Resettlement Plan

Project Number: 40641-013
June 2013

PRC: Hebei Small Cities and Towns Development Demonstration Sector Project

Prepared by Zhaoxian County Urban Construction Investment Company

For Zhaoxian County Waste Landfill Subproject

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Asian Development Bank
Zhaoxian County Waste Landfill Project

Resettlement Plan

Zhaoxian County Urban Construction Investment Company

In June 2013
赵县城建投资有限公司
关于实施利用亚洲开发银行贷款建设
赵县生活垃圾处理工程移民安置计划的
承诺函

亚洲开发银行：

利用亚洲开发银行贷款建设赵县生活垃圾处理工程项目《移民安置计划》内容经过确认，符合亚行的社会安全保障政策和中国政府的相关法律法规。该项目实施过程中的移民安置将严格按照《移民安置计划》执行。

特此致函

赵县城建投资有限公司

魏金水

二〇〇一年十二月九日
## Abbreviation and Acronyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RP</td>
<td>Resettlement Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APs</td>
<td>Affected Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADB</td>
<td>Asian Development Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non Government Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAO</td>
<td>Land Acquisition Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M&amp;E</td>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRC</td>
<td>People’s Republic of China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RO</td>
<td>Resettlement Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMO</td>
<td>Project Management Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HH</td>
<td>Household</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mu</td>
<td>Chinese land area unit of measure: 1 mu = 0.0667 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAH</td>
<td>Project Affected Household</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAP</td>
<td>Project Affected Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO</td>
<td>Project Resettlement Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMB</td>
<td>Renminbi—another word for the PRC Currency, the Yuan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SES</td>
<td>Socioeconomic Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DI</td>
<td>Design Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIB</td>
<td>Resettlement Information Booklet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNY</td>
<td>Abbreviation for Yuan, PRC’s currency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HSCTDDP</td>
<td>Hebei Small Cities and Towns Development Demonstration Project Financed by ADB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRLCP</td>
<td>Zhaoxian County Household Waste Landfill Construction Project Financed by ADB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSR</td>
<td>Feasibility Study Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAR</td>
<td>Environmental Assessment Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UCIC</td>
<td>Urban Construction Investment Co., Ltd. of Zhaoxian County</td>
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1. Brief Introduction of the Project

1.1 Summary of the Project

To promote the urbanization process in the Eleventh Five-year Plan of Hebei Province, Hebei Development and Reform Commission and Hebei Finance Department have organized all cities and counties to propose to build the small town’s infrastructure demonstration project with loans from International Financial Organizations, since the second half of 2005. According to the Opinions on Centralized Waste Treatment in the Promotion of Urban-Rural Integration (JJC [2010] No. 482) formulated by Department of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of Hebei Province in August 2010, (i) the waste disposal system is required to realize urban-rural integration by extending the scope of garbage disposal service from the county seat to the area 20 kilometers around it; (ii) a facility for centralized waste collection, transport and treatment as required by urban-rural integration shall be built; and (iii) a centralized waste treatment mechanism of “classification by households, collection by villages, transfer by townships and treatment by counties” shall be established. The project scheme has been discussed repeatedly by cities, counties and experts and in June 2011, the application was officially submitted to Hebei Development and Reform Commission. According to the project: six garbage compression & transfer stations shall be built in the county; hanging dustbins shall be equipped in collection sites in major units and sizable residential areas of the county; waste bins shall be set up in the main streets of the city; four waste collection and transportation stations shall be built for the four developed towns around the county; 78 environmental sanitary vehicles shall be procured, such as waste transfer trucks, swill collecting vehicles, road sprinklers, snow clearers, sewage suction truck etc.; and a household waste landfill with daily landfill capacity of 200 tons shall be constructed. With positive application and preparation, in Nov. 21, 2011, Hebei Development and Reform Commission approved the above construction project, whose title is “Zhaoxian County Household Waste Landfill Construction Project Financed by ADB”.

1.2 Project Beneficiary Area and Affected Area

1.2.1 Project Beneficiary Area
Areas to benefit from the project mainly refer to the county seat of Zhaoxian County and the six towns around it. After the project is implemented, the household garbage dumped by residents will be treated timely, which may realize 100% pollution-free urban waste disposal and thereby further improve residents’ living standards and quality. Treating household waste may help decrease environmental pollution; public disease incidence and annual medical expense, thus further elevate the image of Zhaoxian County, improve investment & tourism environment and effectively promote the economic development & social progress of the county.

1.2.2 Project Affected Areas

The urban household waste landfill project is going to affect South Xiejiatuan Village, Zhaozhou Town and Hexizhai Village, South Baishe Town. The project needs to permanently acquire an area of 249.12mu that belongs to collective construction land so as not to affect residents directly. The area within 350m of the project site is supposed to be a buffer zone of environmental impact where there is no village, and the surrounding environment is good. The project doesn’t involve any demolition of residential houses & commercial shops or relocation of enterprises.
1.3 Measures of Minimizing Negative Impacts

1.3.1 Optimize the Project Location to Avoid or Minimize the Impacts of Resettlement

Construction unit and design unit of the project have considered it one of the most critical elements of the project location scheme to minimize the social impact of this project. They have effectively involved the public, listened to the opinions of the local communities, and tried to select a location far from villages & public place for the construction of a household waste treatment plant and determined certain processes on the transfer of garbage.

There were two alternatives considered for the location of urban household garbage landfill.

Alternative location I: The site is situated east of South Baishang Village, Zhaozhou Town and west of Guowang Road.

Alternative location II: The site is situated east of South Xiejiatuan Village, south of Qingdao-Yinchuan Highway and east of Guowang Road.

Table 1-1 Table of comparison between different locations for the construction of the urban
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Location I</th>
<th>Location II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>East of South Baishang Village, Zhaozhou Town and west of Guowang Road</td>
<td>East of South Xiejiatuan Village, between the south of Qingdao-Yinchuan Highway and east of Guowang Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Nature of land</td>
<td>Basic cultivated land</td>
<td>Collective construction land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Process of garbage transfer</td>
<td>Composting</td>
<td>Landfill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Situation around the plant</td>
<td>There’s no resident or other production equipment within 350m around the plant.</td>
<td>There’s no resident or other production equipment within 350m around the plant. The abandoned pits can be taken advantage of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Number of households directly affected</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Comprehensive comparison</td>
<td>Land acquisition may have an impact on residents; composting will worsen the environment; and the smell of garbage is difficult to control.</td>
<td>With advanced technology the odors can be controlled; far away from the residents; and abandoned pits may be put to use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Conclusion</td>
<td>Unacceptable</td>
<td>Acceptable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The construction unit and design unit have compared the main characteristics of the two alternative locations and finally selected scheme II for a landfill site.

**1.3.2 Minimizing Negative Impact by Strictly Abiding by Environmental Protection Laws and Regulations of PRC**

Through careful calculation, an area within 350m from the household waste landfill site was determined as a buffer zone, where there is no residence of human or livestock upon joint verification of environmental assessment, feasibility study and resettlement design units.

Meanwhile, carry out the project strictly according to state environmental regulations. The household waste treatment project aims to minimize the impact of garbage towards the surrounding environment by placing it in a relatively closed system. There’s a complete set of strict operating procedures and corresponding technical measures that can decrease and prevent the harm of garbage to the environment. Protective greenbelts shall be built around the waste landfill site to minimize the noise, odor and visual effects for the purpose of cutting down various social effects of the
project towards the surrounding villagers to the greatest extent. At present, the technology of sanitary waste landfill is widely used in developed countries.

### 1.3.3 Other Measures

To cut down the impact of engineering construction on the district, the following measures shall be taken for the project: enhance the collection of basic information, make deep analysis about the local social & economic status quo and future development and prepare feasible resettlement plan (RP) with consideration of actual local situation to ensure that the persons affected by the project won’t suffer loss due to its construction; actively encourage public participation and accept public supervision; strengthen internal & external monitoring and establish effective & smooth feedback mechanism & channels to shorten information processing cycle as possible for the purpose of ensuring timely settlement of various problems arising in the implementation of the project. In the process of resettlement, provide convenience for the residents & enterprises involved and lower their burdens & losses with the effective assistance of relevant local functional departments so as to make the resettlement work progress smoothly.

By taking the above measures, a great result has been obtained in reducing the resettlement impacts of the project. See the details in Table 1-2

#### Table 1-2 Specific measures to reduce the effect of the project and corresponding results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Major measures of optimization</th>
<th>Number of households affected</th>
<th>Land permanently occupied (mu)</th>
<th>Population of the APs</th>
<th>Type of land used</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Household waste landfill project</td>
<td>Optimization of construction site alternative</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>38.21</td>
<td>249.12</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1.4 Design Process of the Project

First-phase preparations of the project were started in 2012. Later the project was officially put into design phase. Its feasibility study was undertaken by Tangshan Planning and Design Institute; the assessment of environmental effect was undertaken by Hebei An’yi Environmental Technology Co., Ltd.

Meanwhile, Zhaoxian County has specially established an office for the leadership group of construction preparation and project management for the comprehensive
reconstruction project of infrastructures with the loans from ADB. Li RuiLin, general manager of Zhaoxian County Investment Co., Ltd. serves as the director of the office; Zhang Jiaoyan, deputy chief of Development & Reform Bureau and Wei Jinshui, deputy general manager of UCIC serve as deputy directors of the office; other departments concerned shall assist with daily work; the office was set in Zhaoxian County Construction Bureau. The office actively developed preparatory work, completed such elementary work as location confirmation, water & power supply, land acquisition, geological survey and topographic surveying & mapping, and obtained relevant certification documents.

### Table 1-3 Design Process of the Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>Title of the project</th>
<th>Project Recommendation</th>
<th>FSR</th>
<th>EAR</th>
<th>RP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Zhaoxian County household waste landfill project</td>
<td>April 2013</td>
<td>June 2013</td>
<td>May 2013</td>
<td>May 2013</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 1.5 Project Investment Funds and Related Source

Being a demonstration project of Hebei small cities and towns development, the project is financed by UCIC in Shijiazhuang. The construction capital comes from domestic supporting funds and loans of ADB. The project investment is estimated to be RMB 117,633,000, among which USD 7,820,000 is from loan of ADB, and the rest shall be settled by financial accessory funds.

### Table 1-4 Total investment of the project and capital sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of the project</th>
<th>Total investment</th>
<th>Loan of ADB</th>
<th>Domestic accessory funds</th>
<th>Resettlement funds</th>
<th>Proportion of resettlement funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zhaoxian County household waste landfill project</td>
<td>11763.30</td>
<td>4832</td>
<td>6930</td>
<td>1402.34</td>
<td>11.97%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 1.6 Preparation Progress of the RP

According to the requirements of the Safeguard Policy Statement of ADB, the project needs a detailed RP. Under the leadership of Zhaoxian County Urban Construction Investment Co., a special consulting firm was entrusted with the preparation of the RP, similar to the environmental assessment unit, feasibility study unit and People’s Government of Zhaoxian County. The feasibility study unit shall define the scope of land acquisition & demolition; the environmental assessment unit shall define the
sensitive points within the affected area; the people’s governments of both the county
and towns shall be in charge of the preparation & consultation of land acquisition,
demolition and RP implementation.

From March 2013 to April 2013, the consulting firm that was entrusted with the
preparation of the RP headed for the field several times to make socio-economic
investigations. Within the last third of April 2013, the consulting firm submitted the
draft RP of Zhaoxian County, Shijiazhuang for Urban Household Landfill
Construction Project Financed by ADB (first edition).

2 Project Impacts

To further understand the socio-economic situation of the affected area and the basic
conditions of the affected population, the consulting firm of the RP (hereinafter
referred to as consultant), in accordance with the requirements of ADB and with the
coordination of the owner & local office of the project, carried out a socio-economic
survey of the affected areas and from March 2013 to April 2013 and analyzed the
survey results. The survey information and analysis results are as follows.

2.1 Methods for Project Impact Survey

The socio-economic survey of the project is carried out mainly by the method of
independent survey of the consultant with coordination of the project unit. Based on
the affected scope defined by the feasibility study unit and environmental assessment
unit, the consultant executed overall survey on the scope affected by land acquisition
and demolition for the construction of environmental buffer zone, and the survey
result was recognized by the affected villagers and corresponding villages and groups.
At the same time, specific surveys in respect of different type of impact were carried
out among all the affected population. During the process of survey, the consultant
visited all the people concerned and repeatedly consulted with the affected villagers,
villages, groups, owner of the project and administrative units on the resettlement plan
and restoration measures.

2.2 Content of Project Impact Survey

The main content of socio-economic survey was divided into three parts: firstly,
survey of the project impact, the major task of which was to survey within the
affected scope the situation of land acquisition, ground attachments, total quantity of the land, population, number and ownership of the houses to be removed, enterprises, temporary land & its ground attachments, vulnerable groups of the affected crowds and other aspects under the impacts of the project; secondly, socio-economic survey of the affected persons and units, the content of which was to survey the basic information of the affected households or units, including income & its composition, employment or operating conditions etc., where the survey ratio of villagers directly affected by land acquisition was 100%, the survey ratio of vulnerable affected groups was 100% and the survey ratio of public opinions of households directly affected was also 100%; thirdly, survey of public wishes about the project, the content of which was to design questionnaires to collect the opinions on the project of the residents living in the affected region and make statistical analysis.

2.3 Organization of Project Impacts Survey and Related Implementation

From March 2013 to April 2013, preparation units of the RP organized departments concerned to carry out socio-economic survey on the affected region. The survey was implemented by combining collection of various statistical data and field investigation. Their major work was to acquire from the Planning Department, Statistics Department, Price Department and other departments of the local government relevant documents & statistical data about GNP, national income, industrial and agricultural GDP, fiscal revenue, people’s living standards, agricultural and sideline products, price information needed, agricultural planting structure, planting area, average output and land resources; analyze and sort out all the indicators that can reflect the basic conditions of local social economy. Field investigation was primarily carried out with combination of interviews and questionnaires.

2.4 Major Social Impacts of the Project

2.4.1 Affected Land

2.4.1.1 Permanent Land Acquisition

This project involves the permanent land requisition of 249.12 mu, of which 80.97 mu belongs to the Nanxiejiatuan Village, Zhaozhou Town, and 168.15 mu belongs to the
Hexizhai Village, Nanbaishe Town, Zhaoxian County. The plot is located to the east of Nanxiejiatuan Village, to the south of Qingdao-Yinchuan Expressway, and to the east of Guowang Line. Currently it is an abandoned kiln pit reserved for collective land use for construction purpose. In 1950s not long after the foundation of new China, two collectively owned brick factories were built in Nanxiejiatuan Village and Hexizhai Village to meet the need for bricks for construction. In early 1990s, with the adjustment of national policies, the two brick factories were shut down while the land on which they had been built on were still collectively owned. As large qualities of earth had been taken for the brick productions, two pits have formed next to both of the brick factories. The pits cover 249 mu and measure 30 meters deep. Because the pits are massive and deep, nearly 500 cubic meters of earthwork is required to have them backfilled, which cannot be done without large quantities of earth and huge inputs of capital, vehicles and manpower. For decades, they have not been used for any purpose and remained abandoned to this day. The vast tract of wilderness seems eerie and scary after sunset and nobody dares to approach it. Over the decades, it has become a place where villagers get earth and dump garbage that pollutes the surrounding environment and air.

2.4.1.2 Affected Housing

The project involves no demolition of residential houses since there is no residential
point within the directly affected area and buffer zone of environmental impacts.

2.4.1.3 Affected Enterprises and Shops

The project involves no such impacts since there is no enterprise or shop within the directly affected area and buffer zone of environmental impacts.

2.4.1.4 Temporary Land Occupation

The project involves no temporary land occupation.

2.4.1.5 Affected Population

To get the affected conditions of the project, in April 2013, Zhaoxian County Urban Construction Co., Ltd. and the personnel for the preparation of the RP surveyed all physical indicators within the affected region according to the requirements of ADB and with the help of the leaders of the affected villages & towns. During the process of survey, the survey group listened to the opinions of the village committees & villagers’ representatives on land acquisition & RP, and carried out extensive consultation with them. The land acquired belongs to the collective construction land held by South Xiejiatuan Village, Zhaozhou Town & Hexizhai Village, South Baishe Town and is presently an abandoned pit without ground fixtures or other public facilities. Therefore, it has no direct impact on local residents or vulnerable households. Since the site is not an area inhabited by ethnic minorities, no ethnic minority problem or cultural heritage protection is involved.

2.4.2 Results of Socio-economic Survey for the Affected Area

2.4.2.1 Socio-economic Background of Zhaoxian County

Situated in south central Hebei Province, Zhaoxian County is an eastern county of Shijiazhuang that (114°36’E to 115°6’E, 37°43’N to 37°54’N). The County is adjacent to Gaocheng City and Luancheng County in the north, Yuanshi County in the west, Gaoyi County & Baixiang County, Xingtai City in the south and Ningjin County & Jinzhou County in the east. It is 42km from west to east, 30km from north to south and its north border is 42km from Shijiazhuang, the capital city of Hebei Province. Xiao River runs throughout the County’s entire territory from northwest to southeast, while National Highway 308 runs across it from south to north. Zhaoxian County, whose ancient name is Zhaozhou, has a total area of 675km² and a population density
of 823.887 people per km². The County has jurisdiction over 11 townships, 252 unincorporated villages and 281 grassroots neighborhood committee. There are 148,772 households with a total population of 588,359 in the County.

Zhaoxian County is one of the first batch of all-round opening-up counties approved by the State Council as well as the first all-round opening-up county of Hebei Province. It was named by the State as “Key National Commodity Grain Production Base”, “Quality National Wheat Production Base”, “Hometown of Snowflake Pear in China” and the only “Aloe Production Base” in Hebei Province. Zhaoxian County is also a famous cultural city with a long history and numbers of scenic spots and historical sites. It has 11 cultural relics above provincial protection level, among which Zhaozhou Bridge is the earliest & best preserved single-hole stone arch bridge with open verges which is honored as “World Bridge Founder” & “No.1 Bridge in the World”, and has been selected as the twelfth “International Civil Engineering Historic Site” by American Society of Civil Engineers; with similar brilliance, Yongtong Bridge and Zhaozhou Bridge are called “Sister Bridge”; the Stone Tower is honored as “the No.1 Tower of China”.

During the period of the “Twelfth Five-year Plan”, Zhaoxian County will realize the general goal of strengthening the comprehensive economic strength of the County by focusing on great-leap-forward development and increasing farmers’ income. The County sticks to the strategy of “Develop the County with Projects, Revitalize it with Science & Education and Make it Stronger with Opening-up Policies” with the motivation of opening & reform and technological progress for the purpose of elevating people’s living standard. Moreover, it pays close attention to the construction of spiritual civilization, accelerates urbanization of villages & modernization of counties to substantially enhance the economic strength of the County, fully develop various social undertakings and generally lift people’s living standards.

GDP of the whole county has reached RMB 16,271,530,000 by the end of 2012, with per capita disposable income of RMB 17,905, the net income per farmer of RMB 7,910 and arable area of 722,268 mu. There were 317,644 laborers, among which 120,102 are engaged in secondary industry and 94,993 are engaged in tertiary industry.
2.4.2.2 Socio-economic Profile of Affected Villages

2.4.2.2.1 South Xiejiatuan Village

80.97mu of land of South Xiejiatuan Village, Zhaozhou Town shall be permanently acquired for the project of Zhaoxian County Household Waste Landfill. The Village is close to the County by being only 2km from the downtown. It is adjacent to Baishang Village in the south and Qingdao-Yinchuan Highway in the west. It enjoys convenient transportation with Provincial Highway L32 running across it. Figure 2-3 shows the location of South Xiejiatuan Village.

At present, the planting industry of the Village mainly covers planting bases of wheat, corn, cross-season vegetables, greenhouse vegetables and flowers & seedlings. While the livestock breeding industry covers breeding areas respectively for chicken, pig and cattle. The dominant industry is centering on starch, building materials, flour, casting, spinning, etc. Starch production, intensive processing and textile industry have become characteristic industries in the economic development of the entire County.

By the end of 2012, the population of the Village was 4,256, the area of cultivated land was 6345.75mu, per capita income of farmers is RMB 7,632, and the total output value is RMB 68,510,000.
2.4.2.2 Hexizhai Village

168.15 mu of land of Hexizhai Village, South Baishe Town shall be permanently acquired for the project of Zhaoxian County Household Waste Landfill. The Village is 5km from Zhaoxian County. It is adjacent to Qingdao-Yinchuan Highway in the west, Beibaishe Village in the south and Baijiaying Village in the east. Figure 2-4 shows the location of Hexizhai Village.

There are two major industries in the Village, one is food processing, the other is cotton processing. Food processing is to produce starch, liquid sugar and granulated sugar etc. with the ingredient of corn. Cotton processing industry came into being after the opening-up of cotton market and concentrates around Hexizhai Village. The cotton processing industry is distributed dispersedly due to its late formation, thus the government of the town plans to centralize it and coordinate with relevant departments to regulate the operations so as to develop certain scale advantage.

According to the statistical data by the end of 2012, the Village has a population of 2,122 and 3749.1 mu of cultivated land; per capita income of farmers is RMB 7,389; and total output value of the Village is RMB 35,900,000.

2.4.2.3 Socio-economic Survey of Directly Affected Households
The project needs 249.15mu of land that belongs to collective construction land of the Village. The land to be acquired is an abandoned pit without ground fixtures or any other public facilities. There are no residents or structures within 350m around the household waste landfill, so no household is directly affected.

2.4.2.4 Impact Analysis for the Households not Directly Affected

There are contracted land & starch production plants held by the villagers of South Xiejiatuan Village and Hexizhai Village within 350m around the waste landfill. Most of the villagers worry that their agriculture production will be directly affected by the noise & smell generated from waste treatment and that the quality & yield of their crops may be affected by the underground water pollution caused by leachate if anti-seepage measures are not properly implemented during waste treatment. Therefore, they wish that the waste treatment plant might be designed with maximum consideration of the negative effects of waste treatment on their agricultural production. As a result, the project unit has decided on the following measures in the design process:

1. Reduce Noise Impact

   (1) Reasonably arrange the general layout by concentrating noisy equipments as possible and reducing noise impact with buildings & greenbelts; (2) Choose low-noise operating machinery and equipments; (3) In respect of the production noise that cannot be thoroughly eliminated, effective measures shall be taken respectively corresponding to different conditions, such as noise elimination, vibration isolation, noise isolation and noise absorption, and focus on controlling noise sources with high sound intensity. (4) Reduce traffic noise by lowering the speed and banning horn-blowing whenever garbage trucks enter or leave the plant.

2. Reduce Smell Impact

Load and unload the garbage in a closed way to prevent the emission of bad smell. Eliminate the bad smell from smell sources with multiple induced draft fans and carry out filtration & purification on the gas collected with the help of biological filter.

3. Prevent Pollution of Leakage of Landfill Leachate

The plant will be built with such impermeable materials as high density polyethylene (HDPE) & geosynthetic clay liner (GCL) and the leachate generated within the
landfill will be collected & led to a regulating reservoir by a drainage system and then transferred to a sewage treatment station through sewer lines for proper treatment before it can be discharged.

4. Add Greenbelts to the Plant:

Construct a lot of protective greenbelts in and around the plant. Mainly choose those trees that have strong resistance to pollution and are green around the seasons. Meanwhile, some arbors shall be planted.

3. Frame of Laws and Policies

3.1 Major Legal and Policy Basis of Resettlement

The resettlement policy of the project is mainly based on the relevant laws and policy regulations of ADB, including:

3.1.1 Policies of ADB


3.1.2 Relevant Laws and Regulations of the PRC


Land Administration Law of the People’s Republic of China, effective from Aug. 28, 2004, Standing Committee of the National People's Congress/ No. 28 of Order of the President

Opinions on Promoting Relevant Work of Capital Cultivated land Protection, Sep. 2005

Guiding Opinions on Improving the System of Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement, Nov. 3, 2004

Hearing Provisions of Territorial Resources, effective from May 1, 2004

Provisions on Selling the Use Right of State-owned Land upon Negotiation, effective
as of Aug. 1, 2003, No. 21 of Order of Ministry of Land and Resources


### 3.1.3 Local Regulations and Policies

*Hebei Provincial Implementation Regulation of Land Administration Law, revised in 2002*

*The Compensation Rates of Shijiazhuang City for the Acquisition of Crop Standing and Attachment of Ground, effected from Mar. 2007*

*Notice of Issuing Implementation Opinions on the Social Security Work of Farmers Involving Land Acquisition by People’s Government of Shijiazhuang City (trial), Aug. 2007*

*Opinions on Regulating Land Acquisition Work within the Planning Area in the County by People’s Government of Zhaoxian County, June 2007.*

### 3.2 Policies of ADB

The three critical basic elements of the involuntary resettlement policies of ADB are:

(i) property to make up for the losses and compensation for livelihood & income; (ii) support for resettlement, including provision of resettlement locations and adequate facilities & services; (iii) assistance to restore the living standard to be better than that before the project is carried out. Some or all of these elements will be put forward in any project involving involuntary resettlement. As to any operating project of ADB requiring involuntary resettlement, the RP is an important part of the project design and shall be dealt with from the very initial phase of the project cycle as well as with consideration of the following principles:

(1) Try to avoid involuntary resettlement if possible.

(2) If population transfer is unavoidable, feasible livelihood options shall be provided to minimize the impact of transfer.

(3) Compensations for losses

If a project can only proceed at the cost of all or part of an individual or the society’s
land, means of living or social supporting system, the persons involved will get compensation & assistance for the land, houses, infrastructures, resources, income sources and services for the purpose of restoring their economic & social conditions to a level above that before the implementation of the project. All the compensations are based on the principle of replacement cost.

(4) Any involuntary resettlement is viewed as a part of the development project or bundled project. During the preparatory period of the project, ADB and executing agencies or project sponsor shall assess and share the potential benefits of the project. Sufficient resources and chances shall be provided for the affected people to help them with the reconstruction of their homes and the time-limited actions in coordination with civil engineering.

(5) Keep the affected people well-informed and actively ask for their opinions, including resettlement locations and recovery of socio-economic conditions. Relevant resettlement information shall be made public to the ones affected and explicit chances shall be provided for them to be involved in decision making, planning and implementing options. A mechanism to allow expression of dissatisfaction on compensation shall be established. In the event that the ones facing adverse effects belong to special vulnerable groups, there shall be a social preparation phase to deepen their participation in negotiation, planning & implementation before the RP is determined.

(6) Social and cultural organizations. The social organizations & corresponding sponsors of the people affected shall be protected and supported. Help the ones affected to integrate into resettlement both economically and socially to minimize the adverse effects on resettlement areas, thereby promoting the harmony of the society.

(7) Absence of official ownership. Generally speaking, the following groups have no official legal ownership on their land: local people, ethnic minorities, pastoralists, those who have no official legal right but claim a land and those who hold use right or customary right about the affected land or other resources. The absence of official legal ownership will not hinder the policy authority of ADB.

(8) Confirmation. The affected people shall be confirmed and recorded by population registration or census as early as possible so as to facilitate the establishment of the criteria on their eligibility. The dead line of eligibility application shall be better set at
the confirmation phase of the project, which may prevent the disturbance of invaders or those who attempt to take benefits in the future.

(9) The poorest. Pay special attention to the needs of the poorest people affected and the vulnerable groups facing a great risk of pauperization, including those who have no legal ownership over their land or property, female-headed households, the elderly, disabled or other vulnerable groups, especially local people. These people must be provided with adequate support to help them improve socio-economic conditions.

(10) All resettlement expenses shall be included in project expense and benefits, including expense of compensation, resettlement, recovery, social preparation & livelihood planning, and the incremental benefit under the circumstance that there’s no such a project. The budget shall cover expenses of planning, management, supervision, monitoring & evaluation (M&E), land tax, land cost and expenses concerning real objects. If the loans involves the investment of subprojects & components or investments that can only be prepared with approval of the project or financial intermediary loan that may cause involuntary resettlement, sufficient extra subsidies must be allocated for APs before they are approved. Similarly, the RP shall reflect the resettlement layout and the time limit of implementation.

(11) Eligible compensation expense. If required, resettlement and restoration shall be considered as included in the loans & subsidies for the project from ADB. Ensure the timeliness of the required resources and make sure that the project is carried out in compliance with the procedures of involuntary resettlement.

3.3 Relevant Laws and Policies of China

3.3.1 Authority and Compensation Nature of Land Acquisition

Relevant Articles of Real Right Law of PRC

Part II Ownership

Chapter IV General Provisions

Article 42 For the purpose of satisfying the needs of public interests, acquisition of collectively-owned lands, premises owned by entities and individuals or other realties in accordance with the statutory power limit and procedures is allowed.
As for the acquisition of collectively-owned land, it is necessary to, according to law and in full amount, pay such fees as land compensation fees, placement subsidies, compensations for the above-ground fixtures of the lands and seedlings, arrange for social security fees for the farmers whose land is requisitioned, secure their livelihood and safeguard their legitimate rights and interests.

As for the acquisition of the premises owned by entities and individuals or other realties, it is necessary to make compensation for demolition and relocation according to law and safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the owners of the realties acquired; as for the acquisition of the individuals’ residential houses, it is necessary to guarantee the housing conditions of the owners of the houses acquired.

No entity or individual may embezzle, misappropriate, privately share, detain or delay in the payment of the compensation fees for acquisition.

Article 43 The state provides special protection for farmlands, strictly restricts the conversion of farmlands into construction lands and controls the aggregate quantity of construction lands. No acquisition of collectively-owned land that violates the statutory power limit and procedures is allowed.

**Relevant Articles of Land Administration Law of the PRC**

Any entity or individual that needs land for construction must apply for state-owned land according to law.

Article 58 Under any of the following circumstances, the competent department for land administration of the people’s government concerned may, with the approval of the people’s government that has originally approved the use of land or that possesses the approval authority, take back the right to use the state-owned land.

(1) the land is needed for the interests of the public;

(2) the use of the land needs to be adjusted for renovating the old urban area according to city planning;

Article 47

Land acquisition shall be compensated for on the basis of its original purpose of use.

Major provisions of Law on Urban Real Estate Administration of the People’s
Republic of China:

Article 22

Allocation of right to use land refers to the practice that the people’s government of above county level, on condition that the land user has paid the resettlement compensation and other fees, allocates the land to that user; or the people’s government of above county level allocates the right to use land to the user for free.

Article 23

The right to use land of the following construction land may, if actually needed, be allocated with the approval of people’s government at or above county level: land for urban infrastructures and public undertakings; land for such key national projects as energy, transport and irrigation works.

Relevant Regulations of Land Administration Ordinance of Hebei Province

Article 36

As for non-agricultural construction land, land must be provided according to law within the construction land of cities, villages and towns defined in the general plan of land use.

Land beyond the former provisions can be provided with legal approval for the construction of such projects as energy, transport, irrigation works, mines and military facilities.

Article 37

As for the conversion of cultivated land to construction land, municipal and county land administrative departments shall make proposals to convert cultivated land by batches and schemes to make up for the cultivated land occupied according to annual plan of land use, which shall be reviewed and approved by people’s government of the same level and submitted to people’s governments of a higher level for their approval step by step.

Article 38

As for the acquisition of farmers’ collectively-owned land, municipal and county land administrative departments shall make proposals for land acquisition which shall be
reviewed and approved by people’s government of the same level and submitted to be approved by people’s governments with approval authority step by step.

3.3.2 Laws and Administrative Procedures

Relevant Articles of Land Administration Law of the PRC

Article 46

Where land is to be acquired by the State, the acquisition shall, after approval is gained in accordance with legal procedures, be announced and organized for execution thereof by the people’s government at or above county level. The individuals that own or have the right to use the land under acquisition shall, within the time limit fixed in the announcement, register for compensation of land acquisition at the competent department for land administration of the local people’s government by presenting their certificates of land ownership or land use right.

Relevant Articles of A Bulletin of the Comments for Land Acquisition

Article 3

Where the farmers’ collectively-owned land is to be acquired, the proposals of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement shall be announced in writing in the villages and groups where the land under acquisition is situated. In the event that the land under acquisition is collectively owned by a village (town), relevant proposals shall be announced in the local people’s government of the village (town).

Article 6

The rural collective economic organizations, villagers or other owners of the land under acquisition shall, within the time limit fixed in the land acquisition announcement, register for compensation of land acquisition at designated sites by presenting their certificates of land ownership or land use right.

Opinions on Regulating Land Acquisition Work within the Planning Area in the County by People’s Government of Zhaoxian County

(1) Preparation of Proposals of Land Acquisition

Departments of homeland shall prepare proposals of land acquisition in accordance with the general plan of the county and the general plan of land use. Proposals of land
acquisition shall cover the purpose, function, scope, category, area, type & quantity of the above-ground fixtures and compensation for above-ground fixtures & seedlings etc. of the land under acquisition.

(2) Issuing Land Acquisition Announcements and Hearings

The government of the county shall announce the proposal of land acquisition to the village where there’s land under acquisition. The bureau of land and resources & the village committee shall sign an agreement of acquisition if no disagreement with the content of the announcement is held by the village committee and villagers; otherwise, the village committee and villagers shall, within 10 days, apply for a hearing in writing from the bureau of land and resources who shall hold a hearing within 10 days after the announcement expires as well as send the information on the content of the hearing to relevant representatives 10 days in advance. The bureau of land and resources shall, within 7 working days after the hearing, make a summary of the hearing based on its records and put forward solutions to the problems mentioned in the hearing.

(3) Approval and Land Allocation

After obtaining the approval of higher-level department of land and resources, the village committee shall sort out the land and pass it on to the bureau of land & resources that is in charge of the implementation of compensation for land under acquisition. The government of the county shall decide on a land allocation scheme based on socio-economic development & the purpose of use of the land and go through the land allocation formalities according to the procedures of allocation or transfer.

3.3.3 Policies of Compensation and Resettlement

Relevant Articles of Land Administration Law of the PRC

Article 47

Land acquisition shall be compensated for on the basis of its original purpose of use.

Compensation for acquired cultivated land shall include compensation for land, resettlement subsidies and compensation for above-ground fixtures & seedlings. Land compensation for the acquired cultivated land shall be six to ten times the average
annual output value of the three years before the acquisition of the acquired land. Resettlement subsidies for the acquired cultivated land shall be calculated on the basis of the agriculture population that needs to be resettled. The standard of resettlement subsidies for each member of the agricultural population that needs resettlement shall be four to six times the average annual output value of the three years before the acquisition. But the resettlement subsidies for each hectare of acquired cultivated land shall not exceed fifteen times the average annual output value of the three years before the acquisition.

Standards for acquisition of other type of land and resettlement subsidies shall be made by provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities with reference to the standards of land compensation and resettlement subsidies for farmland.

Compensation standards for above-ground fixtures and seedlings on acquired land shall be made prescribed by provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities.

For the acquisition of vegetable plots in city suburbs, the land users shall pay development and construction funds for new vegetable plots in accordance with relevant provisions of the State.

In the event that land compensation and resettlement subsidies paid in accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph in this article are still insufficient to enable the farmers need to be settled to maintain their original living standard, the resettlement subsidies may be increased upon approval by the people’s government of a province, autonomous region or municipality. However, the sum of land compensation and resettlement subsidies shall not exceed thirty times the average annual output of the three years before acquisition.

The State Council may raise the standards of land compensation and resettlement subsidies for cultivated land acquisition according to the level of social and economic development under special circumstances.

Opinions on Improving the System of Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement

1. Compensation Standards of Land Acquisition

   (1) Preparation of a unified standard for annual output value. Pro vincial land and resources departments shall, together with relevant departments, prepare a minimum
unified standard of annual output value for the cultivated land of all counties (cities) which shall be reported to and implemented upon approval by provincial people’s government.

(2) Where compensation and resettlement subsidies for land acquisition calculated on the basis of multiple legal unified annual output value is not sufficient to enable the farmers involved to maintain their original living standards, or not sufficient to pay the social security expenses of farmers who are landless due to land acquisition, the multiples shall be increased upon approval of provincial people’s government; where the land compensation and resettlement subsidies calculated at 30 times still fail to help the farmers under land acquisition maintain their original living standards, the local people’s government shall make corresponding arrangement to allocate a certain proportion of the profit from the compensated use of state-owned land as subsidies for those farmers. In the event that capital cultivated land is to be occupied upon legal approval, compensation for land acquisition shall be executed in accordance with the highest standard issued by the local people’s government.

(3) Formulation of the overall land price of the area under land acquisition. For the districts with good conditions, provincial land and resources department may formulate the overall land prices of the area under land acquisition for the counties (cities) of the province jointly with other departments concerned and submit the prices to the provincial people’s government before it can be announced & executed for the implementation of compensation for land acquisition.

(4) Distribution of land compensation. In line with the principal that land compensation shall be mainly used for farmer households, land compensation shall be distributed reasonably among rural collective economic organizations. Specific distribution methods shall be formulated by provincial people’s governments. Where land is all acquired and the rural collective economic organization withdraws establishment, all land compensation shall be used for the production & livelihood resettlement of farmers under land acquisition.

2. Ways of Resettlement for Land Acquisition

(1) Resettlement of agricultural production. Land to be acquired shall be selected from rural collective land out of the urban planning area. Farmers whose land has been acquired shall have the priority to gain necessary cultivated land to go on with
their agricultural production by taking advantage of rural collective flexible land, contracted land voluntarily returned by contracting farmers, contracted land in circulation, and cultivated land newly added in the process of development & rearrangement etc.

(2) Resettlement of reemployment. Actively create conditions to provide free training of labor skills for farmers under land acquisition, and arrange corresponding posts to them. Under identical conditions, employers shall, in respect of recruitment, give priority to farmers whose land has been acquired. Where rural collective land within the area of urban planning is to be acquired, farmers who are landless due to land acquisition shall be incorporated into urban employment system, and social security systems shall be established.

(3) Resettlement of shares and dividends. Where the land to be acquired has long-term stable profits and, with the voluntariness of the farmers, the collective economic organization of the village under land acquisition may, upon consultation with the unit, become a shareholder with compensation and resettlement fees for land acquisition or with the price of the right to use the construction land approved.

(4) Allopatric resettlement. In the event that the district indeed can’t provide basic living conditions for farmers who are landless due to land acquisition, resettlement allopatric resettlement may be uniformly organized by the government after properly seeking for the opinions of the collective economic organization & farmers of the village under land acquisition.

Opinions on Regulating Land Acquisition Work within the Planning Area in the County by People’s Government of Zhaoxian County

(1) Compensation and resettlement allowance for land acquisition. At present, compensation and resettlement allowance for land acquisition in urban areas of the County shall be determined in accordance with Report of Estimation Result of Comprehensive Land Price in Areas under Land Acquisition of Zhaoxian County. According to the actual situation of the County, in order to better solve the living security problem of households whose land is acquired and protect their legal rights & interests, with overall consideration of land category, land location, level of farmland, per capita cultivated land area, standard of regional economic development, compensation and resettlement allowance for land acquisition in the planning area of
the County shall be no less than 16 times the average annual output value of the three years before land acquisition, but no more than 30 times. Where land within the urban planning area of the County is to be acquired, the land and resources department shall allocate the compensation and resettlement allowance for land acquisition (land compensation, resettlement subsidies) to the village committee who shall pay land compensation & resettlement subsidies to households under land acquisition after reserving sufficient social security fee and public undertaking fee for farmers losing land on the basis of the actual situation of the village. The area of land acquisition shall be subject to the hectares stipulated in the second-round contracting contract of land held by the households whose land is acquired. The government of the County shall collect an adequate amount of funds from governmental land profit to support the development of public welfare and innovative construction of the villages under land acquisition.

(2) Compensation standard for above-ground fixtures. With reference to Compensation Standard for Seedlings and Above-ground Fixtures on the Urban Collective Land of Shijiazhuang City and combination of the actual situation of the County, compensation standard for above-ground fixtures within the urban planning area, or anywhere in the County in the future has been defined as: a) grave: RMB 500 for each grave, valid only if skeleton is found; b) driven well: RMB 4,000 to 6,000 each (where RMB 4000 for a driven well without a pump, and RMB 6,000 for a driven well with a pump); c) tree: for a tree whose diameter at breast height is less than 15cm, compensate at the standard of RMB 2/cm; for a tree whose diameter at breast height is more than 15cm, compensate at the standard of RMB 5/cm; d) temporary structure: no compensation where acquisition is involved.

3.4 Principles and Eligibility about the Compensation of the Project

3.4.1 Principles of Compensation

In light of the regulations and policy requirements of the Government of China & ADB, principles of rights and interests on the compensation of the project shall be defined as: to make sure that the APs can get sufficient compensation and supporting measures to restore their original living standards before the project starts at least. For
details of the resettlement of the project, see Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 Principles of resettlement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Principles</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Try to avoid the incidence of involuntary resettlement if possible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Compensation and rights for the people affected shall at least enable them to maintain their original living standard under “no project”, or even higher.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The people affected shall be provided with resettlement compensation and resettlement subsidies whether they have legal rights or not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>People affected by the project shall benefit from it directly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Economic compensation shall be sufficient to ensure that each person involved is able to maintain its original living standard after resettlement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Anyone who can’t maintain its livelihood after land acquisition, compensation shall be given by cash or material objects as replacement of the land acquisition. Other activities to create revenue shall also be provided.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>People affected shall be well-informed about the eligibility, means &amp; standards of compensation, plan to restore livelihood &amp; income and schedule of the project as well as be involved in the implementation of the RP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Land acquisition shall not be carried out before the people affected are satisfied with the plan of compensation and resettlement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Executing agencies and independent third parties shall inspect the operation of compensation, demolition and resettlement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>The vulnerable groups shall get special support or treatment to ensure a better life for them, and all the people affected shall have a chance to benefit from the project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>The resettlement expenses shall cover all the aspects affected in full amount.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.4.2 Eligibility for Compensation and the Cut-off Date

The compensation of the project ends when the local government issues an order to stop the construction, after which any planting and construction within the area of the project is ineligible for compensation or resettlement. Before the issuance of the order
to stop construction, the APs that meet the following conditions are eligible for compensation and resettlement.

3.5 Compensation Rate for Land Owned Collectively

The preparation of compensation standard needs the extensive participation and consultation of relevant departments & personnel, including the Bureau of Land and Resources Administration, the Government of the County/Town, the agencies to implement the project, and the villages & villager representatives to be affected. The unit in charge of the preparation of RP has determined the compensation standard of the project after carrying out field survey & estimation and adequate consultation with departments concerned.

On the basis of Opinions of People’s Government of Zhaoxian County on Regulating Land Acquisition within the Urban Planning Area, land compensation and resettlement subsidies for the cultivated land under acquisition shall be no less than 16 times the annual output value of the cultivated land. In line with the actual situation of the project and upon consultation with the construction unit of the project, the Bureau of Land and Resources of Zhaoxian County, and the villages & villagers affected, the land compensation and resettlement subsidies for abandoned pit collectively owned by the village and cultivated land to be acquired shall be 18 times the annual output value of the cultivated land.

In summary, according to the actual living standards of the regions affected and standard of annual output & times of compensation of the area involved, the compensation standard for land under acquisition has been made as follows:
### Table 3-2 Compensation rate for land acquisition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land Type</th>
<th>Crop Type</th>
<th>Specification</th>
<th>Average Annual Output Value (yuan / mu)</th>
<th>Remark Compensation Rate (yuan / mu)</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Collective land</td>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>16.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Crop compensation rate is referred to the compensation rate by which the Shijiazhuang City expropriates crops on collective owned land and annexes to ground buildings. The compensation rate for wheat and corn is 1200 yuan / mu. This compensation rate is effective as of January 1, 2011, while the compensation regulation issued by competent authorities on the requisition of crops and annexes to ground buildings on urban collective land shall be repealed.

### 3.6 Standards of Tax and Other Expenses

For the standards of other land acquisition expenses, see Table 3-3.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Standard for collecting fees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Administrative expense of land acquisition</td>
<td>Calculate as per RMB 1610/mu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Land survey expense</td>
<td>RMB 300/mu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Land registration expense</td>
<td>Accumulative calculation, RMB 100 to 700 for each case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Expense for survey, design and scientific research</td>
<td>Calculate as per 3% of the compensation for land acquisition and resettlement subsidies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Administrative expense of implementation</td>
<td>Calculate as per 10% of the compensation for land acquisition and resettlement subsidies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Expense for the establishment of executing agencies</td>
<td>Calculate as per 1% of the compensation for land acquisition and resettlement subsidies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Technical training expense</td>
<td>Calculate as per 3% of the compensation for land acquisition and resettlement subsidies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Expense for M&amp;E</td>
<td>Calculate as per 1.5% of the compensation for land acquisition and resettlement subsidies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Unforeseeable expense</td>
<td>Calculate as per 10% of the compensation for land acquisition and resettlement subsidies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Measures of Resettlement and Rehabilitation

4.1 Resettlement Objective

(1) Make reasonable compensation and proper resettlement for people affected by the project and ensure that they may restore or even exceed their original living standards and income levels after resettlement. In accordance with the actual living standards of the APs of the region involved in 2012 and the twelfth five-year plan & future goal of 2020 on the social development of Zhaoxian County’s national economy, the goal of resettlement has been defined as:

(2) Give full play to the potential of land and raise the output by adjusting agricultural structures.

(3) Take measures to ensure that the living standards of APs can be restored to the level before resettlement.

(4) Public infrastructures, education, medical treatment, social welfare, natural environment and traffic conditions shall be restored to be the same or even better than the original level.

4.2 Principles for Resettlement and Rehabilitation

(1) A series of resettlement and restoration principles shall be specified on the basis of the goal of the RP.

(2) The RP shall be prepared on the basis of the statistical indexes of the material objects affected for the socio-economic development within the project region, and on the principle of the policies & regulations of the State or districts as well as relevant policies of ADB.

(3) Optimize the engineering design, pay attention to protecting cultivated land and try to narrow the scope affected by land acquisition. Minimize the rate of involuntary resettlement by trying to avoid densely-populated areas, and multi-story or high-rise buildings. Adopt the construction schemes with the most conveniences and least disturbance to the public.

(4) Any compensation or resettlement measure for involuntary resettlement is a part of
the construction of the project. Provide the APs with sufficient funds timely and enable them to benefit from the project.

(5) Make sure all the people affected can get all the compensation for their resettlement losses before actual relocation. Give them rational living arrangement, effective production restoration and subsidies & help to solve their temporary difficulties.

(6) Make sure the living standard, production capacity and income of the people affected by the project can be restored to the level before land acquisition after land acquisition and demolition ends.

(7) The APs shall get employment opportunities to restore their revenue level after losing their land.

(8) Compensation for the people and buildings suffering negative effects of the project shall be provided. Some individuals have incomplete household registration or lease formalities, operation formalities or the legal formalities of some buildings are incomplete. But these can be an excuse to reject offering compensation and assistance.

(9) Pay attention to the vulnerable groups (the elderly without adults’ accompany, widows, single-parent households, the disabled, chronic patients and poverty-stricken households) by giving them preferential policies like rational care on housing, employment etc. in the process of resettlement. And after resettlement, regularly pay a return visit to those vulnerable groups and help them with their difficulties until the Civil Affairs Department takes over.

(10) Provide the owners of infrastructures with compensation which shall be used for the relocation and functional restoration of the infrastructures affected by the project.

(11) Resettlement shall be implemented with consideration of local social development planning, urban development planning, resource development and environmental protection. And feasible measures to restore and develop the living standards of APs shall be worked out in accordance with actual situation of the locality.

(12) Provide job placement to all the laborers affected by land acquisition so as to ensure that their incomes won’t be lower due to land acquisition. Encourage
land-based resettlement and support secondary industry and tertiary industry. If possible, farmers can choose self-employment voluntarily. Where transfer to urban registered residence is necessary, the original collective economic organization shall assist with the arrangement of various insurance payment issues.

(13) In the process of preparing RP and implementing resettlement, encourage the APs to participate in the project, regularly publish the policies and standards of compensation and resettlement. During the survey of personnel affected, ask for their opinions on compensation and resettlement and include those opinions in the report.

(14) Take the complaints of the people affected seriously and timely & properly help them to solve the difficulties and inconveniences in the process of land acquisition. Try to deal with the opinions of APs about compensation standards through consultation. If consultation fails, the problem may be settled by arbitration or even by lodging an appeal. Any compulsory behavior of the party that executes demolition must be practiced in line with relevant legal procedures.

(15) During the implementation of the project, the owner shall execute internal monitoring on the project, hire an independent supervision unit to carry out external monitoring and regularly submit an monitoring report to the ADB. After all the activities are completed, assessment on resettlement shall be made.

(16) One of the principles of the project is to maximize the cost benefit by trying to improve the resettlement organizations’ abilities of resettlement, regulating resettlement activities, establishing perfect internal control mechanisms to prevent waste & interception of funds, malpractice and corruption so as to put the resettlement funds to best use and obtain a best resettlement result. In other words, try to cut down resettlement cost under the specific indexes of resettlement effect.

4.3 Rehabilitation Plan for Permanent Land Acquisition

The impact of the project only involves collective construction land. Although the impact is not substantial, a series of measures to guarantee that the people affected may benefit from the project shall be taken to realize the above-mentioned purpose.

(1) Monetary compensation

It is estimated that the two villages affected will get RMB 17,290,000 land
compensation for their land under permanent acquisition. Upon consultation, the compensation will be reserved in the villages as a special fund for the construction of their collective infrastructure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Area (mu)</th>
<th>Total Area (mu)</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Compensation (10,000yuan)</th>
<th>Total Payments (10,000yuan)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nanxietuan Village</td>
<td>80.97</td>
<td>249.12</td>
<td>32.5%</td>
<td>561.925</td>
<td>1729.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexizhai Village</td>
<td>168.15</td>
<td>67.5%</td>
<td>1167.075</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) Training for APs is aimed at Hexizhai Village and South Xiejiatuang Village. The UCIC shall, together with the People’s Government of Zhaoxian County and the village committees, hold two phases of skills training on planting agricultural products, welding technology, computer repair, repair techniques of agricultural machinery, plumbers, home decoration, etc.

(3) Labor force to be used in the project

The construction of the project will create a certain amount of temporary and semi-fixed job opportunities, including material transport and earthwork, which is not only an extra revenue source but also beneficial for training new skills for future employment. When signing a contract with a contractor, the construction unit of the project is going to add a special clause that the labor force affected shall be arranged with priority to participate in the engineering construction.

After the project is completed, the society will be provided with 216 job opportunities which, under the same conditions, shall be given with priority to the villages affected by the project.

(4) Women’s rights and interests

During the preparatory phase of resettlement, the survey teams shall organize women to actively participate in the survey about the impact of the project and ask for their opinions towards the revenue restoration plan. Specific to women’s wishes, during the implementation of the project, ensure that 30% of women can get non-technical job opportunities and give priority to women labor force when it comes to technical training.
5 Institutional Organizations and Responsibilities

5.1 Management Institutions for Resettlement Implementation

To ensure that land acquisition and resettlement can proceed smoothly and obtain the expected effect, the People’s Government of Zhaoxian County has established the “Zhaoxian County Leading Group for Hebei Small Cities and Towns Development Demonstration Project Financed by ADB” which is responsible for coordinating the preparation and implementation of the project. The head of the County, An Zhongqi is appointed as the leader of the leading group whose group members include leaders of such organizations as Water Supplies Bureau, Bureau of Commodity Price, Environmental Protection Agency and Land Bureau. See the details in Table 5-1.

The “Management Office of Hebei Small Cities and Towns Development Demonstration Project Financed by ADB” has been set up under the leadership of the Leading Group of the Project. The office location of the Project Office is set in the UCIC which is mainly in charge of the preparation, organizational coordination, implementation and management of the project. The PMO has established a special Resettlement Department of Social Environment with 3 persons to be specially responsible for land acquisition and resettlement activities. See the details in Table 5-2. See the organizational structure of the project in Picture 5-1.
Table 5-1 The Project Leading Group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Post</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group leader</td>
<td>An Zhongqi</td>
<td>People’s Government of Zhaoxian County</td>
<td>Head of the county</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy group leader</td>
<td>Zhang Weijun</td>
<td>People’s Government of Zhaoxian County</td>
<td>Standing deputy head of the county</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zhang Qinghua</td>
<td>People’s Government of Zhaoxian County</td>
<td>Deputy head of the county</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kang Jianlin</td>
<td>People’s Government of Zhaoxian County</td>
<td>Deputy head of the county</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Feng Suwei</td>
<td>Construction Bureau of Zhaoxian County</td>
<td>Head of the bureau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group members</td>
<td>Shi Lifeng</td>
<td>People’s Government of Zhaoxian County</td>
<td>Deputy director of the government office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zhi Lijun</td>
<td>Development and Reform Commission of Zhaoxian County</td>
<td>Head of the bureau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Li Chunke</td>
<td>Bureau of Finance of Zhaoxian County</td>
<td>Head of the bureau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bai Baohua</td>
<td>Department of Land and Resources of Zhaoxian County</td>
<td>Head of the bureau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zhang Junbo</td>
<td>Environmental Protection Agency of Zhaoxian County</td>
<td>Head of the bureau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Liu Fenglv</td>
<td>Water Supplies Bureau of Zhaoxian County</td>
<td>Head of the bureau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zhu Guanghai</td>
<td>Bureau of Commodity Price of Zhaoxian County</td>
<td>Head of the bureau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wu Jianzhang</td>
<td>Government of Zhaozhou Town</td>
<td>Head of the town</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Table 5-2 The PMO for the Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Post</th>
<th>Duties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Construction Bureau of Zhaoxian County</td>
<td>Feng Suwei</td>
<td>Head of the bureau</td>
<td>Director of the PMO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Construction Bureau of Zhaoxian County</td>
<td>Mei Libo</td>
<td>Chief of Finance of the Project Department</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Xing Xiaoli</td>
<td>Director of the office of Project Department</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Li Rulin</td>
<td>General manager</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>Wei Jinshui</td>
<td>Deputy general manager</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Urban Construction Investment Co., of Zhaoxian County</td>
<td>Bu Hongbo</td>
<td>Head of the plant</td>
<td>Person to contact regarding resettlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Urban Construction Investment Co., of Zhaoxian County</td>
<td>Cheng Cunliang</td>
<td>Member of the project group</td>
<td>Person to contact regarding resettlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mou Bingqiang</td>
<td>Member of the project group</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>Gao An’ning</td>
<td>Member of the project group</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>Zhang Dongdong</td>
<td>Member of the project group</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.2 Organizational Structure and Responsibilities

(1) The Project Leading Group

Main duties: to organize the resettlement activities of the project, draw up policies for the resettlement activities and organize & coordinate the relations between resettlement organizations at different levels.

(2) The PMO of Zhaoxian County

The Office’s main duty is to handle the daily routines in the preparation and implementation of the RP. As an organization on project management, it is primarily responsible for the overall management, plan, implementation, coordination, supervision and monitoring of resettlement:

- Formulate resettlement policies for land acquisition
Entrust a design unit to define the scope to be affected by the project, investigate the data of the material objects to be affected by land acquisition and keep it in record;

- Apply for a land-use planning permit and a land-use construction permit;
- Provide business training for the major resettlement leaders of the Office of Land Acquisition Resettlement.
- Organize and coordinate the preparation and execution of the RP;
- Be responsible for the management & allocation of resettlement funds and the supervision of the use of funds;
- Direct, coordinate and supervise the implementation & progress of resettlement activities;
- Direct and check internal monitoring activities, and prepare a report on the progress of resettlement of land acquisition;
- Select external monitoring organizations and assist with external monitoring activities.

(3) Resettlement Office of the Town

The Office is lead by the leaders of the town and composed of such units as Land and Resources Bureau, local police station & Office of Civil Affairs and principal leaders of the villages. Its main duties are:

- Participate in the survey of the project and assist with the preparation of Plan and Action of Resettlement;
- Organize public participation and publicize the policies of resettlement;
- Carry out, check, inspect and record all the resettlement activities within the scope of the village (town);
- Be responsible for the payment and administration of land compensation funds
- Supervise the acquisition of land, demolition of fixtures, other impact of resettlement and restoration;
- Report the situation of land acquisition, demolition and resettlement to Land and Resources Bureau of the county and Resettlement Administration Office;
Coordinate and handle the conflicts & problems of work

(4) Village Committee and Villagers Group

The resettlement group under the leadership of village committee and villagers group is composed of principal leaders of the village committee and villagers group. Its duties are:

- Participate in the survey of social economy and the impacts of the project;
- Organize public consultation and publicize the policies of land acquisition;
- Organize the implementation of such activities as the resettlement of agricultural and non-agricultural production;
- Be in charge of the administration and allocation of funds
- Report the opinions and construction measures of resettlement to relevant departments of higher levels;
- Report the progress of the implementation of resettlement.

(5) Responsibilities of the Design Institute

In the planning and design phase: prepare the survey indicators of material objects involved in land acquisition, environmental capacity, exploitable resource etc.; assist the local government with the preparation of resettlement scheme; make the survey budget of compensation for land acquisition and planning report of land acquisition & resettlement; provide relevant drawings.

In the implementation phase: timely provide the owner with design documents, technical regulations, drawings and notices; carry out design disclosure with project offices of all levels by stages; assist the resettlement offices with the implementation of resettlement, relocation and settlement of production of APs; improve the planning scheme of resettlement on the basis of actual situation.

(6) Resettlement External Monitoring and Evaluation Institutions

To hire a qualified monitoring and evaluation organization as an external M&E unit on resettlement whose major responsibilities are:

As an independent M&E organization, it shall observe each aspect of the plan and
implementation of resettlement, inspect and assess the resettlement work, implementation effects & social adaptability of resettlement, and provide external M&E report on resettlement for the Project Office and ADB.

Provide technical consultation of data survey and treatment for the Project Office.

### 5.3 Staffing and Facilities

Resettlement organizations at city level, county level and other levels have been equipped with available resources, such as basic office facilities, transportation facilities and communication facilities, including office desks and chairs, computers, printer, telephones, fax machine etc.

#### Table 5-3 Staffing establishment for resettlement organizations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of organization</th>
<th>Personnel allocated (person)</th>
<th>Personnel composition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Office of Project Management</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Civil servant, administrative personnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resettlement Office of Zhaozhou Town</td>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>The government of the village and personnel of relevant departments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resettlement Office of South Baishe Town</td>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>The government of the village and personnel of relevant departments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village Committee and Villagers’ Group of all levels</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Leaders of the village and resettlement representatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External Monitoring Organization</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Resettlement experts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 5.4 Training Plan for the APs and Administrative Personnel

To make the implementation of resettlement proceed smoothly, the APs and personnel of resettlement work must be trained in line with a training plan. Systems of personnel training and human resource development for all levels of resettlement organizations of Zhaoxian County, the townships and villages shall be established. The training is to be carried out by means of expert lectures, setting up technical training classes in all the units, visiting other resettlement projects and field training of technology & administrative personnel etc. The training content includes:
—principles and policies of resettlement
—planning and management training of resettlement
—planning and design of resettlement implementation
—progress management of resettlement implementation
—financial management of resettlement
—quality control of resettlement
—management information system
—Monitoring and assessment of resettlement
—project management of resettlement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Training method</th>
<th>Target of training</th>
<th>Content of training</th>
<th>Funds arrangement (CNY)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 2013</td>
<td>Zhaoxian County</td>
<td>Centralized lectures</td>
<td>Working staff of resettlement</td>
<td>Training of different kinds of resettlement operation</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 2013</td>
<td>Around the country</td>
<td>Observation and learning</td>
<td>Key personnel of resettlement offices</td>
<td>Visit the resettlement project implemented by ADB</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 2013</td>
<td>Zhaoxian County</td>
<td>Exchange lecture</td>
<td>Working staff of resettlement</td>
<td>Exchange and discussion on the experience of and problems existing in resettlement</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.5 Measures for Strengthening Resettlement Offices

(1) Specify the responsibilities & the scope of duty of all levels of resettlement organizations and enhance monitoring and management;

(2) Gradually enrich the power of the resettlement organizations at all levels, especially professional technical power. Personnel of all kinds must have a certain level of expertise and administrative qualities. Besides, their technical equipments shall be strengthened, such as computers, supervision equipments and transportation means etc;
(3) Select working staff strictly, enhance the training of business technology, train the administrative personnel and technical personnel of the resettlement organizations at all levels to raise their business abilities and administration level;

(4) Adequately allocate women leaders and bring women into play in the implementation of resettlement;

(5) Set up a data base and enhance information feedback to ensure that information is passed on smoothly from top down and from bottom up. Major issues shall be decided and settled by the leading group of resettlement.

(6) Improve the report system, enhance internal monitoring and solve problems timely upon discovery.

(7) Establish an external M&E mechanism and an early alarming system.

6 Public Participation and Grievance Redress

6.1 Public Participation

Public participation is really necessary to the preparation and implementation of the project for the following reasons: on the basis of relevant policies and regulations on the resettlement of land acquisition made by the State, the Province, the City and ADB, to safeguard the legal rights and interests of the APs and the units under demolition; to decrease dissatisfaction and disputes; to listen to the opinions and suggestions of the APs; to further improve relevant policies and implementation details of the resettlement of land acquisition; to properly prepare a RP; to organize the implementation well and to realize the goal of properly settling the APs.

The PMO of Zhaoxian County attaches great importance to extensive public participation and consultation during the preparation of resettlement policies and the preparation and implementation of action plans, and listens to the opinions of social groups, government departments, villages and APs. It encourages all parties to participate in resettlement and reconstruction, carries out a feasibility study on the design of the project during preparatory phase. The project unit and design unit has already collected extensive public opinions and suggestions on alternative locations of plant, construction scheme, access route, resettlement methods etc. with relevant departments, such as People’s Congress, The Chinese People’s Political Consultative
Conference, public groups, township government and representatives of the masses. When preparing for the resettlement, Office of Resettlement in the Project has again carefully collected the opinions of the local government and the representatives of APs on the resettlement & compensation policies, and has finished the preparation of this RP with the help of the local government. In the implementation phase of the project, resettlement organizations at all levels are going to further encourage the public to participate in resettlement, restoration and reconstruction.

6.1.1 Public Participation during the Stage of Project Preparation

Since January 2013, the PMO of Zhaoxian County has already carried out a series of socio-economic survey and consultation of public opinions with the instruction of the preparation unit of RP.

(1) In March 2013, the Office organized a preliminary socio-economic investigation within the scope of land acquisition. Representatives of APs also participated in the investigation and raised some opinions on the scheme of the project, compensation for land acquisition & resettlement, which has been fully considered in the preparation of project design and RP.

(2) The project organizer and Zhaoxian County Resettlement Office respectively held a promotion conference attended by leaders of relevant departments and people affected. They publicized the requirements of relevant current resettlement policies of the State, the province, the city and ADB, listened to the attendees’ opinions on ways to reduce the impact of the project, arrangement of land acquisition, compensation standards for people affected etc. and organized extensive consultation.

(3) In March 2013, the LAO of the project organizer established an investigation team consisting of over 10 people to carry out an investigation on the land acquisition and the material objects affected. All relevant households affected by land acquisition have participated in the investigation. Meanwhile, the LAO collected the villager representatives’ opinions on plant location, construction scale, construction scheme, land acquisition and demolition, resettlement and compensation standard and engaged in broad negotiation, showing great respect to the adequate requirements and opinions of the APs. Besides, the LAO completed investigations on social economy, public opinions and wishes. In the process of the socio-economic investigation, the Office surveyed each household about their wishes on resettlement and their attitudes
towards the project. The comprehensive investigation has laid a foundation for the preparation of the RP. In addition, when preparing the RP, the LAO went deep into the villages and villager groups to seek for their opinions & suggestions on resettlement, including their intended location of placement, labor & employment arrangement and policies of compensation for land acquisition, by means of holding forums attended by leaders of villager groups and representatives of APs or random visits to APs. Later in April 2013, the Office made a supplementary investigation to figure out the attitudes and wishes towards the project held by the village committees and villager representatives of Zhaozhou Town & South Baishe Town, and publicized the construction scheme, construction significance, construction process and scale of land acquisition of the project.

(4) The investigation on social economy under the impacts of the project has received substantial support and cooperation of the local governments, village groups affected by the project and APs who have participated in the preparation of RP.

From the investigation, it is clear that most villagers within the project area know that the project is about to start, and both village committees have already got ready for land acquisition mentally. Besides, as for the means of resettlement, the village committees and villager representatives all require monetary resettlement after consulting several times. Moreover, through extensive publicity, villagers are well aware that they can lodge a complaint legally if their legal rights and interests are infringed. See the tables and pictures for the main activities participated by the public during the preparation of the project.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organizer</th>
<th>date</th>
<th>venue</th>
<th>The participants</th>
<th>No. of People</th>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Brief Contents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The PMO of Zhaoxian County</td>
<td>March 15, 2013</td>
<td>Project site</td>
<td>Zhaoxian County Government, the village committee, consulting company</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>The scene view impact, preliminary survey of the project impact situation</td>
<td>Introduce background and purpose of the project, the ADB's policy, reduce the cultivated land as far as possible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The PMO of Zhaoxian</td>
<td>On March 16, 2013</td>
<td>Conferenc e room of</td>
<td>Project feasibility study units, the EIA, consulting</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Communicate project status</td>
<td>The contact way of the project are introduced, various</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>People’s Government of Zhao County</td>
<td>On March 19, 2013</td>
<td>Zhaoxian County Construction Bureau</td>
<td>The Zhaoxian County Construction Bureau, Bureau of Statistics, Land Bureau, etc</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Resettlement to coordinate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The PMO of Zhaoxian County</td>
<td>April 10 to 11, 2013</td>
<td>Xiejiatuan Village</td>
<td>the village committee, consulting company</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>The impact survey and settlement scheme preliminary discussions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The PMO of Zhaoxian County</td>
<td>April 13-14, 2013</td>
<td>Hexizhai Village</td>
<td>Management office, the village committee, villagers representatives, resettlement planning unit</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>The impact survey and settlement scheme preliminary discussions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The PMO of Zhaoxian County</td>
<td>May 2013</td>
<td>Zhaozhou Town</td>
<td>Management office, the town government, village committee and villagers' representatives</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Small scale open RP, further discuss the affected village income recovery plan</td>
<td>Negotiate compensation plan and revenue recovery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The PMO of Zhaoxian County</td>
<td>May 2013</td>
<td>Nanboshe Town</td>
<td>Management office, the town government, village committee and villagers' representatives</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Small scale open RP, further discuss the affected village income recovery plan</td>
<td>Negotiate compensation plan and revenue recovery</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.1.2 Scheme of Public Participation

With the continuous progress of engineering preparation and implementation, the PMO of Zhaoxian County is going to further develop public participation.

1) Publicizing Resettlement Information

To ensure that affected households and the local government are well informed about the details of RP and compensation & arrangement plan, the Resettlement Office is going to summarize all the information of resettlement approved by ADB and announce it by posting a notice or through broadcast in the area involved. And RIBs are to be made and handed out to every household one month before the land acquisition is implemented. Resettlement information mainly includes: brief
introduction of the project, scope of land under acquisition, all the properties that suffer losses, compensation standard, compensation amount, arrangement policies, the rights & interests of affected households, opinions & feedback, channels to lodge a complaint, supervision and assessment, etc.

2) Meetings

In the six months prior to land requisition and resettlement, the Zhaoxian County Urban Investment Company, the project contractor, organized a meeting participated by families whose land is intended to be expropriated and representatives of the Village Committee, women and disadvantaged groups (in which women accounted for more than 30%). At the meeting, the project contractor made a presentation, listened to the opinions and suggestions made by the attendees and answered in detail the questions asked by the attendees. Finally, a consensus was reached. In April 2013, three months before the land requisition and resettlement, villagers of both villages were contacted and the relevant policies, regulations and compensation rates were explained. The vast majority of them were in support for the project as they understand that the pits abandoned for decades are to be expropriated in exchange of millions of land compensation.

3) Publicizing the construction planning, progress and resettlement policies of the project by TV, radio and newspaper.

All the villagers shall participate in the projects initiated by the village committee, such as agricultural development, development of service industry and labor output etc.

Participation in the administration of land compensation: land compensation is collectively owned by the village and can’t be retained or embezzled by any unit or individual. When obtaining the compensation, the village shall plan to use the money with the principle that a fixed sum shall be used on a fixed purpose. Funds to be used must first be discussed and approved in the meeting attended by villagers of all the groups and be supervised by village representatives.

Participation in engineering construction: the engineer construction of the project will more or less have an effect on the locality. To ensure that the people affected by the project can benefit from the engineering construction, the public shall be actively
encouraged to participate in the construction, and conveniences on materials & labor shall be provided for the locality.

**Table 6-2 Public participation plan**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Forms</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Organizer</th>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Topic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>released RP</td>
<td>management office, the affected villages, library, etc</td>
<td>May 2013</td>
<td>the management office of waste landfill project of Zhaoxian County</td>
<td>the affected village, team</td>
<td>reported compensation standard, complaints procedures, etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Published first draft RP</td>
<td>ADB site</td>
<td>June 2013</td>
<td>the management office of waste landfill project of Zhaoxian County</td>
<td>village committee and villagers</td>
<td>announcement of acquisition area, compensation and resettlement way, etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>land requisition for release</td>
<td>bulletin boards and the villagers' meeting</td>
<td>May 2013</td>
<td>the management office of waste landfill project of Zhaoxian County, Land and Resources Bureau, Village Committee</td>
<td>village committee and villagers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>land acquisition compensation and resettlement, the announcements</td>
<td>bulletin boards and the villagers' meeting</td>
<td>June 2013</td>
<td>the management office of waste landfill project of Zhaoxian County, Land and Resources Bureau, Village Committee</td>
<td>village committee and villagers</td>
<td>Compensation fees and payment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Converting to review</td>
<td>Field survey</td>
<td>August 2013</td>
<td>the management office of waste landfill project of Zhaoxian County, Land and Resources Bureau, Village Committee</td>
<td>village committee and villagers</td>
<td>confirm the final quantity to avoid omission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Determine the revenue recovery plan and its implementation</td>
<td>The villagers meeting (several times)</td>
<td>Prior to the implementation</td>
<td>the management office of waste landfill project of Zhaoxian County, Land and Resources Bureau, Village Committee</td>
<td>Discuss the final revenue recovery solutions and the use of the compensation funds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.2 Appeal and Grievance

Although public participation has always been encouraged in the preparation and
implementation of the RP, more or less problems of different kinds will still appear in actual operation. To solve the problems timely & effectively and guarantee the smooth development of engineering construction and land acquisition, except for the existing channels of lodging a complaint by a petition letter to the local governments at all levels, a set of transparent and effective appeal system has been established with consideration of different phases of resettlement. To effectively solve the problems and ensure the successful implementation of construction & land acquisition, a transparent and effective channel for lodging complaint and appeal has already been set up. See Picture 6-5 for the resettlement appeal system. A basic appeal system is as follows:

Phase 1: Any APs, who encounter any infringement on their entitlements during land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement, may report the matter to the village committee, and the village committee or the APs may consult the resettlement office of the township or district (county) for a solution; after the resettlement office receives an appeal, it shall record the case in a file and study the case with the village committee and the APs involved to settle the problem within two weeks.

**Persons Responsible for Grievance:**

South Xiejiatuan Village: Wang Ruijiang 13832394834

Hexizhai Village: Deng Shunhua 13933133642

Phase 2: Where the complainant is dissatisfied with the decision of Phase 1, it may, after receiving the decision, lodge an appeal to the PMO of Zhaoxian County who shall handle the appeal within two weeks.

**Persons Responsible for Grievance:**

Bu Hongbo: 13315167530

Phase 3: If the persons who lodge the complaints are still dissatisfied with the decision of the PMO of Zhaoxian County, they may, after receiving the decision, lodge an appeal to a jurisdictional administrative organ level by level in accordance with Administrative Procedural Law of the People’s Republic of China.

Zhaozhou Town: Zheng Xianjun 13930491837

South Baishe Town: Han Jianli 13832341606
At any point that people are dissatisfied with the arbitration decision, they may lodge an appeal to the civil court according to Law of Civil Procedure.

APs may lodge complaint regarding any aspect of resettlement, including compensation standard etc.

The above channels to lodge an appeal will be disclosed to APs by meeting or other means to make them well aware of their rights to lodge an appeal. Meanwhile, publicity and report shall be enhanced by using media. Opinions and suggestions of all kinds on resettlement work shall be sorted out as information provisions which shall be timely studied and dealt with by resettlement organizations at all levels.

Organizations to accept and hear a resettlement appeal charges nothing, and the expenses incurred by an appeal shall be paid by the PMO as a part of the unforeseeable expenses.

The PMO places much emphasis on public participation and consultation and is open to the opinions of the social groups, government departments, townships and APs during the preparation of resettlement policies and the preparation & implementation of action plan. It encourages all parties to participate in resettlement and reconstruction. The project unit and design unit has already collected extensive public opinions and suggestions on alternative locations of plant, construction scheme, access route, resettlement methods from relevant departments, such as People's Congress, Chinese People's Political Consultative Committee, public groups, township government and representatives of the masses. When preparing for resettlement, the PMO again carefully collected the opinions of the local government and the representatives of APs on resettlement & compensation policies, and has finished the preparation of this RP with the help of the local government. In the implementation phase of the project, resettlement organizations at all levels are going to further encourage the public to participate in resettlement, restoration and reconstruction.
7 Budget of Resettlement

7.1 Budget of Resettlement

Costs incurred in the process of land acquisition and resettlement shall be covered in the total budget of the project which includes compensation for land acquisition and 6 other items (7 items in total). Types and accounting standard of other expenses are as follows: survey and design expense accounts for 3% of the total expenses; M&E expense accounts for 1.5% of the total expenses; implementation and administration expense accounts for 10% of the total expenses; training expense accounts for 3% of the total expenses; organization expense accounts for 1% of the total expenses and unforeseeable expense accounts for 10% of the total expenses.

The total resettlement budget of the project is RMB 14,023,400, which accounts for 11.97% of the total investment (RMB 117,093,000) of the project. Land compensation expense is RMB 9,964,800, accounting for 71% of the total resettlement expense. The total resettlement expense shall be included in the cost of the whole project. See the total budget of the project in Table 7-1.

Table 7-1 Resettlement investment estimation
### Items  | Unit  | Compensation standard | Quantity | Expense  
---|---|---|---|---
1. Compensation for the land acquisition | | | 10,913,200  
1.1 Land compensation and resettlement subsidy | mu | 40000/mu | 249.12 | 9,964,800  
1.2 Other taxes and fees | | | | 472,200  
Administrative expense of land acquisition | mu | 1610/mu | 249.12 | 401,100  
Land registration expense | per case | 400 | 1 | 400  
Land survey expense | mu | 300/mu | 249.12 | 74,700  
2. Survey and design expense | | 3% | | 327,400  
3. M&E expense | | 1.5% | | 163,700  
4. Implementation and administration expense | | 10% | | 1,091,300  
5. Technical training expense | | 3% | | 327,400  
6. Organization expense | | 1% | | 109,100  
7. Contingency | | 10% | | 1,091,300  
**Total** | | | | **14,023,400**

### 7.2 Annual Investment Plan

All the resettlement funds of the project comes from local supporting funds, so in order not to affect the production and living conditions of villages affected before construction or during implementation, the investment plan is going to be carried out by stages. See the resettlement investment plan in Table 7-2.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Purpose and content</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Executing agencies</th>
<th>Fund (CNY)</th>
<th>Payee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Allocation of compensation for land acquisition</td>
<td>Jul. 2013 to Dec. 2013</td>
<td>PMO</td>
<td>9,964,800</td>
<td>Villages affected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Other expenses and relevant taxes of the State</td>
<td>Aug. 2013 to Oct. 2013</td>
<td>PMO</td>
<td>2,967,300</td>
<td>Relevant government units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Treatment of unpredicted incidents</td>
<td>Aug. 2013 to Oct. 2013</td>
<td>PMO</td>
<td>1,091,300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 7.3 Management of Resettlement Funds and Related Disbursement

To ensure that the compensation funds for land acquisition and resettlement can be timely and in full amount paid to people affected in accordance with the compensation policies and standards stipulated in the RP, a strict fund disbursement plan has been made. Its basic principles are as follows:

1. Any expense related to advanced resettlement shall be listed in the general estimate of the project.

2. Land compensation and resettlement subsidies shall be paid in full amount before land acquisition begins so as to ensure that all those people affected can be properly resettled.

3. To guarantee the smooth implementation of land acquisition and resettlement, financial and monitoring organizations at all levels shall be established to ensure that all funds are timely allocated.

Based on the above principles, the payment procedure of the project’s funds is as follows: The PMO of Zhaoxian County shall directly allocate relevant taxes of land acquisition to Land and Resources Bureau of Zhaoxian County and private sectors at different levels of the district (county) and township, as well as directly deposit the land compensation and resettlement subsidies in a bank in line with the agreement of land acquisition. And the bank shall directly pay the funds to contract units or
individuals of relevant villages depending on an instruction note of the PMO of Zhaoxian County.

The use of land compensation and resettlement subsidies shall be determined on the basis of fully considering the opinions of villager representatives and, after a scheme to use the funds is confirmed, it shall be reported to the PMO of Zhaoxian County. Land compensation and resettlement subsidies to be directly distributed in cash shall be paid directly by the bank to the villages or individuals; where land compensation and resettlement subsidies is to be used for developing programs of over RMB 500,000, a bid must be initiated, and the bank shall pay relevant expenses to the bid winner directly with an instruction note on developing programs given by the PMO. See the following picture for the funds allocation and payment procedure of the project.

![Process of Compensation Fund Appropriation](image)

**Figure 7-1 The Process of Compensation Fund Appropriation**

## 8 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

### 8.1 Principles for Resettlement Implementation

The project is going to be completed by stages from June 2013 to June 2014
according to the schedule of implementation. The RP will be prepared with reference to the schedule in the feasibility study report, and acquisition & resettlement has been scheduled to be carried out mainly from Jan. 2013 to Dec. 2013. The basic principles of schedule are as follows:

(1) A sufficient amount of time shall be reserved for land acquisition and resettlement before the construction begins.

(2) Land acquisition shall be finished three to six months before the construction begins, and the specific starting date shall be determined according to the needs of land acquisition and resettlement.

(3) People affected shall have a chance to participate in the project in the process of resettlement. Before construction begins, the scope of land acquisition shall be published, brochures introducing resettlement shall be handed out and public participation shall be arranged in relevant activities.

(4) All kinds of compensation shall be paid in full amount to the owner of the property within three to six months after signing a land acquisition agreement, and no unit or individual can use the property owner’s compensation on their behalf or embezzle the compensation for any reason.

### 8.2 Schedule of Resettlement

The general schedule of resettlement is to be worked out in accordance with the progress of land acquisition and preparation of resettlement. But the specific time to implement resettlement might have to be adjusted due to the deviation of the overall progress of the project. See the details in Table 8-1.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Task of resettlement</th>
<th>Schedule</th>
<th>Implementation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>RP preparation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Establishing a resettlement office</td>
<td>Jan. 2013</td>
<td>Completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Entrusting RP complier</td>
<td>Feb. 2013</td>
<td>Completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Carrying out a detailed socio-economic survey</td>
<td>Mar. 2013</td>
<td>Completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>Preparing a RP</td>
<td>Apr. 2013 to June 2013</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Information announcement and public participation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Consulting the opinions of relevant departments and APs</td>
<td>Apr. 2013 to Jun. 2013</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Publish a draft plan and RIBs to the APs</td>
<td>June. 2013</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>Publish a revised RP and RIBs to the APs</td>
<td>The end of Jun. 2013</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>Publish the RP on the website of ADB</td>
<td>Oct. 2013</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Approval of the RP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>Domestically</td>
<td>Jun. 2013</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>ADB</td>
<td>Oct. 2013</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Approval of construction land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>Preliminary review of land</td>
<td>Jun. 2013</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>Approval of land</td>
<td>Dec. 2013</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Implementation phase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>Signing land acquisition, resettlement agreements, and payment of funds</td>
<td>Jan. 2013 to Dec. 2013</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.2 The project begins Dec. 2013 Pending

5.3 Income restoration measures Dec. 2013 to Jun. 2014 Pending

5.4 Technical training for APs Dec. 2013 to Jun. 2014 Pending

6 M&E

6.1 Baseline investigation Dec. 2013 Pending

6.2 Internal monitoring Dec. 2013 to Dec. 2015 Pending

6.3 External monitoring Dec. 2013 to Dec. 2015 Pending

9. Monitoring and Assessment

To ensure that land acquisition and resettlement can be implemented in full accordance with the requirements, the construction of the project shall be regularly monitored and assessed. M&E on the RP can be divided into two parts, one is “internal monitoring”, the other is “external monitoring”.

9.1 Internal Monitoring

9.1.1 Objective

The purpose of internal monitoring is to enable the resettlement organizations to maintain good functions during the implementation of the project. In other words, they shall supervise and inspect the preparation & implementation of resettlement to control its development at any time, ensuring that land acquisition and resettlement can be completed as scheduled in the RP and the construction can be carried out smoothly.

9.1.2 Institution and Staffing

The internal monitoring organizations of this project are PMO of Zhaoxian County and other departments concerned (Land and Resources Bureau etc.) which will be equipped with full-time leaders to be in charge of problems concerning resettlement. The leaders shall be experienced and authoritative in resettlement and can coordinate different departments involved in resettlement. Besides, members of these organizations shall have the knowledge to deal with resettlement and social problems
so as to execute the organizations’ duties.

### 9.1.3 Contents of Internal Monitoring

The PMO of Zhaoxian County is going to prepare a detailed internal monitoring plan on land acquisition and resettlement which includes the following content:

1. Relocation of APs, distribution of housing locations, reconstruction of houses, etc.;

2. Payment, use and implementation of compensation for land acquisition, progress and quality of displaced persons’ production & development;

3. The investigation, coordination and suggestion of main problems of resettlement and executing organizations during the process of land acquisition and resettlement;

4. Situation of income restoration of the affected households after relocation;

5. The restoration situation of vulnerable groups;

6. Payment, use and implementation of resettlement compensation;

7. The degree of participation and negotiation participated by APs during land acquisition & resettlement;

8. Technical training and effectiveness;

9. The operating mechanism, training, working time and efficiency of local resettlement offices.

### 9.1.4 Internal Monitoring Reporting

The PMO of Zhaoxian County shall submit to ADB once half a year an internal monitoring report that shows the statistics in the past six months with a table. The table shall reflect the progress of the project by comparing the actual statistics of land acquisition, resettlement and the use of compensation with the statistics originally planned. See Table 9-1 and Table 9-2 for some formats.
Table 9-1 Progress Report on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

______area (country) _______village (town)_____

Cut-off date: ____ (D/M/Y)

Date: ____ (D/M/Y)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Planned Qty.</th>
<th>Completed Qty.</th>
<th>Accumulated Qty.</th>
<th>% of completion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>permanent land</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>temporarily land</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>land compensation payment</td>
<td>Ten thousand CNY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>training APs</td>
<td>Person</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arrange employment</td>
<td>Person</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reporter: Signatory (principle): Official seal:
Table 9-2 Execution Progress on Funds Utilization

____ area (country) _____ village (town) ____

Cut-off date: ____ (D/M/Y)

Date: ____ (D/M/Y)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The affected institution</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Unit/Qty.</th>
<th>Investment Required (RMB)</th>
<th>Compensation Received (RMB)</th>
<th>Compensation Adjusted</th>
<th>Ratio of Compensation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>village</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>collective</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reporter: Signature (manager): Official seal:

9.2 External Monitoring and Assessment

Base on the requirements in the policies of ADB, PMO of Zhaoxian County is going to hire a qualified and independent resettlement organization with rich experience of projects of ADB to be an independent resettlement monitoring organization for the project.

The external M&E organization shall regularly track, monitor and assess the implementation activities of resettlement, inspect the progress, quality and funds of resettlement and raise advisory opinions. Besides, the organization shall track and inspect APs’ production and living conditions, and submit M&E reports to the PMO of Zhaoxian County and ADB. See the details of the outline of external M&E in the appendix.

9.2.1 The Objective of External Monitoring
☞ To confirm whether the welfare standard of the people affected has been restored and maintained after land acquisition ends
☞ If not, find out the constraints on policies and implementation

Assess the sustainability of the general efficiency, effect, impact (including the behavioral responses of the people affected), policies and time of land acquisition

9.2.2 Contents and Methods of External Monitoring

(1) Baseline Survey

The external monitoring organization shall carry out a baseline survey on the villages and village groups affected by land acquisition to collect the basic information about the production and living standard (living standard, production standard and income level) of the displaced persons supervised. To track the changes of the displaced persons’ production and life, a survey on production and living standard is carried out once half a year by means of follow-up survey on typical samples (sample scale: 20% of the households indirectly affected by land acquisition; 100% of the villages affected. Household samples are chosen by random sampling method), random visit and field investigation etc. so as to obtain necessary relevant information which is the basis of statistical analysis and assessment.

(2) Regular Monitoring and Assessment

During the implementation of the RP, the external monitoring organization shall execute two regular follow-up monitoring activities about resettlement each year. The organization shall inspect the following activities by field observation, follow-up investigation of sample households and random interviews with displaced persons.

——Payment and amount of compensation;
——Livelihood training and employment on project
——Support for vulnerable groups;
Production investments;

Time table for the above activities (where applicable)

Organizers of resettlement;

Using of compensation fees for collective land acquisition and occupation,

The income conditions of villagers;

The income increase situation of labor force

The effect of water source protection on its surrounding residents;

Whether the people affected can benefit from the project.

(3) Public Consultation

The external monitoring organization shall attend the public consultation meeting held during the implementation of resettlement and evaluate the effect of public participation.

(4) Complaints

The external monitoring organization shall regularly visit the villages and village groups affected by the project and go deep into the resettlement offices & implementation organizations at all levels to find out how the complaints are dealt with. Occasionally, the agency may interview the displaced people who have complaints and, aiming at the existing problems, propose measures and suggestions for improvement. Such will help the resettlement implementation be more effective.

**9.2.3 External Monitoring Report**

The organization undertaking external monitoring, assessment and report shall, once half a year, submit a monitoring report and an assessment report to Asian Development Bank and the PMO of Zhaoxian County. See the schedule to submit
reports in Table 9-3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Resettlement report</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Socio-economic baseline investigation</td>
<td>Dec. 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Monitoring report 1</td>
<td>Mar. 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Monitoring report 2</td>
<td>Aug. 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Monitoring report 3</td>
<td>Jan. 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Monitoring report 4</td>
<td>Jun. 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Final evaluation report</td>
<td>Dec. 2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 9.3 Post Assessment for Resettlement

After the project is completed, the resettlement activities of the project shall, on the basis of M&E, be assessed by using post-project evaluation theory and method. The main content of the assessment includes the successful experience and valuable lessons about land acquisition that may provide reference for future resettlement. The unit that contracts the assessment after resettlement ends shall work out an assessment outline, establish an assessment index system, carry out necessary socio-economic analysis and survey and prepare a Resettlement Post Assessment Report which shall be submitted to ADB and the PMO of Zhaoxian County.

**Appendix: External Monitoring Outline**

A) The purpose of resettlement M&E

According to the requirements of the policies of ADB, external M&E on the resettlement of Zhaoxian County for constructing a household waste landfill with loans from ADB shall be carried out. The change and restoration situation of the production & living standards of the displaced persons affected shall be compared and analyzed by inspecting the progress, funds and administration of land acquisition and resettlement. The land acquisition and resettlement shall be tracked and assessed.
Reports shall be regularly (twice every year during the implementation of resettlement submitted to ADB, PMO of Zhaoxian County and other departments concerned. Meanwhile, corresponding information and suggestions shall be provided for the reference of the departments when making decisions. Through external M&E, ADB and the competent unit of the project may get to know well about whether land acquisition and resettlement is completed as scheduled and whether the expected quality objective has been realized and thereby point out where the problem lies as well as put forward suggestions to improve the work.

B) Main content of resettlement M&E

(1) M&E on the progress of implementing land acquisition

Including: progress of land acquisition, progress of using temporary land, if any

(2) M&E on the allocation & use of funds

Including: the implementation of funds allocation, (planned and actual) use of funds

(3) M&E of living standard of displaced persons

Including: production and living standards of displaced persons before and after resettlement, comparative analysis and assessment of employment and living standards of displaced persons before and after resettlement

(4) Assessment of resettlement organizations’ abilities and the situation of public participation & complaint

C) External monitoring organization

The PMO of Zhaoxian County shall entrust an external monitoring organization recognized by ADB with the external M&E of resettlement.

D) Organization and work division of resettlement M&E

Since an external organization is entrusted by the PMO of Zhaoxian County with the M&E of resettlement, it shall conduct relevant specific investigation, data collection, calculation, analysis and review the results.

The external monitoring organization shall establish a “Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation Team for the Zhaoxian County Household Waste Landfill Construction Financed by ADB”. The team’s task is: according to the involuntary resettlement
policies of ADB, monitor and assess the resettlement of the project, prepare the outline of M&E, set monitoring points, undertake the monitoring on field investigations, analysis work and preparation of M&E reports.

The PMO of Zhaoxian County shall coordinate with the arrangement of personnel transportation and so on when the Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation Team is carrying out a field monitoring and investigation.

E) Methods of resettlement M&E

M&E shall be done by combining field investigations, calculation & analysis with comprehensive assessment made by experts.

The investigation is carried out by linking work at selected spots with that in entire areas. Progress, funds, organizations, administration and other aspects of resettlement shall be fully investigated. Sample surveys of displaced persons shall be conducted. Sample surveys are done by means of classified random sampling or other methods. As for typical sample displaced households, fixed follow-up surveys shall be adopted.

Overall investigations are carried out by means of survey form, panel discussion, inquiring documents & files and other methods.

Pay attention to collecting photos, recording and material objects, etc. besides written data.

F) External M&E report on resettlement

The external monitoring unit shall, once half a year, submit a resettlement monitoring report to ADB and the PMO of Zhaoxian County. The unit shall also submit a resettlement assessment report every year.