Supplementary Resettlement Plan

June 2010

PRC: Hunan Roads Development III Project
– Re-alignment of C15 and C16

Prepared by Hunan Provincial Transportation Department for the Asian Development Bank
ABBREVIATIONS

RP – Resettlement Plan
AP – Project-affected people
HTD – Hunan Provincial Transportation Department
PRO – Project Resettlement Office

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The People’s Republic of China

HUNAN ROADS DEVELOPMENT III PROJECT

Re-alignment of C15 and C16

Supplementary Resettlement Plan
(for C15 and C16)

Hunan Provincial Transportation Department
Changsha, China
June 2010
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Mining Area

[Map of the area with marked locations and routes]
I. TERMS AND DEFINITION IN THE RESETTLEMENT PLAN

The resettlement plan has been compiled based on the relevant law and regulations of P.R.C and Hunan and the Involuntary Resettlement Policy of Asian Development Bank. Its objective is to ensure that the impacted people can get benefit from the proposed highway project so that their living standard can be raised or at least can be restored to that before the construction of the project.

Acquisition of land and other assets for the project will adversely affect the livelihood of persons who live, work or earn their living on the land that will be acquired for the project. APs are defined as those persons whose income or livelihoods will be adversely affected by land acquisition for the project. APs include the following categories:

a) persons who have a title, right, interest, in structures (houses, enterprises, shelters, or public buildings), land (including residential, agricultural, and grazing land) or any other asset acquired or possessed, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily;

b) persons who use the structures, land or assets described above; or persons whose business, occupation, work, place of residence or habitat adversely affected; or

c) persons whose standard of living is adversely affected as a consequence of land acquisition and/or resettlement activities.

Project Area
The main line and connector roads of the Project cover 1 prefecture and 1 county, including Xiangxi Tujia and Miao Nationality Autonomous Prefecture and Huayuan County

Affected persons
“Affected Persons” means persons who on account of the execution of the project had or would have their: a) standard of living adversely affected; or b) right, title or interest in any house, land (including premises, agricultural and grazing land) or any other fixed or movable asset acquired or possessed, temporarily or permanently; or c) business, occupation, work or place of residence or habitat adversely affected, and “Affected Person” means individually all those who qualify as “Affected Persons.”

Project Affected Persons (APs) may be individuals or legal entities such as a company or a public institution.

Definition of APs is not limited or restricted to their legal registration or permission to live or conduct business in the affected location, or their title to property. Thus it includes:

a) all those affected by the project regardless of their legal rights or absence thereof to the assets being taken; and

b) persons without a residential permit to live in a certain area.

Therefore all such persons who are affected will need to be considered and recorded as APs, regardless of their legal status regarding assets, land or location.

All APs are entitled to the improvement or at least restoration of their standards of living, and compensation for the material losses they suffer. Compensation for assets will cover replacement cost. No deductions or discounts will be applied to the compensation amount.
for depreciation or other reasons. All APs deriving an economic benefit from the affected land and property are entitled to receive rehabilitation benefits in addition to the compensation for their assets lost. Those APs without title, authorization or legal permission to reside, conduct business, cultivate land or construct structures are eligible for rehabilitation of their livelihoods and compensation for their assets in a fair manner comparable with those with formal legal title, authorization or permission to the assets.

**Resettlement**
Resettlement includes the following aspects:

a) The relocation of living quarters;
b) Finding acceptable new employment for those whose jobs are lost or severely affected;
c) Restoration (or compensation) of affected productive resources such as land, workplaces, trees and infrastructure;
d) Restoration of other adverse effects on APs' living standards (quality of life) through land acquisition, indirect resettlement impacts or other project impacts;
e) Restoration of or compensation for affected private and public enterprises;
f) Restoration of those adversely affected on cultural or common property.

**Rehabilitation**
Rehabilitation means the restoration of the APs' resource capacity to continue with productive activities or lifestyles at a level higher or at least equal to that without the project.

The objective of this Resettlement Plan (RP) is to provide a plan for the resettlement and rehabilitation of the APs so that their losses will be compensated and their standards of living will be improved or at least restored to the pre-project levels in a sustainable manner. Affected productive resources of businesses, enterprises (including shops) and public facilities and infrastructures will also be improved or at least restored to their pre-project levels.
II. LIST OF ACRONYMS

RP - Resettlement Plan
AP - Project-affected people
HTD - Hunan Provincial Transportation Department
PRO - Project Resettlement Office
CHAPTER 1  INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT BACKGROUND

A.  1.1 Introduction

1. This Resettlement Plan (RP) addresses the land acquisition and resettlement aspects of the 7.632km re-alignment of C15 and C16 under Jishou to Chadong Expressway, Hunan Roads Development Project III, Due to impact of mineral ore tailings reservoir, on field visits and evaluation, the expert team concluded that realignment of the above-mentioned section is a must for environmental and safety reasons. The RP has been prepared in accordance with the ADB’s policies on Involuntary Resettlement\(^1\), Indigenous Peoples\(^2\), and other social dimensions, the PRC’s laws and regulations, local by-laws relating to land acquisition and resettlement. It outlines the policy framework on remedial measures for mitigation of adverse impacts of the proposed Project (the Project), and the rehabilitation plan for all affected people (APs) including how and when these measures must be implemented. This RP was approved by Hunan Provincial Transportation Department (HTD) on behalf of the Hunan Provincial Government.

2. For both the PRC and the ADB, the over-riding objective of resettlement planning is to ensure that persons unavoidably losing land or property as a result of a development project attain equal or better livelihoods and living standards than if the project had not occurred. All policies, proposals and compensation measures contained in this RP are designed to meet this objective.

3. The preparation of this RP was based on: (i) relevant Project reports: particularly the Project Feasibility Study and detailed Design; (ii) discussions with the principal authors of the above documents; (iii) field visits along the proposed alignment; (iv) consultations with various levels of local government, village leaders and APs; (v) socio-economic surveys of affected villages and households; and (vi) meetings with representatives from seriously affected villages to discuss and determine preferred compensation and income restoration strategies.

4. While the principles and the resettlement entitlements have been stipulated in this document, the compensation packages for the affected households/shops and enterprises, including budget, will be revised when compensation agreements are made.

1.2 Project Background and Description

1. 1.2.1 Project Background

5. The Project will involve the construction of the 7.632km re-alignment of C 15 and C16 under Jishou to Chadong Expressway, which is a dual 2-lane expressway with limited access. The initial alignment was located in a mineral ore tailings reservoir area of Tuanjie Town, Huayuan County. After evaluations by an expert team, it was concluded that the reservoir impacts the construction of the expressway severely and poses a potential threat to operation safety of the expressway after completion. Therefore, the expert team recommended to re-align this section, avoiding the ore tailings reservoir area.


6. The Jishou to Chadong Expressway is an essential section of Changsha – Chongqing highway, one of the eight Grand Corridors of the Western Region planned by the Ministry of Transportation (MOC) for implementing the State Strategy for China’s Western Development. It is a vital link in the expressway network of Hunan Province, as well as an arterial corridor from the provincial capital Changsha to Xiangxi Prefecture, which has been included in the “State Western Development Strategy”.

7. The proposed expressway will accelerate the highway network upgrading in Hunan Province, meanwhile supporting China’s Western Development Strategy through improving transport conditions, facilitating the exploitation of mineral resources and development of tourism resources particularly in Xiangxi Prefecture, and strengthening capacity building in local social-economic and environmental development. This will contribute to poverty alleviation and promotion of the welfare of minority nationalities in the project area.

8. Since the reform and opening to the outside world, especially since mid 1980s, Hunan has witnessed great changes. However, the economic development in the general region of the project is lower than the average level of the province, underdeveloped communication infrastructure and a poor investment environment are cited as the main causes of this slower pace of development. At provincial level, Hunan sited in the center position linking the eastern and western provinces in China, the construction of the proposed expressway will play a pivotal role during the implementation of the China’s Western Development Strategy.

9. Xiangxi Prefecture has two primary advantages: mineral deposits and tourism resources. The weak transport links with the outside world severely constrain development of these advantages. In terms of the official strategic development plan for Hunan Province, the Xiangxi area has an important role in terms of social equality, economic development and environment protection.

10. The project will service many cities and towns along its route, and will provide a substantial boost to the economic development of the project area. During the entire investigation process, consultations have been conducted with concerned departments, local governments at various levels and project affected people. Sufficient notice has been taken of their comments to ensure this project is in line with the plans of each city and town as much as possible.

2. 1.2.2 Description of the Re-aligned Section

11. The major indicators are as shown in Table 1.1. The re-aligned section is 7.632 km long and commenced construction in September 2009. It is scheduled to be completed by the end of 2011.

Table 1-1 Major Technical Indicators of C15 and C16 of Ji-Cha Expressway

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Highway class</td>
<td>Expressway</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Total length</td>
<td>km</td>
<td>7.632</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Designed driving speed</td>
<td>km/h</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Requisitioning land</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>575.716</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Subgrade width</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Various bridges</td>
<td>m/No.</td>
<td>3.525 / 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Various tunnels</td>
<td>m/No.</td>
<td>0 / 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Note: **3.525 km (46.19%) of the length is bridges and tunnels, which reduces the impacts on**

Socio-Economic Benefits

13 The Project is expected to have the following socio-economic benefits: 1) reduced vehicle operating costs (VOCs) and travel times along the alignment; 2) the removal of constraints to economic growth (especially mineral production) in the project area resulting from the poor condition of the new and existing roads; 3) improved environmental conditions and reduced accident risk on the existing road; and 4) increased short-term construction jobs in townships crossed by the Expressway. In addition, the improvements to the local road network are expected to lead to the following benefits to mountainous communities: 1) reduced transport and agricultural input costs; 2) increased opportunities for cash cropping; 3) increased non-agricultural employment activity; and 4) improved access to markets, schools and health facilities.

14 All the above will contribute to improving the standard of living of the poor and impact favourably on women and ethnic minorities living in the Project Area. For instance, it is estimated that ethnic minority groups\(^3\) will benefit equitably from the Project because they are widely dispersed throughout the project area and support road construction as being one key measure to improving economic opportunities. An ethnic minority development plan (EMDP) has been prepared to ensure project benefits and proposed mitigation measures for ethnic minority communities within the PA. The EMDP also highlights current government policies and programs for minority nationalities further help to protect and enhance project benefits to ethnic minority groups. These same principles have been incorporated into the RP and implementation will be monitored as a component of the EMDP.

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\(^3\) Ethnic minority groups refer to those groups that are different from the majority ethnic group—the Han.
CHAPTER 2  LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

2.1 Measures to Minimize Land Acquisition and Resettlement

2.1.1 Criteria

15 As a national important highway, the project shall have safe, fast and comfortable driving conditions while it shall be economically reasonable and environmentally sound. When aligning the route, these principles have been followed: (1) "being close to the urban area but not entering into the urban area", namely, avoiding cities, towns and densely populated residential areas; (2) reducing house dismantling as much as possible by aligning the road along the village sides rather than through its centre, and occupying as little fertile farmland and economic forest as possible; (3) being far away from or avoiding natural scenic spots, water source areas and other facilities sensitive to vehicle vibration, noise and exhaust gas; and (4) being beneficial for improvement of investment environment along the road, promotion of economic development and creation of preferred social economic benefit.

2.1.2 Methodology

16 In feasibility studies for alignment schemes, the important areas to be avoided and locations of great importance were determined first and then the preliminary design alignment scheme was worked out based on an overall analysis taking into consideration engineering, environmental protection, resettlement aspects, etc.

17 On the basis of the preliminary design alignment scheme, on-the-spot investigations were made and information regarding topography, landscape, historical relics, mineral resources and economic development planning was gathered, including opinions from local government and residents along the alignment.

18 The amount of land acquisition and house demolitions was measured quantitatively and opinions of local residents sought and investigations made into the local social economy. In accordance with relevant national regulations and policies, detailed criteria will be established for compensation for different lands. Socioeconomic impact assessment was conducted by Hunan University regarding the various lands to be acquisitioned, the number of residents to be resettled, the status quo of rural areas, cultivated land, population structure, economy, and so on. The preliminary design study has considered each alternative alignment scheme in the same level of detail.

19 Additional information concerning cultural relics along the proposed highway has been collected as part of the environment impact assessment.

20 During Project construction, when choosing the sites for service areas and other temporary projects, all the resettlement offices at various levels, the design institution, together with the local township office, the land administration agency and planning agency should make joint on-the-spot investigations with participation of village leaders and affected households, so as to use as little cultivated land as possible.

21 Based on the result of the investigation, compensation for land acquisition and resettlement for different alignment schemes and the total investment (including environmental protection) has been calculated and included in the Project cost. Meetings attended by representatives in engineering, environment protection and resettlement have
been held. Local development plans, opinions from local government and residents have been taken into consideration. The following analyses and comparison of the investigation results have been made:

(1) Project investment comparison;
(2) Feasibility of labor force resettlement (including farmers and non-farmers);
(3) Analysis of resettlement capacity in certain areas;
(4) Serious consideration of such factors as production, raw material supply, water supply, power supply, transportation facilities and so on, under the prerequisite of maintaining the production capacity and scale, to assess the difficulties in resettlement;
(5) Difficulties in restoration of such facilities as water supply for production and domestic use;
(6) Difficulties in restoration and improvement of the people's living standard after land acquisition, from the viewpoint of the potential of the local economic development as to ensure the local people's life and production along the highway; and
(7) Engineering project profit compared with the overall social profit.

By using the comparison and analysis methods mentioned above, local peoples' opinions on the optimum scheme were also solicited to get the final recommended scheme.

During the period of detailed design study and surveying, further analysis of the recommended alignment scheme at different places and consultation with local people will be carried out in order to optimize the alignment scheme and to minimize land acquisition and house demolition. During the resettlement implementation, the opinions of affected families or units on the choice of sites for houses and other buildings must be taken into consideration by the resettlement offices, so as to save fertile and profitable land. The construction methods of the contractor should be checked at the implementation stage by the owner of the project and the supervising engineer to minimize the use of farm land.

B. 2.2 Definition of Project Influence

Permanent land acquisition: land within the red line of the Expressway, every type of tillable fields or non croplands including paddy land, dry land, vegetable land, fish pond, orchard, forest land, and other land.

Structures to be demolished: Buildings within the red line of the Expressway, including brick concrete houses, brick timber houses, wood tile houses, simplified houses, level grounds, wells, fences and tombs.

Field attachments influenced: Field attachments within the red line of the Expressway, including fruit trees, miscellaneous trees and other young crops in farmland.

Electric, telecommunication and water conservancy facilities to be demolished or disrupted.

Affected families: Families that suffer direct and indirect, partial or entire property loss caused by the project. In this project, they are families within the red line of the
Expressway, whose lands, buildings or land attachments are affected by the project and causing entire or partial loss of living conditions. Loss of income from business disruptions.

29  **Affected groups**: Groups that own lands, buildings or land attachments within the red line of the Expressway.

30  **Project influence types**: It is called “field occupation” influence when lands are within the red line. It is called “removal” influence when buildings and land attachments are within the red line. “Living condition” influence belongs to environment influence.

31  The removal range of this resettlement action includes the project main line, connector roads to the expressway interchanges, local roads and service areas and other temporary land acquisition.

2.3  Impact dimension

32  The impact dimension is: 38.38 ha (575.716 mu) of land has been permanently acquired, and 11.597 ha (173.955 mu) has been temporarily borrowed during construction. 845 persons (193 households) have been partially affected by land acquisition. In the village level statistical data from the local governments, only paddy field and dry land are classified as cultivated land, which are the basis of the AP estimation. However, vegetable, orchard and other lands are also compensated though they are not large amounts. Also, 68 households or 297 persons have been affected by house demolition. In total, 1 county, 2 townships, 7 villages have been affected by the new alignment.

2.4 Permanent land acquisition

33  According to the construction design 575.716 mu land has been acquired, about 56% (324.686 mu) of which is farmland, comprising paddy field (132.2 mu), dry land (192.486 mu) and the remaining land to be acquired is mainly forest land (221.84 mu), irrigation land (0.97 mu), rural roads (3.97 mu) and wasted land (24.35 mu). For details on type of land loss by village, refer to Table 2-1.
Table 2-1 Permanent land acquisition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>township</th>
<th>village</th>
<th>Paddy</th>
<th>Dry land</th>
<th>Vegetables</th>
<th>Orchid</th>
<th>Forest</th>
<th>Irrigation land</th>
<th>Ditch</th>
<th>road</th>
<th>Waste land</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Paddy</th>
<th>Dry land</th>
<th>farmland</th>
<th>Paddy loss rate</th>
<th>Farm land loss rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Huayuan</td>
<td>Tuanjie</td>
<td>Shiniu</td>
<td>48.63</td>
<td>46.163</td>
<td>63.69</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>160.61</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>30.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Gaohe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>9.22</td>
<td>1.81</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14.03</td>
<td>422</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>794</td>
<td>0.02%</td>
<td>1.17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bincheng</td>
<td>Tasha</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>67.195</td>
<td>73.29</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>1.19</td>
<td>11.58</td>
<td>159.97</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>4.89%</td>
<td>15.37%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Yingpan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.97</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>156.72</td>
<td>299.66</td>
<td>456.38</td>
<td>1.26%</td>
<td>0.43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Changxing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>74.55</td>
<td>69.708</td>
<td>83.05</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>1.18</td>
<td>5.35</td>
<td>234.680</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1100</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Yongfeng</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>345.9</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>490.9</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.07%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Tongzhou</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>274</td>
<td>458</td>
<td>732</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.027%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>132.2</td>
<td>192.486</td>
<td>221.84</td>
<td>0.97</td>
<td>3.87</td>
<td>24.35</td>
<td>575.716</td>
<td>2034.62</td>
<td>2326.66</td>
<td>4361.28</td>
<td>6.49%</td>
<td>7.44%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unit: mu
2.5 Temporary land occupation

34 173,955 mu (11,597 ha) of land has been temporarily borrowed during the construction phase, among which dry land and forest land are 7,105 ha and 4,492 ha, respectively.

2.6 Affected houses

35 Along with land acquisition, 14,354.84 square meters of houses have been demolished, among which 5,280.2 square meters are brick/concrete structure, 6,460.85 square meters are brick/timber structure, 1,607.15 square meters are timber structure and 1,006.64 square meters are simple structure. Table 2-2 shows impacts by villages.

Table 2-2 Affected houses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>City/County</th>
<th>Township</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Brick/concrete</th>
<th>Brick/timber</th>
<th>Wood</th>
<th>Simple house</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Huayuan</td>
<td>Tuanjie</td>
<td>Changxin</td>
<td>2684.8</td>
<td>2269.78</td>
<td></td>
<td>509.79</td>
<td>5464.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bincheng</td>
<td>Tasha</td>
<td></td>
<td>1672.3</td>
<td>2490.03</td>
<td>1111.79</td>
<td>159.4</td>
<td>5433.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Shiniu</td>
<td>923.1</td>
<td>1701.04</td>
<td>495.36</td>
<td>337.45</td>
<td>3456.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5280.2</td>
<td>6460.85</td>
<td>1607.15</td>
<td>1006.64</td>
<td>14354.84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.7 Affected people

36 The land acquisition impact is 845 persons or 193 households who partially lose their cultivated land. The house relocation affects 297 persons or 68 households.

2.8 Impact Assessment

37 Since the expressway is linear shape, the overall land acquisition impact is relatively small, averaging 6.16% and 5.15% of paddy field loss and total cultivated land loss respectively for each affected village. Based on village level analysis, among total affected 7 villages, 5 of them will lose less than 5% of their total paddy field, 6 of them will lose less than 20% of their total cultivated land, and only Shiniu Village will lose 24% and 30.8% of the paddy field and the total cultivated land respectively. This village, Shiniu Village has been selected as serious village, Tasha village and Changxin Village are selected as significant loss villages and the special economic rehabilitation plans have been developed to mitigate the negative impacts on them.
CHAPTER 3  LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND RESETTLEMENT POLICY

3.1 General

38 The preparation and implementation of resettlement for this Project shall follow the Laws and Regulations promulgated by PRC and Hunan Province, and also meet the requirements of ADB’s relevant policies. The adopted compensation standards and rehabilitation measures in the RP will be followed during resettlement implementation. After DMS, the RP will be updated in terms of impacted figures.

3.2 Policies and Rules

39 The Land Administration Law of the People’s Republic of China (Promulgated by Order No.8 of President of the Peoples’ Republic of China on August 29, 1998, and effective as of January 1, 1999);

40 Implementation Regulations for Land Administration Law of the Peoples Republic of China (Promulgated by Order No.256 of the State Council of the Peoples Republic of China on December 27, 1998, and effective as of January 1, 1999);

41 Decree 28 for Land Administration Law (Promulgated in October 2004) and Hunan Provincial Document No. 24 (February 2005);

42 Regulations of Protection of Basic Farmland (Decree No. 257 of the State Council of the People's Republic of China) (Promulgated on December 27, 1998, and effective as of January 1, 1999);

43 Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Implementation of the Forest Law (Decree No. 258 of the State Council of the People's Republic of China)

44 Implementation Method of Hunan Province for Land Administrative Law (effective as of March 31, 2000)


46 ADB’s policies on Indigenous Peoples, Poverty Reduction, and Gender and Development.

4.3 Abstract on law, Rules of law and Policies

3.3.1 Relevant stipulations of the "Land Administrative Law of the People's Republic of China"

Article 10

47 The rural collective-owned land belongs to the rural collectives according to the Law, and shall be managed and administrated by the collective economic bodies or the Villager's Committees. In case the rural collective-owned land in a village has been owned by more than two rural collective bodies. It shall be managed and administrated by the respective rural collective economic bodies or village groups of the village. In case the rural collective-
owned land has been owned by the town/township, it shall be managed and administrated by the rural collective economic body of the town or township.

Article 14
48 The collective-owned land shall be contracted with the members of the village collective economic body and for plant production, forest production, stock raising and aquaculture production, and the contracting period is thirty years. The two sides of the land contract shall sign the contract to define the right and obligation of the two sides. The farmers contracting the land are obligated to protect the contracted land and rationally utilize the land as stipulated in the contract. The contracted land management right of the farmers' shall be protected by the Law.
49 Within the land contracting period, appropriate adjustment of the contracted lands between individual land contractors shall be agreed, before implementation thereof, by over two third of the villagers' congress members or over two third of the villager representatives, and shall be approved by the competent agriculture administration at the town/township and county level.

Article 24
50 The governments at different levels shall enhance the use and management of the land in a planned way, and carry out the aggregate land control on land use for capital construction.

Article 31
51 The State conserves cultivated land, and strictly dominates the change of cultivated land into non-cultivated land.
52 The State adopts the compensation system for occupation of cultivated land. The cultivated land occupied by construction for non-agricultural purpose shall abide by the principle of "same amount of cultivated land should be reclaimed when a piece of cultivated land is occupied", and the organization that occupying the land shall be responsible for reclaiming land of same size and same quality as that occupied. In case that the organization is not qualified for reclamation or the cultivated land reclaimed by him can not meet the requirement, the organization shall pay the reclamation fee according to the regulations of local provincial, regional and municipal governments. The reclamation fee shall be used as special fund for reclaiming new cultivated land.

Article 42
53 The land use organization or individual shall be responsible for restoration of the land damaged by excavation, collapse and storing goods. In case that the organization is not qualified for reclamation or the cultivated land reclaimed by him cannot meet the requirement, the organization shall pay the reclamation fee. The reclamation fee shall be used as special fund for reclaiming new cultivated land. The reclaimed land shall be first used for agricultural production.

Article 47
54 The requisitioned land shall be compensated on the basis of its original use.
55 The land requisition compensation shall be composed of compensation of land, resettlement subsidy and compensation of ground-attached objects and standing crops. The compensation of cultivated land shall be six to ten times the yearly average output value of the land in the previous three years. The resettlement subsidy shall be calculated with the number of agricultural population to be resettled, and the number of agricultural population shall be calculated by the quantity of cultivated land to be acquired divided by the per capita cultivated land holding of the affected unit before land requisition. The resettlement compensation for each agricultural population to be resettled shall be 4-6 times the yearly average output value of the land in the previous three years. However, the resettlement
compensation per ha. shall not exceed 15 times the yearly average output value of the land in the previous three years.

56 The governments of local province, region and municipality shall determine the compensation of land and resettlement compensation for the land of other types by referring to those of requisitioned cultivated land.

57 The governments of local province, region and municipality shall determine the compensation criteria of the ground-attached objectives and standing crops.

58 For occupying the vegetable fields in suburban areas, the land use organization shall pay the new vegetable field fund according to the relevant regulations of the State.

59 In case the compensation of requisitioned land and resettlement compensation under Item 2 of this Article cannot maintain the same living standard of the resettlers as before land requisition, the resettlement compensation may be increased after approval of the governments of local province, region and municipality. The total of the compensation of requisitioned land and resettlement compensation shall not exceed 30 times the yearly average output value of the land in the previous three years.

60 According to the social and economic development level at a time, the State Council may, at special conditions, raise the criteria of the compensation of requisitioned land and resettlement compensation for requisitioned cultivated land.

Article 48
61 After establishment of the resettlement scheme, the concerned local government shall publicize the scheme, and solicit the opinions of the rural collective economic bodies and farmers.

Article 49
62 The rural collective economic bodies whose land is requisitioned shall publicize the use of the land requisition compensation to the members of the bodies and receive supervision from them.

63 It is forbidden to occupy illegally or misappropriate the compensation and other related fees.

Article 50
64 The people's governments at different levels shall support the local land-requisitioned collective economic bodies and farmers to start businesses and establish enterprises.

Article 54
65 The construction organization shall obtain the state-owned land for construction on a payment basis. However, the land for construction for the following purposes can be obtained by transferring upon the approval of the government above the county level.

(I) Land for government offices and military use
(II) Land for urban infrastructures and public utilities
(III) Land for key state infrastructure in power, transportation and water conservancy fields, etc.
(IV) Other land use as specified by the laws and statutes

Article 57
66 Temporary occupation of state-owned or collective-owned land for project construction or geological survey shall be approved by the government above county level. The temporary use of the land in the urban planning area shall be agreed by the local
relevant urban planning authority before submitted to the government for approval. The organization temporarily occupying the land shall sign a contract of temporary land occupation with the local land administration, collective economic body or village committee in view of the ownership of the land, and pay the land use compensation according to the contract.

67 The user of the temporarily occupied land shall use the land as specified in the contract and shall not build permanent structure on it.

68 The temporary use of land shall not exceed 2 years in general.

Article 62  
69 Each rural household shall only have one piece of house plot and sized of it shall not exceed the criteria set by the government of local province, region and municipality.

70 Building of rural residence shall meet the requirement of the overall land use planning of the local town and township and efforts shall be made to use the old house plots or idle land in the village, where possible.

71 Use of land for rural house plots shall be reviewed by the town/township people's government and approved by the government of the county. If the agricultural land is to be used, the formalities set in Article 44 shall be completed.

72 The application for house plot by the farmer who has sold or leased his old house, shall not be approved.

3.3.2 Decree 28 concerning land administration

73 The Decree 28 for Land Administration Law stipulates that in case the compensation of requisitioned land and resettlement compensation still cannot maintain the same living standard of the resettlers as before land requisition, the resettlement compensation may be increased further. The total of the compensation of requisitioned land and resettlement compensation can exceed 30 times the yearly average output value of the land in the previous three years. The extra fund will be paid by the local governments. Purpose, place, compensation standards, resettlement programs should be told to the affected farmers beforehand. If necessary public hearings should be organized by land resource departments. Related government departments should pay more attention to the monitoring and supervision of land fee payment and use.

3.3.3 ADB's policy

74 ADB’s policy on involuntary resettlement includes the following principles:

(1) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible.

(2) Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized by exploring all viable project options.

(3) People unavoidably displaced should be compensated and assisted, so that their economic and social future would be generally as favorable as it would have been in the absence of the project.

(4) People affected should be informed fully and consulted on resettlement and compensation options.
(5) Existing social and cultural institutions of resettlers and their hosts should be supported and used to the greatest extent possible, and resettlers should be integrated economically and socially into host communities.

(6) The absence of a formal legal title to land by some affected groups should not be a bar to compensation; particular attention should be paid to households headed by women and other vulnerable groups, such as indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities, and appropriate assistance provided to help them improve their status.

(7) As far as possible, involuntary resettlement should be conceived and executed as a part of the project.

(8) ADB policy states that special attention will focus on the needs of the poorest households, female-headed households, and other social groups. These vulnerable groups will be assisted to improve their status.

3.3.4 Application of the laws and regulations

75 According to the related laws and regulations, the young crop compensation is based on production value per harvest; The compensation for temporary land occupation is according to the average annual production value and land occupation period; The cultivated land use reclamation fee is equal to the land compensation (excluding resettlement subsidy); The forest revegetation fee is 6 yuan per square meter; The cultivated land occupation tax is 8 yuan per square meter;

3.4 Project Resettlement Policy

3.4.1 General Objectives and Principles

76 Policies regarding compensation and resettlement for the APs in the project are based on a combination of the PRC laws and regulations and ADB’s policy and requirements. The primary objective of the RP is to restore the income and living standards of the APs in post-resettlement period as quickly as possible and with as little disruption possible in their own economic and social environment. The RP is prepared and will be implemented to meet this objective. Particular attention has been paid to needs of the poorest, ethnic minorities and vulnerable groups to be resettled. Further, the need for involuntary resettlement has already been reduced through re-routing and refinement of the alignments. The exact numbers of all the affected vulnerable groups will be determined after DMS.

77 The resettlement principles adopted in the project reflect the legal and policy requirements of PRC and ADB. The adopted principles with regard to compensation, resettlement and income restoration are flexible enough, allowing for considerable variability from village to village. The key is to ensure that all APs receive adequate compensation and assistance to restore their incomes, living conditions and general livelihood in post-resettlement period.

Table 3-1 Resettlement Principles – Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Principles</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>That compensation and entitlements provided to APs are adequate to at least maintain their &quot;without project&quot; standard of living, with prospect of improvement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>All APs, titled or non-titled, are taken into account for compensation and resettlement assistance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Principles

3 Where land acquisition per capita is not sufficient to maintain livelihood, compensation in cash or kind for replacement land for other income-generating activities will be provided for.

4 All APs will be adequately informed on eligibility, compensation rates and standards, livelihood and income restoration plans, project timing, and will be involved in RP implementation.

5 No land acquisition will take place prior to satisfactory compensation resettlement of APs.

6 The EA and independent/third party will monitor compensation and resettlement operations.

7 Vulnerable groups and households at risk should receive special assistance or treatment to ensure they are better off.

8 Resettlement affected people should have opportunities to benefit from the project.

9 Resettlement plan should be combined with the overall county or township planning.

### 3.4.2 Compensation Eligibility and Cut-off Date

78 All APs and organizations (whether public or private) losing land, buildings/houses, crops or sources of income will be compensated or rehabilitated according to the types and amount of their losses (permanent and temporary) as long as they are included in the final detailed measurement survey (DMS) or are identified as affected by temporary impacts during construction.

79 APs who cultivate land, construct buildings or settle in project affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation or subsidies. Compensation will also not be paid for any structures erected, or crops and trees planted purely for the purposes of gaining additional compensation, but those due to variation of design will be compensated as specified in the RP.

### 3.4.3 Utilization of Land Reclamation Fee

80 The provincial and county level Land and Resources Bureaus will receive funds for reclamation of the cultivated land lost to the expressway. The affected counties will prepare plans for land reclamation and request approval for use of these funds in villages along the alignment or poverty villages. Since the land reclamation fee was established to balance the loss of cultivated land, if there are land resources available for reclamation in the Project affected villages, priority should be given to these villages for arranging land reclamation program using the reclamation fee, particularly in the poverty villages along the expressway alignment. The reclaimed new land should be contracted to APs without any surcharge. The operation should be coordinated and supervised by the Project Leading Group. If reclaimed land is not possible within the affected villages, they should target poverty villages in the county. The affected counties are in the process of preparing plans.

### 3.5 Compensation standard

81 According to the survey, the land of the affected areas is classified into 4 classes. In the Project-affected areas, there is no Class I land. Based the survey results and related laws and regulations, the annual production value, land compensation multiple, resettlement subsidy multiple, compensation rate of different land types are as follows
Table 3-2  Land Compensation Rates  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of land</th>
<th>Land Compensation multiplier</th>
<th>Compensation amount</th>
<th>Resettlement Compensation multiplier</th>
<th>Compensation amount</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paddy field</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9150</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15250</td>
<td>24400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry land</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6300</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10500</td>
<td>16800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish pond</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12300</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20500</td>
<td>32812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetable land</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>14700</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>24500</td>
<td>39200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash forest land</td>
<td>50% of that of the nearby paddy field</td>
<td>4575</td>
<td>70% of that of the nearby paddy field x 6</td>
<td>6405</td>
<td>10980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planted forest land</td>
<td>50% of that of the nearby paddy field</td>
<td>4575</td>
<td>50% of that of the nearby paddy field x 6</td>
<td>4575</td>
<td>9150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bush</td>
<td>30% of that of the nearby paddy field</td>
<td>2745</td>
<td>30% of that of the nearby paddy field x 6</td>
<td>2745</td>
<td>5490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural arbor</td>
<td>40% of that of the nearby paddy field</td>
<td>3660</td>
<td>70% of that of the nearby paddy field x 6</td>
<td>3660</td>
<td>7320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea plantation</td>
<td>70% of that of the nearby paddy field</td>
<td>6405</td>
<td>Average output of the nearby paddy field x 6</td>
<td>9150</td>
<td>15555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orchid</td>
<td>60% of that of the nearby paddy field</td>
<td>5490</td>
<td>Average output of the nearby paddy field x 6</td>
<td>9150</td>
<td>14640</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

82 Based on the survey results and related laws and regulations, the house compensation rates are as follows:
Table 3-3  House Compensation Rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>Compensation unit price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brick/concrete</td>
<td>Class 1</td>
<td>520 Yuan ㎡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Class 2</td>
<td>480 Yuan ㎡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brick/timber</td>
<td>Class 1</td>
<td>430 Yuan ㎡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Class 2</td>
<td>400 Yuan ㎡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earth/timber</td>
<td>Class 1</td>
<td>320 Yuan ㎡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Class 2</td>
<td>300 Yuan ㎡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simple housing</td>
<td>Class 1</td>
<td>180 Yuan ㎡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Class 2</td>
<td>120 Yuan ㎡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration compensation</td>
<td></td>
<td>1000 Yuan/time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transition period compensation</td>
<td>Yuan /household</td>
<td>400—500 Yuan/month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of loss</td>
<td>Application</td>
<td>Entitled person/group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent loss of arable land</td>
<td>Arable land located in the right-of-way of expressway and inter-connector roads.</td>
<td>a) Land-owning villages or groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary loss of arable land</td>
<td>Land adjacent to ROW for construction purposes</td>
<td>Farmers who use the land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest land</td>
<td>Forest land within ROW</td>
<td>Local forest bureau / Forestry Farm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of residential land located in</td>
<td>a) Collective losses Sub-</td>
<td>Households and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of loss</td>
<td>Application</td>
<td>Entitled person/group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>land/property</td>
<td>or affected by ROW</td>
<td>villages, other units b) Private losses Owner of the building or houses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-cultivated land loss</td>
<td>Non-cultivated land within ROW</td>
<td>Land-owning groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crops losses / Trees</td>
<td>Affected people</td>
<td>All owners who loss standing crops and trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vulnerable groups</td>
<td>Those who live below the poverty line, landless, aged, women, children, minority, long time sickness</td>
<td>Individuals or households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of loss</td>
<td>Application</td>
<td>Entitled person/group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with income restoration hardships</td>
<td>Seriously affected households with inadequate capacity for self-rehabilitation</td>
<td>Seriously affected households</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 4  RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FUNDING

4.1  Basic fee

4.1.1.  Land compensation and resettlement subsidy for permanent land acquisition

83  Land compensation and resettlement subsidy were calculated according to the standard listed in Chapter 4.

4.1.2.  Young crop compensation

84  The crop compensation fee, which was calculated with the actual occupied cultivated land area and the crop compensation standard, was budgeted as 10% of the Land compensation and resettlement subsidy for permanent land acquisition.

4.1.3.  Temporary land use fee

85  The compensation is based on the annual production value and years of the occupied land. The Project owner is required to deposit this amount with the Land and Resources Department. If the land is adequately compensated and restored by the contractor, this deposit will be refunded.

4.1.4.  House Demolition and Relocation

86  House demolition and relocation compensation fees include house compensation for residences, structures owned by enterprises and public institutions, moving allowance, temporary housing allowance, housing attachments and trees

4.1.5.  Trees and other land attachment compensation fee was calculated according to actual quantity of trees and attachment within the range of land acquired, i.e. CNY 637,455.6.

4.1.6.  Reconstruction of Infrastructure

88  Reconstruction fees of infrastructure are used for the power supply, telecommunication facilities, etc., and were budgeted as 60% of the land compensation and resettlement subsidy for permanent land acquisition.

4.1.7.  Taxes to Provincial Government

89  According to the related regulations, all the cultivated land reclamation fee paid by the project to the provincial government can be returned to Xiangxi Prefecture to develop new farmland and restore production in the affected areas; most of the forest revegetation fee paid by the project to the provincial government can be returned to Xiangxi Prefecture to develop fruit trees, other cash trees, and restore production in the affected areas. The cultivated land occupation tax will be paid according to the related regulations.
4.2 Management Costs

Management costs are used as the routine management of the relocation and resettlement including the purchase of the facility in the office, salary of the staff, traffic fee etc. Administrative fee for Project Resettlement Office is included in the whole project construction administrative fee; Administrative fee for local government was budgeted as 4% of the total basic resettlement cost; Training fee for resettlement staff was budgeted as CNY 17,000 per person; Monitoring costs were budgeted as CNY 118,000 (internal monitoring cost will be about a quarter of the total monitoring cost).

4.3 Contingencies

4.3.1. Physical contingencies

In the real construction, the contingencies caused by change of project design will be calculated at a rate of 15% of the basic fee.

4.3.2. Price Contingencies

This fee is prepared for the possible price floating of changes due to some special reasons, considering there is some time difference between the compilation of the resettlement plan and the time of implementation, which will be calculated at a rate of 5% of the basic fee.

4.4 Estimation of resettlement cost

Table 4-1 Estimation of resettlement cost

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>unit</th>
<th>Compensation (Yuan)</th>
<th>Quantity affected</th>
<th>Amount compensated (Yuan)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Basic cost</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>31230940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(A) Permanent land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8231435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Paddy field</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>24400</td>
<td>132.2</td>
<td>3225680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Dry land</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>16800</td>
<td>192.486</td>
<td>3233764</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Vegetable land</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Forest land</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>7200</td>
<td>221.84</td>
<td>1623868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Other land</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>29.19</td>
<td></td>
<td>148121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(B) Young crops</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>249872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(C) Temporary land occupation</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>486466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Paddy field</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Dry land</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>3150</td>
<td>106.575</td>
<td>335711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Vegetable land</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Forest land</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>1830</td>
<td>82.38</td>
<td>150755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(D) House compensation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- brick/concrete</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>5280.2</td>
<td>2745704</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 4-2  Distribution of Basic Fees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objectives</th>
<th>Type of fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Power supply and telecommunication</td>
<td>Special Basic facility relocation fee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.5 Receiver of basic fees

It is described as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>unit</th>
<th>Compensation (Yuan)</th>
<th>Quantity affected</th>
<th>Amount compensated (Yuan)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- brick/timber</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>6460.85</td>
<td>2778165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- earth/timber</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>1607.15</td>
<td>514288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- simple structure</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>1006.64</td>
<td>181195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration subsidy</td>
<td>household</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>68000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 month transition period</td>
<td>household</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>204000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, electricity and hygiene subsidies</td>
<td>household</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>136000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(E) Trees and other land attachments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4532598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(F) Infrastructure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9065196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(G) Training</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>17000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Managerial staff</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Affected people</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(H) Monitoring (internal and external)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>118000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- internal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>29500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- external</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>88500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I) Survey and preparation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>47000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(J) Farmland reclamation cost (to government)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>974058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Paddy field</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>132.2</td>
<td>396600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Dry land</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>192.486</td>
<td>577458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Vegetable land</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(K) Restoration fee for forest and vegetation(to Government)</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>221.84</td>
<td>266221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(L) Farmland use tax (to Government)</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>2666</td>
<td>324.686</td>
<td>865612</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. Assistance fee to the vulnerable groups (1% of the basic cost)

III. Overheads (4% of the basic cost)

IV. Contingencies

(A) Physical contingencies (15%) of basic fee

(B) Price contingencies (5%) of basic fee

TOTAL 39038674
In most cases, the resettlement funds are paid by HTD to local government at the Prefectural level, and then allocated to the county resettlement offices (CROs) which are the key agencies for managing resettlement and accounting for the resettlement budget and expenditures. The prevailing practice is that the CROs disburse payments directly to the bank accounts of village committees (e.g., land compensation) or affected households (e.g., house compensation). In some cases, payments are handled by township officials, but there is no deduction taken from the compensation (the township expenses are covered under the administration costs). The disbursement of resettlement funds are audited at each level by the provincial Audit Bureau. For collective compensation (e.g., land acquisition), the funds belong to the villages in accordance with the Land Law. However, the affected households that lost contracted land or orchards are entitled to replacement land or compensation. If not replacement land is provided to the affected households, the affected households are entitled to 100% of the resettlement subsidy; if they still face difficulties to restore their incomes, they can also receive some of the land compensation (the total fees paid to the farmers is up to 75% of the compensation for land acquisition). These details are worked out during village meetings with the affected households. The funds cannot be disbursed until there is a 2/3 support from village representatives. The use of the compensation funds must also be publicly disclosed in the village.
Figure 4-1 The flow of compensation funds.

- Land compensation → Prefecture resettlement office (PRO) → County Resettlement Office → Villages → Affected Households
- Resettlement subsidy → PRO → CRO → Villages → Affected HHs
- Young crop compensation → PRO → CRO → Affected HHs
- Houses & auxiliaries compensation → PRO → CRO → Affected HHs
- Temporary land Compensation → PRO → CRO → Villages or HHs
- Moving and Transfer Allowances → PRO → CRO → Relocated HHs
- Assistance for households at risk → HTD → Affected HHs
- Compensation for scattered trees → PRO → CRO → Affected HHs
- Compensation for new settlement infrastructures → PRO → CRO → Villages
- Special facilities compensation → PMO → Relevant agencies
- Resettlement planning & design fee → PMO → Design institutes
- Resettlement staff training cost → MRO → CRO → Trainers
- M&E cost → PMO → Relevant departments and external monitor
- Implementation management fee → PMO → Resettlement Implementation agencies
CHAPTER 5  RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMS

Based on the resettlement schemes proposed by each affected village and present policies, laws and regulations of different levels of governments and the resettlement requirements of ADB, the Resettlement Plan of the Expressway was prepared by the EA assisted by design institute and local county and township governments. The Resettlement Plan was also reviewed by the Hunan Land and Resources Department.

5.1  Resettlement Target

From Hunan Roads Development III Project, it has been found that the majority of people affected by road projects are satisfied with the arrangements for resettlement and the compensation payments and house provisions. The Resettlement Plans have worked well and there has been little opposition to the projects because rural farmers are of the opinion that resettlement will lead to a better standard of living than existed before the project. Compensation rates of the re-aligned section are higher than those before, so the affected persons are satisfied. This would indicate that the levels of compensation are satisfactory and the resettlement process is effective.

The overall objective of resettlement and rehabilitation is to ensure that the affected production base will be restored, the affected labor force will be re-employed, alternative locations for housing affected households will be identified, and income and livelihood of affected people will be improved or at least restored to their previous levels before resettlement. From the experience of ADB-funded Hunan Roads II Project, if land redistribution could not be implemented, alternative income restoration programs should be planned and implemented, especially for those seriously affected villages.

At present, the rural population of project impact area is mainly engaged in agricultural activities, with most of their income coming from planting, economic trees, and animal husbandry. According to the actual production and living standard among affected villages, and the approved economic and social development plans for the relevant counties, the target of resettlement and rehabilitation is set as follows:

(1) The resettled party’s production level will be restored after resettlement.
(2) The income per capita shall be restored to the standard before resettlement.
(3) The affected public infrastructures, school, hospitals, social welfare level, natural environment and traffic condition etc. shall be improved after resettlement.

5.2  Resettlement Guideline

The basic resettlement policy of the Project is to respect the wishes of affected people and maintain their current production and living traditions. Land-based resettlement should be in original township (town), village and village group with the consideration of local agriculture restructuring (mainly for planting production) and without change of resettlers’ non-agriculture resident status. The resettlement should be set firstly in the foundation of basic living materials and long-term potential of development, fully take the advantage of local resources, and adjust resettlement approaches to suit local conditions to explore the development method. The compensation given by the government should be fully used and more scientific and technical means should be adopted to keep the production and living level equal to or higher than before. Efforts should be made to increase the income of resettlers simultaneously with other villagers in the vicinity in order to have a coordinative development of regional economy, maintain the community more stable and safe in long run.
5.3 Resettlement Planning Principles

102 Under such a policy, a number of resettlement and rehabilitation principles have been developed for the Project.

(1) The resettlement plan will be based on detailed inventory for land acquisition and houses demolition, and adopted compensation standards and subsidies.

(2) The resettlement shall be combined with the local development, resource utilization and economic growth as well as environment protection. Considering the local conditions, a practical and feasible resettlement plan should be developed to restore or improve their economic production and create basic conditions for long-term development.

(3) The resettlement plan should be based on the principle “Beneficial to the production and convenient for living”.

(4) The re-construction standard and scale shall be based with the principle of recovery to the original standard and original scale. Combining the local development, the cost for enlarging the scale, raising standard and future plan shall be solved independently by local government and relevant department.

(5) Making overall plans and taking all factors into consideration, correctly handling the relations between the state, collective and individual.

(6) Fully utilize local natural resource, build water conservancy facility, develop new farmland, improve land quality, and strengthen agricultural strength and make the resettlers’ living standard reach or exceed the original level as soon as possible.

(7) The resettlement plans should include provisions to improve the living standards of poor people and other vulnerable people who are adversely affected by the project.

5.4 Analysis of Resettlement Impacts and Solutions

6.4.1 On-Spot Resettlement

103 In the survey, officials of every level government generally have the opinion that people affected by the project are reluctant to move to other places, including displaced households who have severe living conditions, and households who will lose 50% of their cultivated land. This is closely bound up to those farmers’ traditional concept of property and homeland, since they have lived in this area for many generations. Only a few families prefer moving to different locations. According to the survey, all the affected villages have enough new housing plots for the relocated households. Therefore, the house relocation will mainly adopt on-the-spot resettlement measures.

5.4.2 Agricultural Scientific Techniques/Structure Adjustment

104 Due to the backward agricultural structure and the lack of capital, there is difficulty in developing other industries in the project area. The agricultural structure adjustment refers to using part of the compensation funds to develop modern agriculture such as livestock breeding, fruit and vegetable planting, along with other activities like food processing and transportation, to create job opportunities and raise average incomes. With the implementation of agricultural structure adjustment, the output value of per unit area will be enhanced, and the land use rate will be increased.
5.4.3 Land Redistribution

Since cultivated land has been contracted in the affected area, local people are sensitive to land redistribution after land acquisition. For the local villages who have adopted a land contract system, it is a pertinent question as to whether the tillable fields of villages can be reassigned. Article 14 of the Land Administration Law stipulates: (i) in terms of land contract, adjustment to lands within individual contractors must be approved by 2/3 of the village’s committee members or 2/3 of villager representatives, and (ii) the solution should be reported to the local town government of agricultural department of county government for approval. According to the survey results, only 18% of people wanted the replacement land can be provided through land redistribution while 75% of people preferred to receive cash compensation. Therefore, it is possible but rather difficult for land redistribution in the project areas. This option, while unlikely, will still be considered for vulnerable households who prefer to remain in farming. For example, another unaffected farmer who already has a business may provide replacement land to this farmer in return for the cash compensation. The decision would be made by the affected farmer.

5.4.4 Non-agricultural Development Options

In the Project-affected areas the farmers have a lot of opportunities in non-agricultural development, such as mining, transport, small business, and tourism. Most surplus labourers have moved into the second and tertiary industry or individual business, gradually moving out of reliance in the land. Local governments will provide the affected farmers with free labor skill training and provide them with employment information and opportunities.

5.4.5 Employment on Expressway Construction

Poverty is not only low income but also the lack of access to opportunities. People near the expressway will be employed for expressway construction. Priority will be given to the Project-affected people if they want to do so. Many local people have expressed a willingness to seek employment on project construction.

5.4.6 Social Security

For farmers who are older than 55 years or physically weak, it will be considered that the compensation for land acquisition to be kept in the collective will be used to purchase insurance/annuity; the farmer can also invest some funds into this fund.

5.4.7 Special Measures for Vulnerable Households

A series of special mitigating measures have been designed to help the vulnerable groups. For the financial assistance, 1% of resettlement cost has been budgeted to support those people who include: (i) Wubao, widows/widowers, physically & mentally handicapped, single female headed households, and (ii) economically at risk due to resettlement – i.e., poverty households, near poor who are seriously affected, near poor who are in debt, households with very basic houses. Besides the financial assistance, more measures, such as providing labor during house construction, giving priority to training, etc., will be adopted. For details, please refer to the following table.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Vulnerable Household</th>
<th>Eligibility Criteria</th>
<th>Entitlements for land loss (proposed measures)</th>
<th>Entitlements for house loss (proposed measures)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wubao</td>
<td>Officially designated in each village</td>
<td>Collective retains compensation and provide monthly allowances and medical expenses are free</td>
<td>New housing provided by village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widow/widower</td>
<td>Obvious</td>
<td></td>
<td>Labor for house construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single female headed household (with dependents)</td>
<td>Widowed, divorced or separately</td>
<td>Aim to make economically productive (e.g., provide child care expenses and training)</td>
<td>Labor for house construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Recognized by the governments</td>
<td>Special allowances</td>
<td>Labor for house construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderly persons</td>
<td>Men and women over 70 years</td>
<td></td>
<td>Labor for house construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty households</td>
<td>Less than ¥865 per capita and designated by PADO</td>
<td>Special allowances</td>
<td>Labor for house construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Near poor but seriously affected</td>
<td>Determined during DMS with assistance from PADO</td>
<td>1% fund would be used to provide credit or higher compensation</td>
<td>Minimum standard housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with simple houses</td>
<td>Other households with only one simple house</td>
<td></td>
<td>Minimum standard housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with serious land loss</td>
<td>Any household that loses more than 50% of cultivated land</td>
<td>If requested by AP, replacement land from village reserve or exchange with other households</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5.5 Overall Scheme of Resettlement

Since the construction of the Project will only acquire limited land acquisition and demolition along the road alignment, it will not have significant negative impacts on production and livelihood for most affected villages. The most seriously affected villages (name?) will lose about 29% and 21% of their farmland. For some village groups, the losses will exceed 20%. A series of consultation meetings were held among all affected villages and townships. According to the resettler’s opinion and suggestion, and combined with the actual condition of affected area, the basic rehabilitation scheme was determined as follows:

1. All resettlers affected should be arranged in the original community so that the original production and living mode can be kept, the habit and social relation be maintained and helpful to strengthen the enthusiasm and adaptability of production and living of resettlers;
(2) According to the relocated households’ options, the houses will be dismantled and built by themselves and the old material of house will be freely used by their own will;

(3) For the lost farmland production, usually the land won’t be redistributed. The farmers affected by land acquisition will mainly be resettled through adjusting agricultural planting structure, raising land utilization rate combining with proper economic compensation to ensure to restore or raise AP's production and living levels. For the villages seriously affected by the land loss, irrigation systems will be improved by part of land compensation fee, so to increase the area of farmland, which will be distributed to the APs by land loss. For the farmers seriously affected by land acquisition, if requested by them, replacement land from village reserve will be provided or they can exchange for replacement land with other farmers who prefer cash compensation and to work outside of the village.

5.6 Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plan

5.5.1 Production Rehabilitation Plan

111 After analyzing the location, possession of land resource, planting crops structure and income of local resident for each village and based on the opinion of resettler's household and village representatives, it was decided that all the resettlement subsidy and part of the land compensation will be given directly to resettlers, and the total fees paid to the farmers is up to 75% of the compensation for land acquisition. The remaining land compensation will be used collectively to adjust the agricultural structure, improve the type of crops, increase the scientific and technical input and raise the agriculture output.

112 According to the related regulations, all the cultivated land reclamation fee paid by the project to the provincial government can be returned to Xiangxi Prefecture to develop new farmland and restore production in the affected areas; most of the forest revegetation fee paid by the project to the provincial government can be returned to Xiangxi Prefecture to develop fruit trees, other cash trees, and restore production in the affected areas. Therefore, the affected villages and village groups can get a certain amount of land without using any of the land compensation and resettlement subsidy they received, which is very helpful to the restoration and improvement of the APs living standard and production level. The detailed implementation plans of land reclamation will be developed by the local county and district governments when land acquisition is started, and its implementation will be coordinated and supervised by the Project Resettlement Office.

113 In order to provide the foundation for the detailed village group rehabilitation plan preparation in the near future, the 10 most seriously-affected villages by land acquisition have been selected for rehabilitation plan preparation. All of those measures will help APs in restoring their income after land acquisition.

114 By considering mainly the following 4 items: (1) Total amount of cultivated land acquisition; (2) Percent of cultivated land reduction; (3) Total amount of paddy field acquisition; (4) Total amount of house demolishing, the 1 most seriously-affected villages by land acquisition have been selected for economic rehabilitation plan developing. It is Shiniu Village.

115 According to the consultation with the village leaders and village representatives, most affected people preferred to receive all, or at least 3/4 of the compensation in cash. The compensation funds received by them will be used to develop other land based or non-land based income generation activities, such as cash crops, animal husbandry and other sideline activities.
5.5.2 New House Construction

116 For house construction, local customs, agricultural requirements and future development needs should be taken into consideration. House construction will be carried out according to the wishes of resettlers. Compensation based on replacement value and amount of demolished spaces was provided directly to the affected households along with various transfer and rehabilitation assistances. Installment payment of compensation were managed by the local resettlement offices according to material preparation and house construction schedule.

117 In general, the house demolition and relocation is relatively small for the Project, with a total of 68 relocated household scattered among 7 villages. All relocated households will be resettled within their original villages. Based on the impact and the actual conditions in each village the affected households will be relocated nearby. The concerned villages will provide assistance in approving and selecting enough housing plots for these villagers. The infrastructure for water supply, electricity and sanitation will be arranged by the Project to ensure that at least their original conditions of infrastructure can be restored.

5.7 Resettlement Employment Training

118 Training objectives: the people affected by the land acquisition and resettlement of the Expressway, will be offered a training courses in livelihood restoration and improving labor techniques according to their actual needs, different natural environmental characteristics, and dependent on the degree affected. This training will enable the impact of land acquisition to be mitigated as soon as possible, and the living standard of the affected persons to be increased to some degree or at least restored to the original level.

119 Training subjects: the farmers affected by the land acquisition of the Highway who need to restore their livelihood. If possible, at least 2 persons per affected household, one man and one woman, will be arranged to attend such training programs.

Training Content: Technical training and labor service training.
- Farming techniques
- Fish breeding and poultry raising techniques
- Domestic management
- Driving techniques
- Labor service for work away from home

Tertiary services

5.8 Vulnerable Group/ Households at Risk Supporting Arrangement

121 For those very vulnerable people, including elderly living alone, disabled, household headed by women, and extremely poor households, the Project will provide additional financial and physical support whenever it is necessary. Under the Resettlement Plan, this vulnerable group will receive special assistance from the Project. Specifically,

(1) To those relocated vulnerable households, such as elderly living alone, disabled and households headed by women, the EA will entrust relevant townships or villages to provide substantial help in housing construction and relocation.

(2) To those households which are extremely poor or belong to elderly living alone, disabled, and all women households, a special subsidy will be paid by EA to assist them to
construct their houses and maintain their living standards. The subsidy criteria will be determined according to the actual condition and their needs. For this purpose, the EA has decided to set aside a special fund with 1 percent of the total resettlement cost, which will be used to provide direct and needed help for those vulnerable people.

(3) The production skill training program will be set up in consideration of the need of the vulnerable groups first, and the training programs for APs will give the priority to the vulnerable groups.

5.9 Special Measures for Ethnic Minorities

HTD, through its implementing agency and the contractors, will play a leading role in implementing most of the construction-related activities. County governments will take the leading role in implementing the supportive measures such as technical training, tourism promotion and micro-finance. All measures are going to be financed by the local government or under the project. Although Miao and Tujia are in the minority all over China, they are the main body in Xiangxi, the Project-affected area. They are affected by the Project in very much the same ways as Han People. They share the same concerns as Han people, and consequently are compensated and assisted in very much the same way. To the vulnerable groups among ethnic people, a separate fund of 1% of the resettlement cost has been included in the resettlement budget for them. Besides, an ethnic minority development plan (EMDP) has been prepared to ensure project benefits and proposed mitigation measures for ethnic minority communities.

5.10 Gender Aspects

From the investigation, it was found that women of the Project area have rather high social status, basically gender equality is realized. On the division of work, women are mostly in charge of housework, with limited opportunities to go outside, so that the chances for them to undertake administration work are low. It is the same situation as those other parts of China, including Han people. As for the family position, women and men are equal. Important family affairs will be decided after consultation between both sides of men and women. Lots of young male labors go outside of town for work; women at home sometimes have to bear men’s heavy duties. The higher family position, the heavier the burdens for them. They carry out responsibilities for family work, living and offspring education. We see them working everywhere, ploughing in fields, fertilizing fields around villages and washing clothes at the river bank. Women carry the same duties as men, in tilling, seeding, timbering, fertilizer carrying and harvesting, also most of the house work like washing, cooking, livestock raising and offspring education, etc. Since more and more public facilities have been built and lots of women, especially young women, go out of the villages to find their jobs, women will have more chances to obtain non-farming jobs like men.

5.11 Rehabilitation Plan for Special Facilities

The special facilities affected by the Project includes: irrigation canals, tractor roads, electric power lines and telecom lines. Early in the primary study stage, a detailed survey on possible impacts to the livelihood of the affected people has been carried out, along with consultations and interviews to get the opinions and suggestions from local governments, relevant departments, and resettlers. These suggestions have been included into the project design and resettlement plan.
5.12 Income restoration plan

The Plan aims at proper resettlement, restoration and progressive improvement of production and living standard of the affected, as follows:

1. During construction period, contractors provide suitable jobs to the affected households.
2. Provide priority to local raw materials, local labor, transportation for construction, benefiting the affected persons directly from the construction.
3. Provide vocational trainings according to real situation to the affected persons by local government and resettlement offices.
4. Provide career creation service, encouraging those farmers who have lost their land to create their own business, enhancing support to the land-lost farmers in terms of industrial, commercial management fees, taxation and bank loan.

Progress Schedule

The schedule for land acquisition and resettlement will be integrated with the schedule of Project construction. The following principles will be observed during resettlement implementation:

1. Housing removal will be carried out in stages in accordance with the Project construction schedule. Prior to the construction of the Project, the removal of houses shall be completed.
2. Housing removal date will be informed to the resettlers at least 3 months in advance; once a new housing plot has been allocated, 3 months will be allowed for resettlers to build new houses before the deadline for old house removal.
3. The relevant resettlement organizations shall fully consult with the APs about the house construction schedule; if it is necessary such construction time could be extended.
4. The land acquisition and compensation payments shall be completed before the construction commencement of the sub-projects.
5. Construction of the special facilities shall be completed as soon as possible, ideally before the construction of the project or before the completion of old house removal. The duration of disruption of irrigation canals, drainage, communication lines and local roads will be minimized and scheduled to avoid production losses. Otherwise, affected people will be entitled to compensation for temporary losses.

The schedule of land acquisition and housing relocation is shown in the following table. Many of the activities were completed in 2009.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Schedule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A. Land Acquisition</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Distribute the resettlement brochure</td>
<td>2009.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Publicize the compensation standard</td>
<td>2009.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Defining objects affected by the project</td>
<td>2009.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Preparing for and conducting the detailed measurement survey</td>
<td>2009.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Publicize the survey results and notification of affected people</td>
<td>2009.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Consultation and determination of compensation amounts</td>
<td>2009.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Payment of Land Compensation</td>
<td>2009.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Go through formalities of land requisition and use of land</td>
<td>2009.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B. Production Restoration</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Compile the detailed village group rehabilitation plans, and consult</td>
<td>2009.8--2009.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Items</td>
<td>Schedule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with the town, village and affected people</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Land reclamation</td>
<td>2009.8—2009.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C. Houses Relocation</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Measure the impacted Scope</td>
<td>2009.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Distribute the resettlement brochure</td>
<td>2009.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Publicize the compensation standard</td>
<td>2009.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Conduct household inventory of affected assets</td>
<td>2009.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Publicize the survey results and notification of affected people</td>
<td>2009.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Sign compensation agreement for houses relocation after</td>
<td>2009.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>consultation with the relevant towns, villages and households</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Choose the new house plot</td>
<td>2009.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Land requisition of the new house plot</td>
<td>2009.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Payment compensation fees</td>
<td>2009.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Level the new house plot</td>
<td>2009.11—12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Removal into the new house (except the 2 households who wish to</td>
<td>Before 2010.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have sites closer to highway)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Demolish the old houses</td>
<td>2009.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D. Restoration of Special Facilities</strong></td>
<td>2009.11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.1 Institutional Framework

The institutional framework is referred to the resettlement organization in charge of resettlement, there usually two kinds of them: the governmental organization and non-governmental organization (for example the private organizations or resettlement committee of affected people etc.). The resettlement organizations are important structure frames to insure that resettlement planning, managing and implement the compensation and resettlement, restoring income and rebuilding.

6.1.1 Organization for planning, managing, and implementing

(1) Organization for planning, managing:

The Project Resettlement Office (PRO) under the IA (expressway company) will take full charge of the general planning of the land acquisition and resettlement of this Project, and the resettlement management work.

(2) Governmental implementation organizations:

The detailed resettlement implementation work will be carried out by the Resettlement offices of the cities/counties and townships (towns) along the Highway. The governmental organizations that are involved with the land acquisition and resettlement works are:

- Prefecture Level: Resettlement leading group and office of Xiangxi Prefecture, which was established on January 18, 2005;
- County (city) level: Resettlement leading groups and offices of Huayuan County and Jishou City, which were established on January 24, 2005 and March 10, 2005 separately;
- Township (Town) level: Resettlement leading groups and offices will be set up in the townships (Towns) along the Highway.

6.2 The Responsibilities of the Organizations

6.2.1 PRO

Major Responsibilities:

(1) Organize the related departments to carry out the survey of land acquisition and resettlement. This task would include analysis of the social economy, analysis and processing of the survey data and training for utilizing computer programs in order to process the survey data for the employees in the Resettlement Offices of the prefecture and cities/ counties.

(2) Publicizing the policy of the land acquisition and resettlement work, which mainly includes explaining the policies and laws of the state and the Province about land acquisition and resettlement, the compensation standards and methods of different projects in the land acquisition and resettlement, the rights and obligations of the affected individuals and units, progress of the project implementation of the Highway Project, etc.
(3) Organize the compilation of the resettlement work plan. Compile the action plan for the project land acquisition and resettlement in accordance with related policies and laws and based on the survey data of the land acquisition and resettlement and full consultations with the affected households and Units.

(4) Arrange training sessions for the staffs of land acquisition and resettlement in prefectural and city/county level. The main objectives of the training are familiarizing the local Resettlement Office staffs with the work procedures for the land acquisition and resettlement, and the detailed operational methods, dealing with all kind of issues that might possibly happen in the land acquisition and resettlement work, increasing working efficiency.

(5) Compile the detailed Implementation Schedule of the Resettlement Plan.

(6) Sign contracts with prefecture and city/county. Sign implementation contracts with the local Resettlement Office according to the compensation standards and the timetable compiled in the land acquisition and resettlement action plan. Confirm the obligation, rights, and interests of the local office. In accordance with the requirements of the contract, the Autonomous Region Project Office will urge the local resettlement departments to carry out the resettlement strictly according to the land acquisition and resettlement action plan.

(7) Allocate and supervise the utilization of capital payments such as the compensation fee.

(8) Organize and coordinate the working relations of the departments involved in land acquisition and resettlement.

(9) Apply for the approval papers of land acquisition and resettlement.

(10) Encouraging other agencies and village leaders to implement the resettlement plan well.

(11) Arrange the resettlement internal and external monitoring activities. Examine the experience and qualifications of the independent monitoring organizations, sign a monitoring contract with an experienced and good quality organization and introduce the RP to the monitoring organizations.

(12) Examine the monitoring reports.

(13) Prepare the quarterly progress reports and resettlement completion report, and summit to the PMO.

(14) Provide Resettlement Budget and provide details for Project accounts auditing. Also, collect audit reports from local government concerning use of resettlement funds.

6.2.2 Prefectural Resettlement Leading Group and Office

132 Major Responsibilities:

(1) Manage, verify and modify the population statistics and resettlement data of the feedback from PRO.

(2) Train the local resettlement staff.

(3) Sign implementation contracts with PRO and the county (city) resettlement offices.
(4) Distribute and supervise the utilization of the resettlement compensation capital allocated by the PRO.

(5) Coordinate the resettlement work with the governed counties/cities.

(6) Provide the PRO with the quarterly progress status and propose working suggestions.

6.2.3 County/city Resettlement Leading Groups and Offices

133 The county/city level resettlement offices are the major departments responsible for carrying out the detailed resettlement plan. They should have the technology to manage the survey data and the qualifications for decision-making in some of the practical issues. In the critical stage of implementation, they should attain the full cooperation from all departments.

134 Major Responsibilities:

(1) According to the acquisition and resettlement data and the resettlement policies provided by PRO, compile the resettlement action plan outline. The compensation rate and time schedule for the resettlement action plans must be identical to the one in PRO.

(2) Implement the RP.

(3) Supervise the land acquisition, and the relocation of houses, special basic facilities, land attachments.

(4) Train township (town) resettlement staff.

(5) Instruct and monitor the township (Town) resettlement teams to implement the resettlement work.

(6) Accept compensation on behalf of the affected Units and individuals and distribute the resettlement capital, and monitor the utilization.

(7) Coordinate and solve the disputes that might arise from the project implementation in traffic, water conservancy, power supply, telecommunications and environmental pollution etc.

(8) Report to Prefectural Resettlement Office and PRO

6.2.4 Township/town Resettlement Leading Groups and Offices

135 Major Responsibilities:

(1) Inspect, monitor and record the resettlement activities in the town/turnship.

(2) Assist the County (City) Resettlement Office to monitor the land acquisition, relocations of houses, special basic facilities, land attachments, enterprises and institutions.

(3) Monitor the labor force resettlement.

(4) Approval of the village-level agriculture production restoration plan.

(5) Provide work report to the Resettlement Offices of prefecture and county/city.
(6) Assist the owner to solve the problems encountered by the relocated families in their life and work.

(7) Coordinating and solving grievances and disputes that might arise from the project implementation with respect to land acquisition, resettlement, traffic congestion, water conservancy, power supply, telecommunication and environmental pollution etc. Conduct public hearings as required.

6.2.5 Administrative village

136 Major Responsibilities:

(1) Verify the reported data of acquired land and relocation, the title and user rights of lands, population information, and labor force information.

(2) Participate in the survey of the land acquisition and resettlement.

(3) Select the relocation sites for housing plots.

(4) Address the complaints from affected parties.

(5) Draw up plans for agricultural production and restoration of living standards, including possible readjustment of cultivated land.

(6) Organize the demolition and rebuilding of houses, provide assistance for vulnerable groups.

(7) Report work progress.

6.3 Resettlement Offices and Staff

137 According to the requirements of the work, each organization should provide, computers and other office facilities and some full time staff.

6.4 Measures to strengthen the organizational ability

138 Main measures:

(1) Staff who are familiar with the work with responsible, good organizing and coordination abilities and with good computer skills should be selected to do the land acquisition and resettlement work. The staff should remain stable.

(2) By strengthening training in basic knowledge of ADB loan projects, and that of land acquisition and resettlement and increase the operational abilities of the staff.

(3) The contents of the training will include: state and local laws and policies on land acquisition and resettlement, the resettlement handbook of ADB, computer data management, procedures for land acquisition and resettlement implement, capital management methods, measures to restore the production and life of the affected utilities, methods to deal with complaints etc.

139 In January 2005, 2 workshops were held in Jishou City and Huayuan County, and more than 70 officials at prefecture, county, township and village levels attended the workshop. At the workshop detailed ADB resettlement requirements were explained and external resettlement monitoring requirements were introduced.
6.5 Training Plan

6.5.1 Training for Administrative Staffs

Training objectives: The training is for the managing staff, technicians involved with the land acquisition and resettlement in Hunan highway projects so that they can learn and grasp the content related to land acquisition and resettlement, to ensure the full implementation of the project's land acquisition and resettlement action plan.

Training programs: there are two types according to the different people to be trained:

Administrative staffs of land acquisition and resettlement offices. The purpose of the training is to train the executives of the Project in land acquisition and resettlement emergency measures. It is expected that the trainees will learn new methods and management experience for highway land acquisition and resettlement in the advanced countries, and they will be responsible for dissemination this information to the land acquisition and resettlement staff of the whole project.

The staff of land acquisition and resettlement offices at county and township level. The purpose of the training is to teach the related engineer contents in the project and to understand the resettlement policies etc, in order to assist and ensure smooth implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement plan.

Training model: the training is carried out at two levels: the training of the administrative staff is sponsored by the PRO, and the resettlement experts are invited to give the lectures; while the training of the land acquisition and resettlement staff will be held by the county (city) Resettlement Office in the county (city), and will be instructed by the people sent by the PRO.

Training Contents include: the general description and background of the Project, related laws and regulations, the land acquisition and resettlement action plan of the Project, managing and reporting procedures, expenditure management, monitoring, acceptance of appeal etc.
CHAPTER 7  CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION, REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES

7.1  Consultation and Participation

146 In the process of formulating resettlement policy, developing the RP and implementing the RP, the relevant authorities have paid and will pay special attention to the participation and consultation of the APs and solicit opinions widely from them. During the feasibility study and preliminary design, the PRO solicited opinions and requested proposals for the resettlement approach, proposed road alignments and discussed the selection of pedestrian underpasses with the People’s Congress, People’s Political Consultative Conference, social bodies and representatives of the masses from cities, counties (districts), relevant townships. For preparation of the RP, the PRO has once again solicited the opinions from local governments at all levels and the representatives of APs on the resettlement policy, compensation standards, and rehabilitation measures. Therefore this RP has been developed with the cooperation of local governments at all levels. In the implementation stage, the resettlement offices at all levels will further encourage public participation in all resettlement and rehabilitation matters.

7.1.1  Participation in Resettlement Preparation

147 Early in the feasibility study and preliminary design stage, the project office actively encouraged public participation in the work.

148 The Project Management Office has consulted extensively with local governments at all levels and relevant authorities responsible for planning, communication, post and telecommunication, land administration on the project locations, site alternatives and Expressway line route, and interchange locations. All alternatives were put forward with the cooperation and confirmation of local governments.

149 In order to publicize the project and collect comments from cadres and the public on the project construction and resettlement, the PMO held meetings with residents and cadres from counties (cities), townships, and villages. At the meetings, the necessity of construction of the project and resettlement policies were made known to all involved. Project impacts, land requisition, compensation regulations and resettlement options were discussed at some length.

7.1.2  Participation in RP Preparation

150 In September 2009, during resettlement impact investigation, 60 officials and villagers from 2 towns were interviewed or consulted;

151 In October 2009, in village rehabilitation program planning meetings: 50 villagers representatives and officials at prefecture, county, township and village levels were interviewed or consulted.

152 Two public hearings will be held by HL&RD, one for readjusting the land use plan, and another for fixing the compensation standards. On the public hearings, local people can make representations on issues such as land acquisition, resettlement policy and standards,
rehabilitation plans. Therefore, full consideration will be given to APs’ opinion before the final decision is made.

7.1.3 Participation during Resettlement Implementation

153 All resettlers will be encouraged to participate in the whole process of implementation of the RP.

(1) Participation in House Reconstruction

(i) Housing Compensation Criteria

154 The compensation criteria for housing will directly affect the interests of the resettlers. Before the houses are relocated, the relevant resettlement authority will consult and sign an agreement with the resettlers on the compensation criteria for the houses. The consultation results will be declared publicly before the agreements are signed, so as to put the resettlement under public supervision.

(ii) Resettlement Host Sites and House Reconstruction

155 At the RP preparation stage, the relevant authority carried out surveys on the resettlement host sites and the method of house reconstruction. According to the survey, most of the affected households are willing to have their houses relocated in their own groups and to rebuild houses by themselves. The local governments at all levels will provide assistance at the different stages of house relocation.

(iii) Disposal of Old Houses

156 Compensation for all the old houses to be demolished will be at replacement cost without depreciation. Within a specified time period, resettlers can, at their choice, rebuild their new houses or vice-versa. The salvageable material from the old houses can be used by the resettlers themselves without deduction from compensation.

(2) Participation in Production Rehabilitation

157 All affected individuals in the affected village groups (including those indirectly affected) will participate in the land re-adjustment and redistribution process.

(3) Participation in Using Land Compensation

158 According to the ownership in affected area, the land compensation will be paid to the villager group and shall not be carved up or used for other purposes. The compensation will be used in a planned way and for the specific items planned. The use of the money will be approved by the villager congress and with the participation and endorsement of two-thirds of the villager representatives.

(4) Participation in Project Construction

159 The project construction will cause certain impacts on the local community. In order to ensure the APs benefit from the project construction, the local people will be encouraged to take part in the construction, and favorable conditions will be created to use local materials and the local labor force.
7.2 Disclosure of Resettlement Policy and Resettlement Plan

160 In order to inform the affected people about the content of the RP, the resettlement leading groups and the resettlement offices at all levels will disclose the resettlement policies and encourage the public participation in the following ways:

7.2.1 Publicize the Detailed Measurement Survey Results

161 On completion of the detailed measurement survey (DMS), the inventory of all types of impacts were published and made available to the affected people and communities in October 2009.

7.2.2 Clarify the Compensation Policies

162 Following the Land Administration Law, prior to land acquisition, the affected villages should be informed about the compensation scheme, which includes compensation standards for both land acquisition and house demolition. In August 2009, the Resettlement Office disclosed the compensation rates and relevant regulations to the affected communities and affected people.

7.2.3 Prepare and Distribute Resettlement Information Booklet

163 The Project Resettlement Office has prepared a detailed resettlement information booklet to ensure the local government and people in the affected areas know the details of the resettlement plan and compensation regulations and standards. The resettlement information booklet covers the main contents of the resettlement plan, compensation criteria and resettlement policy, the entitlements and grievance procedures. The brochure was distributed to each of the resettlement households within the project area -in early June 2005. Before resettlement implementation, relevant land acquisition and relocation announcements will also be issued through local newspapers, radio, television broadcasting, and posted bulletins to propagate resettlement policy, compensation standard and complaint channel in the towns and villages affected using easy language that resettlers readily comprehend. This Resettlement Plan document will also be available in county and township offices, and put in local libraries to facilitate the resettlers to read.

7.2.4 Holding Meetings

164 Public meetings will be held to explain relevant policies, laws and rules and compensation criteria in detail so that the APs can know these early before the implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement. Since some people in the project villages are literate or cannot speak Mandarin, each affected village will conduct meetings to explain the polices, regulations and RP to affected villagers in the local language/dialect.

7.3 Grievance and Appeal

165 Public participation is always encouraged in the process of compiling and implementing the RP. There will always be some unforeseeable problems arising during the process. In order to solve these problems effectively and to ensure the project construction and land requisition is carried out successfully, a transparent and effective grievance and appeal channel has been set up. The basic grievance procedures include the following steps.

Stage 1:
If any resettler is aggrieved by any aspect of the resettlement, he/she can state their grievance and appeal to the village committee or the township (town) resettlement office in oral or in written form. If an oral appeal is made, the village will record it on paper and process it. Village committee or township (town) resettlement office will make decision on or resolve it in two weeks.

Stage 2:

If the aggrieved resettler is not satisfied with the decision in Stage 1, he/she can appeal to the county (city) resettlement office or the Leading Group after receiving the decision; the county (city) resettlement office will reach a decision in two weeks.

Stage 3:

If the aggrieved resettler is still not satisfied with the decision of the county (city) resettlement office, he/she will appeal to the Prefecture Resettlement Office after receiving the decision. The Prefecture Resettlement Office will reach a decision in two weeks.

Stage 4:

If the aggrieved resettler is still unsatisfied with the decision of the Prefecture Resettlement Office, he/she will appeal to the Project Resettlement Office after receiving the decision. The Project Resettlement Office will reach a decision in two weeks.

Stage 5:

If the AP is still dissatisfied with the decision of the Project Resettlement Office, he/she will appeal to the civil division of a people’s court according to the civil procedural law after receiving the decision of from Project Resettlement Office.

The resettlers can appeal on any aspect of resettlement, including compensation criteria and price.

The resettlers are apprised of their rights for lodging appeals during participation in the public meetings and by receiving resettlement information booklet. At the same time, the grievance and appeal process will be publicized among the APs through media. The relevant authorities will sort out the opinions and proposals of the APs and the resettlement offices at all levels will process the information in a timely and effective manner.

The organizations will accept the grievance and appeals of the APs free of charge, and the reasonable expenses incurred there from will be paid by the PRO from the Project’s contingency fund. Usually, small issues are resolved within the villages.
CHAPTER 8 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

174 In order to guarantee that the RP can be smoothly implemented and the resettlement target suitably realized, the follow-on investigations and monitoring will be carried out throughout the whole process. Monitoring on the resettlement will be divided into two parts, i.e., internal monitoring (by the resettlement offices) and the external independent monitoring.

8.1 Internal Monitoring

8.1.1 Target and Task

175 The target of internal monitoring is to maintain supervision responsibility of the resettlement organs as specified in the RP during implementation, and ensure that the project can be constructed smoothly and the resettlers’ legal rights will not be impaired. The auditing department of the provincial government will independently exercise the auditing monitoring function over concerning units under its jurisdiction in accordance with the laws and regulations. The superior units assume the responsibilities for monitoring their subordinates so that the RP principle and schedule can be followed.

8.1.2 Institution and Staff

176 The internal monitoring for land acquisition and resettlement will be held by the project resettlement office, and be performed by 2 city and county resettlement offices, townships offices and village committees. To make the internal monitoring effective, full-time professionals will be assigned within all the resettlement offices at all levels. All of them have participated in the compilation and implementation of the RP, and they will carry out the internal monitoring control in the processes of the work.

8.1.3 Monitoring Contents

177 The main contents to be monitored for internal monitoring are shown as below:

1. Allocation and utilization of the resettlement compensation
2. Selection and allocation of new house plots
3. Rebuilding of private houses
4. Support to vulnerable groups and other households at risk
5. Employment of the APs
6. Quality and quantity of new developed land
7. Adjustment and distribution of the land (if any)
8. Transfer of the land subsidy fees
9. Relocation of private shops (if any affected)
10. Women’s livelihood restoration, safety, habitability
11. Restoration of special facilities
12. Scheduling of the work above mentioned
13. Implementation of the policies in RP
14. Evaluating the level of income restoration of the APs
15. Public participation and consultation during implementation
16. Grievances and appeals, the process and the results
17. Staffing, training, work schedule and working effectiveness of resettlement offices at all levels.
8.1.4 Monitoring Procedures

The PRO has developed an internal monitoring framework to supervise the resettlement activities, and will establish a database for the land requisition, housing relocation and resettlement, and will monitor the whole process of the resettlement.

During the implementation stage, the resettlement offices at all levels will establish relevant sections of the database and update them along with the resettlement progress for planning the resettlement work in their own regions. They will also timely transfer the ongoing activity records and report the resettlement implementation progress to the resettlement office at above level so that a continuous monitoring can be realized.

In the above internal monitoring system, a set of formats of information lists has been drawn up so as to realize the continuous message flows from the village to the project resettlement office. The county (city) resettlement offices and town(ship) resettlement groups are important chains in the internal monitoring system.

The resettlement work will be periodically checked and inspected by the PRO. It will prepare a semi-annual summary progress report which will be submitted to the ADB.

8.1.5 Reporting

After the commencement of the resettlement implementation, resettlement progress reports will be submitted at least once every three months from the lower resettlement offices to the higher resettlement offices. According to the reports submitted from resettlement offices at all levels, and prior to every April 30 and October 31, the PRO will submit a brief report to the ADB indicating the resettlement progress.

8.2 External Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation

8.2.1 Target and Tasks

The external monitoring and evaluation (M&E) undertaken by an institution independent to the resettlement execution institutions is to monitor and evaluate whether the target of the land requisition, resettlement and relocation activities are realized. Through the process, evaluation opinions and recommendations will be put forward on the resettlement, housing relocation and restoration of the resettler’s living standards, and to provide prediction and alarm systems as early as possible to the project management, and reflecting channel for the resettlers.

The external monitoring institution will report independently to the Project Lead Group for Resettlement and the Project Resettlement Office. It will conduct follow-up investigations, monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement activities according to the RP and provide advice for decision-making and mitigation measures.

8.2.2 Institution and Staff

The independent external M&E institute will provide technical assistance to the PRO and conduct survey of resettlement and living standards of the APs as well as all basic monitoring and evaluation work. The institute will prepare annual and semi-annual monitoring reports for submission to PRO and ADB during resettlement implementation. Thereafter, annual tracer surveys will be conducted and evaluation reports submitted to PRO and ADB for at least two years, or until resettlement is deemed to be successful.
8.2.3 Main Indicators to be Monitored and Evaluated

186 (1) Main Indicators for Monitoring

(i) Progress: including preparation, implementation of land requisition, housing relocation and resettlement.
(ii) Quality: including civil construction quality and degree of resettlers’ satisfaction.
(iii) Investment: including allocation and use of funds.

187 (2) Main Indicators for Evaluation

(i) Economic conditions: household economic development before and after resettlement, including assets, production materials, subsistence materials, income, etc.
(ii) Environmental conditions: living environment before and after resettlement, including traffic, culture and education, sanitation, commercial service facilities, etc.
(iii) Employment: change in employment, including employment rate, assistance to the different APs, especially for women and the vulnerable APs, such as impoverished families and minority families, etc.
(iv) Development in community: local economy in resettlement host sites, environmental development, neighborhood relation, and public opinions (by gender) after resettlement.
(v) Conditions of Vulnerable Groups and Minorities: including before and after situations of ethnic minorities, poor households, disabled, elderly, children, women, etc.

8.2.4 Monitoring and Evaluation Measures

188 Monitoring and evaluation will be performed on the basis of the survey data provided by the survey design institution and resettlement implementation institutions. With an overall understanding of the situation, the evaluation will be performed by sample surveys, key informant interviews and rapid rural appraisal techniques. Typical samples, including resettled households, affected villages and townships will be selected to establish an evaluation system. Experienced experts invited by the Project will decide in a back-to-back way the weights for different indexes. Referring to the updated research output on living quality both in China and abroad, the indexes will be non-dimensionally treated, and the survey results will be analyzed and the computation results evaluated and compared. In addition to typical samples, there will also be focused investigation of vulnerable groups.

189 Generally, the external monitoring and evaluation institution will carry out the following work.

(1) Survey of resettlers’ living standards

190 A base-line survey will be conducted for this project, including the collection of selected samples of the base-line living standards of the resettlers. (The preliminary samples will be randomly collected). The living standard will be investigated once a year after resettlement is completed to monitor the variation in the resettlers’ living standards. The necessary data can be obtained by periodical survey, random interview and site visits, based on which statistical analysis and evaluation are performed. There will also be targeted surveys of vulnerable groups. About half of the people surveyed will be women.

191 The survey comprises various indicators of living standards. Some of the indicators will be used for weighing the dynamic variation of living standards before and after the land requisition and resettlement. The selected indicators will be checked to see whether they are reasonable in reflecting the actual production and living levels in the base-line survey and
are subject to modification according to the actual conditions, so as to guarantee the message obtained reflects the quality and quantity of the real situation.

192 Sampling scale: Resettlers: 15% (10% of the sampling households are targeted at vulnerable groups), sample villages by land requisition: 30%.

(2) Holding Public Consultation

193 The independent monitor will participate in the public consultation conferences held by the villages and townships. By this method, the monitor can evaluate the effectiveness the public participation and the cooperative attitude of the resettlers towards the RP implementation. Such activities will be conducted during and after the resettlement implementation.

(3) Gathering Resettlers’ Opinions

194 The independent monitor will often interview the township resettlement offices and villagers to know the opinions collected from the resettlers and interview the resettlers who have grievances. The monitor will report the opinions and suggestions from affected individuals and collectives to the Project Resettlement Office, and provide advice for improvement, so that the resettlement implementation can be more smooth and effective.

(4) Other Responsibilities

195 The independent monitor has provided advice to the project resettlement office in preparation of the RP, and will monitor the following activities in the process of implementation. The indicators will be disaggregated by gender, income level and ethnicity wherever possible.

(i) Selection of resettlement sites,
(ii) Construction of houses,
(iii) Production arrangement and rehabilitation (and use of funds),
(iv) Support to vulnerable groups,
(v) Relocation of private-owned shops,
(vi) Re-construction of special facilities,
(vii) Payment and amount of the compensation,
(viii) Resettlers’ transfer,
(ix) Employment of laborers,
(x) Training,
(xi) Schedule of the items above mentioned,
(xii) Organizational efficiency for the resettlement,
(xiii) Use of compensation of the collective-owned land
(xiv) Resettlers’ incomes, expenditures, and assets
(xv) Employment of the surplus laborers and income increase of them. The EA does not have the right to employ the surplus laborers, but will suggest the civil construction contractors give priority to the hiring of the project affected people.

(5) Working Processes

196 (i) Preparation of monitoring and evaluating outline,
(ii) Identify computer software for monitoring and evaluating of the resettlement,
(iii) Drafting the investigation outline, survey forms, and record cards for sample villages and sample households,
(iv) Design of the village and household social-economic and opinion surveys, Carry out base-line surveys,
(v) Establishing the information system for monitoring and evaluation
   Investigation for monitoring
   — Community socio-economic survey
   — Resettlement implementation institutions
   — Village survey
   — Household survey
   — Survey for other affected objects

(vi) Sorting of monitoring information and establishment of database
     Comparison analysis

(vii) Prepare a monitoring and evaluation report each half a year or yearly as specified.