is an important central city and communication hub in the central and southern area of Hunan Province. 

The Shaoyang Urban Flood Control Project is a subproject of the Urban...
Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank. The contents of the Project is given in Table 3.1 according to the scope of the project, flood control standard and construction task.

Table 3.1 Profile of Shaoyang Urban Flood Control Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Flood control project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Waterlogging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Other works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Schedule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Estimated investment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Planned target</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Profile

The permanent land acquisition of Shaoyang Subproject covered 6 townships (street offices), 11 villages and 21 groups, and the total area is 773.91 Mu, including 131.71 Mu State-owned land (including 5.33 Mu commercial land, 3.84 Mu residential homestead and 122.54 Mu other land), 642.2 Mu collective land (100 Mu paddy field, 411.5 Mu dry land, 3.9 Mu vegetable land, 31.3 Mu orchard, 21.6 Mu pond, 3.7 Mu timber
forest land, 14.3 mu rural homestead and 55.9 Mu unused land). 637.2 Mu various lands have been used temporarily, including 94.4 Mu dry land and 542.8 Mu shrub land with an average use term of 2 years, covering 6 townships (street offices) and 115 villages.

2594 persons in 571 households have been affected in the Project, including 2065 persons in 420 households with land acquisition without resettlement (including 439 persons in 94 households of temporary use), 529 persons in 151 households with resettlement without land acquisition, including 120 persons in 35 households which are individual industrial and commercial households.

4. Resettlement Organization

4.1 Establishment of Resettlement Organization

The Shaoyang City Government established the Shaoyang Urban Flood Control Project Headquarters to be responsible for management and implementation of the Project on Dec. 1, 2008 (document No.: (2008) No. 170). The land acquisition department was established under the Headquarters (6 staffs).

The resettlement organizational chart of the Shaoyang Subproject is shown in Figure 4.1.
4.2 Operation of Resettlement Organization

Under the leadership of the Provincial PMO and the instruction of the Shaoyang Headquarters, the land acquisition and resettlement department has carried out land acquisition and resettlement work in accordance with the requirements and procedures of ADB and their main work contents are as followings:
(1). Advertise the importance of the flood control project and resettlement policy and issue Resettlement Information Manuals to the resettled people and local residents in the resettlement arrangement areas.

(2). Check and determine physical indexes in accordance with Resettlement Plan and real situation of the project.

(3). Implement land acquisition and resettlement, sign compensation agreements, pay compensation capital and make settlement.

(4). Organize support to vulnerable group.

(5). Handle complaints and claims of the resettled people.

(6). Report land acquisition and resettlement progress to related higher departments.

5. Implementation Progress of the Civil Works

There is one bid in Shaoyang Subproject and the implementation of the civil works is given in Table 5.1.
Table 5.1 implementation progress of the civil works

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Bid Name</th>
<th>Contracted Price $10^4$ RMB</th>
<th>Awarded company</th>
<th>Consulting company</th>
<th>Started date</th>
<th>Finished investment $10^4$ RMB</th>
<th>Finishing ratio</th>
<th>Ended date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Civil works of the Zishui River dike, Shaoyang</td>
<td>5219.9195</td>
<td>Hunan Xingyu Hydro &amp; Power Construction Company</td>
<td>HWECC</td>
<td>Mar., 2009</td>
<td>910.3</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
<td>May, 2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Progress of Resettlement Implementation

According to the Resettlement Plan of the Urban Flood Control Project of the Shaoyang City, the targets of the resettlement schedule are as followings: The resettlement preparation started in Mar. of 2006 and finished in Jun. of 2007 with a total period of 15 months. The resettlement implementation started in Jul. of 2007 and finished in Apr. of 2009 with a period of 21 months. Up to now, 28.5 Mu land has been acquired (accounting for 2%), and no houses have been removed.

6.1 Progress of Land Acquisition

Planning: The permanent land acquisition of Shaoyang Subproject covered 6 townships (street offices), 11 villages and 21 groups, and the
total area is 773.91 Mu, including 131.71 Mu State-owned land (including 5.33 Mu commercial land, 3.84 Mu residential homestead and 122.54 Mu other land), 642.2 Mu collective land (100 Mu paddy field, 411.5 Mu dry land, 3.9 Mu vegetable land, 31.3 Mu orchard, 21.6 Mu pond, 3.7 Mu timber forest land, 14.3 mu rural homestead and 55.9 Mu unused land).

Approval: The land acquisition has been pre-approved by the Shaoyang Land Bureau (Document No.: (2009) No. 01) in Jan. of 2009.

Fulfillment: 28.5 Mu land has been acquired (accounting for 2% of the plan) (For details see Table 7.1).

Assessment: The Headquarters has signed land acquisition agreements with affected villages and groups in the Shentan Community and the Zhangshulong Community. The land acquisition funds for acquired land have been paid to every village, group and community and have allocated to persons after discussion in the village (group and community) meetings. The Shaodong Subproject was cancelled which was approved by the ADB on Jun. 20, 2014, the land acquisition would not be implemented in the future.
Table 6.1

Land acquisition progress in Shaoyang City

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Sub project</th>
<th>Finish</th>
<th>Sum</th>
<th>Permanent land</th>
<th>Temporary land</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Farm land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Collective land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>State-Owned land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Shaoyang City</td>
<td>Planned</td>
<td>1411.11</td>
<td>773.91</td>
<td>642.2</td>
<td>515.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Implemented</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ratio %</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.2 Removal Progress

Planning: 409 persons in 116 households needed to resettle and 22810.4 m² houses needed to remove.

Fulfillment: Up to now no house removal was implemented. The Shaoyang Subproject was cancelled was approved by the ADB on Jun. 20, 2014. The removal of the Project will not implement in future.

6.3 Removal of Enterprises and Units

According to the Shaoyang Resettlement Arrangement Plan, there were no affected enterprises and units.
6.4 Affected Individual Industrial and Commercial Households

According to the Shaoyang Resettlement Arrangement Plan, there were 35 individual industrial and commercial households with a total number of 120 persons and a total area of 6044.4 m² which were affected by the Project in the project zone. The affected houses were generally old houses owned or bought and improved by the individual industrial and commercial households, using for restaurant, retail, processing, etc. As the progress of the Subproject was very slow, the completed civil works did not involve the affected individual industrial and commercial households and there were no removal and compensation.

6.5 Progress of Resettlement Arrangement

As the progress of the Subproject was very slow, the completed civil works did not involve the affected individual industrial and commercial households and there were no removal and compensation.

6.6 Resettlement Policy and Compensation Standards

The land acquisition and resettlement policy and standards of the Urban Flood Control Project of the Shaoyang City are in accordance with the Resettlement Arrangement Plan of the Shaoyang City. However, during implementation, the local people require to raise compensation standards, otherwise no agreements can be achieved with the resettled people and institutions.

The staffs of HWECC checked the land acquisition and resettlement
compensation agreements and the actual compensation standards are shown in Table 6.6

Table 6.6
Comparison of permanent land compensation in Shaoyang City

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land owner</th>
<th>Land type</th>
<th>Planning compensation</th>
<th>Real compensation</th>
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<tbody>
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<td></td>
<td>Unused land</td>
<td>2800</td>
<td>2800</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>State-owned land</td>
<td>Industrial land</td>
<td>60000</td>
<td>60000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Residential land</td>
<td>46690</td>
<td>46690</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other land</td>
<td>Free of charge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unit: RMB Yuan/Mu

6.7 Arrival and Payment of Resettlement Capitals

Planning: The total planned resettlement capital were 33.0418 million Yuan RMB.
Assessment: All costs which have finished land acquisition and resettlement have been paid fully without discount and delay.
The comparison of planned and actual investments of resettlement is given in Table 6.7.
Table 6.7

Arrival & payment of resettlement capitals in Shaoyang City

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Total planned</th>
<th>Real finish</th>
<th>Ratio</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Resettlement compensation fee</td>
<td>3304.18</td>
<td>169.7</td>
<td>16.65%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7 Public Participation, Consultation and Information Publicizing

Since the flood control projects are key projects in local cities (counties), local medias including TV, newspapers have made widespread broadcasting and the make the public know the outline and progress of the Project.

Before implementation of the removal and resettlement, the resettlement institutions of all sub-projects have held various meetings to listen to the opinions of the resettled people, to implement the resettlement arrangement.

During the implementation, the resettlement personnel take the way of on-the-site meeting, to publicize items including land acquisition, house removal, compensation standards, etc., to the resettled people.

After checking of the physical indexes, they are publicized before signing
the agreements to get the supervision of the mass and to make decision open, fair and just.

(1). The survey results of land acquisition and compensation standards have been publicized in the affected villages.

(2). The personnel in charge of resettlement of the Headquarters have hold meetings in every affected village to explain the resettlement policies and get the opinions of the resettled people.

(3). The resettlement information manuals have been delivered and explained to the resettled people.

Public participation, negotiation and information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub Project</th>
<th>Shaoyang City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Media propaganda</td>
<td>Jul., 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issuing resettlement information manuals</td>
<td>Jul., 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holing audience meeting</td>
<td>Aug., 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holding village and group negotiation meeting</td>
<td>Aug., 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notice posting</td>
<td>Sept., 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publicizing the physical indexes</td>
<td>Sept., 2008</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Assessment Conclusions

1. The construction of the Shaoyang Subproject was started in Mar. of
2009, which was slow. The dike has completed only 0.36 km, which accounted for only 3% of the total length (12.07 km). The main reasons included shortage of domestic matching funds and being difficult to remove and to sign the agreements. The fund and removal problems are two constraint of the Subproject.

2. The Shaoshui River Project is invested and implemented by the City Urban Investment and Development Company, which did not provide any information to HWECC staff, it could not be assessed in the Report.

3. The funds of finished land acquisition have been delivered to various villages, groups and communities. The allocation method has been discussed in the village (group, community) meeting. The land acquisition funds have been distributed to each person in accordance with the allocation method. As the Shaoyang Subproject was cancelled which was approved by the ADB on Jun. 20, 2014, the land acquisition and removal of the project would not implement in future.
The Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank

The External Resettlement Monitoring & Assessment Report Of Shuangfeng Subproject

No. 8

Hunan Water & Electricity Consulting Corporation (HWECC)
June, 2015
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<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>6.4 Living Quality of Resettled People</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.1 Living Conditions of Resettled People</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.2 Production and Employment of Resettled People</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3 Income Restoration of Resettled People</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.4 The Living Quality of Resettled People</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
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<td>9. Psychology and Complaint of the Resettled People</td>
<td>23</td>
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<td>25</td>
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<td>27</td>
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<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Introduction

Entrusted by the PMO of the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank, the Hunan Water & Electricity Consulting Corporation (HWECC) undertook the external resettlement monitoring and assessment work for 16 non-core sub-projects including Chenzhou City, Jianghua City, Jiangyong City, Ningyuan City, Xintian City, Qiyang City, Longhui City, Shaoyang City, Shaodong City, Shuangfeng City, Lengshuijiang City, Lianyuan City, Zhuzhou City, Zhuzhou City, Liling City, Youxian City, etc. In Aug. of 2010, the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Contract was signed with the Shuangfeng Urban Flood Control Project Headquarters. According to the requirements of the ADB, the Provincial PMO and the Contract, HWECC established the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Department for the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank (called the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Department in short), prepared the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Work Outline for the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank and arranged related staffs to carry out the work.

The land acquisition and resettlement of the Shuangfeng Subproject was started in Aug. of 2010 and finished in Apr. of 2014. The External Resettlement Monitoring & Assessment Reports have been worked out and delivered to the ADB in Dec. of 2011, Jul. of 2012 and Sept. of 2014 correspondingly. As all works of civil construction and resettlement arrangement have been completed and the External Monitoring and
Assessment Contract expired, this is the last report of the Shuangfeng Subproject.

2. Monitoring & Assessment Tasks in the Term

As the resettlement work of the Subproject was completed in Apr. of 2014, the monitoring & assessment in this term has been stressed on the visit and investigation to the resettled people. The construction area of the civil works and resettlement arrangement areas have been visited, sample investigations of households have been made about house re-arrangement, production, employment, economic income, requests and complaint of the resettled people, etc.

After outside monitoring and survey, HWECC arranged technical staffs to make overall analysis and study and to work out the Report finally.

3. Project Profile

3.1 Project Profile

Located in the central part of Hunan Province, the Shuangfeng County neighbors the Hengshan and the Xiangtan Counties in the east, the Hengyang City in the south, the Shaodong County and the Lianyuan City in the west and the Xiangxiang City in the north, the G320 national road and the Grade 1 Loudi Road crosse the County from east to west and from north to south respectively. The Shuangfeng County has a total area
of 1717 km² and a total farmland of 640 thousand Mu.

The Shuangfeng Urban Flood Control Project is a subproject of the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank. The contents of the Project is given in Table 3.1 according to the scope of the project, flood control standard and construction task.

Table 3.1 Profile of Shuangfeng Urban Flood Control Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Flood control project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Construction of urban flood control dike, including 4.97 km eastern dike and 4.83 western dikes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Waterlogging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2 drainage stations (1 in east and 1 in west), 1 discharge channel, 2 underground culverts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Other works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>12 culverts and gates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Schedule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Total construction period of 4 years:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sept. of 1st year-Jan. of 4th year, completion of western protection zone, culverts\drainage station.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Dec. of 2nd year-Mar. of 5th year, completion of eastern protection zone, culverts and drainage station.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Estimated investment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>105.46 million RMB (total investment of the Project), including 15.1978 million for resettlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Planned target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>The flood control standard will reach 1-in-20 years from presently lower than 1-in-10 years, and the waterlogging control standard will reach 1-in-10 years from presently natural status.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Profile

The permanent land acquisition of Shuangfeng Subproject covered 1 town (the Yongfeng Town), 9 villages (neighborhood committees) (the Hetang and the Wenxing Neighborhood Committees and the Hengtang,
the Maoping, the Litou, the Jingwan, the Yuanxiao and the Jingping Villages) and the total area is 362.3 Mu, including 72.3 Mu paddy field, 44.2 Mu dry land, 15.7 Mu commercial vegetable land, 1.9 Mu pond, 1.5 Mu rural homestead, 24.8 Mu residential land and 201.9 Mu unused land. 93 Mu various lands have been used temporarily, including 29.95 Mu dry land, 67.05 Mu shrub land with average use term of 4 years, covering 1 town and 2 villages.

699 persons in 189 households have been affected in the Project, including 238 persons in 50 households with land acquisition without resettlement (29 persons in 6 households affected by temporary land use), 461 persons in 139 households with resettlement without land acquisition.

4. Resettlement Organization

4.1 Establishment of the Resettlement Organization

On Oct. 10, 2010, the Shuangfeng County Government established the Shuangfeng Urban Flood Control Project Headquarters to be in charge of the construction management and coordination of the Project. The Headquarters was consisted of persons from the County Government, Financial Bureau, Reform and Development Bureau, Audit Bureau, Planning Bureau, Water Resources, etc. The Land Acquisition and Resettlement Department was established under the Headquarters to be responsible for land acquisition and resettlement with 6 staffs.

The resettlement organizational chart of the Shuangfeng Subproject is shown in Figure 4.1.
4.2 Operation of the Resettlement Organization

Under the leadership of the Provincial PMO and the instruction of the Headquarters, the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Department has carried out resettlement work in accordance with the requirements and procedures of ADB and their main work contents are as followings:
(1). Advertise the importance of the flood control project and resettlement policy and issue Resettlement Information Manuals to the resettled people and local residents in the resettlement arrangement areas.

(2). Check and determine physical indexes in accordance with Resettlement Plan and real situation of the project.

(3). Implement land acquisition and resettlement, sign compensation agreements, pay compensation capital and make settlement.

(4). Organize support to vulnerable group.

(5). Handle complaints and claims of the resettled people.

(6). Report land acquisition and resettlement progress to related higher departments.

5. Implementation Progress of the Civil Works

There are two bids in Shuangfeng Subproject and the implementation of the civil works is given in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1 implementation progress of the civil works

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N</th>
<th>Bid Name</th>
<th>Contracted Price</th>
<th>Awarded</th>
<th>Consulting company</th>
<th>Started</th>
<th>Finished investment</th>
<th>Finished ratio</th>
<th>Ended date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Basic Social and Economical Investigation

According to the work requirements, based on collected social and economic data in the project zone, the monitoring staffs investigated 5 sapling households in total in Oct. of 2010.

6.1 Living Conditions of the Resettled People

According to the basic investigation data, the 20 sapling households have a total house area of 2294 m² before resettlement, including 1835.2 m² of brick & concrete structure (accounting for 80%), and 458.8 m² of brick & wood structure (accounting for 20%), and per capita house area of 34.74 m².
According to investigation, the houses of the affected residents belong to private property, including brick & concrete, brick & wood, mostly 1 or 2 story houses. As major houses were built in 1980s, the living conditions and infrastructures were poor, the residents hope to move into new houses as soon as possible.

6.2 Production and Employment of Resettled People

According to the basic investigation data, the 20 sampling resettled households have 52.14 Mu farmland, including 5.21 Mu paddy field (10%), 10.4 Mu dry land (20%), 31.28 Mu vegetable land (60%) and 5.25 Mu orchard (10%). Per capita farm land is 0.79 Mu.

As the Project is distributed along the Shunling River in line, most affected people lose only a small part of their land. The agriculture in the Project zone is mainly vegetable and rice. Vegetables, rice (one or double cropping), soybean and rape grow in the paddy field. Other grain, soybean, Mung bean, broad bean, sweet potato, potato, peanut, rape, vegetables, fruits, etc., grow in the dry land.

The project is located in the urban and rural junction area, local farmers have plenty of opportunities in working and making their own business thanks to good infrastructure. Most surplus agricultural labors have turned to second and tertiary industries and got rid of reliance on the farmland.
6.3 Economic Income of Resettled People

According to basic investigation data, the total incomes of the 20 sampling resettled households were 508398 RMB Yuan in 2010, including 101679 RMB Yuan from the first industry (20%), 406719 RMB Yuan from the second and tertiary industries (80%). The wage incomes of working outside were 162687 RMB Yuan (accounting for 40% of the second and tertiary industries), other incomes were 244032 RMB Yuan (accounting for 60% of the second and tertiary industries). The per capita income was 7703 RMB Yuan.

According to the income structure, the income from the first industry was mainly to grow commercial vegetables, and the income from the second and tertiary industries accounted for 60%, therefore, the land acquisition would not cause significant influence on the resettled people’s production and living.

6.4 Living Quality of Resettled People

The houses of the resettled people are near the river, and they are old one or two story houses. Affected by frequent floods, the living conditions are poor.

The affected zone of the Project is at the urban and rural conjunction area in the Shuangfeng County, the infrastructures are relatively good with available water, electricity, road, post and telecommunication. It is convenient for medical treatment and children schooling.

According to basic investigation data, there are 102 TVs (63 black and white TVs and 39 colored TVs), 137 Electric fans, 8 refrigerators, 21
washing machines, 138 bicycles, 18 motorcycles, 217 sets of big furniture including sofa, wardrobe, desk, etc., per 100 households.

7. Progress of Resettlement Implementation

According to the Resettlement Plan of the Urban Flood Control Project of the Shuangfeng County, the targets of the resettlement schedule are as followings: Land acquisition started from Sept. of 2007, the houses were removed between Sept. of 2007 and Feb. of 2009. Re-development and adjustment of the farmland were be carried out in the 4th quarter of 2007 the production and living conditions were all restored in Feb. of 2009. Up to now, 415.2 Mu land has been acquired (accounting for 91%), 8465.05 m² houses have been removed (accounting for 53%).

7.1 Progress of Land Acquisition

Planning: The permanent land acquisition of Shuangfeng Subproject covered 1 town (the Yongfeng Town), 9 villages (neighborhood committees) (the Hetang and the Wenxing Neighborhood Committees and the Hengtang, the Maoping, the Litou, the Jingwan, the Yuanxiao and the Jingping Villages) and the total area is 362.3 Mu, including 72.3 Mu paddy field, 44.2 Mu dry land, 15.7 Mu commercial vegetable land, 1.9 Mu pond, 1.5 Mu rural homestead, 24.8 Mu residential land and 201.9 Mu unused land.

Approval: The land acquisition has been approved by the Hunan Provincial Land Department and the farmland occupancy tax and farmland reclamation fee have been paid in May of 2012.
Fulfillment: 415.2 Mu land has been acquired (accounting for 91% of the plan) (For details see Table 7.1).

Assessment: The Headquarters has signed land acquisition agreements with affected villages and groups in the Yongfeng Town. The land acquisition funds for acquired land have been paid to every village, group and community and have allocated to persons after discussion in the village (group and community) meetings. The land acquisition work has fulfilled in the end of Apr., 2014.

Table 7.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Sub project</th>
<th>Finish</th>
<th>Sum</th>
<th>Permanent land</th>
<th>Temporary land</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Collective land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>State-Owned</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Farm land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shuangfeng</td>
<td>Planned</td>
<td>455.3</td>
<td>362.3</td>
<td>337.5</td>
<td>132.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>County</td>
<td>Implemented</td>
<td>415.2</td>
<td>322.2</td>
<td>309.8</td>
<td>88.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ratio %</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.2 Removal Progress

Planning: 461 persons in 139 households needed to resettle and 16014.1 m² houses needed to remove.

Fulfillment: 12597.63 m² houses have been removed, accounting for 71.59% of the plan (see Table 7.2).
Assessment: As the project is located in the urban area, because of difficulties in removal and high compensation standards, measures including reducing the removal as more as possible, implementing those dikes without removal, changing the dike line to reduce removal, etc., have been taken. The house removals have been finished in the end of Apr., 2014.

Table 7.2

Removal progress of Shuangfeng County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Sub project</th>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Removal</th>
<th>House building</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>Living house</td>
<td>None Living house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Rural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Shuangfeng County</td>
<td>Planned</td>
<td>16014.1</td>
<td>16014.1</td>
<td>15344.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Implemented</td>
<td>8465.05</td>
<td>8465.05</td>
<td>7795.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ratio %</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.3 Removal of Enterprise and Unit

According to the Shuangfeng Resettlement Arrangement Plan, there were no affected individual industrial and commercial households.
7.4 Affected Individual Industrial and Commercial Households

According to the Shuangfeng Resettlement Arrangement Plan, there were no affected individual industrial and commercial households.

7.5 Progress of Resettlement Arrangement

251 persons in 76 households (including urban residents of 235 persons in 71 households and rural residents of 16 persons in 5 households) have resettled. The way of property replacement has been used for all urban households and they were all arranged in the Hongqi Village Arrangement Place in the County Town. All rural residents have been resettled within their own villages and groups, based on the principle of unified planning and land acquisition and building the house based on households. The homesteads were allocated by the villages and groups and funds equivalent to building existing house have been given to the resettled households and their houses were built by themselves. The homesteads of the resettled households are dry land and the standards of the Law of Land Management issued by the Central Government, the Method of Land Management issued by Hunan Provincial Government and the Compensation Method of Land Acquisition and Resettlement in Shuangfeng County have been applied.

7.6 Resettlement Policy and Compensation Standards

The land acquisition and resettlement policy and standards of the Urban Flood Control Project of the Shuangfeng County are in accordance with the Resettlement Arrangement Plan of the Shuangfeng County. However,
during implementation, the local people require to raise compensation standards, otherwise no agreements can be achieved with the resettled people and institutions.

The staffs of HWECC checked the land acquisition and resettlement compensation agreements and the actual compensation standards are shown in Table 7.6.1 and Table 7.6.2.

Table 7.6-1
Comparison of permanent land compensation in Shuangfeng County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land owner</th>
<th>Land type</th>
<th>Planning compensation</th>
<th>Real compensation</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Collective</td>
<td>Paddy fields</td>
<td>22517</td>
<td>39800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dry land</td>
<td>15498</td>
<td>31840</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vegetable land</td>
<td>38948</td>
<td>46000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pond</td>
<td>21968</td>
<td>21968</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural house land</td>
<td>19400</td>
<td>19400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unused land</td>
<td>2746</td>
<td>2746</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State-owned</td>
<td>Residential land</td>
<td>50000</td>
<td>43000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>land</td>
<td>Industrial land</td>
<td>/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 7.6-2

Comparison of house removal standards of Shuangfeng County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>House type</th>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Planned standards</th>
<th>Implemented standards</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Urban house</td>
<td>Brick &amp; concrete</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>411</td>
<td>450</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brick &amp; wood</td>
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<td>370</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Earth &amp; wood</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Shed</td>
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<tr>
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<td>310</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brick &amp; wood</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shed</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.7 Arrival and Payment of Resettlement Capitals

Planning: The total planned resettlement capital were 15.1978 million Yuan RMB.

Assessment: All costs which have finished land acquisition and resettlement have been paid fully without discount and delay.

The comparison of planned and actual investments of resettlement is given in Table 7.7.
8. Assessment of Resettlement Arrangement

Quality

In order to understand the influence of the resettlement, as well as the conditions of housing, working and production, restoration of the incomes, living quality, etc., household sampling investigation has been applied for the Project.

20 resettled households have been surveyed to analyze the housing conditions, working situation, economic incomes, durable consumer goods, etc.

8.1 Living Conditions of Resettled People

According to investigation, the total living house area of the 20 households were 2294 m² (brick & concrete 1835.2 m², accounting for 80%, brick & wood 458.8 m², accounting for 20%, 34.74 m²/ person)
before resettlement and 2640 m² after resettlement (all belong to brick & concrete, 40 m²/person), which increased 15%.

After resettlement, the resettled people have decorated their houses (increased 15%) and hardened the access roads, street lamps have been installed. The house quality and living conditions of the resettled people have been improved after resettlement.

Among 20 resettled households, 15 households have been compensated by monetary way and bought houses nearby, and 5 households built their new houses backward, the living environment, water and power supply, roads, medical treatment, children schooling, etc., have improved. The living qualities of all 20 households have improved considering the housing quality, economic incomes, ownership of the durable consumer goods, etc.

8.2 Production and Employment of Resettled People

The project is located in the urban and rural junction area, local farmers have plenty of opportunities in working and making their own business thanks to good infrastructure. Most surplus agricultural labors have turned to second and tertiary industries and got rid of reliance on the farmland. The living incomes are from labor output, salary, transportation, making private business, manual manufacture, etc., the resettlement had little and limited influence on the production and employment.

8.3 Income Restoration of Resettled People

According to basic investigation data, the total incomes of the 20 sampling resettled households were 508398 RMB Yuan in 2010,
including 101679 RMB Yuan from the first industry (20%), 406719 RMB Yuan from the second and tertiary industries (80%). The wage incomes of working outside were 162687 RMB Yuan (accounting for 40% of the second and tertiary industries), other incomes were 244032 RMB (accounting for 60% of the second and tertiary industries). The per capita income was 7703 RMB Yuan.

The total incomes of the 20 sampling resettled households were 612480 RMB Yuan in 2014, including 122496 RMB Yuan from the first industry (20%), 489984 RMB Yuan from the second and tertiary industries (80%). The wage incomes of working outside were 244992 RMB Yuan (accounting for 50% of the second and tertiary industries), other incomes were 244992 RMB (accounting for 50% of the second and tertiary industries). The per capita income was 9280 RMB Yuan.

From compassion, it can be seen that the income structure has changed to some extent, and the per capita income has increased 20%.

Assessment: According to investigation and analysis, the resettled people have stabilized, more and more people work outside, and the incomes increase gradually. In general, the agricultural production of the resettled people has restored and their economic income and living quality have improved gradually.

8.4 The Living Quality of Resettled People

After resettlement, the 20 sampling resettled households’ houses all belong to brick & concrete, they have decorated their houses (increased 15%). The house quality and living conditions of the resettled people have been improved after resettlement.
All 20 resettled households have been compensated by monetary way and they bought new houses nearby, resulting no changes of living environment, water and power supply, roads, medical treatment, children schooling, etc. The living qualities of all 5 households have improved considering the housing quality, economic incomes, ownership of the durable consumer goods, etc.

According to investigation and analysis of the resettled people, the living conditions have improved, the household consumer goods have increased. Most resettled people are satisfied with the arrangement and present status. The economic incomes increase year by year.

From the analysis of the income sources of the resettled people, most incomes are from the second and tertiary industry. After completion of the project, the conditions for the second and tertiary industries have improved, the economy will develop more and more fast the resettled people will have more employment opportunities. To realize sustainable increase of resettled people’s income, it is suggested that the local government provide more professional training opportunities to local land-lost resettled people to create more working chances in the second and tertiary industries.
9. Psychology and Complaint of the Resettled People

The resettled people enjoy the rights and obligations specified in China’s Constitution and it is specified that the legitimate rights of the resettled people shall not be violated. The Clause 55 in the Regulation of Land Compensation and Resettlement Arrangement for Large and Medium-sized Water Resources Projects specifies that “the State safeguards the legitimate rights of the resettled people”. If the resettled people consider that their legitimate rights are violated, they have the rights to complain until getting their rights.

(1). Complaint Channel

There are various complaint channels for the resettled people, including delivering complaint to resettlement institutions at various levels, petition, discipline inspection, audit departments of various governments, as well as monitoring, justice and court, media, and the external monitoring institutions.

(2). Complaint Procedures

The resettled people can deliver their complaint following the procedure of from low level to high level. Firstly they can contact their village committee, and the village committee or the resettled people then contact their township (town) government to coordinate and solve. They can also report to the upper resettlement institution and the upper institution
should jointly study the complaint with the lower resettlement institution. If the complaint cannot be suitably solved, they can report to another higher level or to the courts.

(3). Psychology and Complaint of the Resettled People

According to the information provided by the resettlement institutions and site visit of the monitoring personnel, most resettled people support the construction of the flood control project and they believe the project will raise the flood standards, change the look of the city and safeguard people’s lives and properties. Residents living in the low area along the river feel most urgent to implement the project, and they express that they agree with the compensation standards. However, some resettled people are concerned that the compensation is not enough to buy new houses and they worry their future livelihood as their farmland occupied, minor resettled people’s demands are too high.

As all complaints of the resettled people have been solved, there are no any remaining problems.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>1</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<td>Complain time</td>
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<td>Complainer</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Guo Dezhi</td>
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<td>Complain problem</td>
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<td>Not solved</td>
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<tr>
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<td>--------</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Followed action</th>
<th>Solved</th>
<th>Solved</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Final solution</td>
<td>Raised from originally 100 RMB Yuan to 150 Yuan per month</td>
<td>Increase a simple pavement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 10. Support to the Vulnerable People

**Planning**

During implementation of the resettlement, the department in charge of the Project has attached importance to the arrangement of the vulnerable people. To finish the resettlement as early as possible, additional financial and material supports have been provided to the vulnerable people including the old people who live alone, the disables, the females and extremely poor houses in addition to living and working arrangement in accordance with the resettlement plan.

(1). Special support including house construction subsidy of 3000 RMB Yuan per household and living subsidy of 600 RMB Yuan per person
have been provided to the households under the poverty line to help those people overcoming the difficulties of resettlement.

(2). After implementation, the poor households could obtain the loans from the credit cooperative applied by themselves and guaranteed by the local village collectives.

(3). The local village collective helped the old people who live alone, the disables and the households mainly consisted by the females to choose the housing land, to construct house and to move to the new houses.

Implementation

According to investigation, the Shuangfeng Sbuproject has established urban (rural) minimal insurance system which has been operated for many years. In practice, the method is to judge whether the resettled household’s income is below the local urban (rural) minimal insurance line. If yes, the local civil affairs departments would include them into urban (rural) minimal insurance households and allocate monthly minimal insurance capital.

Implementation:

According to investigation, the Shuangfeng Sbuproject has established urban (rural) minimal insurance system which has been operated for many years. In practice, the method is to judge whether the resettled household’s income is below the local urban (rural) minimal insurance line. If yes, the local civil affairs departments would include them into urban (rural) minimal insurance households and allocate monthly minimal insurance capital.
In Shuangfeng Subproject, 11 vulnerable people in the resettlement arrangement plan have been supported. In addition to subsidy and support measures listed in the resettlement arrangement plan, they can enjoy certain subsidy provided by the government (200 RMB Yuan/month per person for urban residents and 180 RMB Yuan/month per person for rural residents).

11. Public Participation, Consultation and Information Publicizing

Since the flood control projects are key projects in local cities (counties), local medias including TV, newspapers have made widespread broadcasting and the make the public know the outline and progress of the Project.

Before implementation of the removal and resettlement, the resettlement institutions of all sub-projects have held various meetings to listen to the opinions of the resettled people, to implement the resettlement arrangement.

During the implementation, the resettlement personnel take the way of on-the-site meeting, to publicize items including land acquisition, house removal, compensation standards, etc., to the resettled people.

After checking of the physical indexes, they are publicized before signing the agreements to get the supervision of the mass and to make decision open, fair and just.
(1). The survey results of land acquisition and compensation standards have been publicized in the affected villages.

(2). The personnel in charge of resettlement of the Headquarters have hold meetings in every affected village to explain the resettlement policies and get the opinions of the resettled people.

(3). The resettlement information manuals have been delivered and explained to the resettled people.

Public participation, negotiation and information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub Project</th>
<th>Shuangfeng County</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Media propaganda</td>
<td>Jul., 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issuing resettlement information manuals</td>
<td>Jul., 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holding audience meeting</td>
<td>Aug., 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holding village and group negotiation meeting</td>
<td>Aug., 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notice posting</td>
<td>Sept., 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publicizing the physical indexes</td>
<td>Sept., 2008</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. Assessment Conclusions

Both the owners and the governments at various levels in Shuangfeng County stressed the resettlement work, established resettlement implementation organizations and arranged suitable staffs. Since the
beginning of the Project, effective works have been done in propaganda, index check, land acquisition, fund raising and payment by the owners and resettlement organizations, which have laid a solid foundation and created good conditions for the following resettlement implementation.

1. Land acquisition approval. The land acquisition has been approved by the Hunan Provincial Land Department and the farmland occupancy tax and farmland reclamation fee have been paid in May of 2012.

2. Land acquisition. The designed land acquisition was 455.3 Mu. As the project is located in the urban area, because of difficulties in removal and high compensation standards, measures including reducing the removal as more as possible, implementing those dikes without removal, changing the dike line to reduce removal, etc., have been taken. The actual land acquisition was 382.55 Mu (accounting for 84.3% of the design). The land acquisition was finished in Apr. of 2014 and no land acquisition would be needed.

3. Resettlement removal. In planning, 461 persons in 139 households needed to resettle and 16014.1 m² houses needed to remove. As the project is located in the urban area, because of difficulties in removal and high compensation standards, measures including reducing the removal as more as possible, implementing those dikes without removal, changing the dike line to reduce removal, etc., have been taken. In implementation, 251 persons in 76 households resettled (accounting for 54%) and 8465.05 m² houses removed (accounting for 53%). The house removal was finished in Apr. of 2014 and no any house would be needed to remove.
4. Removal of enterprises and units. There were no affected enterprises and units.

5. Construction of the arrangement area. The Hongqi Village Arrangement Place in the County town has been completed and all affected urban residents have move into the new houses.

6. Resettlement investment: Finishing 11.07 million RMB Yuan and accounting for 73% of the plan.

7. Compensation standards: Higher than the planned standards.

8. Resettlement schedule. All resettlement works have been completed in Apr. of 2014.

9. Arrangement effects (20 sampling households).
   - House. The per capita house area has increased 15% with better quality.
   - Production and employment. The resettlement has very little influence on the production and employment.
   - Economic income. Per capita net income increased 20% which is higher than before.
   - Living quality. The living quality of the resettled people have been improved with better house quality and living conditions.

At the moment, both land acquisition and removal works of the Shuangfeng Subproject have been completed. The implementation was carried out in accordance with resettlement laws, regulations and local policies strictly, the land acquisition funds have been paid to various villages, groups, communities and persons, the schedule of the
resettlement met the implementation of the civil works and the requirements of both the State and the resettled people.
The Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank

The External Resettlement Monitoring & Assessment Report Of Xintian Subproject

No. 8

Hunan Water & Electricity Consulting Corporation (HWECC)
June, 2015
Approved by: Xiang Hong

Reviewed by: Wang Hengyang

Checked by: Long Xiachu

Prepared by: Long Xiachu, Zhou Yuanshun
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1. Introduction

Entrusted by the PMO of the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank, the Hunan Water & Electricity Consulting Corporation (HWECC) undertook the external resettlement monitoring and assessment work for 16 non-core sub-projects including Chenzhou City, Jianghua City, Jiangyong City, Ningyuan City, Xintian City, Qiyang City, Longhui City, Shaoyang City, Shaodong City, Shuangfeng City, Lengshuijiang City, Lianyuan City, Zhuzhou City, Zhuzhou City, Liling City, Youxian City, etc. In Oct. of 2010, the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Contract was signed with the Xintian Urban Flood Control Project Management Office. According to the requirements of the ADB, the Provincial PMO and the Contract, HWECC established the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Department for the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank (called the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Department in short), prepared the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Work Outline for the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank and arranged related staffs to carry out the work.

The land acquisition and resettlement of the Xiantian Subproject was started in Jun. of 2009 and finished in Jul. of 2012. The External Resettlement Monitoring & Assessment Reports have been worked out and delivered to the ADB in Jul. of 2010, Dec. of 2011, Jul. of 2012 and Sept. of 2014 correspondingly. As all works of civil construction and resettlement arrangement have been completed and the External Monitoring and Assessment Contract expired, this is the last report of the
Xintian Subproject.

2. Monitoring & Assessment Tasks in the Term

As the resettlement work of the Subproject was completed in Jul. of 2012, the monitoring & assessment in this term has been stressed on the visit and investigation to the resettled people. The construction area of the civil works and resettlement arrangement areas have been visited, sample investigations of households have been made about house re-arrangement, production, employment, economic income, requests and complaint of the resettled people, etc.

After outside monitoring and survey, HWECC arranged technical staffs to make overall analysis and study and to work out the Report finally.

3. Project Profile

3.1 Project Profile

The Xintian County is located in the southern area of the Yongzhou City (east longitude 112°02' - 112°33', north latitude 25°40' - 26°06'). It neighbors the Guiyang County in the east, the Jiaer County in the south, the Ningyuan County in the west and the Qiyang County and Changning County in the north. It is a basin narrow in the north and west. The County is surrounded by mountains and the land is low in northwest. The total area is 1022.4 km\(^2\) (30 km from east to west and 49.2 km from north
The Xintian Urban Flood Control Project is a subproject of the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank. The contents of the Project is given in Table 3.1 according to the scope of the project, flood control standard and construction task.

### Table 3.1 Profile of Xintian Urban Flood Control Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Flood control project Expansion and heightening of 6.514 km existing stone masonry flood control wall. 9.789 km earth dike. 2.033 km flood control wall. Bank protection 0.61 km.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Waterlogging 2 culverts. 2 pumping station with 4 units and 644 KW.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Other works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Schedule Total construction period of 36 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Estimated investment 398.245 million RMB (total investment of the Project), including 11.869 million for resettlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Planned target The flood control standard will reach 1-in-20 years from presently lower than 1-in-5 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.2 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Profile

The permanent land acquisition of Xintian Subproject covered 1 township (town, street office), 3 villages (neighborhood committees) and 12 groups, and the total area is 124 Mu, including 26 Mu State-owned land (19 Mu industrial land, 7 Mu urban residential land), 98 mu collective land (51 Mu paddy field, 37 Mu commercial vegetable land, 10 Mu rural homestead). 57.45 Mu various lands have been used temporarily, including 6.96 Mu dry land and 50.49 Mu shrub land with average use term of 2 years, covering 1 township (town, street office) and 2 villages.
2932 persons in 694 households have been affected in the Project, including 2647 persons in 624 households with land acquisition without resettlement (107 persons in 26 households affected by temporary land use), 236 persons in 58 households with resettlement without land acquisition, 49 persons in 12 households with both land acquisition and resettlement.

4. Resettlement Organization

4.1 Establishment of the Resettlement Organization

On May 10, 2009, the Xintian County Government established the Xintian Urban Flood Control Project Management Office (PMO) to be in charge of the construction management and coordination of the Project. The PMO was consisted of persons from the County Government, Financial Bureau, Reform and Development Bureau, Audit Bureau, Planning Bureau, Water Resources, etc. The Resettlement Office was established under the PMO to be responsible for land acquisition and resettlement with 8 staffs.

The resettlement organizational chart of the Xintian Subproject is shown in Figure 4.1.
4.2 Operation of the Resettlement Organization

Under the leadership of the Provincial PMO and the instruction of the Headquarters, the Resettlement Office has carried out resettlement work in accordance with the requirements and procedures of ADB and their main work contents are as followings:

(1). Advertise the importance of the flood control project and resettlement policy and issue Resettlement Information Manuals to the resettled people and local residents in the resettlement arrangement areas.
(2). Check and determine physical indexes in accordance with Resettlement Plan and real situation of the project.

(3). Implement land acquisition and resettlement, sign compensation agreements, pay compensation capital and make settlement.

(4). Organize support to vulnerable group.

(5). Handle complaints and claims of the resettled people.

(6). Report land acquisition and resettlement progress to related higher departments.

5. Implementation Progress of the Civil Works

There is 1 bid in Xintian Subproject and the implementation of the civil works is given in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1 implementation progress of the civil works

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N</th>
<th>Bid Name</th>
<th>Contracted Price</th>
<th>Awarded</th>
<th>Consulting</th>
<th>Started</th>
<th>Finished investment</th>
<th>Finished ratio</th>
<th>Ended</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
6. Basic Social and Economical Investigation

According to the work requirements, based on collected social and economic data in the project zone, the monitoring staffs investigated 10 sapling households in total in Dec. of 2009.

6.1 Living Conditions of the Resettled People

According to the basic investigation data, the 10 sapling households have a total house area of 1063 m² before resettlement, including 957 m² of brick & concrete structure (accounting for 90%), and 106 m² of brick & wood structure (accounting for 10%), and per capita house area of 26.59 m².

According to investigation, the houses of the affected residents belong to private property, including brick & concrete, brick & wood, mostly 1 or 2 story houses. As major houses were built in 1980s, the living conditions
and infrastructures were poor, the residents hope to move into new houses as soon as possible.

6.2 Production and Employment of Resettled People

According to the basic investigation data, the 10 sampling resettled households have 46 Mu farmland, including 9.2 Mu paddy field (20%), 9.2 Mu dry land (20%), 23 Mu vegetable land (50%) and 4.6 Mu orchard (10%). Per capita farm land is 1.15 Mu.

As the Project is distributed along the City moat in line, most affected people lose only a small part of their land. The agriculture in the Project zone is mainly vegetable and rice. Vegetables, rice (one or double cropping), soybean and rape grow in the paddy field. Other grain, soybean, Mung bean, broad bean, sweet potato, potato, peanut, rape, vegetables, fruits, etc., grow in the dry land.

The project is located in the urban and rural junction area, local farmers have plenty of opportunities in working and making their own business thanks to good infrastructure. Most surplus agricultural labors have turned to second and tertiary industries and got rid of reliance on the farmland. Especially almost all young people have worked outside, most of them went to Guangdong and other coastal areas to engage in building, service, etc.

6.3 Economic Income of Resettled People

According to basic investigation data, the total incomes of the 10 sampling resettled households were 211880 RMB Yuan in 2009, including 63564 RMB Yuan from the first industry (30%), 148316 RMB
Yuan from the second and tertiary industries (70%). The wage incomes of working outside were 59326 RMB Yuan (accounting for 40% of the second and tertiary industries), other incomes were 88990 RMB (accounting for 60% of the second and tertiary industries). The per capita income was 5297 RMB Yuan.

According to the income structure, the income from the first industry was mainly to grow rice and commercial vegetables, and the income from the second and tertiary industries accounted for 70%, therefore, the land acquisition would not cause significant influence on the resettled people’s production and living.

6.4 Living Quality of Resettled People

The houses of the resettled people are near the river, and they are old one or two story houses. Affected by frequent floods, the living conditions are poor.

The affected zone of the Project is at the urban and rural conjunction area in the Xintian County, the infrastructures are relatively good with available water, electricity, road, post and telecommunication. It is convenient for medical treatment and children schooling.

According to basic investigation data, there are 107 TVs (46 black and white TVs and 61 colored TVs), 154 Electric fans, 65 refrigerators, 77 washing machines, 171 bicycles, 54 motorcycles, 613 sets of big furniture including sofa, wardrobe, desk, etc., per 100 households.
7. Progress of Resettlement Implementation

According to the Resettlement Plan of the Urban Flood Control Project of the Xintian County, the targets of the resettlement schedule are as followings: The resettlement preparation started in Mar. of 2006 and finished in Jun. of 2007 with a period of 16 months. The resettlement implementation started in Sept. of 2007 and accepted in Mar. of 2009, and the post evaluation of the resettlement was made in Apr. of 2009. Up to now, 188.45 Mu land has been acquired (accounting for 104%), 13272 m² houses have been removed (accounting for 116%).

7.1 Progress of Land Acquisition

Planning: The permanent land acquisition of Xintian Subproject covered 1 township (town, street office), 3 villages (neighborhood committees) and 12 groups, and the total area is 124 Mu, including 26 Mu State-owned land (19 Mu industrial land, 7 Mu urban residential land), 98 mu collective land (51 Mu paddy field, 37 Mu commercial vegetable land, 10 Mu rural homestead).

Approval: The land acquisition has been approved by the Hunan Provincial Land Department and the farmland occupancy tax and farmland reclamation fee have been paid in May of 2008.

Fulfillment: 188.45 Mu land has been acquired (accounting for 104% of the plan) (For details see Table 7.1).

Assessment: The Headquarters has signed land acquisition agreements with affected villages and groups in the Longquan Town. The land
acquisition funds for acquired land have been paid to every village, group and community and have allocated to persons after discussion in the village (group and community) meetings. The land acquisition work has fulfilled in the end of Jul., 2012.

Table 7.1

Land acquisition progress in Xintian County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Sub project</th>
<th>Finish</th>
<th>Sum</th>
<th>Permanent land</th>
<th>State-Owned land</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>Collective land</td>
<td>Farm land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>State-Owned</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>land</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Xintian County</td>
<td>Planned</td>
<td>181.45</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Implemented</td>
<td>188.45</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ratio %</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.2 Removal Progress

Planning: 479 persons in 70 households needed to resettle and 11400 m² houses needed to remove.

Fulfillment: 13272 m² houses have been removed, accounting for 116% of the plan (see Table 7.2).

Assessment: Under the high attention of the County Government and active cooperation of local people, the land acquisition and resettlement of the Liling Subproject were carried out smoothly and finished on
schedule, which assured smooth construction of the flood control dikes. The house removals have been finished in the end of Jul., 2012.

Table 7.2

Removal progress of Xintian County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Sub project</th>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Removal</th>
<th>House building</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>Living house</td>
<td>None Living house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Xintian County</td>
<td>Planned</td>
<td>11400</td>
<td>11400</td>
<td>7306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Implemented</td>
<td>13272</td>
<td>13272</td>
<td>8561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ratio %</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.3 Removal of Enterprise and Unit

According to the Xintian Resettlement Arrangement Plan, there were no affected individual industrial and commercial households.

7.4 Affected Individual Industrial and Commercial Households

According to the Xintian Resettlement Arrangement Plan, there were no affected individual industrial and commercial households.
7.5 Progress of Resettlement Arrangement

285 persons in 70 households (including urban residents of 148 persons in 37 households and rural residents of 137 persons in 33 households) have resettled. The way of property replacement has been used for all urban households and they were all arranged in the Tianjialing Arrangement District. All rural residents have been resettled within their own villages and groups, based on the principle of unified planning and land acquisition and building the house based on households. The homesteads were allocated by the villages and groups and funds equivalent to building existing house have been given to the resettled households and their houses were built by themselves. The homesteads of the resettled households are dry land and the standards of the Law of Land Management issued by the Central Government, the Method of Land Management issued by Hunan Provincial Government and the Compensation Method of Land Acquisition and Resettlement in Xintian County have been applied.

7.6 Resettlement Policy and Compensation Standards

The land acquisition and resettlement policy and standards of the Urban Flood Control Project of the Xintian County are in accordance with the Resettlement Arrangement Plan of the Xintian County. However, during implementation, the local people require to raise compensation standards, otherwise no agreements can be achieved with the resettled people and institutions.

The staffs of HWECC checked the land acquisition and resettlement
compensation agreements and the actual compensation standards are shown in Table 7.6.1 and Table 7.6.2.

Table 7.6-1
Comparison of permanent land compensation in Xintian County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land owner</th>
<th>Land type</th>
<th>Planning compensation</th>
<th>Real compensation</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Collective land</td>
<td>Paddy fields</td>
<td>23009</td>
<td>43600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dry land</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pond</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vegetable land</td>
<td>41244</td>
<td>41244</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural house land</td>
<td>19388</td>
<td>19388</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State-owned land</td>
<td>Unit’s land</td>
<td>60030</td>
<td>60030</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other land</td>
<td>Free of charge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7.6-2
Comparison of house removal standards of Xintian County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>House type</th>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Planned standards</th>
<th>Implemented standards</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban house</td>
<td>Frame</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>488</td>
<td>540</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brick &amp; concrete</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>370</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural house</td>
<td>Brick &amp; concrete</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brick &amp; wood</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shed</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 7.7 Arrival and Payment of Resettlement Capitals

Planning: The total planned resettlement capital were 11.869 million Yuan RMB.

Assessment: All costs which have finished land acquisition and resettlement have been paid fully without discount and delay.

The comparison of planned and actual investments of resettlement is given in Table 7.7.

Table 7.7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Total planned</th>
<th>Real finish</th>
<th>Ratio</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Resettlement compensation fee</td>
<td>1186.9</td>
<td>1186.9</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 8. Assessment of Resettlement Arrangement

#### Quality

In order to understand the influence of the resettlement, as well as the
conditions of housing, working and production, restoration of the incomes, living quality, etc., household sampling investigation has been applied for the Project.

10 resettled households have been surveyed to analyze the housing conditions, working situation, economic incomes, durable consumer goods, etc.

8.1 Living Conditions of Resettled People

According to investigation, the total living house area of the 10 households were 1063 m² (brick & concrete 957 m², accounting for 90%, brick & wood 106 m², accounting for 10%, 26.59 m²/person) before resettlement and 1280 m² after resettlement (all belong to brick & concrete, 32 m²/person), which increased 20%.

After resettlement, the resettled people have decorated their houses (increased 20%) and hardened the access roads, street lamps have been installed. The house quality and living conditions of the resettled people have been improved after resettlement.

Among 10 resettled households, 5 households have been compensated by monetary way and bought houses nearby, and 5 households built their new houses backward, the living environment, water and power supply, roads, medical treatment, children schooling, etc., have improved. The living qualities of all 10 households have improved considering the housing quality, economic incomes, ownership of the durable consumer goods, etc.
8.2 Production and Employment of Resettled People

The project is located in the urban and rural junction area, local farmers have plenty of opportunities in working and making their own business thanks to good infrastructure. Most surplus agricultural labors have turned to second and tertiary industries and got rid of reliance on the farmland. The living incomes are from labor output, salary, transportation, making private business, manual manufacture, etc., the resettlement had little and limited influence on the production and employment.

8.3 Income Restoration of Resettled People

According to basic investigation data, the total incomes of the 10 sampling resettled households were 211880 RMB Yuan in 2009, including 63564 RMB Yuan from the first industry (30%), 148316 RMB Yuan from the second and tertiary industries (70%). The wage incomes of working outside were 59326 RMB Yuan (accounting for 40% of the second and tertiary industries), other incomes were 88990 RMB (accounting for 60% of the second and tertiary industries). The per capita income was 5297 RMB Yuan.

The total incomes of the 10 sampling resettled households were 272000 RMB Yuan in 2014, including 68000 RMB Yuan from the first industry (25%), 20400 RMB Yuan from the second and tertiary industries (75%). The wage incomes of working outside were 112200 RMB Yuan (accounting for 55% of the second and tertiary industries), other incomes were 91800 RMB (accounting for 45% of the second and tertiary industries). The per capita income was 6800 RMB Yuan.
From compassion, it can be seen that the income structure has changed to some extent, and the per capita income has increased 28.4%.

Assessment: According to investigation and analysis, the resettled people have stabilized, more and more people work outside, and the incomes increase gradually. In general, the agricultural production of the resettled people has restored and their economic income and living quality have improved gradually.

8.4 The Living Quality of Resettled People

After resettlement, the 10 sampling resettled households’ houses all belong to brick & concrete, they have decorated their houses (increased 0.5% ). The house quality and living conditions of the resettled people have been improved after resettlement.

All 10 resettled households have been compensated by monetary way and they bought/built new houses nearby, the living environment, water and power supply, roads, medical treatment, children schooling, etc., have improved The living qualities of all 10 households have improved considering the housing quality, economic incomes, ownership of the durable consumer goods, etc.

According to investigation and analysis of the resettled people, the living conditions have improved, the household consumer goods have increased. Most resettled people are satisfied with the arrangement and present status. The economic incomes increase year by year.

From the analysis of the income sources of the resettled people, most incomes are from the second and tertiary industry. After completion of the project, the conditions for the second and tertiary industries have
improved, the economy will develop more and more fast the resettled people will have more employment opportunities. To realize sustainable increase of resettled people’s income, it is suggested that the local government provide more professional training opportunities to local land-lost resettled people to create more working chances in the second and tertiary industries.

9. Psychology and Complaint of the Resettled People

The resettled people enjoy the rights and obligations specified in China’s Constitution and it is specified that the legitimate rights of the resettled people shall not be violated. The Clause 55 in the Regulation of Land Compensation and Resettlement Arrangement for Large and Medium-sized Water Resources Projects specifies that “the State safeguards the legitimate rights of the resettled people”. If the resettled people consider that their legitimate rights are violated, they have the rights to complain until getting their rights.

(1). Complaint Channel

There are various complaint channels for the resettled people, including delivering complaint to resettlement institutions at various levels, petition, discipline inspection, audit departments of various governments, as well as monitoring, justice and court, media, and the external monitoring institutions.
(2). Complaint Procedures

The resettled people can deliver their complaint following the procedure of from low level to high level. Firstly they can contact their village committee, and the village committee or the resettled people then contact their township (town) government to coordinate and solve. They can also report to the upper resettlement institution and the upper institution should jointly study the complaint with the lower resettlement institution. If the complaint cannot be suitably solved, they can report to another higher level or to the courts.

(3). Psychology and Complaint of the Resettled People

According to the information provided by the resettlement institutions and site visit of the monitoring personnel, most resettled people support the construction of the flood control project and they believe the project will raise the flood standards, change the look of the city and safeguard people’s lives and properties. Residents living in the low area along the river feel most urgent to implement the project, and they express that they agree with the compensation standards. However, some resettled people are concerned that the compensation is not enough to buy new houses and they worry their future livelihood as their farmland occupied, minor resettled people’s demands are too high.

As all complaints of the resettled people have been solved, there are no any remaining problems.
## Summary of resettlement complaints and results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Complainer</td>
<td>Li Mingbo</td>
<td>Zhang Qingguang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complain time</td>
<td>No. 5</td>
<td>No. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complain problem</td>
<td>The construction speed of the resettled houses should be accelerated</td>
<td>The resettled people cannot move to new houses in specified transitional period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Results</td>
<td>Solved</td>
<td>Not solved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Solved</td>
<td>Solved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Satisfied</td>
<td>Not satisfied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Relatively satisfied</td>
<td>Unsatisfied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Followed action</td>
<td>Solved</td>
<td>Solved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final solution</td>
<td>The Project Headquarters has solved the problem together with the development company</td>
<td>Make compensation to extended transitional period</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. Support to the Vulnerable People

Planning

During implementation of the resettlement, the department in charge of the Project has attached importance to the arrangement of the vulnerable people. To finish the resettlement as early as possible, additional financial and material supports have been provided to the vulnerable people including the old people who live alone, the disables, the females and extremely poor houses in addition to living and working arrangement in accordance with the resettlement plan.

(1). Special support including house construction subsidy of 3000 RMB Yuan per household and living subsidy of 600 RMB Yuan per person have been provided to the households under the poverty line to help those people overcoming the difficulties of resettlement.

(2). After implementation, the poor households could obtain the loans from the credit cooperative applied by themselves and guaranteed by the local village collectives.

(3). The local village collective helped the old people who live alone, the disables and the households mainly consisted by the females to choose the housing land, to construct house and to move to the new houses.

Implementation

According to investigation, the Xintian Sbuproject has established urban (rural) minimal insurance system which has been operated for many years. In practice, the method is to judge whether the resettled household’s
income is below the local urban (rural) minimal insurance line. If yes, the local civil affairs departments would include them into urban (rural) minimal insurance households and allocate monthly minimal insurance capital.

Implementation:

According to investigation, the Xintian Subproject has established urban (rural) minimal insurance system which has been operated for many years. In practice, the method is to judge whether the resettled household’s income is below the local urban (rural) minimal insurance line. If yes, the local civil affairs departments would include them into urban (rural) minimal insurance households and allocate monthly minimal insurance capital.

In Xintian Subproject, 80 vulnerable people in the resettlement arrangement plan have been supported. In addition to subsidy and support measures listed in the resettlement arrangement plan, they can enjoy certain subsidy provided by the government (180 RMB Yuan/month per person for urban residents and 130 RMB Yuan/month per person for rural residents).

11. Public Participation, Consultation and Information Publicizing

Since the flood control projects are key projects in local cities (counties), local medias including TV, news papers have made widespread
broadcasting and make the public know the outline and progress of the Project.

Before implementation of the removal and resettlement, the resettlement institutions of all sub-projects have held various meetings to listen to the opinions of the resettled people, to implement the resettlement arrangement.

During the implementation, the resettlement personnel take the way of on-the-site meeting, to publicize items including land acquisition, house removal, compensation standards, etc., to the resettled people.

After checking of the physical indexes, they are publicized before signing the agreements to get the supervision of the mass and to make decision open, fair and just.

(1). The survey results of land acquisition and compensation standards have been publicized in the affected villages.

(2). The personnel in charge of resettlement of the Headquarters have hold meetings in every affected village to explain the resettlement policies and get the opinions of the resettled people.

(3). The resettlement information manuals have been delivered and explained to the resettled people.

Public participation, negotiation and information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub Project</th>
<th>Xintian County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Media propaganda</td>
<td>Jul., 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issuing resettlement information manuals</td>
<td>Jul., 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holing audience meeting</td>
<td>Aug., 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holding village and group negotiation meeting</td>
<td>Aug., 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notice posting</td>
<td>Sept., 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publicizing the physical indexes</td>
<td>Sept., 2008</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 12. Assessment Conclusions

Both the owners and the governments at various levels in Xintian County stressed the resettlement work, established resettlement implementation organizations and arranged suitable staffs. Since the beginning of the Project, effective works have been done in propaganda, index check, land acquisition, fund raising and payment by the owners and resettlement organizations, which have laid a solid foundation and created good conditions for the following resettlement implementation.

1. Land acquisition approval. The land acquisition has been approved by the Hunan Provincial Land Department and the farmland occupancy tax and farmland reclamation fee have been paid in May of 2008.

2. Land acquisition. The actual land acquisition was 188.45 Mu (accounting for 104% of the design).

3. Resettlement removal. In implementation, 285 persons in 70 households resettled (accounting for 100%) and 13272 m² houses removed (accounting for 116%).
4. Removal of enterprises and units. There were no affected enterprises and units.

5. Construction of the arrangement area. No arrangement area was established as monetary compensation was used for the resettled households, they bought/built their houses nearby.

6. Resettlement investment: Finishing 11.869 million RMB Yuan and accounting for 100% of the plan.

7. Compensation standards: Higher than the planned standards.

8. Resettlement schedule. All resettlement works have been completed in Jul. of 2012.

9. Arrangement effects (10 sampling households).
   - House. The per capita house area has increased 20% with better quality.
   - Production and employment. The resettlement has very little influence on the production and employment.
   - Economic income. Per capita net income increased 28.4% which is higher than before.
   - Living quality. The living quality of the resettled people have been improved with better house quality and living conditions.

At the moment, both land acquisition and removal works of the Xintian Subproject have been completed. The implementation was carried out in accordance with resettlement laws, regulations and local policies strictly, the land acquisition funds have been paid to various villages, groups, communities and persons, the schedule of the resettlement met the
implementation of the civil works and the requirements of both the State and the resettled people.
The Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank

The External Resettlement Monitoring & Assessment Report Of Youxian Subproject

No. 8

Hunan Water & Electricity Consulting Corporation (HWECC)
June, 2015
Approved by: Xiang Hong

Reviewed by: Wang Hengyang

Checked by: Long Xiachu

Prepared by: Long Xiachu, Zhou Yuanshun
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1. Introduction

Entrusted by the PMO of the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank, the Hunan Water & Electricity Consulting Corporation (HWECC) undertook the external resettlement monitoring and assessment work for 16 non-core sub-projects including Chenzhou City, Jianghua City, Jiangyong City, Ningyuan City, Xintian City, Qiyang City, Longhui City, Shaoyang City, Shaodong City, Shuangfeng City, Lengshuijiang City, Lianyuan City, Zhuzhou City, Zhuzhou City, Liling City, Youxian City, etc. In Nov. of 2010, the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Contract was signed with the Youxian Urban Construction Investment Corp. Ltd. According to the requirements of the ADB, the Provincial PMO and the Contract, HWECC established the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Department for the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank (called the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Department in short), prepared the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Work Outline for the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank and arranged related staffs to carry out the work.

The land acquisition and resettlement of the Youxian Subproject was started in Aug. of 2010 and finished in Jul. of 2013. The External Resettlement Monitoring & Assessment Reports have been worked out and delivered to the ADB in Dec. of 2011, Jul. of 2012 and Sept. of 2014 correspondingly. As all works of civil construction and resettlement arrangement have been completed and the External Monitoring and
Assessment Contract expired, this is the last report of the Youxian Subproject.

2. Monitoring & Assessment Tasks in the Term

As the resettlement work of the Subproject was completed in Jul. of 2013, the monitoring & assessment in this term has been stressed on the visit and investigation to the resettled people. The construction area of the civil works and resettlement arrangement areas have been visited, sample investigations of households have been made about house re-arrangement, production, employment, economic income, requests and complaint of the resettled people, etc.

After outside monitoring and survey, HWECC arranged technical staffs to make overall analysis and study and to work out the Report finally.

3. Project Profile

3.1 Project Profile

The Xintian County is located in the eastern area of Hunan Province and in the southwest side of the Wugong Mountain which is in the middle of the Luoxiao Montain Range. The County town is seated beside the Mishui River, with the Shangyunqiao in north, the Wulipai in south, the Nitrogenous Fertilizer Plant in west and the Bailiantang in east (ast longitude 113°18'-113°22', north latitude 26°58'30"-27°2'30"). The total
area of the County Town is 12 km², and the planned urban area is 30 km², including main urban area of 20 km².

The Youxian Urban Flood Control Project is a subproject of the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank. The contents of the Project is given in Table 3.1 according to the scope of the project, flood control standard and construction task.

Table 3.1 Profile of Youxian Urban Flood Control Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Flood control project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Waterlogging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Other works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Schedule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Estimated investment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Planned target</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.2 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Profile

The permanent land acquisition of Youxian Subproject covered 1 County, 2 towns, 5 villages (neighborhood committees) and 14 groups, and the total area is 245.86 Mu, including 66.70 Mu State-owned land (12.1 Mu urban residential land and 54.60 Mu other land), 179.16 mu collective land (10 Mu paddy field, 24.6 Mu dry land, 37.02 Mu commercial vegetable land, 5.19 Mu pond, 15.73 Mu rural homestead and 86.62 Mu unused land). 268.59 Mu various lands have been used temporarily, including 92.93 Mu dry land and 175.66 Mu forest land with average use term of 2 years, covering 1 town and 1 village.

1223 persons in 329 households have been affected in the Project, including 576 persons in 159 households with land acquisition without resettlement (310 persons in 92 households affected by temporary land use), 525 persons in 138 households with resettlement without land acquisition, 122 persons in 32 households with both land acquisition and resettlement. Among resettled people, 122 rural people needed production arrangement and 647 persons in 170 households needed house arrangement.

4. Resettlement Organization

4.1 Establishment of the Resettlement Organization

On Dec. 1, 2007, the Youxian County Government established the Youxian Urban Flood Control Project Headquarters to be in charge of the construction management and coordination of the Project. The Headquarters was consisted of persons from the County Government,
Financial Bureau, Reform and Development Bureau, Audit Bureau, Planning Bureau, Water Resources, etc. The Land Acquisition and Resettlement Group was established under the Headquarters to be responsible for land acquisition and resettlement with 4 staffs.

The resettlement organizational chart of the Youxian Subproject is shown in Figure 4.1.

![Resettlement organizational Chart of Youxian Subproject](image_url)

**Figure 4.1 Resettlement organizational Chart of Youxian Subproject**
4.2 Operation of the Resettlement Organization

Under the leadership of the Provincial PMO and the instruction of the Headquarters, the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Group has carried out resettlement work in accordance with the requirements and procedures of ADB and their main work contents are as follows:

(1). Advertise the importance of the flood control project and resettlement policy and issue Resettlement Information Manuals to the resettled people and local residents in the resettlement arrangement areas.

(2). Check and determine physical indexes in accordance with Resettlement Plan and real situation of the project.

(3). Implement land acquisition and resettlement, sign compensation agreements, pay compensation capital and make settlement.

(4). Organize support to vulnerable group.

(5). Handle complaints and claims of the resettled people.

(6). Report land acquisition and resettlement progress to related higher departments.

5. Implementation Progress of the Civil Works

There is 1 bid in Youxian Subproject and the implementation of the civil works is given in Table 5.1.
Table 5.1 implementation progress of the civil works

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Bid Name</th>
<th>Contracted Price $10^4$ RMB</th>
<th>Awarded company</th>
<th>Consulting company</th>
<th>Started date</th>
<th>Finished investment $10^4$ RMB</th>
<th>Finished ratio</th>
<th>Ended date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Northern part of Youxian County Urban Flood Control Project</td>
<td>2830</td>
<td>Hunan Hydro &amp; Power Mechanization Company</td>
<td>HWECC</td>
<td>Nov., 2007</td>
<td>2830</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>May, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Southern part of Youxian County Urban Flood Control Project</td>
<td>1575</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Aug., 2010</td>
<td>1575</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Basic Social and Economical Investigation

According to the work requirements, based on collected social and economic data in the project zone, the monitoring staffs investigated 20 sapling households in total in Nov. of 2010.
6.1 Living Conditions of the Resettled People

According to the basic investigation data, the 20 sapling households have a total house area of 1731 m² before resettlement, including 1385 m² of brick & concrete structure (accounting for 80%), and 346.8 m² of brick & wood structure (accounting for 20%), and per capita house area of 22.78 m².

According to investigation, the houses of the affected residents belong to private property, including brick & concrete, brick & wood, mostly 1 or 2 story houses. As major houses were built in 1980s, the living conditions and infrastructures were poor, the residents hope to move into new houses as soon as possible.

6.2 Production and Employment of Resettled People

According to the basic investigation data, the 20 sampling resettled households have 54.72 Mu farmland, including 16.41 Mu paddy field (30%), 5.47 Mu dry land (10%), 27.36 Mu vegetable land (50%) and 5.47 Mu orchard (10%). Per capita farm land is 0.72 Mu.

As the Project is distributed along the City moat in line, most affected people lose only a small part of their land. The agriculture in the Project zone is mainly vegetable and rice. Vegetables, rice (one or double cropping), soybean and rape grow in the paddy field. Other grain, soybean, Mung bean, broad bean, sweet potato, potato, peanut, rape, vegetables, fruits, etc., grow in the dry land.

The project is located in the urban and rural junction area, local farmers have plenty of opportunities in working and making their own business
thanks to good infrastructure. Most surplus agricultural labors have turned to second and tertiary industries and got rid of reliance on the farmland. Especially almost all young people have worked outside, most of them went to Guangdong and other coastal areas to engage in building, service, etc.

### 6.3 Economic Income of Resettled People

According to basic investigation data, the total incomes of the 20 sampling resettled households were 436240 RMB Yuan in 2010, including 130872 RMB Yuan from the first industry (30%), 305368 RMB Yuan from the second and tertiary industries (70%). The wage incomes of working outside were 122147 RMB Yuan (accounting for 40% of the second and tertiary industries), other incomes were 183221 RMB Yuan (accounting for 60% of the second and tertiary industries). The per capita income was 5740 RMB Yuan.

According to the income structure, the income from the first industry was mainly to grow rice and commercial vegetables, and the income from the second and tertiary industries accounted for 70%, therefore, the land acquisition would not cause significant influence on the resettled people’s production and living.

### 6.4 Living Quality of Resettled People

The houses of the resettled people are near the river, and they are old one or two story houses. Affected by frequent floods, the living conditions are poor.
The affected zone of the Project is at the urban and rural conjunction area in the Youxian County, the infrastructures are relatively good with available water, electricity, road, post and telecommunication. It is convenient for medical treatment and children schooling.

According to basic investigation data, there are 183 TVs (all colored TVs), 129 Electric fans, 102 refrigerators, 93 washing machines, 58 bicycles, 112 motorcycles, 351 sets of big furniture including sofa, wardrobe, desk, etc., per 100 households.

7. Progress of Resettlement Implementation

According to the Resettlement Plan of the Urban Flood Control Project of the Youxian County, the targets of the resettlement schedule are as followings: The land acquisition started in Sept. of 2007, the houses removal finished between Sept. of 2007 and Dec. of 2008. The farmland was developed and re-adjusted in the 4th quarter of 2007 and all production and living conditions restored in Dec. of 2012. The post evaluation of the resettlement was made in Dec. of 2011. Up to now, 875.33 Mu land (514.45 Mu belonging to the ADB loan Project) has been acquired (accounting for 170%), 45328 m² houses (25593.2 m² belonging to the ADB loan Project) have been removed (accounting for 177%).

7.1 Progress of Land Acquisition

Planning: The permanent land acquisition of Youxian Subproject covered 1 County, 2 towns, 5 villages (neighborhood committees) and 14 groups, and the total area is 245.86 Mu, including 66.70 Mu State-owned land
(12.1 Mu urban residential land and 54.60 Mu other land), 179.16 Mu collective land (10 Mu paddy field, 24.6 Mu dry land, 37.02 Mu commercial vegetable land, 5.19 Mu pond, 15.73 Mu rural homestead and 86.62 Mu unused land).

Approval: The land acquisition has been approved by the Hunan Provincial Land Department and the farmland occupancy tax and farmland reclamation fee have been paid in May of 2010.

Fulfillment: 514.45 Mu land has been acquired (accounting for 100% of the plan) (For details see Table 7.1).

Assessment: The Headquarters has signed land acquisition agreements with affected villages and groups in the Chengguan Town and the Caihuaping Town. The land acquisition funds for acquired land have been paid to every village, group and community and have allocated to persons after discussion in the village (group and community) meetings. The land acquisition work has fulfilled in the end of Jul., 2013.

Table 7.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Sub project</th>
<th>Finish</th>
<th>Sum</th>
<th>Permanent land</th>
<th>Temporary land</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Collective land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>Farm-owned land</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Youxian County</td>
<td>Planned</td>
<td>514.45</td>
<td>245.86</td>
<td>179.16</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Youxian County</td>
<td>Implemented</td>
<td>514.45</td>
<td>245.86</td>
<td>179.16</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ratio %</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.2 Removal Progress

Planning: 647 persons in 170 households needed to resettle and 25593.2 m² houses needed to remove.

Fulfillment: 25593.2 m² houses have been removed, accounting for 100% of the plan (see Table 7.2).

Assessment: Under the high attention of the County Government and active cooperation of local people in the Chengguan Town and the Caihuaping Town, the land acquisition and resettlement of the Youxian Subproject were carried out smoothly and finished on schedule, which assured smooth construction of the flood control dikes. The house removals have been finished in the end of Jul., 2013.

Table 7.2

Removal progress of Youxian County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Sub project</th>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Removal</th>
<th>House building</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>Sum Urban Rural</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Living house</td>
<td>None living house</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Youxian County</td>
<td>Planned</td>
<td>25593.2</td>
<td>23593.2 18303.2</td>
<td>5290 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Implemented</td>
<td>25593.2</td>
<td>23593.2 18303.2</td>
<td>5290 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ratio %</td>
<td>100 100 100 100 100 100</td>
<td>100 100/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unit: m²
7.3 Removal of Enterprise and Unit

According to the Youxian Resettlement Arrangement Plan, there were no affected individual industrial and commercial households.

7.4 Affected Individual Industrial and Commercial Households

According to the Youxian Resettlement Arrangement Plan, there were no affected individual industrial and commercial households.

7.5 Progress of Resettlement Arrangement

647 persons in 170 households (including urban residents of 327 persons in 90 households rural residents of 320 persons in 80 households) have resettled. The way of property replacement has been used for all urban households and they were all arranged in the Yongxin, the Zaojiao and the Lianxi Arrangement Districts in the County town. All rural residents have been resettled within their own villages and groups, based on the principle of unified planning and land acquisition and building the house based on households. The homesteads were allocated by the villages and groups and funds equivalent to building existing house have been given to the resettled households and their houses were built by themselves.
7.6 Resettlement Policy and Compensation Standards

The land acquisition and resettlement policy and standards of the Urban Flood Control Project of the Youxian County are in accordance with the Resettlement Arrangement Plan of the Youxian County. However, during implementation, the local people require to raise compensation standards, otherwise no agreements can be achieved with the resettled people and institutions.

The staffs of HWECC checked the land acquisition and resettlement compensation agreements and the actual compensation standards are shown in Table 7.6.1 and Table 7.6.2.
Table 7.6-1

Comparison of permanent land compensation in Youxian County

Unit: RMB Yuan/Mu

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land owner</th>
<th>Land type</th>
<th>Planning compensation</th>
<th>Real compensation</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Collective land</td>
<td>Paddy fields</td>
<td>25092</td>
<td>43200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dry land</td>
<td>16728</td>
<td>26728</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pond</td>
<td>24480</td>
<td>34480</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vegetable land</td>
<td>37062</td>
<td>62900</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural house land</td>
<td>21420</td>
<td>31420</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State-owned land</td>
<td>Unit’s land</td>
<td>60030</td>
<td>60030</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other land</td>
<td>Free of charge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7.6-2

Comparison of house removal standards of Youxian County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>House type</th>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Planned standards</th>
<th>Implemented standards</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban house</td>
<td>Frame</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brick &amp; concrete</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>483</td>
<td>508</td>
<td>483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brick &amp; wood</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shed</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural house</td>
<td>Brick &amp; concrete</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>433</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brick &amp; wood</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.7 Arrival and Payment of Resettlement Capitals

Planning: The total planned resettlement capital were 13.689 million Yuan RMB.
Assessment: All costs which have finished land acquisition and resettlement have been paid fully without discount and delay. The comparison of planned and actual investments of resettlement is given in Table 7.7.

Table 7.7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Total planned</th>
<th>Real finish</th>
<th>Ratio</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Resettlement compensation fee</td>
<td>1368.9</td>
<td>1368.9</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Assessment of Resettlement Arrangement

Quality

In order to understand the influence of the resettlement, as well as the conditions of housing, working and production, restoration of the incomes, living quality, etc., household sampling investigation has been applied for the Project.

20 resettled households have been surveyed to analyze the housing
conditions, working situation, economic incomes, durable consumer goods, etc.

8.1 Living Conditions of Resettled People

According to investigation, the total living house area of the 20 households were 1731.28 m² (brick & concrete 1385 m², accounting for 90%, brick & wood 346.8 m², accounting for 20%, 22.78 m²/person) before resettlement and 2280 m² after resettlement (all belong to brick & concrete, 30 m²/person), which increased 31.2%.

After resettlement, the resettled people have decorated their houses (increased 31.2%) and hardened the access roads, street lamps have been installed. The house quality and living conditions of the resettled people have been improved after resettlement.

Among 20 resettled households, 10 households have been compensated by monetary way and bought houses nearby, and 10 households built their new houses backward, the living environment, water and power supply, roads, medical treatment, children schooling, etc., have improved. The living qualities of all 20 households have improved considering the housing quality, economic incomes, ownership of the durable consumer goods, etc.

8.2 Production and Employment of Resettled People

The project is located in the urban and rural junction area, local farmers have plenty of opportunities in working and making their own business thanks to good infrastructure. Most surplus agricultural labors have turned to second and tertiary industries and got rid of reliance on the
farmland. The living incomes are from labor output, salary, transportation, making private business, manual manufacture, etc., the resettlement had little and limited influence on the production and employment.

**8.3 Income Restoration of Resettled People**

According to basic investigation data, the total incomes of the 20 sampling resettled households were 436240 RMB Yuan in 2010, including 130872 RMB Yuan from the first industry (30%), 305368 RMB Yuan from the second and tertiary industries (70%). The wage incomes of working outside were 122147 RMB Yuan (accounting for 40% of the second and tertiary industries), other incomes were 183221 RMB (accounting for 60% of the second and tertiary industries). The per capita income was 5740 RMB Yuan.

The total incomes of the 20 sampling resettled households were 539600 RMB Yuan in 2014, including 161800 RMB Yuan from the first industry (30%), 377720 RMB Yuan from the second and tertiary industries (70%). The wage incomes of working outside were 188860 RMB Yuan (accounting for 50% of the second and tertiary industries), other incomes were 188860 RMB (accounting for 50% of the second and tertiary industries). The per capita income was 7100 RMB Yuan.

From compassion, it can be seen that the income structure has changed to some extent, and the per capita income has increased 23.6%.

Assessment: According to investigation and analysis, the resettled people have stabilized, more and more people work outside, and the incomes increase gradually. In general, the agricultural production of the resettled
people has restored and their economic income and living quality have improved gradually.

8.4 The Living Quality of Resettled People

After resettlement, the 20 sampling resettled households’ houses all belong to brick & concrete, they have decorated their houses (increased 31.2%). The house quality and living conditions of the resettled people have been improved after resettlement.

Among 20 resettled households, 10 resettled households have been compensated by monetary way, and the remaining 10 households built their houses backward by themselves, the living environment, water and power supply, roads, medical treatment, children schooling, etc., have improved. The living qualities of all 20 households have improved considering the housing quality, economic incomes, ownership of the durable consumer goods, etc.

The project is located in the urban and rural junction area, local farmers have plenty of opportunities in working and making their own business thanks to good infrastructure. Most surplus agricultural labors have turned to second and tertiary industries and got rid of reliance on the farmland. Especially almost all young people have worked outside, most of them went to Guangdong and other coastal areas to engage in building, service, etc. As the coastal areas are more developed than the inland areas, the incomes in coastal areas are generally higher than working locally.

According to investigation and analysis of the resettled people, the agricultural incomes of the resettled people have no big changes after resettlement, the incomes from the second and tertiary industries, the
incomes of working outside and per capita income have all increased to some extents, the economic incomes of the resettled people have restored.

9. Psychology and Complaint of the Resettled People

1. Type of Complaint of the Resettled People

(1). Index problem

Because of the errors in investigation, statistics and calculation, mistakes might occur in physical indexes which affected the interests of the resettled people. When such problems happened, oral or written reports by the affected persons or his/her village were sent to the Project Resettlement Office of the Youxian County, and then sent to the PMO of Youxian County in the form of documents. The PMO organized related personnel to go to the site to verify and issue handling opinion, the mistake physical indexes would be registered and compensated in accordance with the standards.

(2). Compensation standards

Owing to not knowing the resettlement policies and regulations and doubt about the standards, a few people complained that the compensations are low and not enough to meet the requirements of house construction and production arrangement. The design staffs should go to the site to explain the resettlement policies and regulations, the calculation process of compensation standards, to dispel the doubts of the resettled people
before and during the implementation of the resettlement.

(3). Fund problem

During implementation, the resettlement capitals might not arrive timely, leading to affecting the house construction and production arrangement and causing negative influence on the resettled people’s living and working. The management staffs who engaged in the resettlement implementation are required to make a good control of the resettlement capitals, progress and quality to assure the special use of special fund, and urge the financial departments to pay the resettlement capital according to the real progress.

2. Complaint Channels and Procedures

The resettled people enjoy the rights and obligations specified in China’s Constitution and it is specified that the legitimate rights of the resettled people shall not be violated. If the resettled people consider that their legitimate rights are violated, they have the rights to complain until getting their rights.

(1). Complaint Channels

-- Citizen petition Offices have been established at county, city and provincial levels which receive, investigate and handle the general complaints of the resettled people.

-- The resettlement management institutions at county, city and provincial levels have the rights to supervise the performance of the lower level institutions and receive the complaints of the resettled people and deliver the complaints to other related departments.
-- The independent resettlement monitoring and assessment institutions are responsible for monitoring the resettlement implementation, maintain the legal rights of the resettled people, and receive the complaints of the resettled people and deliver the complaints to other related departments.

-- Departments including administrative supervision, audit, discipline inspection, judicial and inspection at county, city and provincial levels can receive the violation cases of the law and discipline reported by the resettled people.

(2). Complaint procedures

If the resettled people are not satisfied with the arrangement scheme, they can go to the village committees to complain, and the village committee or the resettled people can also go to the local resettlement offices to negotiate to solve, the complaint can also be reported to the higher resettlement offices orally or in written form. The higher resettlement office must register the complaint and study and solve the problem together with the local resettlement office and village committee with 10 days. The village committee can report the complaint to relevant administrative departments such as PMO, resettlement management institution, resettlement supervision institution, citizen petition office, administrative supervision, discipline inspection, etc., according to the Administrative Procedure Law if no agreement can be reached, or go to the court to propose a lawsuit. The resettlement offices must make record of the complaint as well as the dealing process.
# Summary of resettlement complaints and results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Complain time</td>
<td>No. 6</td>
<td>No. 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complain problem</td>
<td>Complaining the house compensation price too low</td>
<td>Traffic problem in the arrangement area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Results</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solved</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not solved</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfied</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relatively satisfied</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unsatisfied</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Followed action</td>
<td>Solved</td>
<td>Solved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final solution</td>
<td>The applied standards has raised comparing with the original standards</td>
<td>Has been solve by the Owner and traffic management department</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 10. Support to the Vulnerable People

Planning
During implementation of the resettlement, the department in charge of the Project has attached importance to the arrangement of the vulnerable people. To finish the resettlement as early as possible, additional financial and material supports have been provided to the vulnerable people including the old people who live alone, the disables, the females and extremely poor houses in addition to living and working arrangement in accordance with the resettlement plan.

(1). Special support including house construction subsidy of 3000 RMB Yuan per household and living subsidy of 600 RMB Yuan per person have been provided to the households under the poverty line to help those people overcoming the difficulties of resettlement.

(2). After implementation, the poor households could obtain the loans from the credit cooperative applied by themselves and guaranteed by the local village collectives.

(3). The local village collective helped the old people who live alone, the disables and the households mainly consisted by the females to choose the housing land, to construct house and to move to the new houses.

Implementation

According to investigation, the Youxian Sbuproject has established urban (rural) minimal insurance system which has been operated for many years. In practice, the method is to judge whether the resettled household’s income is below the local urban (rural) minimal insurance line. If yes, the local civil affairs departments would include them into urban (rural) minimal insurance households and allocate monthly minimal insurance capital.
Implementation:

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In Youxian Subproject, 95 vulnerable people in the resettlement arrangement plan have been supported. In addition to subsidy and support measures listed in the resettlement arrangement plan, they can enjoy certain subsidy provided by the government (200 RMB Yuan/month per person for urban residents and 160 RMB Yuan/month per person for rural residents).

11. Public Participation, Consultation and Information Publicizing

During the implementation, the Project takes the ways of on-the-site meeting and random interviews of the resettled people to publicize the resettlement information including land acquisition, house removal, compensation standards, etc., to the resettled people. In order to assure that the local governments and resettled people in the affected areas clearly understood the resettlement arrangement plan and the compensation and arrangement plan of the Project, ways including
public participation (discussion meeting, etc.) and local news media (such as TV, etc.) have been used to let the resettled people know the resettlement laws and policies, the physical indexes, the calculation methods of the compensation standards and compensation methods, resettlement measures, the allocation and use of the resettlement capitals, the rights and preferential policies enjoyed by the resettled people from the beginning of the Project to the implementation of the resettlement. Meanwhile, the resettlement information has been opened to the residents of the resettlement areas, which helped them to understand the situation of the land acquisition, land compensation standards and use of the capitals, as well as the resettled people. Increase the transparency of the resettlement work to get the trust and support of both parties and to assure smooth implementation of the resettlement.

Public participation, negotiation and information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub Project</th>
<th>Youxian County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Media propaganda</td>
<td>Feb., 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issuing resettlement information manuals</td>
<td>Feb., 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holing audience meeting</td>
<td>Mar., 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holding village and group negotiation meeting</td>
<td>Mar., 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notice posting</td>
<td>Apr., 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publicizing the physical indexes</td>
<td>Apr., 2009</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12. Assessment Conclusions

Both the owners and the governments at various levels in Youxian County stressed the resettlement work, established resettlement implementation organizations and arranged suitable staffs. Since the beginning of the Project, effective works have been done in propaganda, index check, land acquisition, fund raising and payment by the owners and resettlement organizations, which have laid a solid foundation and created good conditions for the following resettlement implementation.

1. Land acquisition approval. The land acquisition has been approved by the Hunan Provincial Land Department and the farmland occupancy tax and farmland reclamation fee have been paid in May of 2010.

2. Land acquisition. The actual land acquisition was 514.45 Mu (accounting for 100% of the design).

3. Resettlement removal. In implementation, 647 persons in 170 households resettled (accounting for 100%) and 25593.2 m² houses removed (accounting for 100%).

4. Removal of enterprises and units. There were no affected enterprises and units.

5. Construction of the arrangement area. The constructions of the Yongxin, the Zaojiao and the Lianxi Arrangement Districts have all completed and the affected urban residents have move into new houses.
6. Resettlement investment: Finishing 13.689 million RMB Yuan and accounting for 100% of the plan.

7. Compensation standards: Higher than the planned standards.

8. Resettlement schedule. All resettlement works have been completed in Jul. of 2012.

9. Arrangement effects (20 sampling households).
   - House. The per capita house area has increased 31.2% with better quality.
   - Production and employment. The resettlement has very little influence on the production and employment.
   - Economic income. Per capita net income increased 23.6% which is higher than before.
   - Living quality. The living quality of the resettled people have been improved with better house quality and living conditions.

At the moment, both land acquisition and removal works of the Youxian Subproject have been completed. The implementation was carried out in accordance with resettlement laws, regulations and local policies strictly, the land acquisition funds have been paid to various villages, groups, communities and persons, the schedule of the resettlement met the implementation of the civil works and the requirements of both the State and the resettled people.
The Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank

The External Resettlement Monitoring & Assessment Report Of Zhuzhou City Subproject

No. 8

Hunan Water & Electricity Consulting Corporation (HWECC)
June, 2015
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1. Introduction

Entrusted by the PMO of the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank, the Hunan Water & Electricity Consulting Corporation (HWECC) undertook the external resettlement monitoring and assessment work for 16 non-core sub-projects including Chenzhou City, Jianghua City, Jiangyong City, Ningyuan City, Xintian City, Qiyang City, Longhui City, Shaoyang City, Shaodong City, Shuangfeng City, Lengshuijiang City, Lianyuan City, Zhuzhou City, Zhuzhou City, Liling City, Youxian City, etc. In Sept. of 2009, the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Contract was signed with the Zhuzhou City Water Resources Construction Investment Corp. Ltd. According to the requirements of the ADB, the Provincial PMO and the Contract, HWECC established the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Department for the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank (called the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Department in short), prepared the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Work Outline for the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank and arranged related staffs to carry out the work.

The land acquisition and resettlement of the Zhuzhou City Subproject was started in Oct. of 2009 and finished in Dec. of 2014. The External Resettlement Monitoring & Assessment Reports have been worked out and delivered to the ADB in Dec. of 2009, Jul. of 2010, Dec. of 2011, Jul. of 2012 and Sept. of 2014 correspondingly. As all works of civil
construction and resettlement arrangement have been completed and the External Monitoring and Assessment Contract expired, this is the last report of the Zhuzhou City Subproject.

2. Monitoring & Assessment Tasks in the Term

As the resettlement work of the Subproject was completed in Dec. of 2014, the monitoring & assessment in this term has been stressed on the visit and investigation to the resettled people. The construction area of the civil works and resettlement arrangement areas have been visited, sample investigations of households have been made about house re-arrangement, production, employment, economic income, requests and complaint of the resettled people, etc.

After outside monitoring and survey, HWECC arranged technical staffs to make overall analysis and study and to work out the Report finally.

3. Project Profile

3.1 Project Profile

The Zhuzhou City is located in the central part towards east of Hunan Province, and in the lower reaches of the Xiangjiangg River. It is a prefectural city directly under the Hunan Provincial Government. There are 4 districts (the Tian Yuan, the Lusong, the Hetang and the Shifeng) 5 counties (cities) (the Liling City, the Youxian County, the Chaling
County, the Yanling County and the Zhuzhou County) in Zhuzhou City. Zhuzhou City is an important industrial city in Hunan Province, more than 20 Central and Provincial enterprises including the Zhuzhou Hard Alloy Factory, the South Power Machinery Company, the Zhuzhou Power Station, the Zhuzhou Coal Washing Plant, the Zhuzhou Smelting Plant, the Zhuzhou Chemical Plant, the Zhuzhou Electric Locamotive Factory, the Zhuzhou Vehicle Factory, etc., are seated in the Zhuzhou City. The Zhuzhou City is also an important transport hub as 3 railways including the Xiangqian Railway, the Jingguang Railway and the Zhegan Railway intersect here.

The Zhuzhou City Urban Flood Control Project is a subproject of the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank. The contents of the Project is given in Table 3.1 according to the scope of the project, flood control standard and construction task.

Table 3.1 Profile of Zhuzhou City Urban Flood Control Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Flood control project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>33.057 km dike consolidation (13.638 km in Qingxiangtian Zone, 11.645km in Heming Zone and 7.774 km in Qujian Zone).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.723 km anti-leakage treatment within the dike (3km in Qingxiangtian Zone, 1 km in Heming Zone and 2.723 km in Qujian Zone).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.678 km slope protection (4.878 km in Qingxiangtian Zone, 1.8 km in Heming Zone).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5.47 km dike grouting (3.5 km in Qingxiangtian Zone, 0.97 km in Heming Zone and 1 km in Qujian Zone).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Waterlogging</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
39 new pumps (12863KW) will be installed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3</th>
<th>Other works</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **4** | Schedule | Total construction period of 48 months.  
It is divided into 4 dry seasons: In Aug. of 1st year—Aug. of 2nd year, Sept. of 2nd year—Aug. of 3rd year, Sept. of 3rd year—Aug. of 4th year, Sept. of 4th year—Aug. of 5th year. Aug.—Sept. of 1st year and Sept of remaining years are construction preparation period. Jul.—Aug. of 5th year is mopping up period. 47 months for construction of the main works. |
| **5** | Estimated investment | 377.9 million RMB (total investment of the Project), including 116.6921 million for resettlement |
| **6** | Planned target | The flood control standard will reach 1-in-100 years from presently 1-in-15 years |

### 3.2 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Profile

The permanent land acquisition of the Zhuzhou City Subproject covered 3 districts, 9 townships (towns, street offices), 16 villages (neighborhood committees) and 37 groups, and the total area is 415.38 Mu, including 114.6 Mu State-owned land (34.8 Mu urban residential land 4.7 Mu enterprise land and 75.1 Mu other land), 300.788 mu collective land (121.4 Mu paddy field, 45.2 Mu dry land, 27.3 Mu commercial vegetable land, 57.7 Mu ponds, 39.18 Mu rural homestead and 10 mu unused land). 859.49 Mu various lands have been used temporarily, including 13.2 Mu paddy field, 47.41 Mu dry land, 116.24 Mu shrub land and 682.64 Mu waste land with average use term of 2 years, covering 2 districts, 4 street office and 4 villages.

1788 persons in 395 households have been affected in the Project, including 644 persons in 149 households with land acquisition without
resettlement (186 persons in 39 households affected by temporary land use), 653 persons in 155 households with resettlement without land acquisition, 387 persons in 91 households with both land acquisition and resettlement. 944 staffs were affected by enterprise removal and 48 persons of individual industrial and commercial households were affected.

4. Resettlement Organization

4.1 Establishment of the Resettlement Organization

1. According to the Minutes of the Zhuzhou Mayor’s Meeting (Zhengjifa [2005]), the Heming Project Leading Group of Zhuzhou City Urban Flood Control Project was established which is responsible for the leadership and management of the Project. It is also determined that the Zhuzhou City Water Resources Construction Investment Corp. Ltd is the legal person of the Project and the Heming Project Department of Zhuzhou City Urban Flood Control Project was established for the construction and management of the Heming Protection Zone, the Coordination Group was established under the Project Department to be in charge of the land acquisition and resettlement work with 6 staffs.

2. On May 13, 2014, the Zhuzhou City Committee and Government established the Zhuzhou Xiangjiang River Eastern Harness Project Headquarters (document No.: [2024] No. 22) to be responsible for the construction management and coordination of the Project. The Headquarters was consisted of persons from the City Government, Financial Bureau, Reform and Development Bureau, Audit Bureau,
Planning Bureau, Water Resources, etc. The Land Acquisition and Resettlement Group was established under the Headquarters to be responsible for land acquisition and resettlement with 7 staffs.

The resettlement organizational chart of the Zhuzhou City Subproject is shown in Figure 4.1.

![Resettlement organizational Chart of Zhuzhou City Subproject](image-url)
4.2 Operation of the Resettlement Organization

Under the leadership of the Provincial PMO and the instruction of the Zhuzhou City Water Resources Construction Investment Corp. Ltd and the Zhuzhou Xiangjiang River Eastern Harness Project Headquarters, the Coordination Group and the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Group have carried out resettlement work in accordance with the requirements and procedures of ADB and their main work contents are as followings:

(1). Advertise the importance of the flood control project and resettlement policy and issue Resettlement Information Manuals to the resettled people and local residents in the resettlement arrangement areas.

(2). Check and determine physical indexes in accordance with Resettlement Plan and real situation of the project.

(3). Implement land acquisition and resettlement, sign compensation agreements, pay compensation capital and make settlement.

(4). Organize support to vulnerable group.

(5). Handle complaints and claims of the resettled people.

(6). Report land acquisition and resettlement progress to related higher departments.
5. Implementation Progress of the Civil Works

There is 3 bids in Zhuzhou City Subproject and the implementation of the civil works is given in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1 implementation progress of the civil works

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Bid Name</th>
<th>Contracted Price 10^4 RMB</th>
<th>Awarded company</th>
<th>Consulting company</th>
<th>Started date</th>
<th>Finished investment 10^4 RMB</th>
<th>Finished ratio</th>
<th>Ended date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Civil works of urban flood control project, Zhuzhou (Heming Protection Zone)</td>
<td>7196</td>
<td>Hunan Construction Engineering Group</td>
<td>Hunan Hydro &amp; Power Consulting Contracting Company</td>
<td>Sept., 2008</td>
<td>7196</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>May, 2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Basic Social and Economical Investigation

According to the work requirements, based on collected social and economic data in the project zone, the monitoring staffs investigated 25 sapling households in total in Oct. of 2009.

6.1 Living Conditions of the Resettled People

According to the basic investigation data, the 25 sapling households have a total house area of 3133.2 m² before resettlement, including 2820 m² of brick & concrete structure (accounting for 90%), and 313.2 m² of brick & wood structure (accounting for 10%), and per capita house area of 29.84 m².

According to investigation, the houses of the affected residents belong to private property, including brick & concrete, brick & wood, mostly 1 or 2 story houses. As major houses were built in 1980s, the living conditions and infrastructures were poor, the residents hope to move into new houses as soon as possible.
6.2 Production and Employment of Resettled People

According to the basic investigation data, the 25 sampling resettled households have 59.85 Mu farmland, including 11.97 Mu paddy field (20%), 5.98 Mu dry land (10%), 35.91 Mu vegetable land (60%) and 5.98 Mu orchard (10%). Per capita farm land is 0.57 Mu of the rural residents.

As the Project is distributed along the City moat in line, most affected people lose only a small part of their land. The agriculture in the Project zone is mainly vegetable and rice. Vegetables, rice (one or double cropping), soybean and rape grow in the paddy field. Other grain, soybean, Mung bean, broad bean, sweet potato, potato, peanut, rape, vegetables, fruits, etc., grow in the dry land.

The project is located in the urban and rural junction area, local farmers have plenty of opportunities in working and making their own business thanks to good infrastructure. Most surplus agricultural labors have turned to second and tertiary industries and got rid of reliance on the farmland. Especially almost all young people have worked outside, most of them went to Guangdong and other coastal areas to engage in building, service, etc.

6.3 Economic Income of Resettled People

According to basic investigation data, the total incomes of the 25 sampling resettled households were 508620 RMB Yuan in 2010, including 101724 RMB Yuan from the first industry (20%), 406896 RMB Yuan from the second and tertiary industries (80%). The wage incomes of working outside were 1627586 RMB Yuan (accounting for 40% of the second and tertiary industries), other incomes were 244138 RMB Yuan.
(accounting for 60% of the second and tertiary industries). The per capita income was 4844 RMB Yuan.

According to the income structure, the income from the first industry was mainly to grow rice and commercial vegetables, and the income from the second and tertiary industries accounted for 80%, therefore, the land acquisition would not cause significant influence on the resettled people’s production and living.

### 6.4 Living Quality of Resettled People

The houses of the resettled people are near the river, and they are old one or two story houses. Affected by frequent floods, the living conditions are poor.

The affected zone of the Project is at the urban and rural conjunction area in the Zhuzhou City, the infrastructures are relatively good with available water, electricity, road, post and telecommunication. It is convenient for medical treatment and children schooling.

According to basic investigation data, there are 114 TVs (33 black and white TVs and 81 colored TVs), 329 Electric fans, 78 refrigerators, 87 washing machines, 137 bicycles, 43 motorcycles, 351 sets of big furniture including sofa, wardrobe, desk, etc., per 100 households.

### 7. Progress of Resettlement Implementation

According to the Resettlement Plan of the Urban Flood Control Project of the Zhuzhou city, the targets of the resettlement schedule are as followings: The resettlement preparation finished in Jul. of 2007, the
signing and implementation of the land acquisition agreements started in Aug. of 2008, the production and living arrangement of the resettled people finished before the end of Feb. of 2009, the resettlement acceptance was made in May of 2009, and the post evaluation was made in Jun. of 2009. Up to now, 1745.3155 Mu land has been acquired (including 143.9635 Mu state-owned land, 345.8 Mu collective land and 1255.548 Mu temporary land) (accounting for 137% of the Plan), 37705.718 m² houses have been removed (26274.12 m² urban residential land and 11431.598 m² rural residential land (accounting for 84.4%). In the implementation of the main works of the Heming Protection Zone, no house removal has occurred as measures to reduce land acquisition and removal to max. extent and to construction the dikes without removal firstly have been taken.

### 7.1 Progress of Land Acquisition

Planning: The permanent land acquisition of the Zhuzhou City Subproject covered 3 districts, 9 townships (towns, street offices), 16 villages (neighborhood committees) and 37 groups, and the total area is 415.38 Mu, including 114.6 Mu State-owned land (34.8 Mu urban residential land 4.7 Mu enterprise land and 75.1 Mu other land), 300.788 mu collective land (121.4 Mu paddy field, 45.2 Mu dry land, 27.3 Mu commercial vegetable land, 57.7 Mu ponds, 39.18 Mu rural homestead and 10 mu unused land).

Approval: The land acquisition has been approved by the Hunan Provincial Land Department and the farmland occupancy tax and farmland reclamation fee have been paid in May of 2009.
Fulfillment: 405.3 Mu land has been acquired (accounting for 85% of the plan) (For details see Table 7.1).

Assessment: The Headquarters has signed land acquisition agreements with affected villages and groups in the Lusong, Shifeng and Hetang Districts. The land acquisition funds for acquired land have been paid to every village, group and community and have allocated to persons after discussion in the village (group and community) meetings. The land acquisition work has fulfilled in the end of Dec., 2014.

Table 7.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Sub project</th>
<th>Finish</th>
<th>Sum</th>
<th>Permanent land</th>
<th>Collective land</th>
<th>State-Owned land</th>
<th>Temporary land</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Collective land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Farm land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>Farm land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Zhuzhou City</td>
<td>Planned</td>
<td>1275.17</td>
<td>415.38</td>
<td>300.78</td>
<td>251.6</td>
<td>114.6</td>
<td>859.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Implemented</td>
<td>1745.31</td>
<td>489.765</td>
<td>345.8</td>
<td>289.25</td>
<td>143.965</td>
<td>1255.548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ratio %</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.2 Removal Progress

Planning: 1040 persons in 246 households needed to resettle and 45198.8 m² houses needed to remove.

Fulfillment: 37705.718 m² houses have been removed, accounting for 83.4% of the plan (see Table 7.2).
Assessment: As the Heming Protection Zone project is located in the urban area, because of difficulties in removal and high compensation standards, measures including reducing the removal as more as possible, implementing those dikes without removal, changing the dike line to reduce removal, etc., have been taken. The house removals have been finished in the end of Dec., 2014. The Qingxiangtian Protection Zone is still in construction owing to the reason of combing the city planning, the house removal belonging to the ADB loaned part has finished 144%.

Table 7.2

Removal progress of Zhuzhou City

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Sub project</th>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Removal</th>
<th>House building</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>Living house</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>Urban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Zhuzhou City</td>
<td>Planned</td>
<td>45198.8</td>
<td>45198.8</td>
<td>19393.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Implemented</td>
<td>37705.7</td>
<td>37705.7</td>
<td>26274.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ratio %</td>
<td>83.4</td>
<td>83.4</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: The removal of the Project is mainly for the Qingxiangtian Protection Zone.

7.3 Removal of Enterprise and Unit

Up to now, as the dike line has been changed in implementation, only 3 of the 5 affected enterprises in the Plan have carried out house removal
includes gate, closed wall, etc., without dormitory, office and workshop) and the total removal area was 3600 m².

7.4 Affected Individual Industrial and Commercial Households

According to the Resettlement Arrangement Plan, there were 15 affected individual industrial and commercial households. As the implementation of the Heming Protection Zone did not involve house removal, only 11 individual industrial and commercial households have removed (in the Qingxiangtian Protection Zone) with a total area 701 m² (monetary compensation).

7.5 Progress of Resettlement Arrangement

The resettled people in the Qingxiangtian Protection Zone included 834 persons in 187 households (including urban residents of 583 persons in 130 households, rural residents of 251 persons in 57 households). The way of monetary compensation has been used for all urban households. Most resettled people bought their new houses nearby for the reason of being familiar with the local environment and convenient for children schooling and finding jobs. Some resettled people bought houses in other areas of the Zhuzhou City. In recent years, the estate industry developed rapidly in Zhuzhou City, there are plenty of houses with various prices. Most residents are willing to increase the investment to increase the house area and to improve their living conditions. All rural residents have been resettled within their own villages and groups, based on the principle of unified planning and land acquisition and building the house based on households. The homesteads were allocated by the villages and groups
and funds equivalent to building existing house have been given to the resettled households and their houses were built by themselves. The homesteads of the resettled households are dry land and the standards of the Law of Land Management issued by the Central Government, the Method of Land Management issued by Hunan Provincial Government and the Compensation Method of Land Acquisition and Resettlement in Zhuzhou City have been applied.

In implementation of the Heming Protection Zone, measures including reducing the removal as more as possible, implementing those dikes without removal firstly, up to now there were no house removals.

7.6. Resettlement Policy and Compensation Standards

The land acquisition and resettlement policy and standards of the Urban Flood Control Project of the Zhuzhou City are in accordance with the Resettlement Arrangement Plan of the Zhuzhou City. However, during implementation, the local people require to raise compensation standards, otherwise no agreements can be achieved with the resettled people and institutions.

The staffs of HWECC checked the land acquisition and resettlement compensation agreements and the actual compensation standards are shown in Table 7.6.1 and Table 7.6.2.
Table 7.6-1
Comparison of permanent land compensation in Zhuzhou City
Unit: RMB Yuan/Mu

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land owner</th>
<th>Land type</th>
<th>Planning compensation</th>
<th>Real compensation</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Collective land</td>
<td>Paddy fields</td>
<td>27880</td>
<td>54000</td>
<td>78000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dry land</td>
<td>19680</td>
<td>36000</td>
<td>62400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pond</td>
<td>27200</td>
<td>37000</td>
<td>78000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vegetable land</td>
<td>59280</td>
<td>90000</td>
<td>128700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural house land</td>
<td>24200</td>
<td>34200</td>
<td>72000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State-owned land</td>
<td>Unit’s land</td>
<td>60030</td>
<td>60030</td>
<td>72000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other land</td>
<td>Free of charge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: The numbers in the Notes is the supplemental standards for the Qingxiangtian Protection Zone.

Table 7.6-2
Comparison of house removal standards of Zhuzhou City
Unit: RMB Yuan/m2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>House type</th>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Planned standards</th>
<th>Implemented standards</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban house</td>
<td>Brick &amp; concrete</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brick &amp; wood</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Earth &amp; wood</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shed</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural house</td>
<td>Brick &amp; concrete</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>980</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brick &amp; wood</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>900</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shed</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.7 Arrival and Payment of Resettlement Capitals

Planning: The total planned resettlement capital were 116.6921 million Yuan RMB.
Assessment: All costs which have finished land acquisition and resettlement have been paid fully without discount and delay.
The comparison of planned and actual investments of resettlement is given in Table 7.7.

Table 7.7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Total planned</th>
<th>Real finish</th>
<th>Ratio</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Resettlement</td>
<td>11669.21</td>
<td>8526.1653</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compensation fee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Assessment of Resettlement Arrangement

Quality

In order to understand the influence of the resettlement, as well as the conditions of housing, working and production, restoration of the incomes, living quality, etc., household sampling investigation has been applied for the Project.

25 resettled households have been surveyed to analyze the housing
conditions, working situation, economic incomes, durable consumer goods, etc.

8.1 Living Conditions of Resettled People

According to investigation, the total living house area of the 25 households were 3133.2 m² (brick & concrete 2820 m², accounting for 90%, brick & wood 313.2 m², accounting for 10%, 29.84 m²/ person) before resettlement and 3675 m² after resettlement (all belong to brick & concrete, 35 m²/person), which increased 17.2%.

After resettlement, the resettled people have decorated their houses (increased 17.2%) and hardened the access roads, street lamps have been installed. The house quality and living conditions of the resettled people have been improved after resettlement.

Among 25 resettled households, 15 households have been compensated by monetary way and bought houses nearby, and 10 households built their new houses backward, the living environment, water and power supply, roads, medical treatment, children schooling, etc., have improved. The living qualities of all 25 households have improved considering the housing quality, economic incomes, ownership of the durable consumer goods, etc.

8.2 Production and Employment of Resettled People

The project is located in the urban and rural junction area, local farmers have plenty of opportunities in working and making their own business thanks to good infrastructure. Most surplus agricultural labors have turned to second and tertiary industries and got rid of reliance on the
farmland. The living incomes are from labor output, salary, transportation, making private business, manual manufacture, etc., the resettlement had little and limited influence on the production and employment.

8.3 Income Restoration of Resettled People

According to basic investigation data, the total incomes of the 25 sampling resettled households were 508620 RMB Yuan in 2010, including 101724 RMB Yuan from the first industry (20%), 406896 RMB Yuan from the second and tertiary industries (80%). The wage incomes of working outside were 1627586 RMB Yuan (accounting for 40% of the second and tertiary industries), other incomes were 244138 RMB Yuan (accounting for 60% of the second and tertiary industries). The per capita income was 4844 RMB Yuan.

The total incomes of the 25 sampling resettled households were 64050 RMB Yuan in 2014, including 192150 RMB Yuan from the first industry (30%), 448350 RMB Yuan from the second and tertiary industries (70%). The wage incomes of working outside were 89670 RMB Yuan (accounting for 20% of the second and tertiary industries), other incomes were 358680 RMB Yuan (accounting for 80% of the second and tertiary industries). The per capita income was 6100 RMB Yuan.

From compassion, it can be seen that the income structure has changed to some extent, and the per capita income has increased 25.9%.

Assessment: According to investigation and analysis, the resettled people have stabilized, more and more people work outside, and the incomes increase gradually. In general, the agricultural production of the resettled
people has restored and their economic income and living quality have improved gradually.

8.4 The Living Quality of Resettled People

After resettlement, the 25 sampling resettled households’ houses all belong to brick & concrete, they have decorated their houses (increased 17.2%). The house quality and living conditions of the resettled people have been improved after resettlement.

Among 25 resettled households, 15 households have been compensated by monetary way and bought houses nearby, and 10 households built their new houses backward, the living environment, water and power supply, roads, medical treatment, children schooling, etc., have improved. The living qualities of all 25 households have improved considering the housing quality, economic incomes, ownership of the durable consumer goods, etc.

The project is located in the urban and rural junction area, local farmers have plenty of opportunities in working and making their own business thanks to good infrastructure. Most surplus agricultural labors have turned to second and tertiary industries and got rid of reliance on the farmland. Especially almost all young people have worked outside, most of them went to Guangdong and other coastal areas to engage in building, service, etc. As the coastal areas are more developed than the inland areas, the incomes in coastal areas are generally higher than working locally.

According to investigation and analysis of the resettled people, the agricultural incomes of the resettled people have no big changes after resettlement, the incomes from the second and tertiary industries, the
incomes of working outside and per capita income have all increased to some extents, the economic incomes of the resettled people have restored.

9. Psychology and Complaint of the Resettled People

The resettled people enjoy the rights and obligations specified in China’s Constitution and it is specified that the legitimate rights of the resettled people shall not be violated. The Clause 55 in the Regulation of Land Compensation and Resettlement Arrangement for Large and Medium-sized Water Resources Projects specifies that “the State safeguards the legitimate rights of the resettled people”. If the resettled people consider that their legitimate rights are violated, they have the rights to complain until getting their rights.

(1). Complaint Channel

There are various complaint channels for the resettled people, including delivering complaint to resettlement institutions at various levels, petition, discipline inspection, audit departments of various governments, as well as monitoring, justice and court, media, and the external monitoring institutions.

(2). Complaint Procedures

The resettled people can deliver their complaint following the procedure of from low level to high level. Firstly they can contact their village committee, and the village committee or the resettled people then contact
their township (town) government to coordinate and solve. They can also report to the upper resettlement institution and the upper institution should jointly study the complaint with the lower resettlement institution. If the complaint cannot be suitably solved, they can report to another higher level or to the courts.

(3). Psychology and Complaint of the Resettled People

According to the information provided by the resettlement institutions and site visit of the monitoring personnel, most resettled people support the construction of the flood control project and they believe the project will raise the flood standards, change the look of the city and safeguard people’s lives and properties. Residents living in the low area along the river feel most urgent to implement the project, and they express that they agree with the compensation standards. However, some resettled people are concerned that the compensation is not enough to buy new houses and they worry their future livelihood as their farmland occupied, minor resettled people’s demands are too high.

As all complaints of the resettled people have been solved, there are no any remaining problems.

10. Support to the Vulnerable People

Planning

Including poor family (per capita living costs lower than 144 RMB Yuan/month), disable family (physical disabled), single old people (age over 70 years), minority people, etc.
There are 67 vulnerable people affected by resettlement (accounting for 3.7% of the total affected people), which are mainly urban low insurance people and lonely old people. In implementation, the vulnerable people of the Project will be determined in accordance with family member structure, labor employment, ownership of family resources and other conditions. The Project implementation institution will provide special supports to those people who have been confirmed vulnerable people.

Implementation

According to investigation, the Zhuzhou City Subproject has established urban (rural) minimal insurance system which has been operated for many years. In practice, the method is to judge whether the resettled household’s income is below the local urban (rural) minimal insurance line. If yes, the local civil affairs departments would include them into urban (rural) minimal insurance households and allocate monthly minimal insurance capital.

In Zhuzhou City Subproject, 67 vulnerable people in the resettlement arrangement plan have been supported. In addition to subsidy and support measures listed in the resettlement arrangement plan, they can enjoy certain subsidy provided by the government (200 RMB Yuan/month per person for urban residents and 160 RMB Yuan/month per person for rural residents).
11. Public Participation, Consultation and Information Publicizing

According to related resettlement policies and laws specified by the Central Government, provincial government and city governments, in order to protect the legal rights and interests of the resettled people and institutions, to reduce complaints and disputes, it is important to work out detailed resettlement policies and rules and to implement the work smoothly. In implementation, the Project has attached importance to the participation of the resettled people.

Before investigation, the work outline including investigation contents, methods, requirements, etc., was prepared based on the comments of local governments, and staffs from the local governments took part in the investigation groups. During investigation, chiefs of the townships, villages and groups, as well as representatives of the resettled people were invited to participate in the investigation. Items including the necessity, benefits, impacts, compensation principles and resettlement schedule of the Project, have been publicized to them and discussions regarding possible resettlement places have been made with them.

Two ways of participation, including discussion meeting and sampling survey of resettled people’s desires have been used. The purpose, contents and importance of the Project have been explained to the resettled representatives and items including the resettlement plans have been discussed with them. By the way of investigation, the design institutes fully considered the public participation and negotiated opinions, made
the schemes of resettlement and production arrangements more reasonable and more close to the requirements of the resettled people under the condition of not breaching the general plan.

During implementation, the ways of discussion meeting and sampling survey of resettled people’s desires have been used to collect the information of the resettled people, investigate the desire of the resettled people to further improve the resettlement arrangement scheme.

In order to assure that the local governments and resettled people in the affected areas clearly understood the resettlement arrangement plan and the compensation and arrangement plan of the Project, ways including public participation (discussion meeting, etc.) and local news media (such as TV, etc.) have been used to let the resettled people know the resettlement laws and policies, the physical indexes, the calculation methods of the compensation standards and compensation methods, resettlement measures, the allocation and use of the resettlement capitals, the rights and preferential policies enjoyed by the resettled people from the beginning of the Project to the implementation of the resettlement. Meanwhile, the resettlement information has been opened to the residents of the resettlement areas, which helped them to understand the situation of the land acquisition, land compensation standards and use of the capitals, as well as the resettled people. Increase the transparency of the resettlement work to get the trust and support of both parties and to assure smooth implementation of the resettlement. The details of the public participation, negotiation and information are given in Table 11.
Table 11

Public participation, negotiation and information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub Project</th>
<th>Zhuzhou City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Media propaganda</td>
<td>May, 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issuing resettlement information manuals</td>
<td>May, 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holing audience meeting</td>
<td>June, 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holding village and group negotiation meeting</td>
<td>June, 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notice posting</td>
<td>Jul., 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publicizing the physical indexes</td>
<td>Aug., 2007</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. Assessment Conclusions

Both the owners and the governments at various levels in Zhuzhou City stressed the resettlement work, established resettlement implementation organizations and arranged suitable staffs. Since the beginning of the Project, effective works have been done in propaganda, index check, land acquisition, fund raising and payment by the owners and resettlement organizations, which have laid a solid foundation and created good conditions for the following resettlement implementation.
1. Land acquisition approval. The land acquisition has been approved by the Hunan Provincial Land Department and the farmland occupancy tax and farmland reclamation fee have been paid in May of 2009.

2. Land acquisition. The designed land acquisition was 1275.17 Mu. As the implementation of the Qingxiangtian Protection Zone has combined the City planning construction, the land acquisition has increased and the actual area was 1745.3115 Mu (accounting for 137%). The land acquisition was finished in Dec. of 2014 and no land needed to acquire in the Project zone.

3. Resettlement removal. According to the planning, 1040 persons in 246 households needed to resettle and 45198.8 m² houses needed to remove. As the project is located in the urban area, because of difficulties in removal and high compensation standards, measures including reducing the removal as more as possible, implementing those dikes without removal, changing the dike line to reduce removal in Heming Protection Zone, etc., have been taken. In Heming Protection Zone, there were almost no house removals. In Qingxiangtian Protection Zone, 834 persons in 178 households have resettled (accounting for 80%). 37705.718 m² houses have removed (accounting for 83.4%). The house removals have been finished in the end of Dec., 2014 and no more houses needed to remove in the project zone.

4. Removal of enterprises and units. 6 enterprises with total area of 236000 m² have completed.
5. Construction of the arrangement area. No arrangement area was established as monetary compensation was used for the resettled households, they bought/built their houses nearby.

6. Resettlement investment: Finishing 82.561653 million RMB Yuan and accounting for 73% of the plan.

7. Compensation standards: Higher than the planned standards.

8. Resettlement schedule. All resettlement works have been completed in Dec. of 2014.


- House. The per capita house area has increased 17.2% with better quality.

- Production and employment. The resettlement has very little influence on the production and employment.

- Economic income. Per capita net income increased 25.9% which is higher than before.

- Living quality. The living quality of the resettled people have been improved with better house quality and living conditions.

At the moment, both land acquisition and removal works of the Zhuzhou City Subproject have been completed. The implementation was carried out in accordance with resettlement laws, regulations and local policies strictly, the land acquisition funds have been paid to various villages, groups, communities and persons, the schedule of the resettlement met the implementation of the civil works and the requirements of both the State and the resettled people.
The Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank

The External Resettlement Monitoring & Assessment Report Of Zhuzhou County Subproject

No. 8

Hunan Water & Electricity Consulting Corporation (HWECC)

June, 2015
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1. Introduction

Entrusted by the PMO of the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank, the Hunan Water & Electricity Consulting Corporation (HWECC) undertook the external resettlement monitoring and assessment work for 16 non-core sub-projects including Chenzhou City, Jianghua County, Jiangyong County, Ningyuan County, Xintian County, Qiyang County, Longhui County, Shaoyang City, Shaodong County, Shuangfeng County, Lengshuijiang City, Lianyuan City, Zhuzhou City, Zhuzhou County, Liling City, Youxian County, etc. In Nov. 2011, the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Contract was signed with Luxiang Urban Construction and Investment Co.Ltd of Zhuzhou County. According to the requirements of the ADB, the Provincial PMO and the Contract, HWECC established the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Department for the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank (called the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Department in short), prepared the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Work Outline for the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank and arranged related staffs to carry out the work.

The land acquisition and resettlement of the Zhuzhou County Subproject was started in Oct. 2009 and finished in Dec. 2013. The External Resettlement Monitoring & Assessment Reports have been worked out and delivered to the ADB in Dec.2011, July. 2012, and Sep. 2014. As all works of civil construction and resettlement arrangement have been
completed and the External Monitoring and Assessment Contract expires, this is the last report of the Zhuzhou County Subproject.

2. Monitoring & Assessment Tasks in the Term

As the resettlement work of the Subproject was completed in Dec.2013, the monitoring & assessment in this term has been stressed on the visit and investigation to the resettled people. The construction area of the civil works and resettlement arrangement areas have been visited; sample investigations of households have been made about house re-arrangement, production, employment, economic income, requests and complaint of the resettled people, etc.

After outside monitoring and survey, HWECC arranged technical staffs to make overall analysis and study and to work out the Report finally.

3. Project Profile

3.1 Project Profile

Zhuzhou County is located on east Hunan Province, south part of Zhuzhou City and middle and lower reach of Xiangjiang River, with the geographical coordinates of EL. 112°57’～113°21’ and NL. 27°12’～27°52’. It is east to Liling and Liuyang, west to Xiangtan, south to Hengdong and Youxian, with total area of 1381km² and total population
in 2005 end of 0.4394 million.
Lukou Town locates in the middle of the north of Zhuzhou County and confluence of Lushui River and Xiangjiang River. Lukou Town is the political, economic, and cultural center of Zhuzhou County. Administrative area of the urban area is 97.3km²; it governs eight neighborhood committees, 19 administrative villages, with total population of 57,200 (non-agricultural population of 29,000).
The Zhuzhou County Urban Flood Control Project is a subproject of the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank. The contents of the Project is given in Table 3.1 according to the scope of the project, flood control standard and construction task.

**Table 3.1 Profile of Zhuzhou County Urban Flood Control Project**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><strong>Flood control project</strong> 3.43km new-built dike, 5.963km reinforced flood control dike, 3.96km precast concrete slope protection, 8.318km new-built concrete pavement, 3.108km new-build wave wall, 9.393km grassed slope.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><strong>Waterlogging</strong> 2 new-built culvert, 4 rebuilt culvert, 19 prolonged culvert; two 904km new-built pump station, three 210km extensions; two 3.1km dredging flood diversion channels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><strong>Other works</strong> New built mud-stone pavement 1.045km.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><strong>Schedule</strong> Total construction period of 21 months, from Aug. of the first year to Apr. of the third year. One month for preparatory period, one month for construction preparation, 18 months for main work construction, and one month for construction completion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><strong>Estimated investment</strong> 71.96 million RMB (total investment of the Project), including 18.2115 million for resettlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><strong>Planned target</strong> Flood control capacity improved from current 10-year return period to 20-year return period; waterlogging control capacity improved from 3~5 year return period of 10-year return period.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.2 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Profile

The permanent land acquisition of Zhuzhou County Subproject covered one towns, 6 villages and 10 groups and the total area is 373 Mu, including 10.6mu state-own land and 362.4 Mu collective land (91Mu paddy land, 12 Mu dry land, 14 mu garden plot, 131 Mu fish pond, 16.4 Mu rural homestead, 98Mu forest land). There are 103 Mu various lands have been used temporarily, including borrow areas and waste slag yard covering dry land, bush forest land and wasteland, involving in one village (town, office) and four administrative villages, with average use term of 2 years.

505 persons in 104 households have been affected in the Project, including 248 persons in 58 households with land acquisition without resettlement, 233 persons in 41 households with resettlement without land acquisition, and 24 persons in 5 households with both land acquisition and resettlement.

4. Resettlement Organization

4.1 Organization Structuring

In Dec.1st, 2011, People’s Government of Zhuzhou County established Construction Headquarters of ADB Loaned Urban Flood Control Project in Zhuzhou County. The Headquarters is responsible for specific management and implementation of this Subproject, and were consisted of persons from the County Government, Financial Bureau, Reform and Development Bureau, Audit Bureau, Planning Bureau, Water Resources Bureau, etc. The Headquarters governs a land acquisition and demolition
team which specifically responsible for land acquisition and resettlement work of this subproject. The team has four staff. Organization structuring for resettlement of Zhuzhou County Subproject refer to Fig.4.1.

Fig. 3-1 Structure of Resettlement Organizations for Zhuzhou County Subproject
4.2 Operations of the Mechanism

Under unified direction of Hunan PMO and guidance of Zhuzhou County ADB Loan Project Headquarters, the land acquisition and demolition team carried out land acquisition and resettlement work as per ADB requirements and procedures. The internal supervision system of resettlement has been gradually improved, and the internal management work has been gradually standardized. Specific working contents are as follows:

(1) Conduct vigorous propaganda on significance of constructing flood control works and resettlement policies to the relocatees and residents in resettlement area; and distribute Resettlement Information Handbook to the relocatees.

(2) Carry out physical indicator recheck and confirmation as per resettlement plan and in combination with implementation results of the project.

(3) Implement land acquisition and resettlement, signed relevant compensation agreement and carry out payment and settlement of compensation fund.

(4) Carry out support work to vulnerable groups.

(5) Responsible for handling complaints of the relocatees.

(6) Report implementation status of land acquisition and resettlement work to competent authorities.
5. Implementation Progress of the Civil Works

Zhuzhou County Subproject includes one bid section and the implementation progress of the civil works is given in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1 Implementation Progress of Civil Works

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Bid Name</th>
<th>Contracted Price 10^4 RMB</th>
<th>Construction Unit</th>
<th>Supervision Unit</th>
<th>Started Date</th>
<th>Finished Investment 10^4 RMB</th>
<th>Finished Ratio</th>
<th>Ended date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Lujiang Urban Flood Control Civil Works</td>
<td>4500</td>
<td>Hunan Hydraulic and Hydropower Engineering Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>Hunan Hydraulic and Hydropower Supervision Contract Co.Ltd.</td>
<td>2010.9</td>
<td>4500</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>2015.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Basic Social and Economical Investigation

According to the work requirements, in Nov. 2011, based on collected social and economic data in the project zone, the monitoring staffs investigated 5 sapling households in total.

6.1 Living Conditions of the Resettled People

According to the basic investigation data, the 5 sapling households have a total house area of 841.68 m² before resettlement, including 757.51 m² of
brick & concrete structure (accounting for 90%), and 84.17 m² of brick & wood structure (accounting for 10%), and per capita house area of 30.06 m².

As the Lujiang River in Zhuzhou County Subproject distributes linearly and the resettled people live near the river, their living conditions are relatively poor because of frequent floods. According to local residents’ reports, the first floors of the houses are inundated when the flood comes, leading to threat to the lives, a lot of garbage remains when the flood goes. The infrastructures including road, sanitation, power and telecommunication are very poor. The residents hope to implement the flood control project and to improve the living environment as soon as possible.

6.2 Production and Employment of Resettled People

According to the basic investigation data, the 5 sampling resettled households belong to non-agricultural and have no farmland. As the flood control dikes locate either in the urban downtown area or in the urban and rural conjunction area, owing to good infrastructure conditions, local farmers have many working and making business opportunities, most surplus labors have engaged in the second and tertiary industries, or made their own business, and have got rid of reliance on the farmland.

6.3 Economic Income of Resettled People

According to basic investigation data, the total incomes of the 5 sampling resettled households were 216720 RMB in 2009 (all from second and tertiary industries), of which, the wage incomes of working outside were 65016 RMB (accounting for 30% of the second and tertiary industries),
other incomes were 151704 RMB (accounting for 70% of the second and tertiary industries). The per capita income was 6450RMB.

According to the income structure, the resettled people’s income rely on non-agricultural economy, including wages from outside working and making business in industry, building, transportation, wholesale and retail. The land acquisition of the Project has no significant influence on the production and living of the resettled people.

**6.4 Living Quality of Resettled People**

The houses of the resettled people are near the river, and they are old one or two story houses. Affected by frequent floods, the living conditions are poor.

The affected zone of the Project is at the urban and rural conjunction area in Zhuzhou County, the infrastructures are relatively good with available water, electricity, road, post and telecommunication. It is convenient for medical treatment and schooling.

According to basic investigation data, there are 120 TVs (102 black and white TV sets, 18 colored TV sets), 53 refrigerators, 58 washing machines per 100 households in the project affected zone.

**7. Progress of Resettlement Implementation**

According to the *Resettlement Plan of the Urban Flood Control Project of the Zhuzhou County*, the targets of the resettlement schedule are as followings: land acquisition started in Jan. of 2007 and finished in Nov. of 2007; house resettlement shall be completed from Jan. to Nov. of 2007.
Such schedule plans to develop and readjust farmland in 2007 and full recover production and livelihood in 2008. In resettlement assessment carried out in Dec.2011, land acquisition by the end of this issue completes 405.3mu (accounting 85% of the plan), house demolition completed 4845m² (including miscellaneous rooms 605m²)(accounting 40% of the plan). Due to minimize of land acquisition and demolition during the construction of main works for flood control dikes of this Subproject, and earlier construction of dike section without demolition, remaining amount of houses not demolished is less.

7.1 Progress of Land Acquisition

Planning: permanent land acquisition involved one town, six villages (neighborhood committees) and 10 groups with total land area of 373 Mu, including 10.6 Mu state-owned lands and 362.4 Mu collective lands (including paddy field 91Mu, dry land 12 Mu, garden plot 14Mu, homestead 16.4Mu, water pond 131Mu, forest land 98Mu).

Approval: The land acquisition scheme has been approved by the Land and Resources Department of Hunan Province, and farmland conversion tax and land reclaiming fare were paid in May, 2010.

Fulfillment: 405.3 Mu land has been acquired (accounting for 85% of the plan) (For details see Table 7.1).

Assessment: The Headquarters has signed land acquisition agreement with Lukou Town and affected village groups (communities). The land acquisition funds for acquired land have been paid to every village, group and community and have allocated to persons after discussion in the village (group and community) meetings. The land acquisition work has fulfilled in the end of Dec, 2013.
Table 7.1 Land Acquisition Progress in Zhuzhou County

Unit: mu

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Sub project</th>
<th>Finish</th>
<th>Sum</th>
<th>Permanent land</th>
<th>Temporary land</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>Collective land</td>
<td>State-Owned land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>Farm land</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Zhuzhou County</td>
<td>Planned</td>
<td>476.3</td>
<td>373.0</td>
<td>362.4</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zhuzhou County</td>
<td>Implemented</td>
<td>405.3</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>291.4</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ratio %</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.2 Removal Progress

Planning: 257 persons in 45 households needed to resettle and 12,188 m² houses needed to remove.

Fulfillment: 4845 m² houses have been removed, accounting for 40% of the plan (see Table 7.2).

Assessment: As the project is located in the urban area, because of difficulties in removal and high compensation standards, measures including reducing the removal as more as possible, implementing those dikes without removal, changing the dike line to reduce removal, etc., have been taken. The house removals have been finished in the end of Dec., 2013.
Table 7.2  Removal Progress of Zhuzhou County

Unit: m²

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Subproject</th>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Removal</th>
<th>House building</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>Living house</td>
<td>None Living house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>Urban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Zhuzhou County</td>
<td>Planned</td>
<td>12188</td>
<td>10553</td>
<td>4240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Implemented</td>
<td>4845</td>
<td>4240</td>
<td>4240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ratio %</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.3 Fulfillment of Enterprises and Institution Relocation

In this Subproject, there is no affected enterprise and institutions as per the Resettlement Plan.

7.4 Affected Individuals Engaged in Small-scale Business

In this Subproject, there is no affected individual engaged in small-scale business as per the Resettlement Plan.

7.5 Progress of Resettlement Arrangement

In this Subproject, 100 persons in 18 households have been resettled (all in urban area). All relocatees in suburbs were arranged in new
resettlement site through exchange of property right. In accordance with
the principles of “unified planning, unified design, unified distribution,
unified management and unified construction”, the project EA and IA of
land acquisition cooperated with local government to decide and develop
new centered resettlement sites, and built unified apartments for
immigrant selection.

7.6 Resettlement Policy and Compensation Standards

The land acquisition and resettlement policy and standards of the Urban
Flood Control Project of the Zhuzhou County are in accordance with the
Resettlement Arrangement Plan of the Zhuzhou County. However, during
implementation, the local people require to raise compensation standards,
otherwise no agreements can be achieved with the resettled people and
institutions.

The staffs of HWECC checked the land acquisition and resettlement
compensation agreements and the actual compensation standards are
shown in Table 7.6.1 and Table 7.6.2.

Table 7.6.1 Comparison of permanent land compensation
in Zhuzhou County City

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land owner</th>
<th>Land type</th>
<th>Planning compensation</th>
<th>Real compensation</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Collective land</td>
<td>Paddy fields</td>
<td>23698</td>
<td>45900</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dry land</td>
<td>16728</td>
<td>30600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vegetable land</td>
<td>17918</td>
<td>27000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pond</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural house land</td>
<td>16184</td>
<td>26184</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State-owned land</td>
<td>Unused land</td>
<td>41354</td>
<td>51354</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Industrial land</td>
<td>Free Allocation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 7.6.2

Comparison of House Removal Standards of Zhuzhou County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>House type</th>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Planned standards</th>
<th>Implemented standards</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban house</td>
<td>Frame</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brick &amp; concrete</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>462</td>
<td>508</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brick &amp; wood</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>373</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shed</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural house</td>
<td>Brick &amp; concrete</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brick &amp; wood</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shed</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.7 Arrival and Payment of Resettlement Capitals

Planning: the total planned resettlement capital were 18.2115 million Yuan RMB.
Assessment: All costs which have finished land acquisition and resettlement have been paid fully without discount and delay.
The comparison of planned and actual investments of resettlement is given in Table 7.7.

Table 7.7 Arrival & payment of resettlement capitals in Zhuzhou County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Total planned (10000 RMB Yuan)</th>
<th>Real finish</th>
<th>Ratio</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Resettlement compensation fee</td>
<td>1821.15</td>
<td>1081.75</td>
<td>59.4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8. Assessment of Resettlement Arrangement

Quality

In order to understand the influence of the resettlement, as well as the conditions of housing, working and production, restoration of the incomes, living quality, etc., household sampling investigation has been applied for the Project.

Five resettled households have been surveyed to analyze the housing conditions, working situation, economic incomes, durable consumer goods, etc.

8.1 Living Conditions of Resettled People

According to investigation, the total living house area of the 5 households were 841.68m² (brick & concrete 757.51m², accounting for 90%, brick & wood 84.17m², accounting for 10%, 30.06 m²/ person) before resettlement and 1092 m² after resettlement (all belong to brick & concrete, 39 m²/person), which increased 29.7%.

After resettlement, the resettled people have decorated their houses (increased 17.2% ) and hardened the access roads, street lamps have been installed. The living conditions of the resettled people have been improved after resettlement.

Monetary compensation has been applied to five households. All resettled households moved nearby, resulting no changes of living environment, water and power supply, roads, medical treatment, children schooling, etc.
The living qualities of all the five households have improved considering the housing quality, economic incomes, ownership of the durable consumer goods, etc.

8.2 Production and Employment of Resettled People

As the flood control dikes locate in the suburban area, owing to good infrastructure conditions, local farmers have many working and making business opportunities, most surplus labors have engaged in the second and tertiary industries, or made their own business, the main incomes are from labor output, salary, transportation, making private business, manual manufacture, etc, and the farmers have got rid of reliance on the farmland. The resettlement has little influence on the production and employment.

8.3 Income Restoration of Resettled People

According to basic investigation data, the total incomes of the 5 sampling resettled households were 216720 RMB before the resettlement (all from second and tertiary industries), of which, the wage incomes of working outside were 65016 RMB (accounting for 30% of the second and tertiary industries), other incomes were 151704 RMB (accounting for 70% of the second and tertiary industries). The per capita income was 6450 RMB.

The total incomes of the 5 sampling resettled households were 207,200 RMB Yuan in 2014, all from the second and tertiary industries. The wages of working outside were 82,880 Yuan RMB (accounting for 40%), other income reached 124,320 Yuan RMB (accounting for 60%). The per capita income was 7400 RMB Yuan.
From compassion, it can be seen that the income structure has no change, and the per capita income has increased 27.3%.

Assessment: According to investigation and analysis, the resettled people have stabilized, more and more people work outside, and the incomes increase gradually. In general, the agricultural production of the resettled people have restored and their economic income and living quality have improved gradually.

8.4 Living Quality of Resettled People

The five sampled households have houses with brick-concrete structure, and the new houses are all decorated. The per capital housing area has increased 29.7%. Housing quality after resettlement has been improved.

Monetary compensation has been applied to five households, their living environment, water and power supply, roads, medical treatment, children schooling, etc. have been improved. The living qualities of all five households have improved considering the housing quality, economic incomes, ownership of the durable consumer goods, etc.

As the project area locates in the urban area of Zhuzhou County, owing to good infrastructure conditions, local farmers have many working and business making opportunities, most surplus labors have engaged in the second and tertiary industries, or made their own business, the main incomes are from labor output, salary, transportation, making private business, manual manufacture, etc, and the farmers have got rid of reliance on the farmland. The resettlement has little influence on the production and employment.

Based on monitoring data of this issue, and in view of investigation and comparative analysis, the relocatees has no agricultural income any more,
and their current income and other income are come from the secondary and the tertiary industries, and sidelines, and the per capita net income of relocation workers have a certain level of income growth. Income of the relocatees has been restored.

9. Psychology and Complaint of the Resettled People

The resettled people enjoy the rights and obligations specified in China’s Constitution and it is specified that the legitimate rights of the resettled people shall not be violated. If the resettled people consider that their legitimate rights are violated, they have the rights to complain until getting their rights.

(1). Complaint Channels

In case the relocatees has dissatisfaction and complaints on various issues of land acquisition, demolition and construction process, there are many complaint channels. They can appeal to resettlement agency, or to petition, discipline inspection and auditing departments of government at all levels, or to administrative supervision, judicial, courts, prosecutors and other legal departments at all levels, also, they can complain to the media, or external resettlement monitoring and evaluation mechanism.

(2). Complaint procedures

In case the relocatees have issues to complain, they can reflect to local resettlement agency or local government from lower level to higher level. In case these agencies cannot solve the problems, they can reflect to
relevant department of higher level. The relocatees can first reflect the problem to village committee; the village committee or the relocatee themselves can directly ask solution from village government. Or, they can complain to resettlement authorities of higher level in oral or written form. Upon receiving complain, the superior resettlement agency shall study and solve the problems together with resettlement agency of lower level. In case of problems cannot be resolved through negotiation, then based on Administrative Procedure Law of People's Republic of China, it can be appealed to an administrative authority has jurisdiction over the complaint. As still not satisfied, it may bring a lawsuit to the people's court.

(3) Psychology and Complaint of the Resettled People

Based on information provided by the resettlement agencies and supervisor’s visits to some resettlement households and interviews, psychological states of the resettled people were investigated and understood. At present, most relocatees have supportive attitude to the flood control project, and believe the project will improve urban flood control standards, change the appearance of the city, and protect people's lives and property. Especially for the residents living in low-lying areas along the river and threatened by annual floods, they have more urgent demands of the project and give more understands to the relocation needed by the project construction. Most relocatees accepted the compensation standards, yet some relocatees worried about the compensation cannot afford purchasing of new house, as well worried about livelihood after acquisition of cultivate lands. And expected value of a few relocatees is too high.

Complains and appeals of the resettlement households in this subproject are all settled, without any leftover problems.
## Summary of Resettlement Complaints and Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Complainer</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Issues Complained</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Followed Action</th>
<th>Final Solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Chen Zhuijiang</td>
<td>Period Five</td>
<td>House building in resettlement area is slow, the transition period is too long</td>
<td>Solved, Not Completely Satisfied</td>
<td>Together with the headquarters to urge the property developers to accelerate house building process</td>
<td>Solved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Li Jiefang</td>
<td>Period Six</td>
<td>Subsidies to vulnerable groups not received</td>
<td>Solved, Not Completely Satisfied</td>
<td>Issue settled together with resettlement agency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 10. Support to the Vulnerable People

Planning:

During implementation of the resettlement, the department in charge of the Project has attached importance to the arrangement of the vulnerable people. To finish the resettlement as early as possible, additional financial and material supports have been provided to the vulnerable people including the old people who live alone, the disables, the females and extremely poor houses in addition to living and working arrangement in accordance with the resettlement plan.

(1). Special support including house construction subsidy of 3000 RMB Yuan per household and living subsidy of 600 RMB Yuan per person have been provided to the households under the poverty line to help those people overcoming the difficulties of resettlement.

(2). After implementation, the poor households could obtain the loans
from the credit cooperative applied by themselves and guaranteed by the local village collectives.

(3). The local village collective helped the old people who live alone, the disables and the households mainly consisted by the females to choose the housing land, to construct house and to move to the new houses.

Implementation

According to investigation, the Zhuzhou County Subproject has established urban (rural) minimal insurance system which has been operated for many years. In practice, the method is to judge whether the resettled household’s income is below the local urban (rural) minimal insurance line. If yes, the local civil affairs departments would include them into urban (rural) minimal insurance households and allocate monthly minimal insurance capital.

In Zhuzhou County Subproject, 10 vulnerable people in 3 households in the resettlement arrangement plan have been supported. In addition to subsidy and support measures listed in the resettlement arrangement plan, they can enjoy certain subsidy provided by the government (220 RMB Yuan/month per person for urban residents and 180 RMB Yuan/month per person for rural residents).

11. Public Participation, Consultation and Information Publicizing

Urban flood control project is a key project in relevant cities and counties. Local TV, newspapers and other media had widely publicized information
of the project to the public, and let the public to understand the project and the implementation progress.

Before land acquisition and resettlement, resettlement agency of each subproject had called on meets with leaders and relocatees of the resettlement villages and groups for negotiation, hearing opinions, implementing resettlement destination and methods.

During implementation of the resettlement, staff from resettlement agency had held on-site meeting, and published information of land requisition, house demolition, compensation and subsidy standards and other related matters to the relocatees.

Physical indicators of the relocatees were posted out after recheck and before signing of agreement, as so to accept supervision by the masses in an open, fair and just way.

Public Participation, Consultation and Information Publicizing refer to Table 4.2.4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subproject</th>
<th>Media publicity</th>
<th>Information Handbook Distribution</th>
<th>Audience Meeting</th>
<th>Consultative Meeting with Village Groups</th>
<th>Bulletin</th>
<th>Publicity of Physical Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zhuzhou County</td>
<td>2008.5</td>
<td>2008.5</td>
<td>2008.6</td>
<td>2008.6</td>
<td>2008.7</td>
<td>2008.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12. Assessment Conclusion

Both the owners and the governments at various levels in Zhuzhou County stressed the resettlement work, established resettlement implementation organizations and arranged suitable staffs. Since the beginning of the Project, effective works have been done in propaganda, index check, land acquisition, fund raising and payment by the owners and resettlement organizations, which have laid a solid foundation and created good conditions for the following resettlement implementation.

1. Land acquisition approval: The land acquisition scheme has been approved by the Land and Resources Department of Hunan Province, and farmland conversion tax and land reclaiming fare were paid in May, 2010.

2. Land acquisition: land acquisition in the plan is 476.3 MU. As the project is located in the urban area, because of difficulties in removal and high compensation standards, measures including reducing the removal as more as possible, implementing those dikes without removal, changing the dike line to reduce removal, etc., have been taken. The actual land acquisition is 405.3 Mu, accounting 85% of the plan. The house removals have been finished in the end of Dec., 2013. There is no more land acquisition in the project area.

3. Resettlement removal. According to the plan, 257 persons in 45 households needed to be resettled with total removal area of 12188 m². As the project is located in the urban area, the house removal was very difficult and the compensation standards were very high. The implementation of the main projects reduced the removal as more as
possible and the dikes without removal would be constructed firstly, some dike line has changed to lower house removal. In actual, 110 persons in 18 households have resettled (accounting for 40% of the plan) and 4845 m² houses have been removed (accounting for 40% of the plan). All house removals have been finished in the end of Jul., 2012. There is no more house removal in the project area.

4. Removal of enterprises and institutions: there is no affected enterprises and institutions.

5. Construction of the resettlement area. Case compensation is adopted in this subproject for relocatees to purchase new house or build new house backward and scattered. There is no resettlement area in this subproject.

6. Resettlement investment: Finishing 10.8175million RMB Yuan and accounting for 59.4% of the plan.

7. Compensation standards: Higher than the planned standards.

8. Resettlement schedule. All resettlement works have been completed in Dec. of 2013.

9. Arrangement effects (five sample households):
   - House. The per capita house area has increased 29.7% with better quality.
   - Production and employment. The resettlement has very little influence on the production and employment.
   - Economic income. Per capita net income increased 14.7% which is higher than before.
• Living quality. The living quality of the resettled people have been improved with better house quality and living conditions.

At the moment, both land acquisition and removal works of the Zhuzhou County Subproject have been completed. The implementation was carried out in accordance with resettlement laws, regulations and local policies strictly, the land acquisition funds have been paid to various villages, groups, communities and persons, the schedule of the resettlement met the implementation of the civil works and the requirements of both the State and ADB.