External Ethnic Minority Development Monitoring and Evaluation Report

# Semiannual Report
February 2014

People’s Republic of China: Hunan Flood Management Sector Project

### CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS
(as of 25 February 2014)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Currency unit</th>
<th>Yuan (CNY)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNY1.00</td>
<td>= $0.1640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>= CNY6.0980</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NOTE

(i) In this report, "$" refers to US dollars.

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Hunan Flood Control Project
for Hilly Areas Utilizing ADB Loans

External Monitoring & Evaluation
Report of Ethnic Minorities
Resettlement

(No. 6)
Cili County Subproject

Changsha Xinghuan Water & Electricity
Engineering Technology Development Co. Ltd.
June 2013
Verified by: Shi Changqing

Reviewed by: Xia Jihong

Checked by: Mo Jie

Compiled by: Qin Si

Main Working Staff: Qin Si  Li Lin

Xia Jihong  Chen Zizhou

Ren Yu  Zeng Di

Mo Jie
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Foreword

The Hunan Flood Management Sector Project Utilizing ADB Loans i.e. the Hunan Urban Flood Control Project for Hilly Area was formally commenced in January of 2007. The external monitoring and evaluation of ethnic minority resettlement for nine subprojects (Sangzhi, Cili, Shimen, Jishou, Fenghuang, Baojing, Jianghua, Jiangyong and Luxi) of the project are undertaken by our Changsha Xinghuan Water & Electricity Engineering Technology Development Co., Ltd., which is finally determined by ADB and Hunan PPMO through their consultation.

Ethnic minority external monitoring and evaluation of Cili subproject was formally commenced at the beginning of 2009. Our corporation submitted minority monitoring and evaluation reports of phase 2 to phase 5 to ADB, the PPMO and subproject employer respectively in April of 2009, June of 2010, April of 2011 and June of 2103.

This report mainly covers minority monitoring and evaluation of Cili County Subproject for the sixth time.


1. Background

1.1 Project Description

1.1.1 Engineering Description

The main purposes of Cili County Subproject:

A. Protect Cili County from flood threat;

B. Strengthen the management of Lishui River drainage basin, which is a component of Hunan Flood Management Project.

The subproject includes the following parts:

Newly built dikes of 17.319 km in three protection zones in Cili along Lishui, Loushui and Lingxi rivers

Five sluice gates and one pump station will be built in Cili County.

With all these completion, the protection area will reach 7.22 km². The flood control standard is promoted to 1 in 20-year recurrence from current 1 in 2-year recurrence, and water logging control standard is improved to 1 in 10-year recurrence from current 1 in 2-to-5-year recurrence.
1.1.2 Resettlement Description

Land acquisition, house demolition and population resettlement are all considered to be the main negative effects.

Six villages in Lingyang Town will be affected by land acquisition. The permanent land acquisition is planned to be 149.36 mu. Among them, about 33% is farmland and the remaining are river bed, urban house site and unused land. The temporarily occupied land is 283.13 mu, among which 32% is farmland. It is planned to relocate 40 households and 135 persons, with acreage of the house demolition of 8623.16 square meters in total, of which 107 relocatees in 33 households settled down by building houses themselves, while 28 relocatees in 7 households purchased theirs houses through monetary compensation after this settlement.

Land acquisition of this subproject doesn’t have significant influence. On the one hand, only 0.01 mu of farmland will be reduced for each affected villager, accounting for 2% of farmland they have owned; on the other hand, for majority of the affected villagers, their source of income doesn’t mainly rely on agriculture. From this, land acquisition doesn’t have significant influence on their income. Their source of income mainly relies on the secondary industry and tertiary industry. Therefore, it is planned that income of all the affected families can be recovered to a level as that before relocation through farmland adjustment, animal husbandry and greenhouse vegetable investment and other activities creating income.

1.2 Description of Ethnic Minorities in Project Areas

1.2.1 Description of Ethnic Minorities in Project Protected Areas (PPA)

Lingyang Town in which PPA is located is situated in Cili County town. It is the political, economic, financial and cultural center of Cili County with convenient communication. It includes 12 administrative villages and 10 urban residential communities, representing both rural and urban part of the town.

The PPA includes 12 communities with 23,839 households and 63,747 persons, which accounts for 75% of the total population of the county town. Among them, 50% are ethnic minorities with 56% as Tujia nationalities, 27% as Bai nationalities and 7% as Miao nationalities. Ethnic minorities get well along with the Han nationality for a long time, representing harmonious national relationship. Going into business and going out for work are the main parts in the household production structure of ethnic minorities. The major source of income of agricultural people is not the land and is diversified. Ethnic minorities enjoy the same rights as the Han nationality in political treatment and land allocation, etc. However, they also enjoy some preferential policies the Han nationality can not enjoy such as in aspects of children entering school and revenue.

Most of habits and customs of ethnic minorities in the PPA have been changed to be similar with those of Han nationality and only Tujia, Miao and Bai nationalities still keep some special customs.
1.2.2 Customs of Ethnic Minorities in the PPA

The project carried out in ethnic minority area must respect and protect the ethnic minorities’ religious faith freedom and respect their customs in costume, dietary, residence, marriage, funeral, etc., especially in language, production method, religious faith, residence habit, house demolition and building custom and life taboo of ethnic minority closely related to land acquisition and relocation work. It shall be observed that whether preferential policy enjoyed by relocatee changes before and after relocation and whether their lawful rights and interests are affected.

Cili County is located in the northwest of Hunan and the mainstream population is ethnic minorities. Tujia, Bai and Miao nationalities account the biggest part of them, whose customs are basically the same.

For the detailed customs of chief ethnic minorities in Cili County, see the Table 1.2.2-1 and Table1.2.2-2.
## Table 1.2.2-1 Summary for Customs and Habits of Main Ethnic Minorities (1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chief Ethnic Minority</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Costume</th>
<th>Dietary Habits</th>
<th>Specific Festival</th>
<th>Custom</th>
<th>National Cultural Activities (folk song, music and dance)</th>
<th>Religious Faith</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tujia nationality</td>
<td>Tuja language of Tibeto-Burman branch of Tibetan family</td>
<td>Commonly used Chinese characters</td>
<td>Wrap tattooing cyan handkerchief in head, wear front-buttoned dress and prefer to wear silver ornament.</td>
<td>The staple food was dry crop such as sweet potato and corn in the past, but is rice now. There is no specific taboo in dietary. Besides, there are some kinds of specific national dishes such as Duohefan, bacon and Hezha, etc.</td>
<td>&quot;Gannian festival before spring festival&quot;, &quot;Sheba festival&quot; in January (lunar calendar), festivals on April 8th, June 6th and July 15th (lunar calendar).</td>
<td>There are unique customs in the manner of welcoming guest and getting along with people, marriage, bearing and bringing up children as well as funeral. For example, man and woman usually fall in love with each other and then get married through singing in antiphonal style; besides, there is a kind of custom called crying for marriage and thus the virtue of woman is based on being good at crying for marriage.</td>
<td>Always wear splendid attire on festivals to gather together to sing folk songs and dance waving dance.</td>
<td>Worship ancestor and the White Tiger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bai nationality</td>
<td>Bao nationality language of Tibeto-Burman branch of Tibetan family</td>
<td>Commonly used Chinese characters</td>
<td>Men wear white or blue ear wrap cloth and women wear embroidered, printed or colorful head wrap cloth. They generally wear front-buttoned jackets and gown.</td>
<td>Rice is the main food and sweet potato and corn are their complementary food. But there are some kinds of particular dishes: cedrela sinensis fries egg, boil loach and tofu, together and salty dried bean curd.</td>
<td>Benzu Festival meaning ancestor worship on midwinter festival and festival on July 15th (lunar calendar).</td>
<td>There are unique customs in the manner of welcoming guest and getting along with people, marriage, bearing and bringing up children as well as funeral. The main custom is admiring white color. They prefer liquor made of corn and receive guests with three cups of tea.</td>
<td>The most common dance is Zhonggu dance.</td>
<td>Believe in their own god.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miao nationality</td>
<td>Miao language of Miao-Yao branch of Sino-Tibetan family</td>
<td>Commonly used Chinese characters</td>
<td>Wear batik fabric clothes and wide waistband; silver ornaments prevail for women.</td>
<td>There is no particular habit and taboo. They prefer sticky rice wine and always take it as tea. Besides, there are several kinds of specific dishes.</td>
<td>There are several national festivals, such as festivals on April 8th and June 6th (lunar calendar) and Ganguu Festival.</td>
<td>There are unique customs in the manner of welcoming guest and getting along with people, marriage, bearing and bringing up children as well as funeral. For example, advocate freedom of marriage since ancient times without regard to cash gift and family status; entertain guests mainly with wine and with chilli as auxiliary.</td>
<td>Miao minorities are good at singing and dancing, and a reed-pipe wind instrument is their favorite instrument. The most common dances are Lusheng dance and Houergu dance.</td>
<td>Worship nature, totem and ancestors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnic minorities in Lingyang Town of Cili County</td>
<td>Mainiy Tuja language branch of Chinese family</td>
<td>Commonly used Chinese characters</td>
<td>Generally wear clothes of Han nationality, however, only a few of the senior still keep some clothes of their own nationality.</td>
<td>There is no particular habit and taboo and there are several kinds of specific national dishes including dishes of Tuja, Miao, Bai and Han nationalities.</td>
<td>Similar with Han nationality</td>
<td>There are unique customs in the manner of welcoming guest and getting along with people, marriage, bearing and bringing up children as well as funeral, which are not identical with those of Tuja, Miao and Han nationalities and seem to be the common custom similar with Han nationality through combination of these nationalities.</td>
<td>Same as Han nationality</td>
<td>Generally keep faith of their own nationality, but meanwhile Buddhism also prevails.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 1.2.2—Summary for Customs and Habits of Main Ethnic Minorities (2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Ethnic Minority</th>
<th>Production Manners</th>
<th>Special Living Habits</th>
<th>Customs and Habits in Dismantling and Building Houses</th>
<th>Preferential Policies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tujia</td>
<td>Originally they mainly grew dry rice, but now they changed to grow paddy rice. The original production manners such as hunting, fishing, digging pothouse have nearly disappeared now.</td>
<td>Mainly pure wooden houses with courtyards and corners.</td>
<td>It is a taboo to dismantle and build houses in the fifth day of each month; when building houses, it is prohibited to whistle and sleep in the work site; the living house cannot be oriented to right meridian direction; the primary roof beams must be made of trees with two crotches; the newly-built house is prohibited to be repaired in three years; it is prohibited to make new graves behind the house, plant pear trees in front of the house and camphor trees around the house, etc.</td>
<td>They can enjoy preferential policies in childbearing, children's entering schools, cadre promotion, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bai</td>
<td>They grow rice in paddy fields which are made by transforming hills into plains of unequal size and building small dykes used to draw water. The handicraft industries include making wheat-straw hats, bamboo weaving, textile printing, etc. since the ancient time, horse caravan had been the prevalent trade mode, which transported materials with large groups of horses and mules but had vanished now.</td>
<td>Most houses are flat &quot;quadrangle dwellings&quot; made of grey tiles and wood. The gate of the house is like the ancient city gate, which is commonly called &quot;splayed gate&quot;, the foundation of the house needs to be situated near the mountain and by the water, and face to the south, which means missing the motherland-Yunnan.</td>
<td>It is necessary to invite geomancers to check the geomancy of the building place and choose a good day to start construction. The house is prohibited to face due east, due south, due west and due north and the direction should be slightly inclined. The primary roof beams should be made of trees with two crotches and the trees should be carried back home immediately once they are cut down with nobody striding over them, the newly-built house is prohibited to be repaired in three years; it is prohibited to plant pear trees in front of the house and camphor trees behind the house, etc.</td>
<td>They can enjoy preferential policies in childbearing, children's entering schools, cadre promotion, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miao</td>
<td>Originally they mainly grew dry rice by bringing mountain slopes under cultivation, but now they changed to grow wet rice. The batik technology has been passed down through thousands of years and the embroidery of Miao is well-known throughout the country.</td>
<td>Mainly buildings with the upper floor for living and the lower floor for laying up working tools and rearing livestock, etc.</td>
<td>It is necessary to invite geomancers to check the geomancy of the building place and choose a good day to start construction before building the house; the primary roof beams must be made of trees with two crotches; when making the primary roof beams of trees with two crotches, the maker is required to drink enough wine first to have energy so as to make the primary roof beams at a stretch without stopping, etc.</td>
<td>They can enjoy preferential policies in childbearing, children's entering schools, cadre promotion, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnic minority in Lingyang Town of Cili County</td>
<td>They mainly grow rice and vegetables as well as a little dry rice. The commercial crops are fruit trees and are comparatively developed. They breed pigs generally for their own use but not for sale. The secondary and tertiary industries are mainly retail business and migrant working.</td>
<td>The same with Han.</td>
<td>It is necessary to invite geomancers to check the geomancy of the building place and choose a good day to start construction, set off firecrackers and kill chicken for offer sacrifices to gods or ancestors before building the house; it is prohibited to plant pear trees in front of the house and camphor trees around the house, etc.</td>
<td>They can enjoy preferential policies in childbearing, children's entering schools, cadre promotion, etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Project Implementation Progress

2.1 Civil Works Progress

Cili County Subproject includes three bid sections: Chengnan bid section which has commenced on March 14, 2008, with acquisition completed, and demolition still under construction; 80% of the image progress completed. Chengbei bid section, whose bid invitation has not completed yet; Yongan bid section which was commenced on March 14, 2008 with land acquisition and demolition completed, and 59% of the image progress completed.

Refer to Table 2.1-1 for details of civil works implementation progress of Cili County Subproject.

Table 2.1-1 Statistics Table for Implementation Progress of Cili County Subproject Civil Works

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Bid Section</th>
<th>Contract Price (RMB 10,000 Yuan)</th>
<th>Contract Duration (Day)</th>
<th>Date of Commence</th>
<th>Image Progress of Civil Works</th>
<th>Resettlement Conditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chengnan Bid Section</td>
<td>2,208.17</td>
<td>2,040</td>
<td>2008.3.14</td>
<td>20% 80% 132%</td>
<td>Finished Under implementation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chengbei Bid Section</td>
<td>No bidding invitation is conducted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not started Not started</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yongan Bid Section</td>
<td>902.98</td>
<td>2,040</td>
<td>2008.3.14</td>
<td>0% 59% 81%</td>
<td>Under implementation Under implementation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cili County Subproject includes three bid sections: Chengnan, Chengbei and Yongan bid sections:

1) Chengnan bid section, with the contract price of RMB 22.0817 million yuan, is constructed by Hunan Yueyang Hydro & Power Engineering Co., Ltd. and supervised by Hunan Jianghe Hydro & Power Engineering Construction Supervision Co., Ltd. The project was commenced on Mar. 14, 2008, and the investment of RMB 29.24 million yuan has been inputted, accounting for 132% of its total investment.

2) No bidding invitation is conducted for Chengbei bid section.

3) Yongan bid section, with the contract price of RMB 9.0298 million yuan, is constructed by Hunan Hydro & Power Corporation and supervised by Hunan Jianghe Hydro & Power Engineering Construction Supervision Co., Ltd. The project was commenced on Mar. 14, 2008. The investment
of RMB 7.33 million yuan has been inputted, accounting for 81% of its total investment.

2.2 Implementation Progress of Resettlement Project.

2.2.1 Land Acquisition

The planning: the planned permanent land acquisition involves 6 administrative villages (residential committees) of Lingyang Town in Cili County. The affected population due to land acquisition is 135 relocatees in 40 households. The planned land acquisition area of all kinds is 149.36 mu, among which the collectively owned land is 147.64 mu, and the state-owned land is 1.72 mu.

Approval for land acquisition: land acquisition has obtained the approval of the land ministry at county and city levels, with the approval document No. of CGTZH [2007] No. 32 and ZGTZYZ [2007] No. 17. At present, land acquisition is being reported to the provincial land ministry for approval.

Accomplishment of this period: No land acquisition in this phase.

Accumulated accomplishment: The acquired land had reached 117.07 mu, of which, the collectively owned land is 111.82 mu, and state-owned land is 5.25 mu, accounting for 78% of the planned acquisition area. The funds paid for the land came up to RMB 2.9661 million yuan.

Evaluation and recommendation: The corresponding compensation funds for land acquisition have been already appropriated to every village, group and community, who has had village (community or group) discussion meeting for allocation method of compensation funds for land acquisition, and has appropriated the funds to each person.

See Table 2.2.1-1 and 2.2.1-2 for Cili County Subproject land acquisition implementation progress.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Planned Land Acquisition Area (mu)</th>
<th>Accomplished Land Acquisition Area (mu)</th>
<th>Accomplishment percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>Collectively owned land</td>
<td>State-owned land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>76.21</td>
<td>76.21</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>16.27</td>
<td>16.27</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>5.25</td>
<td>5.25</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>19.34</td>
<td>19.34</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>149.36</td>
<td>147.64</td>
<td>1.72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2.2.1-2 Breakdown for Land Acquisition Implementation Progress

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name of Relocated Enterprise</th>
<th>Land Acquisition Area (mu)</th>
<th>Land nature</th>
<th>Payable fund (RMB 10,000 yuan)</th>
<th>Paid-up fund (RMB 10,000 yuan)</th>
<th>Implementation Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Yong'an Village</td>
<td>53.94</td>
<td>Collectively-owned</td>
<td>60.00</td>
<td>60.00</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shuang'an Village</td>
<td>22.27</td>
<td>Collectively-owned</td>
<td>12.92</td>
<td>12.92</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Baiyun Residential Committee</td>
<td>16.27</td>
<td>Collectively-owned</td>
<td>33.91</td>
<td>33.91</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Pitch Station</td>
<td>1.56</td>
<td>State-owned</td>
<td>15.80</td>
<td>15.80</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Forestry Bureau and Industry</td>
<td>2.81</td>
<td>State-owned</td>
<td>50.96</td>
<td>50.96</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Commercial Bureau</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High Way Bureau</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>State-owned</td>
<td>7.45</td>
<td>7.45</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Shuang'an Village</td>
<td>19.34</td>
<td>Collectively-owned</td>
<td>115.58</td>
<td>115.58</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>117.07</td>
<td></td>
<td>296.6</td>
<td>296.6</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2.2 Housing County Demolition

The planning: houses with the area of 8,623.16 m² are planned to be demolished, and 135 relocatees in 40 households will be resettled in line with the planning.

Accomplishment of this period: no relocation has been carried out. The main reason is that the current construction section does not involve the household to be relocated and resettled.

Accumulated accomplishment of this project: 25 relocatees in 7 households have been resettled, accounting for 18% of the planned relocatee household and houses of 967.15 m² have been demolished, accounting for 11% of the planned demolished house.

Comment and suggestion: Land acquisition and demolition is laggard. It is necessary to speed up the process of land acquisition and resettlement.

See the Table 2.2.2-1 and Table 2.2.2-2 for the relocation progress of Cili County Subproject and relocatees national composition.
2.2.3 Resettlement Investment

The planned total investment for the Cili subproject resettlement is RMB 9.7676 million yuan. There is no land acquisition in this phase, and the accumulative investment funds amounted to RMB 3.6392 million yuan, accounting for 37% of the total investment. The costs on completed land acquisition and resettlement have been paid in full, without arrears and underpayment situation.

Refer to Table 2.2.3-1 for details of Cili subproject resettlement investment plan and the actual investment situation.

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Table 2.2.2-1 Statistical Table of Relocation Progress

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Qty.</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Planned Relocation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demolished houses</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>8623.16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of relocatee households</td>
<td>Household</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of relocates</td>
<td>Person</td>
<td>135</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accomplished in 2008</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demolished houses</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>967.15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of relocatee households</td>
<td>Household</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of relocates</td>
<td>Person</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accomplished in 2009–2011</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demolished houses</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of relocatee households</td>
<td>Household</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of relocates</td>
<td>Person</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated Accomplishment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demolished houses</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>967.15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of relocatee households</td>
<td>Household</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of relocates</td>
<td>Person</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated Accomplishment Percentage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demolished houses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of relocatee households</td>
<td></td>
<td>18%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of relocates</td>
<td></td>
<td>19%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2.2.2-2 National Composition of Rolacatees Involved in Cili County Subproject

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Han</th>
<th>Tuja</th>
<th>Miao</th>
<th>Bai</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Planned Relocation and Resettlement</td>
<td>Household</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Population</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual Relocation and Resettlement</td>
<td>Household</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Population</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---
Table 2.2.3-1 Statistics Table for Planned Resettlement Fund and Accomplishment of Resettlement Investment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Investment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Updated planned total investment</td>
<td>RMB 10,000 yuan</td>
<td>976.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available resettlement fund</td>
<td>RMB 10,000 yuan</td>
<td>363.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of available resettlement fund in the planned total investment</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accomplished investment in 2008</td>
<td>RMB 10,000 yuan</td>
<td>44.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accomplished investment in 2009</td>
<td>RMB 10,000 yuan</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accomplished investment in 2010</td>
<td>RMB 10,000 yuan</td>
<td>245.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accomplished investment in 2011</td>
<td>RMB 10,000 yuan</td>
<td>74.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accomplished investment in 20112</td>
<td>RMB 10,000 yuan</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulative accomplished investment</td>
<td>RMB 10,000 yuan</td>
<td>363.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of accumulative accomplished investment</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Implementation of Action Plan

According to the requirements of Ethnic Minority Development Plan, each subproject should take certain measures to avoid or reduce the influence on the minority and provide assistance and support for those affected minorities during the implementation of the subproject.

To meet the requirements of the development plan of ethnic minorities, Cili County Government and the PMO of this subproject have established corresponding specific measures including some supporting and assistance measures to the ethnic minorities of the whole county provided by Cili County Government. The affected ethnic minorities in the project area can also benefit from these measures.

3.1 Specific Measures

3.1.1 Mitigation Measures

- Mitigation Measures for Construction-related Disturbances

According to the Ethnic Minority Development Plan of Cili County, the construction of flood control works and related facilities will directly affect 12 minority villages of Liyuan Town, and the total minority population affected by construction noises and other hazards from these residential committees or villages will be about 31,874.

The monitoring personnel learned that the construction time of the project often in the daytime, with less night construction to avoid the rest time of the residents as possible, and meanwhile
through rational allocation, high noisy equipment is avoided to work to reduce the noise impact to the residents nearby. In particular, during the college entrance examination in June, stop the construction for two weeks in case of disturbing the students nearby who are preparing this exam. Except for rainy days, everyday the construction party arranged watering carts for watering dust prevention of the construction road for three or four times to reduce construction damages to the health of the residents nearby and the environmental hygiene of the county. As for those construction vehicles in and out of the county, all were cleaned uniformly so as to prevent bringing the dust from the work sites to the roads of the county.

Annual costs for dust prevention, construction vehicles washing and construction garbage disposal are RMB 2,000 yuan. So far, the accumulated input has mounted up to RMB 8,000 yuan.

- **Publicity and Prevention of HIV/AIDS and STIs**

  According to the Ethnic Minority Development Plan of Cili County, although Cili County is not a high risk area for HIV/AIDS, in order to ensure that Cili will continue free of HIV/AIDS, county CDCs (Centre for Disease Control), in accordance with the PRC Law on Prevention and Treatment of Epidemic Disease, should take measures to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS and other STIs.

  During the project implementation, the project party propagated how to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS and other STIs to the residents in the project areas by taking a series of measures such as putting up posters and publishing blackboard newspaper. All the workers in the project areas were affiliated to the local Country People’s Hospital for convenient treatment. No incidence of HIV/AIDS occurred in the project area during the project implementation.

  Annual costs for publicity, hygienic cleaning, sanitary quarantine, vaccination and mice / mosquitoes / flies control are RMB 500 yuan, RMB 1,000 yuan, RMB 2,000 yuan, RMB 1,500 yuan and RMB 1,000 yuan respectively. So far, the accumulated input has mounted up to RMB 24,000 yuan.

- **Measures for Gender Equality**

  According to the Ethnic Minority Development Plan of Cili County, in order to ensure the fair distribution of the project benefits to the women, women’s participation in terms of decision making will be secured in accordance with government laws and regulations during the implementation of Ethnic Minority Action Plan.

  In the affected areas, women have equal rights and status of men and play important roles in economical development and housework, especially in villages where most women stay at home while most men go to work in cities. Women also play important roles in agriculture production (both cultivation and non-farm work) besides in family responsibilities; therefore, women even paid more interests in this subproject than men in the influenced areas. They not only actively took part in the work at all periods of resettlement, but also played outstanding roles in many other aspects such as negotiating directions and modes of resettlement.

  Since the implementation of this subproject, the executive agencies of the subproject and the
local government laid special stress on women’s roles, caring for them and the requirements of the families which take women as householders and giving them full play to relocation implementation.

In various relocation discussion meetings and consultative conferences of the subproject, about 50% attendants were women, and their suggestions, requirements and problem-reflections on economic rehabilitation and demolition of old houses, moving and building of new houses were fully attended to in order to ensure the fair distribution of the subproject benefits to the women. In the PMO, women were also arranged to be engaged in proper work, such as internal or office work, propaganda work, measure and archives administration. The male/female ratio of the staff in the PMO is 8:2

Besides, in order to enhance the quality of the majority of women and strengthen the development of the women cadres, a training course for Women’s Federation cadres at all levels was held in Cili County Party Committee Party School in April 2010, with the trainees reaching 120. In addition, female villaged branch secretaries, village directors, women directors and representatives in the affected villages from 31 counties and towns, 120 people in total, accepted the legal knowledge trainings on land conservation, land transfer, land rights and interests of women’ access to land in the Cili County Jianxin Hotel, so as to improve their abilities and levels of legitimate rights on the protection to married women, divorced women, the women who remain agriculture accounts even if getting married with non-agriculture accounts, service energetically for our country’ key construction projects, and take the initiative to focus on coordination works in key construction projects and land acquisition. In 2012, 2 comrades of the organ were selected by Cili County Women’s Federation to attend the long-distance education classes for young and middle-aged reserve cadres which held by County Party Committee Organization Department.

Investment of funds in conferences was RMB 10,000 yuan, and for women carders and women representatives trainings was RMB 0.13 million yuan. So far, the accumulated input has amounted to RMB 0.14 million yuan.

- Implementation of Resettlement

According to the Ethnic Minority Development Plan of Cili County, when establishing the resettlement plan, it should let the relocatees know the rights they have and the schemes they can choose so as to obtain the cooperation, participation and feedback of the residents in resettlement sites and relocatees. When relocatees settle into resettlement sites, perfect services in education, water supply and medical care should be provided for the two groups (the residents in resettlement sites and new relocatees) as far as possible, creating better social atmosphere for their fusion.

The Cili County Subproject consulted the relocatees in project areas and resettlement sites and the minority groups affected by the subproject about their opinions and suggestions on planning and implementation scheme and adequately considered the affected groups’ willingness and requirements before the relocation removal and resettlement were implemented; eventually, it was specified to locate the resettlement sites nearby.
The population of the vulnerable groups listed in the resettlement plan of Cili subproject is 14, and the number that has got assistance during the project implementation is 1 people, Dai Wencai, who has been included into the urban/rural minimum living standard security system and obtained subsidies of RMB 290 yuan per month. So far, the accumulated input has amounted to RMB 14,160 yuan.

3.1.2 Enhancement Measures

- Implementation of Micro-Credit Program

According to the Ethnic Minority Development Plan of Cili County, the Cili Women's Federation will provide Micro-Credit Program service to 2,800 rural ethnic minority women in 16 counties and towns. The majority of them will be minority women, with average loan amount of RMB 1,000 yuan. These loans will be used to develop income-increasing projects. The repayment period is 0.5~4 years, with annual interest rate of 5~6%. The Poverty Alleviation Office will assume 50% of the interest rate.

The Cili Micro-Credit Program started in 2004. The whole county vigorously supported business-building, coordinated repeatedly with the fiscal and financial departments as well as other departments. The "Cili County Interim Micro-Credit and interest subsidies measures to promote employment", published jointly by Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Finance and the People’s Bank, regulated the procedures and simplified work processes so as to ensure all the qualified staff to enjoy the support of the government in the shortest time to promote entrepreneurs' success in business. Shang Huaiqiu, a migrant worker who came back to home from Shuangxin Village of Gaofeng township, intended to contract barren hills for the purpose of creating a comprehensive cultivate and breed farm to start his business, but he suffers from shortage of funds. After his situation is learned, he was appropriated by RMB 50,000 yuan micro-credit, which makes him succeed in business. In 2011, the cumulative micro-credit funds appropriated reached RMB 18.40 million yuan for 349 households in Cili. In 2012, Cili County Women's Federation carried out the activities of “Go to Grassroots, Investigate Women's Situation, Do Practical Things". They went to Liangshan Village of Nanshanping township for the purpose of conducting a survey of women’s cultivation status and actively guiding them to participate in the building of new socialist countryside. They actively sought the cultivating funds for pioneering women and encouraged them to develop their cultivating career. The Cili County Human Resources and Social Security Bureau, which seriously implemented and propagated supportive policy on business-building, provided RMB 22.85 million yuan micro-credit to 431 business starters. In recent years, the micro-credit of Cili County amounted to RMB 41.25 million yuan in total.

- Tourism Development

According to the Ethnic Minority Development Plan of Cili County, County governments and their tourism agencies should take the following promotion actions for tourism development:

A. Exhibition of Tujia, Bai and Miao cultures and establishing tourism infrastructures.
B. Preparation of tourism brochures and posters to distribute and display in the rest and
C. Introduction of the tourism resources with access maps on various websites.

Cili County is rich in tourism resources of high quality and has a certain market basis. The position of tourism as the pillar industry of the whole county has been gradually consolidated.

There has developed a large resort which famous both at home and abroad for the natural open-air hot spring-Wanfu Hot Spring in Lingyang Town of Cili County. Wanfu Hot Spring has been authorized as the national AAAA-level tourist resort, covering an area of over 300 mu, it has become the perfect scenic spot for tourism and attracting tourists. The Cili County will continue concentrating on the development strategy of “promoting the strong industrial county by tourism” and the objective of “the National Spa Town”, strive to develop the local tourism, and promote the secondary and tertiary industries.

In addition, Cili County devoted more efforts to propagating and promoting tourism. In recent years, it successively took part in Xi’an National Tourism Exchange Meeting, Macau Tourism Commend Meeting and Kunming International Tourism Exchange Meeting. It carried out all kinds of propaganda and promotion activities with the theme of “Appreciate Zhangjiajie’s Physiognomy and Relax in its Natural Oxygen Bar”. It made a breakthrough of turning Cili into a travel and leisure destination by introducing market incentive policies and putting the embellished eastern travel and leisure products in the neighboring market. In June of this year, the Cili government organized tourism enterprises within this county and of scenic spots like Yellow Dragon Cave to hold Cili Tourism Experience Sharing Meeting in Wuhan, where over 200 news media people and colleagues in the local tourist industry were invited for informal discussion and Cili County Tourism Scenery Documentary was played, thereby introducing the Cili County’s high-quality tourist routes. Through a series of fruitful propaganda and promotions, Cili has got more popularity in its tourism industry and propaganda work has yielded good results. In 2011, the county welcomed 2.02 million tourists, with tourism incomes reaching RMB 1.2 billion yuan. In 2012, the county welcomed 2.55 million tourists, with tourism incomes reaching RMB 1.512 billion yuan. The carrying capacity of tourism market was enhanced obviously, tourist reception ability and level were improved obviously, the tourists’ satisfaction was high, and accordingly achieving the objective of zero complaint about the tourism consumption.

In recent years, the accumulated tourism investment funds of this county has mounted up to RMB 0.728 billion yuan in total.

- Technical Advice and Training

According to the Ethnic Minority Development Plan of Cili County, county technical sectors (i.e., agricultural and forestry bureaus, labor and social security bureau) will provide special technical advices and training to the project affected farmers (men and women) on grain cultivation, livestock management, and non-farm skills, as well as job introduction for migrant labors. Skill training will also be provided to enable minority people take employment opportunities.
from construction of flood control projects.

The Cili County Human Resources and Social Security Bureau widely carried out entrepreneurship trainings. In 2011, the cumulative vocational trainings involved 11,877 persons, including 552 persons in the laid-off people training, 1,840 persons in the entrepreneurship training, 4,500 persons in the enterprise on-post staff training and 4,985 persons in the civilian worker and rural labor force preparation training. In 2012, the cumulative vocational trainings involved 12,216 persons, including 1,300 persons in the laid-off people training, 2,610 persons in the entrepreneurship training, 3,750 persons in the enterprise on-post staff training and 4,556 persons in the civilian worker and rural labor force preparation training.

In addition, Cili carried out the program of becoming rich by business start-ups in a deep-going way and created business venture park, base and pilot site. It actively created the entrepreneurship concept of “Want to and Dare to Create and Expert at Creating a Great Business” with business start-ups driving and stimulating employment. The Cili County Human Resources and Social Security Bureau provided actively entrepreneurship guidance for business starters by setting up guidance service center and information window. In 2011, it held 31 phases of business start-up training classes and provided free training for 1,840 business starters. In 2012, it provided entrepreneurial ability training for 1,110 business starters, and 1,084 of them succeeded. As a result, it created almost 3,000 jobs. Besides it issued regularly post information on the Human Resources Market and insisted on the combination of daily recruitment and regular recruitment, large-scale recruitment and oriented recruitment. It holds recruitment meeting regularly on the 18th of every month, providing a high-quality and efficient employment service platform for promoting employment.

In recent years, the training fee of Cili County amounted to RMB 11.994 million yuan in total.

- Tax Incentives

According to the Ethnic Minority Development Plan of Cili County, the local government will provide tax benefits and special policy.

In order to encourage the local minority people in Lingyang Town to engage in secondary and tertiary activities, the Cili government increased the taxable threshold of business taxes and value-added taxes for the laid-off workers engaged in personal operation; increasing the taxable threshold of business taxes for migrant workers back, reducing or remitting business income taxes for their enterprises opened up, remitting personal income taxes, levying half house taxes for the immigrant workers who come back to open up enterprises and cannot pay house taxes specified; for the laid-off workers who come back to open up enterprises, remitting their house taxes and land use taxes in the first two years, providing fixed allowances, increasing subsidies, providing special assistance, waiving agricultural tax, etc. The financial departments at all levels should provide allowances for ethnic affair management and the fund scale is specified in accordance with the population of the local minorities and the actual requirements of the ethnic work.

3.1.3 Project Benefit Measures
The benefit measures taken by Cili Subproject during construction are as follows:

1. Employment measure: renting local houses for office, dormitory, canteen and warehouse, etc., so as to reduce the construction of temporary buildings and give the owners of the houses benefits.

2. Active employment of skilled worker and rural laborers for dyke construction.

3. Active employment of local vehicles for the engineering transportation.

4. Active acquisition of local-produced cements, steel bars, block stones, gravels and rock ballast in conformance with the quality requirements of the project so as to stimulate economic growth.

Since the implementation of this subproject, the construction employment has preferentially employed the local relocates and ethnic minority groups, to provide employment opportunities for the local residents, so that the project construction is favorable to help improve the living standard of the affected people and recover their livelihood. This subproject will employ about 400 people; except for some special professional jobs, local residents shall be employed for 95% of the remaining unskilled jobs such as haulage man, raw material suppliers and unskilled labourer. About 96% of the local residents employed are of ethnic minorities. The local workers employed of this project all been paid fully, there is no delay situation. The accumulated wage been paid reached to RMB 0.28 million in total.

3.2 Fund Availability and Usage Condition.

For the details of Cili program funds availability and usage condition, please see Table 3.2-1
Table 3.2-1 Details of Cili Program Funds Availability and Usage Condition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures to be taken</th>
<th>Fund source</th>
<th>Cili County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Budget(yuan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protecting minority communities from the disturbance of construction</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infectious disease control.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encouraging women to participate in meetings and making policy</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resettlement special support for population influenced</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petty loan(mainly rural women oriented)</td>
<td>County Government</td>
<td>280,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism promotion measures</td>
<td>County Government</td>
<td>5,000,000-6,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providing information and suggestions on agrotechnique and nonagricultural skills</td>
<td>County Government</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax preference</td>
<td>County Government</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offer jobs to the local people of ethnic minorities in the project concerning flood control</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offer maintenance job and other related jobs to the local people of ethnic minorities</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: the contributed funds are almost this county’ total investment, including the investment on the project area.

3.3 Consultation and Appeals

For Cili County Subproject, since the launch of the relocation in 2008, high attention has been paid to it by Hunan Province, Zhangjiajie City and resettlement organs at all levels. And wide propaganda was given to the subproject by means of local news media including TV, broadcasting and newspapers. Handing out resettlement information manuals to every family is also applied to disseminate relevant laws and regulations about resettlement to relocatees, so as to make them get known of calculation method of physical indices and compensation standard, compensation method, resettlement site and scheme, rights and preferential policies enjoyed by relocatees, etc.
In March of 2008, the government issued the land acquisition bulletins within the red line scope for project land acquisition and organized several mobilization meetings and symposia for negotiation and communication with relocatees, so as to obtain willingness and ideas of relocatees in details and accordingly make land acquisition proceed forward smoothly. In June, July and September of 2010, the employer unit held several consultation meetings and colloquium on the demolition plan, compensation and influence in cooperation with Cili County Government, Lingyang Town Government, the affected residential committee, village group and relocatee representatives to listen to all kinds of feedback. Much attention should be paid to the ethnic minority groups, of which the proportion in consultation activities is about 95%.

For Cili Subproject, no appeal has been received in the current period. Problems in appeal and complaints from relocatees in previous periods have been disposed of on the whole, and the relocatees are satisfied with the results. For details, see Table 3.3.3-1

**Table 3.3.3-1 Summary Table of Relocatees Appeal & Complaint**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Appellant</th>
<th>Appeal Time</th>
<th>Problems in Appeal and Complaints</th>
<th>Disposal for Problems in Appeal</th>
<th>Subsequent Activity</th>
<th>Final Solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dai Wencai</td>
<td>Period 3</td>
<td>The resettlement house is a little far away from the residential area of his relatives; claim to resettle close to his relatives within their own village groups</td>
<td>Solved √  Unsolved √  Satisfactory ✔  Good ✔  Unsatisfactory ✔</td>
<td></td>
<td>Village Committee has provided house for him in Yong'an Primary School close to the residential area of his relatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Wang Mingxia</td>
<td>Period 3</td>
<td>House compensation standard is a little low</td>
<td>Unsolved √  Solved ✔</td>
<td></td>
<td>The executed price is greatly higher than the planned standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Qian Shengmin</td>
<td>Period 3</td>
<td>Hope to relocate as soon as possible</td>
<td>Solved √</td>
<td></td>
<td>Arrange to relocate in the next stage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Period 4</td>
<td>No appeals and complaints are received.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Period 5</td>
<td>No appeals and complaints are received.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Period 6</td>
<td>No appeals and complaints are received.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Period 7</td>
<td>No appeals and complaints are received.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Main Existing Problems and Corresponding Recommendations

4.1 Existing problems

① The project progress is laggard by the project investment that beyond budgeting and difficulties in raising funds. The process is laggard because of the project investment that too far beyond budgeting which caused by reasons such as rising prices and delayed construction period, as well as the corresponding fund shortage of the local government.

② The process resettlement, land acquisition and demolition are laggard because of the difficulties in raising funds for resettlement in time.

4.2 Suggestions

① It’s recommended to strengthen the efforts on financing, and ensure the timely settlement funds distribution, so as to make the resettlement work proceed smoothly.

② It’s recommended that the relevant departments strengthen the cooperation, speed up the land acquisition and resettlement system, complete the resettlement work as soon as possible, and accordingly ensure the smooth implementation of the project.
Hunan Flood Control Project
for Hilly Areas Utilizing ADB Loans

Monitoring and Evaluation Report
of Ethnic Minority Resettlement

(No. 6)
Jianghua Subproject

Changsha Xinghuan Water & Electricity Engineering Technology Development Co., Ltd.
June 2013
Minority Resettlement External Monitoring & Evaluation Report
on the Hunan Flood Control Project for Hilly Areas Utilizing ADB Loans

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Foreword

The Hunan Flood Management Sector Project Utilizing ADB Loans i.e. the Hunan Urban Flood Control Project for Hilly Area was formally commenced in January 2007. The external monitoring and evaluation of ethnic minority resettlement for nine subprojects (Sangzhi, Cili, Baojing, Fenghuang, Shimen, Jishou, Jianghua, Jiangyong and Luxi) of the project are undertaken by Changsha Xinghuan Water & Electricity Engineering Technology Development Co., Ltd., which is finally determined by ADB and Hunan PMO through their consultation.

The external monitoring and evaluation for ethnic minority resettlement for Jianghua County Subproject was formally commenced in April 2012. Our corporation submitted minority monitoring and evaluation reports of phase 5 of the subproject in June of 2012.

This report mainly covers the 6th period of external monitoring and evaluation of ethnic minority resettlement of Jianghua County Subproject (the second period of external monitoring and evaluation of this subproject).

1. Background

1.1 Project Description

1.1.1 Engineering Description

The main purposes of Jianghua County Subproject:

1) To protect Jianghua County from flood threat;
2) To strengthen management of Xiaoshui River basin which is an important part of the complete flood control management system in Hunan Province. The subproject includes:

1. 3.60 km new flood-control dike, including 2.85 km earth dike and 0.75 km flood protection wall;
2. 2.85 km grouted rubble revetment;
3. 3.60 km turf side slope;
4. 3.60 km hard surface embankment;
5. 3 new sluices;
6. 3 new pumping stations with an installed capacity of 660 kw;
7. River dredging.

The area protected by the subproject is up to 9.0 km². According to the primary feasibility report, the total construction cost of Jianghua Subproject counts up to RMB 52.13 million yuan, 34.21% of which will be provided by ADB at loans.

1.1.2 Resettlement Description

Land acquisition, house demolition and population resettlement are considered to be the main negative effects of this project.

Planning: According to the detailed impact evaluation, the land acquisition is planned to cover 8.5
hectares land, 40.29% of which are cultivated land, including paddy land (26.91%) and dry land (13.38%). The remaining 59.71% are of pond, wasteland, rural housing plot and state-owned land. The temporary land acquisition required in the construction will cover 11.88 hectares land. According to the per capita cultivated land in the villages affected, the land acquisition will directly affect 105 persons from 24 households, of which temporary land acquisition will affect 21 persons from 5 households with 34 persons required to be resettled in the affected area. In average, each affected person would lose about 0.041 hectares farmland, namely 49.7% of their currently owned cultivated land.

Within the scope of Jianghua Yao Autonomous County, 6 villages (communities), 17 villagers’ groups of Tuojiang Town will be affected by the project with 479 persons from 101 households affected by the demolition (including agricultural population of 88 persons and 166 persons from 3 institutions) and the total demolition area counts up to 13,441.51 m², including brick & concrete structure of 10,355.15 m², brick & wood structure of 2,497.34 m² and simple structure of 589.02 m². Among the 101 recollatee households, for 4 persons from 1 household only the simple structures need to be demolished, thus the demolition produces insignificant impacts on their normal livelihood.

1.2 Description of Ethnic Minorities in Project Areas

1.2.1 Description of Ethnic Minority Groups in Project Protected Areas (PPA)

For the ethnic minorities who are in the majority of the total population of the towns and villages in the PPA of the county and Tuojiang Town, the global social economical characters of these communities are expressed to be the features of ethnic minorities.

Although old Yao and Zhuang people who live in remote villages have their own languages and generally use their native languages in families; Most Yao and Zhuang people, however, can speak fluent mandarin Chinese in addition to understanding of their native languages, especially the younger generation and those who live in towns.

Among these ethnic minorities, there are wide spread practice of inter-marriages with Han nationality and within the ethnic minorities. For example, among the sample households, half of them are mixed families. These ethnic groups have been living in harmony for many years. They share similar beliefs in various kinds of nature gods. Therefore, the identities of ethnic background are quite weak among them. People could only identify their ethnic background through their surnames instead of distinctive language and living style.

The living habits of all ethnic minorities in PPA have been mostly chinesized.

1.2.2 Custom of Ethnic Minorities in PPA

The project carried out in ethnic minority area must respect and protect the ethnic minorities’ religious faith freedom and respect their customs in costume, dietary, residence, marriage, funeral, etc., especially in language, production method, religious faith, residence habit, house demolition and building custom and life taboo of ethnic minority closely related to land acquisition and relocation work. In addition, attention must be paid to that if there’re changes of preferential policies enjoyed by the
relocatees before and after the demolition which would harm their lawful benefits.

Jianghua County is located in the northeast of Yongzhou City with Yao nationality dominated in population of minorities. This ethnic minority mostly consists of indigenous inhabitants living here for over 1,000 years with basically the same customs.

For the detailed customs of chief ethnic minorities in Jianghua County, see Table 1.2.2-1 and Table 1.2.2-2.
Table 1.2.2-1 Summary of Customs of Chief Ethnic Minorities (1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chief Ethnic Minority</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Costume</th>
<th>Dietary Habits</th>
<th>Specific Festival</th>
<th>Custom</th>
<th>National Cultural Activities (folk song, music and dance)</th>
<th>Religious Faith</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yao nationality</td>
<td>Yao language of Tibeto-Burman branch of Tibetan family</td>
<td>Commonly-used Chinese characters</td>
<td>Wear royal blue or navy blue sackclothes with buttons down the front and ornaments and be dressed in flared trousers</td>
<td>Their staple food was dry crop such as sweet potato and corn in the past, but it is rice now and the people here don’t eat dogs. Besides, there are some kinds of specific national dishes such as rice flour mixed with bacon</td>
<td>Dispelling Day, Panwang Festival and Bullfighting Festival</td>
<td>There are unique customs in the manner of receiving guests and getting along with people, marriage, bearing and bringing up children as well as funeral. For example, the customs for marriage mainly include marriage and unilocular marriage (the bridegroom becomes son after marriage) and wedding lament is also considered to be a custom and criterion for measuring the virtue of women.</td>
<td>Always gather together on festivals to sing folk songs such as eulogy to Panwang and songs of Qian Jia dong.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1.2.2-2 Summary of Customs of Chief Ethnic Minorities (2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chief Ethnic Minority</th>
<th>Production Manners</th>
<th>Specific Resident Habits</th>
<th>Customs and Habits in Dismantling and Building Houses</th>
<th>Preferential Policies for Ethnic Minorities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yao nationality</td>
<td>The dry crops were planted in the past but now plantation in paddy fields are generally applied. The originally adopted manners such as hunting, fishing and wild vegetables-digging have disappeared basically</td>
<td>The Yao people live closely to the mountains in poor living conditions and the houses built in Diaojiao Lou-type can also be found here</td>
<td>Yao people are particular about locations and directions in building new houses whereas the Shan Yao nationality is concerned about water source and other factors additionally</td>
<td>The preferential policies for bearing and bringing up children, higher education and promotion of cadres are provided here</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yao nationality of Tuojiang Town, Jianghua County</td>
<td>The rice, taro, corn and sweet potato are planted while the vegetables are generally planted for self-use only (not for sale). For secondary and tertiary industries mainly involve small business and working outside</td>
<td>The same as Han nationality</td>
<td>Mostly have merged with Han culture</td>
<td>The preferential policies for bearing and bringing up children, higher education and promotion of cadres are provided here</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Project Implementation Progress

2.1 Civil Works Progress

Jianghua Subproject involves only one bid section for its civil works which has been commenced.

Refer to Table 2.1-1 for the implementation progresses of civil works.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Contract Price (RMB 10,000 yuan)</th>
<th>Time limit (Month)</th>
<th>Commencement Date</th>
<th>Construction Unit</th>
<th>Supervision Unit</th>
<th>Image Progress</th>
<th>Accomplished Investment (10,000)</th>
<th>Percentage of Accomplished Investment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dike Project</td>
<td>2208.57</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>2011.11</td>
<td>Hunan Xiangzhong Hydropower Engineering Construction Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>Hunan Yuhui Hydropower Engineering Construction Supervision Consulting Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>23.09%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The dike project, with the contract price of RMB 22.0857 million yuan, is constructed by Hunan Xiangzhong Hydropower Engineering Construction Co., Ltd. and supervised by Hunan Yuhui Hydropower Engineering Construction Supervision Consulting Co., Ltd. The project was commenced on Nov, 2011 and the investment of RMB 15.46 million yuan has been accomplished, accounting for 70% of its total investment.

The process of project is lagging. The main reason is described as follows: The road construction of flood-control dike and the development project that planned by Jianghua County are merged to proceed because the development of flood-control dike construction needs to cooperate with municipal construction. The construction of project is stagnated by the slowly planning of municipal construction project.

2.2 Resettlement Progress

2.2.1 Land Acquisition

Planning: According to the detailed impact evaluation, the land acquisition is planned to cover 8.5 hectares land, 40.29% of which are cultivated land, including paddy land (26.91%) and dry land (13.38%). The remaining 59.71% are of pond, wasteland, rural housing plot and state-owned land. The temporary land acquisition required in the construction will cover 11.88 hectares land. According to the per capita cultivated land in the villages affected, the land acquisition will directly affect 105 persons from 24 households, of which temporary land acquisition will affect 21 persons from 5 households with 34 persons required to be resettled in the affected area. In average, each affected person would lose about 0.041 hectares farmland, namely 49.7% of their currently owned cultivated land.

Reality: The involved land has been transformed to state-owned land for land type through the
uniform land acquisition proceeded by Jianghua County Government who’ll allocate it to the PMO for use for free. The land acquisition that the project required has been completed.

### 2.2.2 Houses Demolition

Within the scope of Jianghua Yao Autonomous County, 6 villages (communities), 17 villagers’ groups of Tuojiang Town will be affected by the project with 479 persons from 101 households affected by the demolition (including agricultural population of 88 persons and 166 persons from 3 institutions) and the total demolition area counts up to 13,441.51 m², including brick & concrete structure of 10,355.15 m², brick & wood structure of 2,497.34 m² and simple structure of 589.02 m². Among the 101 recolatee households, for 4 persons from 1 household only the simple structures need to be demolished, thus the demolition produces insignificant impacts on their normal life.

Accomplishment in this period: No new house demolition.

Accumulated accomplishment: Houses of 101.97 m² have been demolished with 4 persons from 1 household relocated.

#### Table 2.2.2—1 Statistics for Demolition Progress in Resettlement of Jianghua County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Planned demolition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houses for demolition</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>13441.51</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households for demolition</td>
<td>Household</td>
<td>101</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population for demolition</td>
<td>person</td>
<td>479</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 2011</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houses for demolition</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>101.97</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households for demolition</td>
<td>Household</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population for demolition</td>
<td>person</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 2012</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houses for demolition</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households for demolition</td>
<td>Household</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population for demolition</td>
<td>person</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated accomplished percentage</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>101.97</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households for demolition</td>
<td>Household</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population for demolition</td>
<td>person</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated accomplished percentage</td>
<td></td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households for demolition</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population for demolition</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 2.2.3 Investment for Resettlement

Refer to Table 2.2.3-1 for planned investment for resettlement and accomplished resettlement investment for Jianghua Subproject.
The planned total investment for resettlement for Jianghua Subproject is RMB 10.7487 million yuan. So far, the accumulated accomplishment of resettlement investment has come to RMB 0.1 million yuan, accounting for 1% of the planned investment. The fees for the accomplished land acquisition have already been fully paid up without default or underpayment.

### 3. Implementation of Action Plan

According to the requirements of Ethnic Minority Development Plan, each subproject PMO should take certain measures to avoid or reduce the influences on the ethnic minorities and provide assistance and support for those affected ethnic minorities during the implementation of the subproject.

To meet the requirement of Ethnic Minority Development Plan, Jianghua County Government and the subproject PMO have established corresponding measures, including policies for supporting and assisting the ethnic minorities over the county from Jianghua County Government, and people of ethnic minorities who are affected can be benefited.

#### 3.1 Specific Measures

##### 3.1.1 Mitigation Measures

- **Mitigation Measures for Construction-related Disturbances**

  According to the Ethnic Minority Development Plan, the construction of proposed flood control works and related facilities will directly affect 3 villages of ethnic minorities and some disturbances may occur over the whole process of implementation of several projects. The total number of ethnic minorities in residential committees or villages affected by the construction noise and other hazards will count up to 15,451.

  The inspector learned that the civil works of the project is under construction and the construction party restricts the construction time basically in the daytime and seldom conducts night construction to avoid construction in the rest time of residents and reduce the influences of the noises on the residents near the work sites by means of reasonable arrangement to avoid simultaneous construction of noisy
equipment. Except for rainy days, everyday the construction party arranged watering carts for watering dust prevention of the construction road for three or four times to reduce construction damages to the health of the residents nearby and the environmental hygiene of the county. As for those construction vehicles in and out of the county, all were cleaned uniformly so as to prevent from bringing the dust into the work sites and onto the roads of the county. Additionally, the damaged irrigation and drainage systems were repaired to prevent the water resource utilized by local residents from pollution caused by construction.

The costs for watering dust prevention, washing construction vehicles and construction garbage disposal in this period are about RMB 3,000 yuan. So far, the accumulated input has mounted up to RMB 3,000 yuan.

- **Propaganda and Prevention of HIV/AIDS and STIs**

  According to the Ethnic Minority Development Plan, although Jianghua County is not a high risk area for HIV/AIDS, in order to ensure Jianghua to continue to be free of HIV/AIDS, Jianghua county CDCs (Centre for Disease Control), in accordance with the PRC Law on Prevention and Treatment of Epidemic Disease, has taken measures to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS and other STIs.

  During the project implementation, it is necessary for CDC to take preventative measures for workers and local communities as well as for the operators of transportation equipment and truck drivers. The measures are listed as follows: setting up medical clinics; putting up posters for HIV/AIDS prevention; conducting the HIV/AID and STI education together with making the international implementation plan for AIDS prevention. The project party also invited the staff from the environmental protection bureau to inspect the adverse impacts such as dust and the water quality of dyke toes in the project areas, and took certain corrective measures to reduce health damages to the construction workers. No HIV/AIDS occurred during the implementation of the project.

  The annual costs for propaganda, cleaning, health quarantine, vaccination and control of mice and mosquitoes are RMB 500 yuan, RMB 1,000 yuan, RMB 2,000 yuan, RMB 1,500 yuan and RMB 1,000 yuan respectively. So far, the accumulated input has come to RMB 6,000 yuan.

- **Measures for Gender Equality**

  According to the Ethnic Minority Development Plan, in order to ensure the fair distribution of the project benefits to the women, women's participation in terms of decision making will be secured in accordance with government laws and regulations during the implementation of Ethnic Minority Action Plan.

  In the affected areas, women have equal rights and status of men and play important roles in economical development and housework, especially in villages where most women stay at home while most men go to work in cities. Women also play important roles in agriculture production (both cultivation and non-farm work) besides in family responsibilities; therefore, women even paid more interests in this subproject than men in the influenced areas. They not only actively took part in the work at all periods of resettlement, but also played outstanding roles in many other aspects such as negotiating directions and modes of resettlement.
Since the implementation of this subproject, the executive agencies of the subproject and the local government laid special stress on women’s roles, caring for them and the requirements of the families which take women as householders and giving them full play to relocation implementation. In various relocation discussion meetings and consultative conferences of the subproject, about 50% attendants were women, and their suggestions, requirements and problem-reflections on economic rehabilitation and demolition of old houses, moving and building of new houses were fully attended to in order to ensure the fair distribution of the project benefits to the women.

In addition to all of the above, the Women's Federation of Jianghua County has taken the following actions for the rights and interests of ethnic minorities women during this monitoring and evaluation period:

1. Improve the quality of livelihood for women and children. It is necessary to promote women’s quality and increasing the training for laid-off female workers and rural women. Through the construction of sunshine project and projects such as the training for rural migrant labor force and skills training, various technical and skill trainings have held for 18 phases with the theme centered on “tobacco, fruit, vegetable and poultry” these four industries. As a result, the total number of beneficiaries has amounted to 6800.

2. Care for physical and psychological health of women and children and conduct general surveys for rural women freely. It is necessary to develop the health insurance and general survey of congenital heart disease, and purify the growing environment of adolescent. To further purify the surrounding environment of middle and primary school, the massive special rectification actions to internet cafes and video gaming centers have been taken in the whole county by the Women's Federation associated with political-legal department, police departments, cultural department, industrial and commercial department, etc. In the actions, internet bars that serve underage clients have been all filed the case and conducted investigations in accordance with the laws, while the black internet bars and entertainment venues without permit license have been banned.

3. Vigorous promote and popularize the legal knowledge to continuously improve the right-protection awareness. The women’s rights have obtained the entire society’s widespread attention because of the legal knowledge contests and compulsory legal consultancy services which are held by Lianhe County Justice Bureau in Chunxiao community on Women's Day. Thus, the thick atmosphere of attaching importance to women’s right-protection has been successfully built.

4. Focus on providing the effective legal services. Team of volunteers for legal aids and legal aid institution which are set at each level, have provided legal services to women for 1250 times and resolved the conflicts and disputes related to lawful rights of women and children in time. Various rules and regulations have been progressively refined by the County Women's Federation which has carried out the legal service activities into communities, schools, families, etc. The compliant reporting windows are specialized set. It has received letters and visits for 580 times with completion rate higher than 95%.

5. Once or twice skill trainings have been held for rural poverty women every year to help them shake off poverty with the accumulated trained women in the past ten years mounted up to 10,000
person-times. The minimum living allowance system has been gradually completed and by the end of 2011, the poverty women of the county engaged in the system have mounted up to 6536 women.

- **Resettlement of Relocatees**

  According to the Ethnic Minority Development Plan of Jianghua County, the rights of relocatees and optional plans shall be introduced to the relocatees in the determination of the resettlement plan to obtain the cooperation, participation and feedback from the resettlement area and relocatees. After the relocation in the resettlement area, the groups of residents and relocatees in the resettlement area shall be provided with thorough services such as education, water supply and medical care to create better social environment for their integration.

  The relocatees in the project areas and resettlement district together with the affected ethnic minorities have been asked for opinions and suggestions on the planning and implementation scheme before the implementation of demolition and resettlement for Jianghua County Subproject, based on which the requirements of the affected groups have been taken in comprehensive consideration. At present, the resettlement work is in steady progress.

### 3.1.2 Enhancement Measures

- **Implementation of Micro-Credit Program**

  According to the Ethnic Minority Development Plan, the discounted micro-credit service will be provided to rural ethnic minorities of the county under the coordination of the Poverty Alleviation Office of Jianghua County during the project implementation period. The average volume of loans will be increased from the normal volume of RMB 50,000 yuan to RMB 80,000 yuan with a short repayment period of 0.5 to 4 year as recommended by the Women’s Federation which will be utilized for the development of income-generating activities.

  The Labor and Social Security Bureau of Jianghua County has enhanced the work of micro-credit secured loan service to support self-employment and finding jobs on their own in 2011. By the end of 2012, they have processed loans for 626 laid-off workers, rural migrant workers who have returned to their home villages to start their own businesses and college graduates who establish their own businesses to issue micro-credit loans of RMB 30.22 million yuan at the interest subsidies of RMB 0.74 million yuan.

- **Tourism Development**

  According to the resettlement plan of Jianghua County Subproject, for the purpose of being Jianghua County government and their tourism agencies will take the following promotion actions and focus on the job from 5 respects:

  Firstly, the planning should be taken as the leader to promote the scientific development of tourist industry; secondly, the construction of tourist attractions should be taken as the core to speed up the exploration of tourism resources; thirdly, the supporting facilities should be taken as the implementation point to comprehensively promote the tourism development; fourthly, the strengthened propaganda should be taken as the key to build the Jianghua’s tourism brand; lastly, the complete elements should be taken as the focus to constantly improve the comprehensive profits of tourism.
The inspectors in this period learned that Jianghua County and their tourism agencies will take the following measures to promote the development of tourism:

1. To promote the development of tourism industry, Jianghua County who has published *Decision on Speeding up the Development of Tourism Industry* and *Suggestions on Further Strengthening the Construction of Ecological Tourism Resources Protection* in 2012, has allocated RMB 6 million yuan guidance fund for the tourism development which will be increased yearly. Furthermore, they’ve made the decision that the construction of tourism highway which is linked national road and provincial road with the newly discovered tourist attractions and scenic regions in the county should be invested by county public finances, thus to provide the powerful fund and policy guarantee for the development of tourism industry.

2. Infrastructure construction should be strengthened to forge the platform of tourism development. It is necessary to strength the construction of hard environment focused on three-dimensional traffic network of tourism. Firstly, both traffic construction of tourism road and the construction of Duantou (death with head cut) Road and Xunhuan (circulating) Road in tourist attractions and scenic regions should be improved to form the network of graded tourism road. Secondly, service facilities and functions such as water supply, power supply, telecommunications, medical treatment, catering, environment protection, etc. in scenic regions should be improved, and various infrastructure construction works such as landscaping, beautify, brighten, harden, etc. in scenic regions should be well done. Thirdly, the construction of tourism distributing center should be strengthened. It is recommended to pay attention to organic link between tourism planning and urban planning and integrate the construction of tourism facilities into general category of urban construction for the purpose of building the county town into an important tourism distributing center and enhancing the tourism service functions of the county.

3. The breakthrough of the industry should be driven by implementation of the disequilibrium development strategy and the central building of key tourist sites. It is necessary to achieve the overall improvement through the break of parts and key points. Firstly, the building of National AAA-Class Tourist Resort in Qinyan Tourist Resort should be taken as an opportunity to further improve the tour environmental basis of Qinyan Tourist Resort and its auxiliary service facilities in accordance with the general requirements expressed as “High-level Programming, High-standard Construction and Building Quality and Brand”. Jianghua County has invested RMB 10 million yuan for the improvement of supporting service facilities of the project, including tourist service center, public toilets, park opusculum, parking lot, dustbins and guide map and relevant marks, laying solid foundations for the building of AAA-Class Tourist Resort. Take brand building as the opportunity to accelerate the construction of scenic regions. Secondly, build top characteristic towns and villages. Jianghua County has actively engaged in the construction of Tuojiang Characteristic Tourism Town and Daxubaojing Characteristic Tourism Village in accordance with the requirements of the “3521” Project of Hunan Province and Yongzhou City Tourism Bureau. About RMB 4 million yuan has been invested for supporting facility construction, road surface hardening, lighting and afforestation project of scenic
regions, as well as for the improvement of urban sign system and announcement information graphic symbols.

4. Enhance tourist popularity by means of expansion of propaganda. On Jan. 7, 2011, a website of Jianghua Tourism was formally opened to serve as an important bridge for the outside world to obtain information on Jianghua tourism. Professional personnel have been allocated for website maintenance and timely update of the information to improve readability and timeliness.

- Technical Advice and Training

According to the Ethnic Minority Development Plan, the County technical sectors (i.e., Agricultural and Forestry Bureau, and Labor and Social Security Bureau) will provide special technical information and trainings to the project affected farmers (men and women) on grain cropping, livestock management, and non-farm skills, as well as job introduction for migrant labors.

In addition to all of the above, the Labor and Social Security Bureau of Jianghua County has taken the following actions for rights and interests of ethnic minorities during the monitoring and evaluation period:

1. Do more practical things for common people. The newly increased employment came to 3,981 persons and the transfer employment came to 4,326 persons, 4,110 peasant-workers and rural labor forces received pre-job trainings and medical insurance system has been carried out for urban residents.

2. Various of trainings have been provided to a total number of 10,980 persons, of which 3,520 persons received peasant workers and rural labor force pre-job trainings, 900 persons received entrepreneurship trainings, 2,500 persons received unemployment trainings and 3,900 persons received enterprise staff trainings; 1,000 persons have applied for occupation skill appraisal among which 760 persons have been qualified;

3. The social security system has been further improved. The number of the insured of basic medical insurance is 0.0296 million; that of work-related injury insurance is 0.019 million with 1678 more compared with last year; that of maternity insurance is 0.0241 million; that of unemployment insurance is 0.0134 million with 1262 more compared with last year; and that of the medical insurance for urban residents is 0.073 million.

- Tax Incentives

In order to encourage local minority people to engage in secondary and tertiary industries, the local government will provide tax incentives and special policies, such as fixed allowances, increasing subsidy, and special assistance, withdrawal of agricultural tax, and provide priority for the minority households to get micro credits.

3.1.3 Project Benefit Measures

According to the Ethnic Minority Development Plan of Jianghua County, the following benefit measures have been taken during the implementation of construction of Jianghua Subproject:

In the construction related to the flood control project, the farmer workers of ethnic minorities are employed that 80% of the non-skilled labor forces with the total work days of 0.518 million days shall be
those of ethnic minorities. The suppliers must employ the local labor forces for at least 75% of the total employment. And in maintenance and other relevant jobs labor forces of ethnic minorities must be employed. Refer to Table 5-3 for details.
Table 5-3 Table for Benefit Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures to be Taken</th>
<th>Receiver/Indicator</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Budget (1,000 yuan)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To employ a small number of ethnic minority population as workers in construction of works related to flood control projects</td>
<td>Ethnic minority labor forces of 0.518 million labor-day and 80% of local labor forces will be employed by the contract</td>
<td>Ethnic minority labor forces of 415 persons (4 months per person in average)</td>
<td>Included in the civil works contract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To employ the labor forces of ethnic minorities in maintenance and other related jobs</td>
<td>30 posts, of which the 70% shall be offered to ethnic minority labor forces</td>
<td>20 ethnic minority workers</td>
<td>Included in the budget of project implementation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Since the implementation of this project, Jianghua County Subproject PMO has preferentially employed the local relocatees and ethnic minority groups to provide employment opportunities to the local residents, so that the project construction was favorable to help to develop the living standard of the influenced people and recover their livelihood. Except for some special professional jobs, local residents were employed for 95% of the remaining unskilled jobs such as haulage man, raw material suppliers and unskilled laborers. About 96% of the local residents employed were of ethnic minority. The above temporary employees were paid by local customary methods for work quantity.

3.2 Fund Availability and Usage Condition
Table 3.2-1 Summary for Resettlement Fund Availability and Usage Condition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mitigation measure</th>
<th>Funds Source</th>
<th>Budget (yuan)</th>
<th>Invested Funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To prevent the ethnic minority communities from the construction-related disturbances</td>
<td>Women's Federation of Jianghua County</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To control communicable disease</td>
<td>County Government</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To encourage the women to participate in meetings and decision making</td>
<td>County Government</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To provide special support for resettlement to the affected population</td>
<td>County Government</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Enhancement measure</th>
<th>Funds Source</th>
<th>Budget (yuan)</th>
<th>Invested Funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To offer micro-credit loans (7703 women of ethnic minorities)</td>
<td>County Government</td>
<td>7,703,000</td>
<td>30,220,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To provide measures for tourism promotion</td>
<td>County Government</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>43,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To provide tax preference</td>
<td>County Government</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>43,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project benefit measure</th>
<th>Funds Source</th>
<th>Budget (yuan)</th>
<th>Invested Funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To employ the ethnic minorities population as workers in construction of works related to flood control projects</td>
<td>County Government</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>Listed in the project investment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To employ the ethnic minority labor forces as workers in maintenance and related jobs</td>
<td>County Government</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>Listed in the project investment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: the invested funds generally refer to the input of the whole county, including that of the project area.

3.3 Consultation and Appeals

Since the launch of the resettlement for Jianghua County Subproject, high attention has been paid to it by Hunan Province, Yongzhou City and resettlement organs at all levels. And wide propaganda was given to the subproject by means of local news media including TV, broadcasting and newspapers. Additionally, the materials of relevant laws and regulations on resettlement such as resettlement information manual were distributed to each household to make them exactly understand the quantity of indicators in kind, computational method and compensatory method of compensation standards, resettlement place for relocatees and resettlement scheme as well as the rights and preferential policies enjoyed by relocatees.

No appeal from the relocatees has been received by the inspectors for resettlement monitoring in this period.

4. Main Existing Problems and Corresponding Recommendations

The main existing problems for Jianghua Subproject:
The process of project is laggard. The mainly reason is described as follows: The road construction of flood-control dike and the development project that planned by Jianghua County are merged to proceed because the development of flood-control dike construction need to cooperate with municipal construction. The construction of project is stagnated by the slowly planning of municipal construction project.

Suggestion: it is recommended to actively contact and cooperate with the coordinating projects in county and scale up efforts of relevant units and departments to accelerate the progress of project.

The data for land acquisition is imprecise because the land acquisition is uniformly in the charge of Niangua County Government. Thus, the filing for information data of demolition and resettlement is incomplete.

Suggestion: It is recommended to speed up the construction and the resettlement progress of relocatees, complete statistical data, facilitate the collection of resettlement information and timely establish a database for demolition and resettlement. Furthermore, it is necessary to strengthen the efforts on financing, and ensure the timely settlement funds distribution.
5. Annex

Attached pictures: The flood-control dike being built in Jianghua County
Hunan Flood Control Project for Hilly Areas Utilizing ADB Loans

Monitoring and Evaluation Report of Ethnic Minority Resettlement

(No. 6)
Jiangyong County Subproject

Changsha Xinghuan Water & Electricity Engineering Technology Development Co., Ltd.’

June 2013
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Foreword

The Hunan Flood Management Sector Project Utilizing ADB Loans i.e. the Hunan Urban Flood Control Project for Hilly Area was formally commenced in January of 2007. The external monitoring and evaluation of ethnic minority resettlement for nine subprojects (Sangzhi, Cili, Baojing, Fenghuang, Shimen, Jishou, Jianghua, Jiangyong and Luxi) of the project are undertaken by Changsha Xinghuan Water & Electricity Engineering Technology Development Co., Ltd., which is finally determined by ADB and Hunan PMO (Project Management Office) through their consultation.

The external monitoring and evaluation for ethnic minority for Jiangyong County Subproject formally commenced at the end of 2010. The Monitoring and Evaluation Report of Ethnic Minority Resettlement for the fourth phase and the fifth phase was submitted by the company to the ADB, Hunan PPMO and the Employers of subprojects in June, 2011 and June, 2012.

This report mainly covers external monitoring and evaluation of Jiangyong County Subproject for the sixth phase.

1. Background

1.1 Project Description

1.1.1 Engineering Description

(1) Jiangyong County Subproject

The main purposes of Jiangyong County Subproject:

1) To protect Jiangyong County from flood threat;
2) To strengthen management of Yongming River basin which is an important part of the complete flood control management system in Hunan Province.

The subproject includes the following parts:

1) To build dike with a length of 6.67km in the 2 protection areas of Jiangyong County along the both banks of Yongming River;
2) To build 4 culvert gates in Jiangyong County town;

The area protected by the subproject is up to 8.0 km². The flood control standard is promoted to 1 in 20-year recurrence from current 1 in 2-year recurrence, and the water logging control standard is increased to 1 in 10-year recurrence from current 1 in 2-to-5-year recurrence.

1.1.2 Resettlement Description

(1) Jiangyong County Subproject

Land acquisition, house demolition and population resettlement are all considered to be the main negative effects.

According to the resettlement planning report, the permanent land acquisition is planned to
be 52.5 mu, in which about 19.425 mu are cultivated land, 33.075 mu are pond, residence land and state-owned land. During the construction period, temporarily occupied lands will be 442.85 mu. According to the per capita cultivated land in the village affected, the permanent land acquisition will directly affect 39 households of 132 persons. In PPA, 32 persons need to be resettled. In average, each affected person would lose about 0.21 mu farmland, namely 1.68% of their existing cultivated land.

In addition to the land acquisition, the houses with an area of 7,278m² will be destroyed. Among which, 93.8% of houses are brick and concrete structures or brick and timber structures.

According to the investigation, the project permanent land acquisition will affect 86 ethnic minority people, accounting for 65% of the total affected population (132 persons) by the project. And all of them are Yao people. Based on the household conditions, the proportion ethnic minority people take up is large. Most of them have lived here for generations and some of them migrate here by means of marriage. Ethnic people have been living harmoniously with Han people for so long a time and their relation is good. As regard to the production structure of the ethnic families, they mainly do business and work outside. And major income of the agricultural population also does not depend on the land, but representing a multi-directional structure. All ethnic minorities enjoy equal rights with Han nationality in many aspects such as land distribution, children’s learning and politics. In addition, in some other aspects (higher education, taxation, and etc.), the ethnic minority people also enjoy preferential policies, which the Han people can not. Therefore, it is planned that income of all the affected families can recover to a level as that before relocation through land adjustment and other income-creating activities.

1.2 Description of Ethnic Minorities in Project Areas

1.2.1 Description of Ethnic Minority Groups in Project Protected Areas (PPA)

(1) Jiangyong County Subproject

The ethnic minorities within PPA are guaranteed to share equal rights and interests. As for the PPAs in Jiangyong County and Xiaopu Town, each township and village is dominated by ethnic minorities in population. However, the social and economic characteristics of such ethnic minorities within communities have been gradually weakened due to inter-marriages and mixed families for many years.

Although Yao and Zhuang old people living in remote villages have their own languages, most of the Yao and Zhuang people use their native languages in families; additionally, they can speak fluent mandarin Chinese except that they can understand their native languages, especially the younger generation and those living in towns.

Among these ethnic minorities, there are wide spread practice of inter-marriages between the ethnic minority (including Yao, Zhuang and other minorities) and Han. For example, among sample households, half of them are mixed families. These ethnic groups have been living in harmony for many years. They share similar believes in various kinds of nature gods. Therefore,
the identities of ethnic background are quite weak among them. People could only identify their ethnic background through their surnames instead of distinctive language and living style.

Within the project affected area, Xiaopu Town is the county town of Jiangyong County, where the infrastructure conditions are good and local farmers have a lot of opportunities in non-farm employment, such as daily labor and small business. Most those surplus labor forces have moved into the second and tertiary industry or individual business, gradually moving out of reliance in the land. According to the investigation, in the project affected area, there were 15565 employed labor forces, including 6917 non-farm population of industry, building construction, traffic, wholesale and retail, accounting for 44.43% of the rural labor forces. Analysis from the incomes structure, the annual total income per household of the affected households in 2004 was RMB 8,396 yuan, including RMB 3,300 yuan for the agricultural incomes, accounting for 39.3% of the total income. The investigation shows that the land acquisition and loss of land will directly result in decrease in the farmers’ agricultural income. Since the local farmers are heavily dependent on non-farm income including a small proportion of that from plantation, their life and production will be affected by land acquisition to some extent inevitably. But the situation will be improved greatly upon the implementation of land adjustment and improvement for agricultural water conservancy. All ethnic minorities enjoy equal rights with Han nationality in many aspects such as land distribution and politics. In addition, in some other aspects (taxation, higher education and etc.), the ethnic minority people also enjoy more preferential policies than Han people.

The living habits of all ethnic minorities in PPA have been mostly chinesized.

1.2.2 Custom of Ethnic Minorities in PPA

The project carried out in ethnic minority area must respect and protect the ethnic minorities’ religious faith freedom and respect their customs in costume, dietary, residence, marriage, funeral, etc., especially in language, production method, religious faith, residence habit, house demolition and building custom and life taboo of ethnic minority closely related to land acquisition and relocation work.

Jiangyong County is located in the northeast of Yong Zhou City with Yao nationality dominated in population, accounting for 99% in population of the minorities in Jiangyong County and it is the largest ethnic minority group here. The ethnic minority mostly consists of indigenous inhabitants living here for over 1000 years with basically the same customs. They share equal rights and interests provided by the project whereas the political treatment, tax and children’s learning policies originally enjoyed remain unchanged.

For the detailed customs of chief ethnic minorities in Jiangyong County, see the Table 1.2.2.
### Table 1.2.2 Summary of Customs of Chief Ethnic Minorities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chief Ethnic Minority</th>
<th>Yao nationality</th>
<th>Ethnic minority in Xiaopu Town of Jiang Yong County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Language</strong></td>
<td>Yao language of Tibeto-Burman branch of Tibetan family</td>
<td>Mainly Yao language of Chinese family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Character</strong></td>
<td>Commonly-used Chinese characters</td>
<td>Commonly-used Chinese characters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Costume</strong></td>
<td>Wear royal blue or navy blue sackclothes with buttons down the front and ornaments and be dressed in flared trousers</td>
<td>Wear costumes of Han nationality basically and some ethnic costumes are kept in the families of few elderly people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dietary Habits</strong></td>
<td>Their staple food was dry crop such as sweet potato and corn in the past, but it is rice now and the people here don't eat dogs. Besides, there are some kinds of specific national dishes such as rice flour mixed with bacon.</td>
<td>There is no particular habit and taboo. Besides, there are several kinds of specific national dishes including those of Yao and Han nationalities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Specific Festival</strong></td>
<td>Dispelling Day, Panwang Festival and Bullfighting Festival</td>
<td>Similar to those of Han nationality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Custom</strong></td>
<td>There are unique customs in the manner of receiving guests and getting along with people, marriage, bearing and bringing up children as well as funeral. For example, the customs for marriage mainly include marriage and unilocular marriage (the bridegroom becomes son after marriage) and wedding lament is also considered to be a custom and criterion for measuring the virtue of women.</td>
<td>There are unique customs in the manner of receiving guests and getting along with people, marriage, bearing and bringing up children as well as funeral which are not identical with those of Yao and Han nationalities and seem to be the common custom of combination of Han nationality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>National Cultural Activities</strong> (folk song, music and dance)</td>
<td>Always gather together on festivals to sing folk songs such as eulogy to Panwang and songs of Qian Jia dong.</td>
<td>Panwang Festival flourishes here and others are basically the same as those of Han nationality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Religious Faith</strong></td>
<td>Worship the Mountain God, mothers, totem, name their children, Du Jie</td>
<td>The faith of its own nationality is generally kept, but Buddhism prevails here as well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production Manners</strong></td>
<td>The dry crops were planted in the past but now plantation in paddy fields are generally applied. The originally adopted manners such as hunting, fishing and wild vegetables-digging have disappeared basically.</td>
<td>The rice, taro, corn and sweet potato are planted while the vegetables are generally planted for self-use only (not for sale). The secondary and tertiary industries mainly cover small business and go-out employment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Specific Resident Habits</strong></td>
<td>The Yao people live closely to the mountains in poor living conditions and the houses built in Diaojiao Lou-type can also be found here.</td>
<td>The same as Han nationality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Customs and Habits in Dismantling and Building Houses</strong></td>
<td>Yao people are particular about locations and directions in building new houses whereas the Shan Yao nationality is concerned about water source and other factors additionally.</td>
<td>Mostly have merged with Han culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Preference Policy for Ethnic Minorities</strong></td>
<td>The preference policies for bearing and bringing up children, higher education and promotion of cadres are provided here.</td>
<td>The preference policies for bearing and bringing up children, higher education and promotion of cadres are provided here.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Project Implementation Progress

2.1 Civil Works Progress

The Jiangyong Subproject consists of two bid sections, i.e. Chengbei (Northern Town) Protection Circle, Chengnan & Chengdong Protection Circles. The civil works for the above sections have been completed so far while the bid for road works and landscape works has not started yet.

The implementation progresses of civil works are indicated in details in Table 2.1-1.

Table 2.1-1 Civil Works Implementation Progress of Jiangyong County Subproject

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subproject</th>
<th>Content of Bid Section</th>
<th>Name of Bid Section</th>
<th>Contract Price(RMB 10,000 yuan)</th>
<th>Contract Duration (Day)</th>
<th>Commencement Date</th>
<th>Completed Civil Works</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jiang Yong County</td>
<td>Civil works package</td>
<td>Northern Town Section</td>
<td>918.93</td>
<td>2007.10</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Southern Town Section</td>
<td>938.38</td>
<td>2007.10</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Road works package</td>
<td>The bid opening has not been conducted.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Landscape works package</td>
<td>The bid opening has not been conducted.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) The contract price of civil works for Northern Town Bid Section is RMB 9.1893 million yuan. It is constructed by Hunan Kehong Construction and Development Group Co., Ltd. and supervised by Yongzhou Hydro & Power Engineering Construction Supervision Co., Ltd. The project was commenced on Oct., 2007 and the investment of RMB 9.1893 million yuan has been input, accounting for 100% of its total investment.

2) The contract price of civil works for Southern and Eastern Town Bid Section is RMB 9.3838 million yuan. It is constructed by Hunan Kehong Construction and Development Group Co., Ltd and supervised by Yongzhou Hydro & Power Engineering Construction Supervision Co., Ltd. The project was commenced on Oct., 2007 and the investment of RMB 9.3838 million yuan has been input, accounting for 100% of its total investment.

2.2 Resettlement Progress

2.2.1 Land Acquisition

The planning: the planned permanent land acquisition involves 3 administrative villages (residential committees) of Xiaopu Town in Jiangyong County. The affected population due to land acquisition include 132 relocatees in 39 households. The planned land acquisition area of all kinds of land is 45.51 mu, among which the collectively owned land is 15.51 mu, and the state-owned land is 30 mu.

Accomplishment in the past years: the actual land acquisition started in 2005, with a completed land acquisition area of 45.51 mu in 2007, accounting for 100% of planned land
acquisition area.

Accumulated accomplishment: 45.51 mu of acquired land has been completed, accounting for 100% of planned area.

Evaluation: the costs for the acquired land have been allocated to villages, groups and communities and the methods for cost allocation have been discussed at the village (group, community) meeting whereby the costs have been distributed to individuals.

See Table 2.2.1 for Summary Table for Jiangyong County Subproject land acquisition implementation progress.

Table 2.2.1 Summary for Jiangyong County Subproject Land Acquisition Implementation Progress.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Planned Land Acquisition Area (mu)</th>
<th>Accomplished Land Acquisition Area (mu)</th>
<th>Accomplishment Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>Collectively owned land</td>
<td>State-owned land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By the end of 2009</td>
<td>45.51</td>
<td>15.51</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>45.51</td>
<td>15.51</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Employer has not provided the complete and detailed statistics for the details of land acquisition input whereas there is no investment input so far, which is worth further concerns in the next period.

2.2.2 Houses Demolition

The planning: houses with the areas of 7278 m² are planned to be demolished with 132 relocatees.

Local implementation: no relocation has been carried out.

Accumulated accomplishment: as for the civil works, only part of the residents' houses were dismantled since most of relocatees are dissatisfied with the location of resettlement houses and the overall demolition for the hospital hasn't been initiated so far, thus the unavailability of resettlement houses resulted in backwardness in housing demolition progress.

See Table 2.2.2-1 for statistics table for demolition progress in resettlement.
Table 2.2.2-1 Statistics Table for Demolition Progress in Resettlement of Jiangyong County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Houses for demolition</td>
<td>Square meter</td>
<td>7278</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households for demolition</td>
<td>Household</td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population for demolition</td>
<td>person</td>
<td>132</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houses for demolition</td>
<td>Square meter</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households for demolition</td>
<td>Household</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population for demolition</td>
<td>person</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houses for demolition</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households for demolition</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population for demolition</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Accumulated accomplished percentage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Planned demolition</td>
<td>Households</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated accomplished percentage</td>
<td>Households</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated accomplished percentage</td>
<td>Population</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2.3 Investment for Resettlement

Planned investment for resettlement and accomplishment of resettlement investment for Jiangyong Subproject are indicated in details in Table 2.2.3-1.

Table 2.2.3-1 Statistics for Planned Investment for Resettlement and Accomplishment of Resettlement Investment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Jiangyong County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Newly planned total investment</td>
<td>690.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available resettlement fund</td>
<td>589.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of available resettlement fund in the planned total investment</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accomplished investment in 2010</td>
<td>589.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accomplished investment in 2011</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accomplished investment in 2012</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulative accomplished investment</td>
<td>589.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of accumulative accomplished investment</td>
<td>85.46%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The planned total investment for resettlement for Jiangyong Subproject is RMB 6.9008 million yuan. So far, the accumulated resettlement investment has come to RMB 5.8973 million yuan, accounting for 85.46% of the planned investment. The fees for the accomplished land acquisition have already been paid in lump sum, without default or underpayment.

3. Implementation of Action Plan

According to the requirements of Ethnic Minority Development Plan, each subproject should take certain measures to avoid or reduce the influence on the ethnic minorities and provide assistance and support for those affected minorities during the implementation of the subproject.
3.1 Specific Measures

3.1.1 Mitigation Measures

- Mitigation Measures for Construction-related Disturbances
  
  The construction of proposed flood control works and related facilities will directly affect 16 administrative villages and 4 residential communities in urban areas of Xiaopu Town and some disturbances may occur during the implementation of several projects. The total number of residential committees or ethnic minorities in villages affected by the construction noise and other hazards will come to 7,000.

  The civil works for the subproject has been completed and the construction party restricted the construction time basically in the daytime and seldom conducted night construction to avoid the rest time and reduce the influence of the noises on the residents near the work sites by means of reasonable arrangement to avoid simultaneous construction of noisy equipment. Except for rainy days, everyday the construction party arranged watering carts for watering dust prevention of the construction road for three or four times to reduce construction damages to the health of the residents nearby and the environmental hygiene of the county. As for those construction vehicles in and out of the county, all were cleaned uniformly so as to prevent bringing the dust from the work sites to the roads of the county. Additionally, the damaged irrigation and drainage systems were repaired to prevent the water resource utilized by local residents from pollution caused by construction.

  The annual costs for watering dust prevention, washing construction vehicles and construction garbage disposal are about RMB 2,000 yuan. So far, the accumulated input has mounted up to RMB 4,000 yuan.

- Mitigation Measures for HIV/AIDS and STIs Publicity and Prevention
  
  Planning Situation:

  Though the County is not a high risk area for HIV/AIDS, in order to ensure that Jiangyong will continue to be free of HIV/AIDS, county CDCs (Centre for Disease Control), in accordance with the PRC Law on Prevention and Treatment of Epidemic Disease, should take measures to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS and other STIs. During the project implementation, CDC took preventative measures in workers and local communities as well as for the operators of transportation equipment and truck drivers such as setting up medical clinics, putting up posters for HIV/AIDS prevention, conducting the HIV/AID and STI education together with making the international implementation plan for AIDS prevention.

  Actual Situation:

  The project party also invited the staff from the environmental protection bureau to inspect the adverse impact such as dust and the water quality of dyke toes in the project areas, and took certain corrective measures to reduce health damages to the construction workers. During the period of “December 1 --- AIDS Prevention and Control Day”, the County Women’s Federation, in
conjunction with the County Health and Welfare Bureau, County Centre for Disease Control, held a publicity campaign with a theme of “Containing AIDS and Filling Our Promises” with focus on the propaganda of “AIDS Prevention and Control Regulations”. Additionally, the posters were also put up at places of entertainment and hotels to allow the masses to realize the danger of AIDS and understand the methods for prevention anytime and anywhere. No incidence of HIV/AIDS occurred in the project area during the project implementation.

The annual costs for publicity, sanitation and hygiene management, health quarantine, vaccination and control of mice, mosquitoes and flies are RMB 1000 yuan, RMB 1,500 yuan, RMB 2,500 yuan, RMB 2,000 yuan and RMB 1,000 yuan respectively. So far, the accumulated input has come to RMB 16,000 yuan.

**Mitigation Measures for Gender Equality**

According to the Ethnic Minority Development Plan of Jiangyong County, in order to ensure the fair distribution of the project benefits to the women, women's participation in terms of decision making will be secured in accordance with government laws and regulations during the implementation of Ethnic Minority Action Plan.

In the affected areas, women have equal rights and status of men and play important roles in economical development and housework, especially in villages where most women stay at home while most men go to work in cities. Women also play important roles in agriculture production (both cultivation and non-farm work) besides in family responsibilities; therefore, women even paid more interests in this subproject than men in the influenced areas. They not only actively took part in the work at all periods of resettlement, but also played outstanding roles in many other aspects such as negotiating directions and modes of resettlement.

Since the implementation of this subproject, the executive agencies of the subproject and the local government laid special stress on women's roles, caring for them and the requirements of the families which take women as householders and giving them full play to relocation implementation. In various relocation discussion meetings and consultative conferences of the subproject, about 50% attendants were women, and their suggestions, requirements and problem-reflections on economic rehabilitation and demolition of old houses, moving and building of new houses were fully attended to in order to ensure the fair distribution of the project benefits to the women. In the subproject department, the women are also arranged to take participate in some suitable jobs such as internal or office work, publicity, measuring and file management.

In addition to all of the above, the Women's Federation of Jiangyong County has dealt with the following items for the rights and interests of ethnic minorities women during this monitoring and evaluation period:

1. Scientific development of the women's causes by learning various political policies earnestly. The County Women's Federation was dedicated to propagate the Party's polices by taking the opportunity of launching the “excel in performance” activity, in conjunction with other activities such as “three things (culture, science and health) brought to the rural areas”, “the week
of safeguarding women’s rights”, “face-to-face scientific development propaganda, hand-to-hand practical technology teaching and heart-to-heart women’s rights safeguarding”. In addition, the Women’s Federation also focused on seeking ideas and suggestions for the advancement of women’s causes in broad ways such as organizing discussion meetings and consultative conferences among the cadres of the Women’s Federation in order to make thorough researches and comments, etc.

2. The dedication to leading the women of urban and rural areas to achieve new progress by business start-ups with the theme of boosting the county’s economic growth. The County Women’s Federation mobilized women of urban and rural areas and women workers to start their own businesses by means of launching the “female model” activity.

3. The launch of a consultative activity named “the employment support week”. The County Women’s Federation, in conjunction with the County Labour and Welfare Bureau and the County Labour Union, etc., launched a consultative activity called “the employment support week” in the county’s youth square where 40 jobs were provided and approximately 2,000 publicity materials were distributed.

4. Grasping “three combinations” earnestly. The County Women’s Federation System develops family planning to assist over 100 volunteers in more than 100 practical things. The County Women’s Federation gave comforts for 60 planned households and 20 planned workers, and sends consolation money and clothes, quilts and sweater about RMB 13,000 yuan and RMB 5,800 yuan respectively.

The costs for meetings, visits and interviews special for women and children, employment consultation activity, training for women cadres and general survey towards gynaecological diseases were RMB 5,000 yuan, RMB 0.41 million yuan, RMB 5,000 yuan, RMB 70,000 yuan and RMB 20,000 yuan respectively. So far, the accumulated input has come to RMB 0.51 million yuan.

- Mitigation Measures for Implementation of Resettlement

According to the Ethnic Minority Development Plan of Jiangyong County, the local government shall support the development of social infrastructure and local markets which need to be involved in the local development plan while the factors such as local custom, agricultural demands and long-term development shall be taken into consideration in building new houses. The new houses will be built as hoped by the residential households to maintain the traditional style of houses. Additionally, assistance and help will be provided to the vulnerable groups in need during the project implementation including the old, disabled, families with women as the main members, destitute families and ethnic minority population. As for the persons in loss of lands and severely affected by the project, the agricultural technology and skills trainings for non-farm activities will be provided to them according to respective circumstances in addition to the provision of land compensation and recovery measures. As regard to the affected women, especially the ones from ethnic minorities will be given priority in the abovementioned trainings to
improve their skills and get the opportunities to be benefited through participation in non-farm activities. The resettlement organizations at all levels shall be established with a small number of staff of ethnic minorities whereas the ethnic minorities and their representatives will be given the opportunities to participate in resettlement plan, which shall be realized through implementation of the whole process of resettlement.

The relocatees in the project areas and resettlement district together with the affected ethnic minorities have been asked for opinions and suggestions on the planning and implementation scheme before the implementation of demolition and resettlement for Jiangyong County Subproject. The resettlement district is designed to be built near the bank of Xianshui River with a full consideration of needs of the affected groups. So far, the construction of resettlement district and the demolition have not commenced yet and the future relocatees will be uniformly settled in this district.

3.1.2 Enhancement Measures

- Implementation of Micro-Credit Program

The discounted micro-credit service will be provided to rural ethnic minorities of the county under the coordination of the Poverty Alleviation Office of Jiangyong County during the project implementation period. The average volume of loans will be increased from the normal volume of RMB 50,000 yuan to RMB 8,000 yuan with a short repayment period of 0.5 to 4 year as recommended by the Women’s Federation which will be utilized for the development of income-generating activities.

Employment Service of Jiangyong County shall further ensure the loan guarantees of the Micro-credit Program this year, encouraging self-business starting and self-employment. So far, RMB 20 million yuan are distributed around the county.

All the loan interest rate will be assumed by the Poverty Alleviation Office and the discount loan this year is RMB 0.96 million yuan.

- Tourism Development

According to the resettlement plan of Jiangyong County Subproject, County government and their tourism agencies have taken the following promotion actions for tourism development:

1. Carry out an exhibition of Yao Nationality culture and establishing tourism infrastructures including a square for ethnic minorities near Qianjiadong.
2. Actively support and encourage setting up a travel agency of 3A or above level.
3. Set up an eco-museum for the exhibition of "Jiangyong Women’s Scripts".
4. Build a “Women’s Scripts Hotel” lately to promote the development of the county tourism.
5. Set up a cultural ecology tourism company directly under the governance of the Jiangyong County Committee of CPC.
6. Active establishment of “Liujia Village” to be a distinctive tourism village. So far, the
focus shall rely upon the improvement of travel service. And buildings of tourism infrastructure facility and other supporting facilities shall be accelerated with the resettlement project as the lead and under principles such as “leading by the government, organizing by the village and group, participating by people and interacting by all parties involved” as to continuously consummate the village’s function as a tourism attraction. The development and construction of the local attractions shall be considered to be the key part for improving the competitiveness of the tourism village and thus more tourists will be attracted by the beautiful pastoral landscapes and unique cultural sightseeing spots provided by the local efforts. In addition, unique tourism productions shall be offered to make the tourists lingered. Since 2011, the county government has introduced special policies of money reward for tourism development, for example, offering RMB 10,000 yuan subsidy to each of the “farm fun” households which are legitimately registered and meeting certain standards. So far, there are more than 20 “farm fun” households in the village, of which 5 households reach starred level with each of these household’s annual incomes reaching RMB 60,000 yuan. Currently, “Liu jia Village” has been successfully checked and accepted by the provincial government, becoming one of the earliest special tourism villages in Hunan Province.

7. Stronger promotion of the publicity for the county’s tourism. The Tourism Bureau of Jiangyong County spares no efforts to publicize the county’s tourism through various methods, such as keeping active contacts with travel agencies in Guilin and Yangshuo of Guangxi Province to advertise the “three-thousand year culture” tourism resource in the county and carrying out large scale of publicity of Jiangyong County’s tourism via various media such as TVs, newspapers and magazines to ensure the steady growth of the tourists volume; for example, the tourists volume of the “Xiaoguyuan” drifting spot has exceeded 10,000 persons this year. Active participation in and organization of tourism promotion activities, such as the Shenzhen-Hunan tourism promotion fair organized by the Tourism Bureau of Hunan Province; tourism product trade fair held in Zhangjiajie, with the tourism products of the “Women’s Script” series acquiring the silver prize; “Tourism Vehicles Rally Race around Qianjia Dong” held by Jiangyong Tourism Bureau in conjunction with the tourism bureaus from the adjacent counties such as Jianghua, Daoxian, Gongcheng, Guanyang, etc., to promote the active cooperation among different regions; “Second Hometown Visit for Intellectual Young People in Changsha” and “Mud Washing Festival” activities; the publicity of the “Three-Thousand Year Culture Tourism” in Jiangyong County on magazines and newspapers such as “Hunan Daily”, “High speed railway tourism” and “Hunan tourism”, etc.; “Charming Jiangyong Image Ambassador Election” held by the tourism bureau in conjunction with the county publicity department, the County Youth League Committee and Yonghua International Group, with more than 10 tourist guides elected in the process; the consecutive publicities of books “Women’s Scripts, Women and Virgin Land” and “A Windy and Rainy History Of Qianjia Dong”, etc.

The accumulated investment in tourism of Jiangyong County has mounted up to RMB 110 million yuan this year.
Technical Advice and Training

The County technical sectors (i.e., Agricultural and Forestry Bureau, and Labor and Social Security Bureau) will provide special technical information and training to the project affected farmers (men and women) on grain cropping, livestock management, and non-farm skills, as well as job introduction for migrant labors.

In addition to all of the above, the Labor Bureau and Employment Service Centre of Jiangyong County have taken the following actions for rights and interests of ethnic minorities during the monitoring and evaluation period:

1. The new quantity of employment comes to 3,511 persons and re-employment quantity of unemployed persons comes to 1,595 persons, of which the re-employment quantity of persons with employment difficulties comes to 411 persons. The quantity of transfer of new rural labor force comes to 3,950 persons. The quantity of assisting zero employment comes to 10 households, obtaining skill certificates 320 persons, rural migrant workers and training of rural labor reserves 2,600 persons, staff training 3600 persons, the unemployed training 2,700 persons, and entrepreneurship training 2,550 persons. The small-sum guaranteed loan distributed to 468 entrepreneurs is 33.79 million yuan throughout the year. 14 towns (field) and 4 communities within the county have the social assistance and security station, investing more than 1 million yuan and building 4 demonstration sites with high standards.

2. The implementation of the occupational skill trainings and the improvement of the employment or self-employment capacity for the labor forces 11,000 persons were organized to attend various occupational skill trainings and 700 persons with business start-up aspirations were organized to attend the business start-up trainings.

3. The collection and payment fund of enterprise pension insurance is 30.63 million yuan throughout the year and the financial aid from the same level is 1.3 million yuan. The new quantity of unemployment insurance contributors comes to 943 persons, and the collected and paid fund is 2.6 million yuan. The collected and paid fund of medical insurance of urban workers is 13.2 million yuan, accomplishing the task. The quantity of insuring the medical insurance for urban residents is 49,103 persons, and the fund is 14.18 million yuan. The execution rate of outpatient coordination is up to 100%. The total quantity of work-related injury insurance contributors is 15,665 persons, and the collected and paid fund is 2.18 million yuan, accomplishing 100.7% and 109% of the task respectively. The collected and paid fund of maternity insurance is 0.4 million yuan. The quantity of new rural social pension insurance contributors is 0.106126 persons. The quantity of year-end contributors of pension insurance in government organizations and institutions is 5,933 persons, and the fund is 29.9 million yuan. The full coverage of social pension insurance for urban and rural residents is achieved, and the coverage rate is up to 100%. 933 collective workers in 43 uninsured urban collective enterprises are incorporated into pension insurance coordination, and pensions about 3.51 million yuan are distributed. 902 township small collective and staff and their families of Wuqi Farm are
incorporated into pension insurance coordination, and pensions about 4.03 million yuan are distributed.

4. Provision of rural labor forces for free. Given that the part of rural youth in poor families and lack of living skills are willing to go out to work, the County Employment Training Centre shall specially offer some training courses for computer, electric welding workers, cooks, restaurant service and electric sewing.

5. Implementation of order trainings. The Career Centre shall encourage and support the order trainings and strongly implement the system of “Training for Specific Posts Prior to Directional Labor Output”.

6. Distribution of 7,500 indicators special for poor households and annual distribution of subsidies of RMB 400 yuan (per person) to the poor persons who are able to work with the annual income lower than RMB 1,196.

The total number of trainees in 2012 has mounted up to 11,000 persons, and the investment of RMB 0.6 million yuan was input in trainings and supporting the poor households last year.

- Tax Incentives

According to the Ethnic Minorities Development Plan of Jiangyong County and in order to encourage local minority people to engage in secondary and tertiary activities, the local government shall provide tax incentives and special policies, such as fixed allowances, increasing subsidy, and special assistance, waive agricultural tax, and provide priority for the minority households to get micro credits.

3.1.3 Project Benefit Measure

According to the Ethnic Minority Development Plan of Jiangyong County, the following benefit measures have been taken during the implementation of construction of Jiangyong Subproject and the details are indicated in Table 3.1.3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures to be Taken</th>
<th>Receiver/Indicator</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To employ a small number of ethnic minority population as workers in construction of works related to flood control projects</td>
<td>40% ethnic minority labor forces of 0.19 million labor-day The contractor shall utilize 75% local labor at least.</td>
<td>Ethnic minority labor forces of 50,000 labor-day</td>
<td>Included in the civil works contract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To employ the labor forces of ethnic minorities in maintenance and other related jobs</td>
<td>40 posts, of which the 40% shall be offered to ethnic minority labor forces</td>
<td>16 ethnic minority workers</td>
<td>Included in the budget of project implementation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Actual Situation:

Since the implementation of this project, Jiangyong County Subproject construction
employment has preferentially employed the local relocatees and ethnic minority groups to provide employment opportunities to the local residents, so that the project construction was favorable to help to develop the living standard of the influenced people and recover their livelihood. Except for some special professional jobs, local residents were employed for 95% of the remaining unskilled jobs such as haulage man, raw material suppliers and unskilled laborers. About 96% of the local residents employed were of ethnic minority. The above temporary employees were paid by local customary methods for work quantity. Local workers employed for the construction of flood control project were paid in full without any default and underpayment.

### 3.2 Fund Availability and Usage Condition

#### Table 3.2-1 Summary for Resettlement Fund Availability and Usage Condition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures to be Taken</th>
<th>Funds Source</th>
<th>Jiangyong County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mitigation measure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To prevent the ethnic minority communities from the construction-related disturbances</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To control communicable disease</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To encourage the women to participate in meetings and decision making</td>
<td>County Women and Children Working Committee</td>
<td>120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>510,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To provide special support for resettlement to the affected population</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enhancement measure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To offer micro-credit loans (500 ethnic minorities)</td>
<td>Labor Bureau</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>960,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To provide measures for tourism promotion</td>
<td>County Government</td>
<td>5,000-6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>110,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To provide skills training and support for poor households</td>
<td>Labor Bureau</td>
<td>1,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To provide tax preference</td>
<td>County Government</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project benefit measure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To employ the ethnic minorities population as workers in construction of works related to flood control projects</td>
<td></td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Already included in the project fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To employ the ethnic minority labor forces as workers in maintenance and related jobs</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Already included in the project fund</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.3 Consultation and Appeals

For the resettlement for Jiangyong County Subproject, since the launch of the relocation in 2005, high attention has been paid to it by Hunan Province, Yongzhou City and resettlement organizations at all levels. And wide propaganda was given to the subproject by means of local news media including TV, broadcasting and newspapers. Additionally, the materials of relevant laws and regulations on resettlement such as resettlement information manual were distributed to each household to make them exactly understand the quantity of indicators in kind, computational
method and compensatory method of compensation standards, resettlement place for relocatees and resettlement scheme as well as the rights and preference policies enjoyed by relocatees. Before the end of January in 2007, the headquarters successively released the land acquisition announcement and housing demolition announcement within the red line of project and organized several mobilization meetings and symposiums to negotiate and communicate with the relocatees as well as listened to in details their intentions and opinions. Much attention shall be paid to the ethnic minority groups, of which the proportion in consultation activities is about 95%.

The staff responsible for the monitoring and evaluation for resettlement went to the resettlement district to conduct investigation and visits, consulting households and affected ethnic minority groups for their current production and living conditions, which reflected some existing problems and difficulties. The details are indicated in Table 3.3.3-1.

Table 3.3.3-1  Summary for Problems and Corresponding Solutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Appealer</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Problems</th>
<th>Handled</th>
<th>Unhandled</th>
<th>Satisfied</th>
<th>Relatively Satisfied</th>
<th>Dissatisfied</th>
<th>Follow-up Actions</th>
<th>Final Solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Zhao Shuhui</td>
<td>Last</td>
<td>The location of resettlement houses is far from the original places and the nearest settlement is required</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The headquarters has decided to relocate and construct the resettlement houses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Jiang Lin</td>
<td>Last</td>
<td>Low compensation standard for housing placement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The demolition has not been conducted yet</td>
<td>The exercised price will be higher than the planned standard</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Annexes

Damming Lock at the Downstream

Completed Flood Control Dam
Hunan Flood Control Project
for Hilly Areas Utilizing ADB Loans

Monitoring and Evaluation Report of Ethnic Minority

(No. 6)

Jishou Subproject

Changsha Xinghuan Water & Electricity Engineering Technology Development Co. Ltd.

June 2013
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<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Foreword

The Hunan Flood Management Sector Project Utilizing ADB Loans i.e. the Hunan Urban Flood Control Project for Hilly Area was formally commenced in January of 2007. The external monitoring and evaluation of ethnic minority for nine subprojects (Sangzhi, Cili, Baojing, Fenghuang, Shimen, Jishou, Jianghua, Jiayong, and Luxi) of the project are undertaken by Changsha Xinghuan Water & Electricity Engineering Technology Development Co., Ltd., which is finally determined by ADB and Hunan PPMO through their consultation.

The external monitoring and evaluation of ethnic minority for Jishou subproject formally commenced at the end of 2010. Our corporation has submitted the Phase 4 and Phase 5 of the monitoring and evaluation reports of ethnic minority to ADB, Hunan PPMO and the subproject owner in June 2011 and June 2012.

This report mainly covers the Phase 6 of the external monitoring and evaluation of ethnic minority for Jishou Subproject.


1. Background

1.1 Project Description

1.1.1 Engineering Description

The main purposes of Jishou Subproject:

A. Protect Jishou City from flood threat;
B. Strengthen the management of Yuanjiang River basin, which is an important part of the complete flood control management system in Hunan Province.

The subproject includes the following parts:
- Newly built flood control dam of 22.618 km in five protection zones;
- Transformation of 3 masonry dams into rubber dams;
- River protection bank of 16.148 km;
- Riverway desilting of 12.13 km;
- One newly built flood diversion canal of 2.25 km;
- 8 sluice drainage projects;
- The flood control standard is promoted to 1 in 50-year recurrence from current 1 in 10-year
recurrence, and water logging control standard is improved to 1 in 10-year recurrence from current 1 in 2-to-5-year recurrence.

1.1.2 Resettlement Description

Land acquisition, houses demolition and population resettlement are all considered to be the main negative impacts to this project.

The project’s permanent acquisition land in the planned construction only involves 15 villages (residential committees) of 2 offices in Donghe and Qianzhou in the urban area. The project permanent land covers 119.41 mu, in which about 25% is cultivated land, the remaining is pond, rural residential land, economic forest land, and timber forest land. The project temporary construction land covers 104.95 mu, in which 13.7% is cultivated land, and the remaining is shrubbery and waste grassland. The project land acquisition actually has impact on 1,040 people of 287 households, including 205 persons of 56 households who only involve in acquisition but not in demolition (including temporary land use impact on 57 persons of 13 households), 785 persons of 217 households who only involve in houses demolition but not in land acquisition, 50 persons of 14 households who are involved in both, requiring demolition of 23,695 m^2 houses. Among those people, 108 persons of agricultural population need economic rehabilitation, and 835 persons of 231 households need newly relocation by building houses.

Land acquisition of this subproject has not so significant influence on the relocatees. For majority of the affected villagers, their sources of incomes don’t mainly rely on agricultural production any more. The sources of incomes are mainly from the secondary and tertiary industries of the affected villagers, so that the land acquisition has minor influence on their incomes. Therefore, it is planned that incomes of all the affected families can recover to the level as that before relocation through farmland adjustment, animal husbandry and greenhouse vegetable investment and other activities creating incomes.

1.2 Description of Ethnic Minorities in Project Areas

1.2.1 Description of Ethnic Minorities in Project Protected Areas (PPA)

Jishou City is the state capital of Xiangxi autonomous prefecture, and the proposed flood protection subproject will directly protect the city, which is the political, economic, financial and
cultural center of Jishou city with convenient communication.

The total area of Jishou city covers 1,077.97 km², including 7 townships, 5 towns, 4 sub-district offices, 33 community committees and 139 villagers’ committees. By the end of 2010, the total population of Jishou city was 299,800. 31 ethnic minorities such as Miao and Tujia nationalities are inhabited in the city. The population of ethnic minorities is 229,700, accounting for 77% of the total population, of which 123,800 is Miao nationality and 103,200 is Tujia nationality. In the project protected area, among total beneficiaries, most of the community people are of ethnic minority, accounting for 70% to 80% and the dominant minority groups are Tujia and Miao nationalities. These minority persons are entitled with the same rights to education and employment as Han people and have not obvious difference in their economic conditions and income levels. The ethnic minorities are living harmoniously together with Han nationality and the national relations were friendly. The production structure of the ethnic minority households is mainly dependent on doing business and going out for work. The major income source of the rural population does not rely on land, but presents a diversified structure. Each ethnic minority is entitled with the same rights to political treatment and land allocation, etc. as Han nationality; however, some policy preferences on aspects such as children entering to a higher school or tax only can be enjoyed by the ethnic minorities, but not by Han nationality.

1.2.2 Customs of Ethnic Minorities in the PPA

The project carried out in ethnic minority area must respect and protect the ethnic minorities’ religious faith freedom and respect their customs in costume, dietary, residence, marriage, etiquette, funeral, etc., especially in language, production method, religious faith, residence habit, houses demolition and building custom and life taboo of ethnic minority closely related to land acquisition and relocation. It shall be observed whether preferential policy enjoyed by relocatee changes before and after relocation and whether their lawful rights and interests are affected.

Jishou City is the state capital of Xiangxi Tujia and Miao autonomous prefecture, located in west area of Hunan Province. The southern part of Xiangxi Tujia and Miao autonomous prefecture is located in Wuling Mountainous Area. As an extension of the Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau, the place is abundant with various mountains which are towering and steep and starstudded with forests, rivers and streams. The economic development comparatively lags behind, but the folkways and customs are well reserved. The folk cultures, with a time-honored history, possess profound connotations and the folk arts such as Miao nationality cultures and customs, Folk Song, Yang Play, Firm Spring (Zha Chun), Miao Drum, Nuo Opera and Water swashing Shi Yan are thought...
highly by people. The “April 8” of Miao nationality is a grand celebration for folk song and dance performances and the rich folk arts of Miao nationality is an important part of China’s song and dance art. On the date of “April 8”, a myriad of Miao people, men and women, will wear festival costumes, pouring into the singing site to sing Miao nationality’s songs in an antiphonal way. The singing of Miao songs almost runs through the entire process of the festival activities. The content covers all the aspects from the social production activity of Miao nationality to historic event, historic figures and folkways and customs, fully revealing the cultural characteristics of expressing emotions, describing events and obtaining happiness via songs in Miao nationality. The performance of Miao Drum Dance is also an important part in the activities which is divided into many types such as Monkey Drum Dance, production and life drum dance, and also can be divided into single-people drum, double-people drum and multi-people drum according to the number of the participants. Drum Dance is mainly performed while “Dancing around the Blooming Tree and Dancing in the Moonlight (Tiaohuatai玥ue)”. 

The Qingming Song Contest of Danqing in Jishou City, one of the traditional song contests of Xiangxi Miao nationality, is the most favorable cultural activity in the traditional festival by people of ethnic minorities from the county or city of Jishou, Luxi and Guzhang. On April 5, the annual Qingming Song Contest of Danqing in Jishou City will be held at bank of Qingming River; singers from all directions of the autonomous prefecture use songs as media and express deep emotions by songs, attracting several tens of thousands of tourists. Besides, the self-arranged and self-performed folk cultural performances by Chongwu Miao Village such as the “Fighting Barrels” and “Magic Arts” have been granted the Design Award and Golden Award in the whole city or county. Miao nationality also observe some activities which can reflect the Miao year’s atmosphere, such as blocking door on the Miao year’s day, making glutinous rice cake, killing a pig on Miao year day, offering sacrifice and holding bonfire party, etc.

Refer to Table 1.2.2 for details of the customs and habits of main ethnic minorities in Jishou City.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chief Ethnic Minority</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Costume</th>
<th>Dietary Habits</th>
<th>Specific Festival</th>
<th>Custom</th>
<th>National Cultural Activities (folk song, music and dance)</th>
<th>Religious Faith</th>
<th>Production Manners</th>
<th>Special Living Habits</th>
<th>Customs and Habits in Dismantling and Building Houses</th>
<th>Preferential Policies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tujia nationality</td>
<td>Tujia language of Tai-Burmese branch of Tibetan family</td>
<td>Commonly used Chinese characters</td>
<td>Wrap lacing green handkerchief in head, wear front-buttomed dress and prefer to wear silver ornaments.</td>
<td>The staple food was dry crop such as sweet potato and corn in the past, but is rice now. There is no specific taboo in dietary. Besides, there are some kinds of specific national dishes such as Donghunian, bacon and Hezhuaitc.</td>
<td>&quot;Gannian festival before spring festival&quot;, &quot;Sheba festival&quot; in January (lunar calendar), festivals on April 8, June 6th and July 15 (lunar calendar)</td>
<td>There are unique customs in the manner of welcoming guests and getting along with people, marriage, bearing and bringing up children as well as funeral. For example, man and woman usually fall in love with each other and then get married through singing in antiphonal style; besides, there is a kind of custom called crying for marriage and thus the virtue of woman is based on being good at crying for marriage.</td>
<td>Always wear splendid attire on festivals to gather together to sing folk songs and dance moving dance.</td>
<td>Worship ancestor and the White Tiger.</td>
<td>Originally they mainly grow dry rice, but now they change to grow paddy rice. The old production manners such as hunting, fishing, digging potholes have nearly disappeared now.</td>
<td>It is a taboo to dismantle and build houses in the fifth day of each month; when building houses, it is prohibited to whistle and sleep in the work site; the living house cannot be oriented to right meridian direction; the primary roof beams must be made of trees with two crotches; the newly-built house is prohibited to be repaired in three years; it is prohibited to make new graves behind the house, plant pear trees in front of the house or cypress trees around the house, etc.</td>
<td>They can enjoy preferential policies in childbearing, children’s entering schools, cadre promotion, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miao nationality</td>
<td>Miao language of Miao-Yao branch of Sino-Tibetan family</td>
<td>Commonly used Chinese character</td>
<td>Wear bakl fabric clothes and wide waistband, and silver ornaments by women.</td>
<td>There are no particular habit and taboo. They prefer sticky rice wine and always take it as tea. Besides, there are several kinds of specific dishes.</td>
<td>There are several national festivals, such as festivals on March 5, April 8th, June 6th and July 15 (lunar calendar), and Gansu Festival.</td>
<td>There are unique customs in the manner of welcoming guests and getting along with people, marriage, bearing and bringing up children as well as funeral. For example, advocate freedom of marriage since ancient times without regard to cash gift and family status; entertain guests mainly with wine and chilli as auxiliary.</td>
<td>Miao minorities are good at singing and dancing, and a reed-pipe wind instrument is their favorite instrument. The most common dances are Lusheng dance and Houshu dance.</td>
<td>Worship nature, totem and ancestor.</td>
<td>Originally they mainly grow dry rice by bringing mountain slopes under cultivation, but now they change to grow paddy rice. The bakl technology hasn’t been passed down through thousands of years and the embroidery of fiiio is well-known throughout the country.</td>
<td>Mainly buildings with the upper floor for living and the lower floor for storage tools and raising livestock, etc.</td>
<td>They can enjoy preferential policies in childbearing, children’s entering schools, cadre promotion, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bai nationality</td>
<td>Bai language of Bai-Yao branch of Sino-Tibetan family</td>
<td>Commonly used Chinese character</td>
<td>Generally wear clothes of Han nationality, but only a few of the senior still keep some clothes of their own nationality.</td>
<td>There are no particular habit and taboo and there are several kinds of specific national dishes including dishes of Tujia, Miao, Bai and Han nationalities.</td>
<td>There are unique customs in the manner of welcoming guests and getting along with people, marriage, bearing and bringing up children as well as funeral, which are not identical with those of Tujia, Miao and Han nationalities and seem to be the common custom similar with Han nationality through combination of these nationalities.</td>
<td>Same as Han nationality.</td>
<td>Generally keep faith of their own nationality, but meanwhile Buddhism is prevalent.</td>
<td>They mainly grow rice and vegetables as well as a little dry rice. The commercial crops are fruit trees. They breed pigs generally for their own use but not for sale. The secondary and tertiary industries are developed.</td>
<td>Same as Han nationality.</td>
<td>It is necessary to invite geomancers to check the geomancy of the building place and choose a good day to start construction before building the house; the primary roof beams must be made of trees with two crotches; when making the primary roof beams of trees with two crotches, the maker is required to drink enough wine first to have energy so as to make the primary roof beams at a stretch without stopping, etc.</td>
<td>They can enjoy preferential policies in childbearing, children’s entering schools, cadre promotion, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 1.2.2 Summary for Customs and Habits of Main Ethnic Minorities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chief Ethnic Minority</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Costume</th>
<th>Dietary Habits</th>
<th>Specific Festival</th>
<th>Custom</th>
<th>National Cultural Activities (folk song, music and dance)</th>
<th>Religious Faith</th>
<th>Production Manners</th>
<th>Special Living Habits</th>
<th>Customs and Habits in Dismantling and Building Houses</th>
<th>Preferential Policies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tujia nationality</td>
<td>Tujia language of Tai-Burmese branch of Tibetan family</td>
<td>Commonly used Chinese characters</td>
<td>Wrap lacing green handkerchief in head, wear front-buttomed dress and prefer to wear silver ornaments.</td>
<td>The staple food was dry crop such as sweet potato and corn in the past, but is rice now. There is no specific taboo in dietary. Besides, there are some kinds of specific national dishes such as Donghunian, bacon and Hezhuaitc.</td>
<td>&quot;Gannian festival before spring festival&quot;, &quot;Sheba festival&quot; in January (lunar calendar), festivals on April 8, June 6th and July 15 (lunar calendar)</td>
<td>There are unique customs in the manner of welcoming guests and getting along with people, marriage, bearing and bringing up children as well as funeral. For example, man and woman usually fall in love with each other and then get married through singing in antiphonal style; besides, there is a kind of custom called crying for marriage and thus the virtue of woman is based on being good at crying for marriage.</td>
<td>Always wear splendid attire on festivals to gather together to sing folk songs and dance moving dance.</td>
<td>Worship ancestor and the White Tiger.</td>
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<td>It is a taboo to dismantle and build houses in the fifth day of each month; when building houses, it is prohibited to whistle and sleep in the work site; the living house cannot be oriented to right meridian direction; the primary roof beams must be made of trees with two crotches; the newly-built house is prohibited to be repaired in three years; it is prohibited to make new graves behind the house, plant pear trees in front of the house or cypress trees around the house, etc.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miao nationality</td>
<td>Miao language of Miao-Yao branch of Sino-Tibetan family</td>
<td>Commonly used Chinese character</td>
<td>Wear bakl fabric clothes and wide waistband, and silver ornaments by women.</td>
<td>There are no particular habit and taboo. They prefer sticky rice wine and always take it as tea. Besides, there are several kinds of specific dishes.</td>
<td>There are several national festivals, such as festivals on March 5, April 8th, June 6th and July 15 (lunar calendar), and Gansu Festival.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Bai language of Bai-Yao branch of Sino-Tibetan family</td>
<td>Commonly used Chinese character</td>
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<td>There are no particular habit and taboo and there are several kinds of specific national dishes including dishes of Tujia, Miao, Bai and Han nationalities.</td>
<td>There are unique customs in the manner of welcoming guests and getting along with people, marriage, bearing and bringing up children as well as funeral, which are not identical with those of Tujia, Miao and Han nationalities and seem to be the common custom similar with Han nationality through combination of these nationalities.</td>
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<td>Generally keep faith of their own nationality, but meanwhile Buddhism is prevalent.</td>
<td>They mainly grow rice and vegetables as well as a little dry rice. The commercial crops are fruit trees. They breed pigs generally for their own use but not for sale. The secondary and tertiary industries are developed.</td>
<td>Same as Han nationality.</td>
<td>It is necessary to invite geomancers to check the geomancy of the building place and choose a good day to start construction before building the house; the primary roof beams must be made of trees with two crotches; when making the primary roof beams of trees with two crotches, the maker is required to drink enough wine first to have energy so as to make the primary roof beams at a stretch without stopping, etc.</td>
<td>They can enjoy preferential policies in childbearing, children’s entering schools, cadre promotion, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Changsha Xinghuans Water & Electricity Engineering Technology Development Co., Ltd.**
2. Project Implementation Progress

2.1 Civil Works Progress

Civil works of Jishou City Subproject includes three bid sections: Bid Section B1-Left Bank Embankment of the Donghe River; Bid Section B2- Right Bank Embankment of the Donghe River; Bid Section B3- Embankment of Minkangchong Stream.

Refer to Table 2.1-1 for details of civil works implementation progress.

Table 2.1-1 Statistics for Civil Works Implementation Progress

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of bid section</th>
<th>Contract price (RMB 10000 Yuan)</th>
<th>State of commencement</th>
<th>Image progress of civil works</th>
<th>Resettlement conditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Progress of current period</td>
<td>Accumulated progress</td>
<td>Completed investment</td>
<td>Land acquisition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left Bank Embankment of the Donghe River</td>
<td>5306.53</td>
<td>Jun. 2010</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right Bank Embankment of the Donghe River</td>
<td>1883.21</td>
<td>Oct. 2011</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embankment of Minkangchong Stream</td>
<td>2893.30</td>
<td>Oct. 2009</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Jishou City Subproject includes three bid sections: Bid Section B1-Left Bank Embankment of the Donghe River; Bid Section B2- Right Bank Embankment of the Donghe River; Bid Section B3- Embankment of Minkangchong Stream.

1) Bid Section B1, with the contract price of RMB 53.065335 million yuan, is constructed by Hunan Xingyu Hydro & Power Construction Corporation and supervised by HPCC (Hunan Hydro & Power Construction Supervision Consulting Corporation); the project was commenced in Jun. 2010. Currently, the investment of RMB 53.0653 million yuan has been inputted, accounting for 100% of its total investment.

2) Bid Section B2, with the contract price of RMB 18.832128 million yuan, is constructed by Hunan Hydro & Power Mechanical Engineering Company and supervised by Hydro & Power Engineering Supervision Co., Ltd. of Xiangxi Autonomous Prefecture; the project was commenced in Oct. 2011. Currently, the investment of RMB 18.832128 million yuan has been inputted, accounting for 100% of its total investment.

3) Bid Section B3, with the contract price of RMB 28.932996 million yuan, is constructed by Hunan Xingyu Hydro & Power Construction Corporation and supervised by Hunan Yuhui Hydro & Power Construction Supervision Consultant Co., Ltd.; the project was commenced in Oct. 2009.
Currently, 100% of the image progress has been accomplished, the investment of RMB 28.9330 million yuan has been inputted, accounting for 100% of its total investment.

2.2 Implementation Progress of Resettlement

2.2.1 Land Acquisition

The planning: the planned permanent land acquisition involves 15 administrative villages (residential committees) of 2 sub-offices - Donghe and Qianzhou in the urban area. The population affected by land acquisition is 255 relocatees from 70 households. The planned land acquisition area of all kinds of land is 119.41 mu, among which the collective-owned land is 47.99 mu, and the state-owned land is 71.42 mu.

Approval for land acquisition: in Oct. 2005, the preliminary review of land acquisition was passed by Land and Resources Bureau of Xiangxi Autonomous Prefecture. In Nov. of the same year, the land acquisition formalities were carried out and at the same time the land use permit was obtained.

Accomplishment in the past years: the actual work for land acquisition commenced from 2009. By the end of 2010, the acquired land had mounted up to 35 mu, accounting for 29% of the planned area. The funds paid for the land were RMB 0.85 million yuan in total. By the end of 2012, the acquired land had mounted up to 115.79 mu, accounting for 97% of the planned acquisition area, of which 112.19 mu was collectively owned land and 3.6 mu was state-owned land. The accumulated funds paid for the land came to RMB 7.5068 million yuan.

Refer to Table 2.2.1-1 and Table 2.2.1-2 for Jishou Subproject land acquisition implementation progress.
### Table 2.2.1-1 Summary Table for Jishou City Subproject Land Acquisition Implementation Progress

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Land Acquisition Area (mu)</th>
<th>Collectively owned land</th>
<th>State-owned land</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Planned land acquisition area</td>
<td>119.41</td>
<td>47.99</td>
<td>71.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accomplished in 2010</td>
<td>29.00</td>
<td>29.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accomplished in 2011</td>
<td>86.79</td>
<td>83.19</td>
<td>3.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accomplished in 2012</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated accomplishment</td>
<td>115.79</td>
<td>112.19</td>
<td>3.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated accomplished percentage for original plan</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>234%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 2.2.1-2 Breakdown for Jishou City Subproject Land Acquisition Implementation Progress

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Name of relocated unit</th>
<th>Land requisition area (mu)</th>
<th>Land nature</th>
<th>Payable fund (ten thousand yuan)</th>
<th>Paid-up fund (ten thousand yuan)</th>
<th>Accomplishment percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Qianzhou Sub-office</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Collective-owned Land</td>
<td>64.81</td>
<td>64.81</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wulipai Community</td>
<td>71.337</td>
<td>Collective-owned Land</td>
<td>544.28</td>
<td>544.28</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Donghe Office</td>
<td>11.85</td>
<td>Collective-owned Land</td>
<td>75.89</td>
<td>75.89</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Min Xiang Iron and</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>State-owned Land</td>
<td>7.52</td>
<td>7.52</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Steel Co. Ltd</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jishou City Animal</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>State-owned Land</td>
<td>42.5</td>
<td>42.5</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Husbandry Bureau</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fishing Ground</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Jishou City Vegetable</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>State-owned Land</td>
<td>15.68</td>
<td>15.68</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fruit Wholesale Market</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>115.79</td>
<td>750.68</td>
<td>750.68</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.2.2 Housing Demolition

The planning: houses with the area of 23,695 m² are planned to be demolished, and 835 relocatees in 231 households needed to be resettled, in which 95 persons of 32 households were resettled backward by self-building houses after being scattered, 246 persons of 70 households by currency compensation to take their choices to buy new houses and 494 persons of 129 households by the collectively resettlement after exchange of property rights.

Accumulated accomplishment: no demolition or resettlement has been carried out in 2010 or 2012.

Refer to Table 2.2.2-1 for the relocation progress.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demolished houses</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>23695</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of relocated households</td>
<td>Household</td>
<td>231</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of relocatees</td>
<td>Person</td>
<td>835</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demolished houses</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No demolition and resettlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of relocated households</td>
<td>Household</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of relocatees</td>
<td>Person</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demolished houses</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of relocated households</td>
<td>Household</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of relocatees</td>
<td>Person</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2.3 Resettlement Investment

Refer to Table 2.2.3-1 for the fund plan and the completed investment for resettlement of Jishou Subproject.

The total planned investment for resettlement is RMB 24.7378 million yuan. By the end of 2010, the resettlement funds of RMB 0.85 million yuan in total had been inputted, accounting for 3.4% of the total planned investment. By the end of 2011, the investment for resettlement of RMB 9.5842 million yuan in total had been inputted, accounting for 39% of the total planned investment. All the funds have paid in full without default and underpayment. There was no resettlement investment in 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Jishou</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Updated planned total investment (RMB 10000 yuan)</td>
<td>2473.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available resettlement fund (RMB 10000 yuan)</td>
<td>1050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accomplished investment in 2010 (RMB 10000 yuan)</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accomplished investment in 2011 (RMB 10000 yuan)</td>
<td>873.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accomplished investment in 2012 (RMB 10000 yuan)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated accomplished investment (RMB 10000 yuan)</td>
<td>958.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of accumulated accomplished investment (100%)</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Implementation of Action Plan

According to the requirements of Ethnic Minority Development Plan, for each subproject, certain measures should be taken to avoid or reduce the impact of the projects on the minorities and provide assistance and support for those affected minorities during the implementation of the projects.

In order to satisfy the requirements of the Ethnic Minority Development Plan, Jishou City Government formulated relevant specific measures with each subproject, including the assistant and supportive measures for the ethnic minorities in the entire city (county) adopted by the city (county) people’s government, and the affected minorities in the project area can benefit from such measures as well.

3.1 Specific Measures

3.1.1 Mitigation Measures

- Mitigation Measures for Construction-related Disturbances

According to the Ethnic Minority Development Plan of Jishou City, 21 communities in Jishou City will be directly affected by the construction of flood control works and the related facilities, and the total minority population from the residential committees or villages affected by construction noises and other hazards is about 20,212.

Monitors of this period have found that during the implementation of this project which was commenced in Oct. 2009, the construction was basically arranged in the daytime rather than at night, which avoided the construction in the rest time of residents as far as possible. In addition, through the rational allocation, high noise equipment working at the same time was avoided to reduce the noise impact on the living of the residents nearby. During the College Entrance Examination, the construction was stopped for two weeks to avoid disturbing the students nearby who were preparing for the examination. Watering carts were arranged for dust prevention in road sections under construction for three or four times everyday except for rainy days, to reduce the impacts of construction on the health of the residents nearby and the environmental hygiene of the county town. The construction vehicles in and out of the urban area were uniformly cleaned so as to prevent the dust being brought from the construction sites to the roads in the urban area.

Annual costs for dust prevention, construction vehicles washing and construction garbage disposal are about RMB 3,800 yuan in 2012. So far, RMB 8,800 yuan in total has been inputted.

- HIV/AIDS and STI Publicity and Prevention

According to the Ethnic Minority Development Plan of Jishou City, although Jishou City is not a high risk area for HIV/AIDS, in order to ensure that Jishou will be free of HIV/AIDS, Jishou City CDC (Centre for Disease Control) shall take measures to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS and
other STIs in accordance with the Law of the PRC on Prevention and Treatment of Epidemic Disease.

During the project implementation, the project party, combining Jishou Municipal Public Health Bureau and Epidemic Prevention Station, propagated how to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS and other STIs to the residents in the project areas through posting up picture posters and publishing blackboard newspaper. Workers in the project area were affiliated to the community health stations for the convenience of seeing a doctor in time. Staffs of the Environmental Protection Bureau were invited to detect the dust, water quality in the embankment toe and other adverse impact, and certain improvement measures were taken to reduce the impacts on health of the construction workers. The incidence of HIV/AIDS in the project area was zero during the project implementation.

With the large-scale development of the construction, the construction affected area was expanded, as a result, the construction personnel were added greatly and the relevant investment was increased dramatically. According to the statistics, the costs for publicity, hygienic cleaning, sanitary quarantine, vaccination, mice / mosquitoes / flies control and health education & chronic diseases input were RMB 2,000 yuan, RMB 3,800 yuan, RMB 6,200 yuan, RMB 4,500 yuan, RMB 2,800 yuan and RMB 5,300 yuan respectively in 2012. So far, the accumulated input has mounted up to RMB 51,400 yuan.

● Measures for Gender Equality

According to the Ethnic Minority Development Plan of Jishou City, in order to ensure the fair distribution of the project benefits to the women, women’s participation in terms of decision making will be secured in accordance with relevant state laws and regulations during the implementation of Ethnic Minority Action Plan.

In the affected areas, women have equal rights and status with men on education and medical care, and no ethnic boundary exists in marriage issue. Women have the same rights and positions with men and they play important roles in economic development and housework, especially in rural areas where women mostly stay at home while men go to work in cities. Besides the family responsibilities women also play important roles in agriculture production (either in cultivation or in non-farm work). Local women passionately participate in public affairs, and the ones who had time were involved in the voting of the general election of the village committee. The women directors of all villages and village party secretaries or village directors of some villages are undertaken by women. Therefore, women had more interests in and paid more attention to this subproject in the influenced areas, and they also proposed some good advices.

Since the implementation of this subproject, the executive agencies of the subproject and the local government have laid special stress on women’s roles, caring for the requirements of women and the families in which women are householders, and giving full play to their roles in the resettlement. In various discussion meetings and consultative conferences on resettlement, women attendants accounted for about 50%, and their suggestions, requirements and the existing
problems on economic rehabilitation and houses demolition were fully heard in order to ensure women could equally benefit from the project.

Besides, the Women’s Federation energetically carried forward the women-related work, and organized a series of education activities such as training courses and re-employment propaganda campaigns, which trained more than 50,000 person-times and got more than 40,000 women employed or re-employed. A group of capable and ambitious women elites emerged, such as Xiang Dongfang, who was rewarded the title of “National Woman Pioneer for Advanced and Outstanding Achievements” in 2012. On the morning of March 5, 2012, the “Celebration of the International Women's Day and Anniversary Celebration of the City” themed national folk cultural and art performance & exhibition, (i.e., the “Love Spell 100” relief distribution ceremony as the fifth round of the Learn-from-Lei Feng Activity”) was held at People's Square of Jishou City, and the prefectural and municipal leaders and volunteer loving mothers participating in the ceremony issued RMB 160,000 yuan worth of relief funds to 400 poor women representatives and left-behind children gathered on the scene, who expressed their confidences to overcome the difficulties afterwards. This was the first time for the “Love Spell 100” activity to expand its recipient range from urban to rural areas, which could make more poor masses feel love and warmth from the social community.

On June 21, sponsored by the Jishou Municipal Committee of the CPC and the Municipal People's Government and organized by the Publicity Department of Municipal Committee of the CPC, the Women’s Federation, the Municipal Education Bureau and the Municipal Civilization Office, the “Celebration for the City's Anniversary with Small Hand in Big Hand” themed tour to the ancient town for a thousand left-behind rural children (i.e., female volunteers flag-raising ceremony) was held at the Municipal Square, which aimed at appreciating the society and paying back for the concern and care. After the opening ceremony, over 1,000 left-behind children from more than 20 schools of 16 townships, towns and sub-district offices were given presents and visited the ancient city of Qianzhou hand in hand with the female volunteers, which gave them a sense of care and warmth from the social community.

13,000 yuan has been invested in the conference expenses, 99,000 yuan in trainings on women cadre, 160,000 yuan of relief funds in the “Love Spell 100” activity, and 25,000 yuan in the “Celebrate the City's Anniversary with Small Hand in Big Hand” love project for left-behind children.
The total investment has amounted to 462,000 yuan.

- **Implementation of Resettlement Measures**

  According to the Ethnic Minority Development Plan of Jishou City, when establishing the resettlement plan, the PMO should introduce the rights and the programs to the relocatees, and obtain the cooperation, participation and feedback of the residents in resettlement sites and relocatees. After the relocatees move into the resettlement area, perfect service such as education, water supply and medical care should be provided for the two groups (the residents in resettlement sites and new relocatees) as far as possible, so as to create a better social atmosphere for them.

  Before implementation of relocation and resettlement, the PMO of Jishou Subproject consulted the relocatees in project areas and resettlement area and the minority groups affected by the subproject for their opinions and suggestions on planning and implementation scheme, and fully considered the requirements of the affected groups. So far, it has not been involved in demolition and relocation of the relocatees yet.

  There are 78 vulnerable groups included in the Resettlement Plan of Jishou Subproject, who all belong to the ethnic minority. All of these vulnerable groups were included into the minimum living standard security system for urban (rural) residents. Two persons have obtained support within this monitoring period and the vulnerable groups will be further concerned in report of the next phase. At present, the subsidy standard for these vulnerable groups was RMB 200 yuan per month for each person, and the accumulated investment came to RMB 10,600 yuan.

  Refer to Table 3.1.1-1 for implementation progress of vulnerable groups’ support.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Householders</th>
<th>Household members</th>
<th>Types of vulnerable groups</th>
<th>Village or group belonging to</th>
<th>Assistance measure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yang Guanhong</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Poor household</td>
<td>8 group of Wulipai Community</td>
<td>RMB 600 yuan for lump-sum living allowance; RMB 200 yuan for basic living allowance each month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**3.1.2 Enhancement Measures**

- **Implementation of Micro-Credit Program**

  According to the Ethnic Minority Development Plan of Jishou City, cooperating with the City Poverty Relief Office of Jishou City, the Women’s Federation of Jishou City will provide micro-credit loans to 1,100 ethnic minority women in rural areas of 12 towns. Most of them are minority women, and the average loan amount is RMB 1,000 yuan. These loans will be used for developing income-increasing projects. The loan period is from 0.5 to 4 years, and the annual interest rate is 3.42%. 50% of the interest rate will be borne by the Poverty Relief Office.

  In 2010, the work of micro-credit loans made significant achievements. However, in the process of issuing out the micro-credit loans and applying for the interest discount of micro-credit...
loans, due to the small guarantee fund inputted by the Finance Department and the long cycle of approval for interest discount application, the work efficiency was not so ideal. In 2011, in order to improve the work of small guaranteed loans, the Human Resource and Social Security Bureau of Jishou City established and improved the information management system for small guaranteed loans, regularized the handling procedures for micro-credit business and interest discount business, shortened the discount cycle, carried out the follow-up service for loaning, so as to completely carry forward the development of loan business, for instance, implementing the policy of small guaranteed loans in Shetangpo Township, Jilue Township, Paihong Township and Baiyan Township.

In 2012, the Prefectural and Municipal Human Resources and Social Security Departments and the Party Committee and People’s Government of Baiyan Township jointly launched the “Learn a Skill, Contact a Household and Solve a Problem” activity. To solve the rural masses’ urgent problems arising during their starting-up process, the Prefectural and Municipal Human Resources and Social Security Departments repeatedly carried out researches on how to flexibly make the most of micro-credit loan policies, and went to Baojing County and Guzhang County for good experiences on micro-credit loan policy application. Through Jishou City Employment Bureau’s active work, on May 30, a party including the general manager and customer credit manager of the Business Management Department of Xiangxi Autonomous Prefecture Branch of Postal Savings Bank finally carried it out to the 6 administrative villages of Baiyan Township. They conducted on-site verification during their house calls to five guaranteed and 13 jointly-guaranteed applicants for micro-credit loans, and exchanged views with them in the symposium. Entirely impressed by the 9 business entities including honeysuckle and other Chinese herb cultivation, yellow snakes, bamboo rats, boars and other special farming, investigators from the Business Management Department of Xiangxi Autonomous Prefecture Branch of Postal Savings Bank agreed on a credit of nearly 700,000 yuan. The City Employment Bureau would grant interest discounts to startup capital loans in accordance with relevant policies.

In 2012, the first batch of micro-credit loans of Xiangxi Autonomous Prefecture Branch of Postal Savings Bank would settle in Baiyan Township, which would benefit five local administrative villages, 18 households, and 9 business entities. In 2012, the Employment Bureau issued RMB 25 million yuan worth of micro-credit loans all year round, while the Women’s Federation of Jishou City issued 8 million yuan. The accumulative total amounted to 56.15 million yuan.

Tourism Development

According to the Ethnic Minority Development Plan of Jishou City, the City government of Jishou and tourism administration should take the following measures to promote the development of tourist industry:

A. To exhibit ethnic cultures of Tujia and Miao nationalities, and establish infrastructures for tourism.
B. To compile tourist brochures and posters, and distribute and display them in the resting places, parking lots and bus stations. They also can be distributed in travel agencies in cities.

c. To introduce the tourist attractions on tourist maps on various websites.

The accumulative investment for tourism has mounted up to RMB 415 million yuan in recent years.

- Technical Advice and Training

According to the Ethnic Minority Development Plan of Jishou City, county technical sectors (i.e., Agricultural and Forestry Bureau, and Labor and Social Security Bureau) will provide special technical advices and training to the project affected farmers (men and women) on grain cropping, livestock management, and non-farm skills, as well as job introduction for migrant labors. Skill training will also be provided to enable minority people take employment opportunities from construction of flood control projects.

The technical trainings provided by the training center of the Jishou City Employment Bureau involve more than ten aspects such as computer operation, electrician, welder, driving, Chinese cooking, household management service, electronic assembly, farm-machinery maintenance, technology on cultivation & breeding and massage. To help the job-hunters become employed successfully, the Jishou City Employment Bureau actively carried out special activities for offering job-introducing services such as “Spring Action” and “Employment Service Month for University Graduates”, which created more employment opportunities for the job-hunters. During its two terms in 2012, the entrepreneur incubation base of the university graduates in Jishou drew 34 university graduate entrepreneurial teams, and helped more than 500 university graduates successfully get jobs, leading the university graduate initiative to walk onto the right track of positive developments.

In order to reinforce business trainings and improve the cadres' quality, the Municipal Human Resources and Social Security Bureau system on May 31, 2012 organized more than 130 people including all the cadres and staff, personnel officers from relevant departments directly affiliated to the municipality, townships and towns as well as sub-district offices to attend the trainings of medical insurance policies and regulations. To ensure the training quality, relevant experts, scholars, and business heads of Bureau-affiliated units were invited as lecturers to conduct an in-depth discussion on the existing problems of the real working practices, and make operable and guiding suggestions on future work. To facilitate the social sharing of the training resources, personnel commissioners from relevant units directly affiliated to the municipality and private enterprises were widely invited to the trainings involving employment, endowment, work injury, medical treatment, right protection and other business contents. To further improve the employability and entrepreneurship of urban unemployment persons and rural laborers, the Jishou City Job Training Center has launched a tea-taster training program, and more than 30 students attending its first term concluded the course after passing the examination and obtained
professional skill certificates on June 15. On July 17, the Human Resources and Social Security Bureau of Jishou City kicked off the “Entrepreneurship Training Promotion in the Countryside” activity (i.e., "Grass-roots Party Members and Cadres to Learn a Skill, Contact a Household and Solve a Problem" activity) in Jilue Township, and more than 80 students from the village amassed for a 9-day training on tea cultivation techniques. The “Entrepreneurship Training Promotion in the Countryside” activity could help rural Party members and cadres foster the entrepreneurial consciousness, master entrepreneurial skills, and thus strive to mobilize the general public and boost the local industry with their practical skills.

Besides, the entrepreneur incubation base of the university graduates in Jishou is one of the main measures taken by the Jishou City Human Resource and Social Security Bureau to support entrepreneurial activities and promote employments. Since it started operation two year ago, the incubation base has been running normally and helped 500 university graduates successfully find jobs. To further enhance the ability and quality of the base public employment service to meet the job requirements, the Jishou City Employment Bureau additionally invested RMB 890,000 yuan to order equipments for building the Jishou City Employment Service Network and promote the service ability of the base platform of the townships, towns and sub-district offices.

The accumulated training investment has amounted up to RMB 43.52 million yuan.

- **Tax Incentives**

  According to the Ethnic Minority Development Plan of Jishou City, in order to encourage local minority people to engage in secondary and tertiary activities, the local government will provide tax incentives and special policies, such as fixed allowances, increasing subsidy, and special assistance, waive agricultural tax, and provide priority for the minority households to get micro credits.

  Presently, Jishou City has already waived agricultural tax totally. For the enterprises created by the migrant workers who returned to the hometown, if they are really difficult in paying the building taxes according to the regulations, the tax will be levied by reducing one half; for the laid-off and returned personnel, during the initial two years of entrepreneurship, the building taxes and the land use taxes will not be levied, moreover, fixed subsidies, added subsidies and special supports will be provided. The Provincial Financing Bureau will provide priority to and give consideration to transferring payment from the exchequer to the ethnic regions as Jishou City. Newly-built enterprises enjoy income tax relief of 3-5 years from the first profit-making year to aid their improvements. The finance departments of all levels set up ethnic enterprise grants and establish the finance scales according to the population of local minority and actual requirements for the nationality works. In 2012, totally 3,013 persons in Jishou City enjoyed the policies of deductions and exemptions of taxes from the Industrial & Commercial Bureau and the Tax Bureau by entrepreneurship and self-employment. In all, RMB 2.01 million yuan were deducted and exempted.
### 3.1.3 Project Benefit Measure

According to the requirements of Ethnic Minority Development Plan in Jishou City, the local ethnic minority people should have the preference to be employed as civilian workers during the construction of Jishou City Subproject. The rate of local worker being employed by contractor should be 75% at least.

Since the implementation of this project, Jishou City Subproject construction employment has preferentially employed the local relocatees and ethnic minority groups, to provide employment opportunities to the local residents, so that the project construction was favorable to help develop the living standard of the influenced people and recover their livelihood. This project employed about 400 to 500 persons; except for some special professional jobs, local residents were employed for 95% of the remaining unskilled jobs such as haulage man, raw material suppliers and laborers. About 92% of the local residents employed were of ethnic minority. Local workers employed for the construction of flood control project were paid in full without any default and underpayment. The paid salary to civilian workers has totally amounted to RMB 758,000 yuan.

### 3.2 Fund Availability and Usage Condition

For detailed fund availability and usage condition of Jishou City subproject, see Table 3.2-1.

**Table 3.2-1 Breakdown for Fund Availability and Usage Condition**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures to be taken</th>
<th>Fund source</th>
<th>Jishou City Budget(yuan)</th>
<th>Contributed fund</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mitigation measures</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protecting minority communities from the disturbance of construction</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>8,800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infectious disease control</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>51,400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encouraging women to participate in meetings and make policy</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>462,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resettlement special support for population influenced</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reinforcement measures</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petty loan (mainly rural women oriented)</td>
<td>The Women's Federation of the City</td>
<td>1,100,000</td>
<td>56,150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism promotion measures</td>
<td>Municipal People's Government</td>
<td>5,000,000-6,000,000</td>
<td>415,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providing information and suggestions on agrotechnique and nonagricultural skills</td>
<td>Municipal government</td>
<td>43,520,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax preference</td>
<td>Municipal People's Government</td>
<td>2,010,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project benefit measures</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employing minority population as civilian workers in project concerning flood control</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>758,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employing minority labourers for the jobs of maintenance and other jobs concerned</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Most contributed fund data are for the contribution to the whole city (county), which includes the subproject areas.
3.3 Consultation and Appeals

According to the requirements listed in the resettlement plan, from the beginning of the project to the whole process of resettlement implementation, measures like symposium and sample investigation of resettlement should be taken by the project headquarters and resettlement administration at all levels to ensure the relocatees from influenced areas and the local governments can fully understand the details of resettlement plan and compensation and relocation plan.

Hunan Province, the City and resettlement PMOs at all levels have paid high attention to Jishou City Subproject since the launch of the relocation in 2007. Wide propaganda was given to the subproject by means of local news media including TV, broadcasting and newspapers. Handing out resettlement information manuals to every family is also applied to disseminate relevant state laws and regulations about resettlement to relocatees, so as to get them familiar with calculation method of physical indexes and compensation standard, compensation method, resettlement site and scheme, rights and preferential policies enjoyed by relocatees, etc. In September 2009, the headquarters issued the land acquisition & houses demolition bulletins within the project land acquisition area of a red line and organized three mobilization meetings and symposia for negotiation and communication with relocatees. One meeting was held by three main cadres from the communities in September 2009, and a villagers representative conference of the communities and a mass rally on dike damage were held respectively in February 2010. From March to June in 2011, eight meetings were held respectively in Qianzhou Sub-district Office, Donghe Sub-office and Zhenxi Sub-district Office, during which the different kinds of compensations for the villages were discussed and the suggestions and ideas of the relocatees were carefully attended to by the meeting participants so as to finally push the land acquisition forward smoothly; however, due to too many demands from the villagers which were beyond the resettlement policy regulations, and the extremely high expectations of the villagers, the work of relocation has still not commenced and the original schedule was consequently delayed.

Much attention should be paid to the ethnic minority groups, of which the proportion in consultation activities is about 85%.

For Jishou City Subproject, no more new appeals have been received in the current period since two appeals of the last period. See Table 3.3.1-1

Table 3.3.1-1 Summary for Problems and Solutions of Relocatees’ Appeals and Complaints

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Appeal time</th>
<th>Problems of appeals and complaints</th>
<th>No. of handling personnel</th>
<th>Final solution scheme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>March 10, 2011</td>
<td>For the compensation on vegetable plot and sapling</td>
<td>3 persons</td>
<td>Problems were solved after compensation in accordance with the policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>April 6, 2011</td>
<td>Scaffold dismantling on state-owned land</td>
<td>3 persons</td>
<td>Problems were solved after compensation in accordance with the policy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Main Existing Problems and Corresponding Recommendations

1. Funding gap is large. The source of investment in this subproject is not the loan from ADB, but mainly from the self-collection by each Employer. Due to the large demand of the resettlement investment and the short period for collection, the fundraising was very difficult and could not arrive in time.

2. The demolition and resettlement progress is laggard. The main reason lies in the difficulty in raising funds for employers. Expectations of the relocates were too high. Some of the relocatees had too many demands beyond policy provisions, for instance, the compensation standards proposed by some relocatees were extremely higher than the executive standards. The too big difference led to the very tough negotiation.

To the main existing problems for Jishou City Subproject, we propose the following corresponding recommendations:

1. In order to guarantee resettlement funds to be inputted on time, it is necessary to highlight fund raising.

2. Accelerate the progress of relocation; increase the working strength of the relevant units and departments; deepen the propaganda of the policies and compensation standards of resettlement and try to guarantee the progress of demolition and resettlement to meet the requirement of project construction schedule;

3. For the unaccomplished dam section, prepare to adopt the measures of changing the dike direction or bricklaying retaining wall to avoid the planed section which needs many demolitions and resettlement. It’s suggested that the Employer of the subproject determines the scheme for adjustment as soon as possible and makes relevant adjustments for the resettlement plan. It should be submitted to relevant department for approval as soon as possible.
Hunan Flood Control Project
for Hilly Areas Utilizing ADB Loans

Monitoring and Evaluation Report of
Ethnic Minority Resettlement

(No. 6)

Luxi Subproject

Changsha Xinghuan Water & Electricity
Engineering Technology Development Co. Ltd.

June 2013
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Foreword

The Hunan Flood Management Sector Project Utilizing ADB Loans i.e. the Hunan Urban Flood Control Project for Hilly Area was formally commenced in January of 2007. The external monitoring and evaluation of ethnic minority resettlement for nine subprojects (Sangzhi, Cili, Baojing, Fenghuang, Shimen, Jishou, Jianghua, Jiangyong and Luxi) of the project are undertaken by Changsha Xinghuan Water & Electricity Engineering Technology Development Co., Ltd., which is finally determined by ADB and Hunan PPMO through their consultation.

The external monitoring and evaluation of ethnic minority resettlement for Luxi subproject formally commenced at the end of 2010. Our corporation has submitted the Phase 4 and 5 of the external monitoring and evaluation reports of ethnic minority resettlement to the subproject office in June 2011 and June 2012 respectively.

This report mainly covers the Phase 6 of the external monitoring and evaluation of ethnic minority resettlement for Luxi Subproject.


1. Background

1.1 Project Description

1.1.1 Engineering Description

The main purposes of Luxi Subproject:

A. Protect Luxi County from flood threat;

B. Strengthen the management of Yuanjiang River basin, which is an important part of the complete flood control management system in Hunan Province.

The subproject includes the following parts:

One newly built dike with a total length of 2.715 km;
One newly built flood prevention road on dam top with a total length of 2.582 km;
Newly built 4 culverts;
Construction of flood control and command system and establishment of management facilities required.

The area protected by the subproject will reach to 2.0 km². The flood control standard is promoted to 1 in 20-year recurrence from current 1 in 2-year recurrence, and water logging control
standard is improved to 1 in 10-year recurrence from current 1 in 2-to-5-year recurrence.

1.1.2 Resettlement Description

Land acquisition, house demolition and population resettlement are all considered to be the main negative impacts to this project.

The project’s permanent demolition land involves one town, one village, two villagers’ groups. All kinds of acquisitioned land reach 290.45 mu, all belonging to collective-owned land, in which about 26.8% is cultivated land, and the remaining is garden plot, pond, residential land and unused land. The temporary land acquisition of all kinds covers 18 mu, in which 11% is cultivated land, and the remaining is shrubbery and waste land. The project land acquisition actually has impact on 427 persons of 102 households, in which 272 persons of 71 households who only involve in acquisition but not in houses demolition (including temporary land use impact on 9 persons of 2 households), 155 persons of 31 households who only involve in houses demolition but not in land acquisition, requiring demolition of 2345.78 m$^2$ houses. Among those people, 155 persons of 31 households need newly relocation by building houses, and the agriculture population of 237 persons needs economic rehabilitation.

Land acquisition of this subproject has not so significant influence on the relocatees. For majority of the affected villagers, their sources of incomes don’t mainly rely on agricultural production any more. The sources of incomes are mainly from the secondary and tertiary industries of the affected villagers, so that the land acquisition has minor influence on their incomes. Therefore, it is planned that incomes of all the affected families can recover to a level as that before relocation through farmland adjustment, animal husbandry and greenhouse vegetable investment and other activities creating incomes.

1.2 Description of Ethnic Minorities in Project Areas

1.2.1 Description of Ethnic Minorities in Project Protected Areas (PPA)

The protection area of the project in Baisha Town located in Luxi County. Baisha Town is the political, economic, financial and cultural center of Luxi County with convenient communication.

The town consisting of five communities and three village committees is a town with characteristics of both rural and urban areas. There were 10,105 households, with a total population of 33,646, of which 26,861 persons were non-agricultural population and 65.6% were
ethnic minorities, including 61.6% for Miao nationality, 37.7% for Tujia nationality, and 0.7% for other ethnic minorities. In the project protected area, among total beneficiaries, 15,896 were ethnic minorities, accounting for 72.9% of the total population, and the dominant minority groups are Tujia and Miao nationalities. These minority persons are entitled with the same rights to education and employment as Han people and have not obvious difference in their economic conditions and income levels. The ethnic minorities lived harmoniously together with Han nationality and the national relations were friendly. The production structure of the ethnic minority households is mainly dependent on doing business and going out for work. The major income source of the rural population does not rely on land, but presents a diversified structure. Each ethnic minority is entitled with the same rights to political treatment and land allocation, etc as Han nationality; however, some policy preferences on aspects such as children entering to a higher school or tax only can be enjoyed by the ethnic minorities, but not by Han nationality.

1.2.2 Customs of Ethnic Minorities in the PPA

Luxi County is located in the northwest of Hunan Province, and its main population is ethnic minorities, in which Tujia and Miao nationality account for the most percentage. Tujia and Miao nationality’s cultures and customs are almost the same. The cultures and customs are of profound connotations, such as the Chenhe River Rhyme Scheme and Panhu Legend; the folk arts are of various kinds, such as chrysanthemum stone sculpture, willow stone sculpture, Miao nationality yarn counts, Nuo mask and stepping on tiger and chiseling flowers; the customs and traditional festivals and the national commemorative activities are varied and graceful, with abundant cultural connotations, such as the traditional festivals of “March 3”, “June 6”, “June Year”, “July 7”, “Chasing after Autumn”, “September 9”, “Five Dragons”, “Six Dragons”, and the “Citrus Festival” etc.

Each year, the “March 3” Miao Cultural Festival will be held at the village of Bajiaoping Village of Liangjiatan Township. On the date of March, 3, the sun is gentle and warm, with the sky clean and cloudless, and the chirping of birds and the gurgling of the flowing creek melt together to generate a beautiful music of spring, thus making people feel seemingly entering into a fantasy. Groups of people, men and women, wearing in splendid attire came jointly from roads, field ridges and mountainsides, with the younger ones holding wood in their mouths. On June 24, 2012, Luxi County Ethnic Affairs Bureau solemnly held the “Dragon Boat Race National Unity Cup of Luxi County” in Tanxi Town, which included dragon boat race, antiphonal singing, folk song and
national dance performance and other activities, attracting 6 dragon boat teams such as Tuma Village Team from Tanxi Community of Luxi County and Xiajie Village Team from Hexi Town of Jishou City as well as 5 basketball teams from Baiyangxi, Paihou and other districts for the championship. The activities gathered nearly 500 players, 50 umpires, over 380 field personnel and as many as twenty thousand audiences. On August 24, the 2012 Dongtou Miao Village Folk Song Concert to celebrate “July 8” was held at Dongtouzhai Village of Xixi Town. On September 23, the first session of “Double Ninth Festival Celebration among folk song team members of Luxi County Senior Citizen Association” was held at Ju Song Square of Luxi County Party School. These ethnic culture festivals, which effectively promoted the boundary national unity, social stability and economic and trade exchanges, not only inherited and carried forward the brilliant ethnic cultures, enriched the life of the rural masses, but also promoted the common prosperity, progress, harmony and unity of the ethnic minority regions. In 2012, the Ethnic Affairs Bureau secured 2.75 million yuan worth of Ethnic Minority Development Fund from its superior Ethnic Affairs Commission, which was invested into a total of 39 projects, including 9 infrastructure projects worth 1.26 million yuan, 7 aquaculture projects worth 480,000 yuan, 18 crop cultivation projects worth 790,000 yuan, 4 special industry projects worth 120,000 yuan, and 1 training program worth 100,000 yuan. A total of 200,000 yuan of the minority medical fee reduction or exemption was conducted to the poor minority masses. 400,000 yuan of the compulsory education grant and 220,000 yuan of the minority subsidy were distributed at the same time.

For the detailed customs and habits of main ethnic minorities in Luxi County, see the Table 1.2.2.
## Table 1.2.2 Summary for Customs and Habits of Main Ethnic Minorities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chief Ethnic Minority</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Costume</th>
<th>Dietary Habits</th>
<th>Specific Festival</th>
<th>National Cultural Activities (folk song, music and dance)</th>
<th>Custom</th>
<th>Religious Faith</th>
<th>Production Manners</th>
<th>Special Living Habits</th>
<th>Customs and Habits in Dismantling and Building Houses</th>
<th>Preferential Policies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tujia nationality</td>
<td>Tujia language of Tibetan branch of Tibetan family</td>
<td>Commonly used Chinese characters</td>
<td>Wrap tabling long hair around the head and wear front-buttoned dress</td>
<td>Prefer sweet potato and corn in the past, but rice now. There is no specific taboo in dietary. Besides, there are some kinds of specific national dishes such as Duoshen, bacon and laomu, etc.</td>
<td>Guanxian festival (before spring festival), &quot;Sheba festival&quot; (in January, lunar calendar), festivals on April 8, June 6th and July 15 (lunar calendar)</td>
<td>There are unique customs in the manner of welcoming guest and getting along with people, marriage, bearing and bringing up children as well as funeral. For example, man and women usually fall in love with each other and then get married through singing in antiphonal style. Besides, there is a kind of custom called crying for marriage and thus the virtue of woman is based on being good at crying for marriage.</td>
<td>Always wear splendid clothes on festivals to gather together to sing folk songs and dance and serving dance.</td>
<td>Worship ancestor and the White Tiger.</td>
<td>Originally they mainly grew dry rice, but now they changed to grow paddy rice. The original production manners such as hunting, fishing, digging paddy fields have nearly disappeared now.</td>
<td>Mostly pure wooden houses with courtyards and corners.</td>
<td>If it is a taboo to dismantle and build houses in the 1st day of every month, when building houses, it is prohibited to tingle and sleep in the work site; the living house cannot be oriented to the second meridian direction; the primary roof beams must be made of trees with two crotchess; the newly-built house is prohibited to be repaired in three years; it is prohibited to make new graves behind the house, plant pear trees in front of the house and camphor trees around the house, etc.</td>
<td>They can enjoy preferential policies in childbearing, children’s entering schools, cadre promotion, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miao nationality</td>
<td>Miao language of Miao-Yao branch of Sino-Tibetan family</td>
<td>Common Chinese character</td>
<td>Wear dark fabric clothes and wideeelband, and silver ornaments by women.</td>
<td>There are no particular habits and taboos. They prefer sticky rice and wine always take it as tea. Besides, there are several kinds of specific dishes.</td>
<td>There are several kinds of festivals such as festivals on April 8 and June 6 (lunar calendar), and Guanju Festival.</td>
<td>There are unique customs in the manner of welcoming guest and getting along with people, marriage, bearing and bringing up children as well as funeral. For example, advocate freedom of marriage since ancient times without regard to each family status, entertain guests mainly with wine and with chilli as auxiliary.</td>
<td>Miao minorities are good at singing and dancing, and a reed-pipe wind instrument is their favorite instrument. The most common dances are Guozhuang dance and Houergu dance.</td>
<td>Worship nature, totem and ancestors.</td>
<td>Originally they mainly grew dry rice by bringing mountain steppes under cultivation, but now they changed to grow paddy rice. The bashi technology has been passed down through thousands of years and the embroidery of Miao is well-known throughout the country.</td>
<td>Manlys buildings with the upper floor for living and the lower floor for laying up working tools and feeding livestock, etc.</td>
<td>It is necessary to invite geomancers to check the geomancy of the building place and choose a good day to start construction before building the house; the primary roof beams must be made of trees with two crotchess, when making the primary roof beams of trees with two crotchess, the maker is required to drink enough wine first to have energy so as to make the primary roof beams at a stretch without stopping, etc.</td>
<td>They can enjoy preferential policies in childbearing, children’s entering schools, cadre promotion, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnic minorities in Beisha City of Lousi County</td>
<td>Mainly Tujia language of Sino-Tibetan family</td>
<td>Commonly used Chinese characters</td>
<td>Generally wear clothes of Han nationality, however, only a few of the senior still keep some clothes of their own nationality.</td>
<td>There are no particular habits and taboos, but there are several kinds of specific national dishes including dishes of Tujia, Miao, Bai and Han nationalities.</td>
<td>Similar with Han nationality</td>
<td>There are unique customs in the manner of welcoming guest and getting along with people, marriage, bearing and bringing up children as well as funeral, which are not identical with those of Tujia, Miao and Han nationalities and seem to be the common custom similar with Han nationality through combination of these nationalities.</td>
<td>Same as Han nationality</td>
<td>General keep faith of their own nationality, but meanwhile Buddhism also prevails.</td>
<td>They mainly grow rice and vegetables as well as a little dry rice. The commercial crops are fruit trees and are comparatively developed. They breed pigs generally for their own use but not for sale. The secondary and tertiary industries are mainly retail business and migrant working.</td>
<td>Same as Han nationality</td>
<td>It is necessary to invite geomancers to check the geomancy of the building place and choose a good day to start construction, set off fireworks and kill chicken for offer sacrifices to gods or ancestors before building the house; it is prohibited to plant pear trees in front of the house and camphor trees around the house, etc.</td>
<td>They can enjoy preferential policies in childbearing, children’s entering schools, cadre promotion, etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Project Implementation Progress

2.1 Civil Works Progress

Luxi County Subproject only includes one bid section of right bank protective circle. Civil works of the lower reaches section was commenced in Nov. 2008 and completed at the end of 2009, for this section involves no land acquisition and relocation. However, since the upper reaches section involves the relocation of villagers from Quwang Village, land acquisition and relocation of this section have not been commenced by March of 2011 owing to the shortage of funds. The civil works of the upper reaches section has completed by now.

The urban right bank protective circle, with the contract price of RMB 32.0954 million yuan, is constructed by Changsha Xianghua Construction & Engineering Co., Ltd. and supervised by Hunan Hydro & Power Project Supervision Contract Corporation. The project was commenced in Nov. 28, 2008. The project duration is 1,460 days, and 100% of the total investment has been inputted.

Refer to Table 2.1-1 for details of civil works implementation progress.

Table 2.1-1 Statistics for Civil Works Implementation Progress

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subproject</th>
<th>Contracts of civil works (signed/total)</th>
<th>Name of bid section</th>
<th>Contract price (RMB 10000 Yuan)</th>
<th>Contract duration (Day)</th>
<th>Date of commencement</th>
<th>Image progress of civil works</th>
<th>Reettlement conditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Progress of current period</td>
<td>Accumulated progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxi</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Right Bank Protective Circle</td>
<td>3209.45</td>
<td>1460</td>
<td>Nov. 2008</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2 Implementation Progress of Resettlement

2.2.1 Land Acquisition

The planning: the planned permanent land acquisition involves 1 administrative village (residential committee) in Baisha Town of Luxi County. The total population affected is 155 persons of 31 households. All kinds of planned areas of the acquisitioned land total 290.45 mu, all belonging to collective-owned land, of which 45.58 mu is paddy field, 4.7 mu is dry land, 27.42 mu is vegetable plot, 46.05 mu is garden plot, 1.8 mu is pond, 3.3 mu is residential land, 3.3 mu is waste land and 161.6 mu is unused land.

Approval for land acquisition: the approval form for land acquisition was obtained and the No. of approval documentation for land acquisition is: ZGTZ [2011] No.467.

Accomplishment in the past years: the acquisition work has not commenced yet in 2010. The actual land acquisition commenced in March 2011, with a completed land acquisition area of 290.45 mu (all of them were collective owned land) by the end of the year, accounting for 100% of
the planned land acquisition area. The accumulated fund paid for land came to RMB 3.7040 million yuan.

Accomplishment within this monitoring period: no newly-acquisitioned land.

Accumulated accomplishment: the land acquisition work of Luxi Subproject has been completed by the end of 2011, with a completed land acquisition area of 290.45 mu (all of them were collective-owned land), accounting for 100% of the planned land acquisition area. The accumulated fund paid for land came to RMB 3.7040 million yuan.

See Table 2.2.1-1 and 2.2.1-2 for summary for Luxi County Subproject land acquisition implementation progress.

Evaluation: the land acquisition work of Luxi Subproject has fulfilled 100% of the acquisition plan. The corresponding land acquisition costs of the acquisitioned areas have been allocated to each village, group and community, and have been distributed to individuals according to the land acquisition cost allocation methods decided on the discussion meetings by the village (group, community).

Table 2.2.1-1 Summary for Luxi County Subproject Land Acquisition Implementation Progress

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Planned Land Acquisition Area (mu)</th>
<th>Accomplished Land Acquisition Area (mu)</th>
<th>Accomplishment Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>total</td>
<td>Collectively owned land</td>
<td>State-owned land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>290.4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>290.45</td>
<td>290.45</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Accumulative Total | 290.45 | 290.45 | 0 | 100% | 100% | 0%

Table 2.2.1-2 Breakdown for Luxi County Subproject Land Acquisition Implementation Progress

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name of relocated unit</th>
<th>Area of Land Acquisition (mu)</th>
<th>Nature of land</th>
<th>Payable Fund (RMB 10,000 yuan)</th>
<th>Paid Fund (RMB 10,000 yuan)</th>
<th>Accomplishment percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 2010 | Quwang Village         | 0                             | Collective-owned land | 0 | 0 | 0%
| 2011 | Quwang Village         | 290.45                        | Collective-owned land | 370.4 | 370.4 | 100%
| 2012 | Quwang Village         | 0                             | Collective-owned land | 0 | 0 | 0%
| Total|                        | 290.45                        | Collective-owned land | 370.4 | 370.4 | 100% |
2.2.2 Housing Demolition

The planning: houses with the area of 2,345.78 m² are planned to be demolished, and 155 relocatees in 31 households will be resettled.

Accomplishment in the past years: the work of demolition and resettlement has not commenced yet in 2010. By the end of 2011, the demolition work of Luxi Subproject had been completed. The houses with the area of 2,414.32 m² have been demolished, and 159 relocatees in 31 households had been resettled.

Accomplishment within this monitoring period: no demolition work within this period.

Evaluation: The actual area of the demolished houses in this project accounted for 103% of the plan, and the relocated households accounted for 100% of the plan.

Refer to the Table 2.2.2-1 and 2.2.2-2 for the relocation progress and relocatee ethnic composition statistics.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2.2.2-1  Statistics of Luxi County Relocation Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Item</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planned relocation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accomplished in 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accomplished in 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accomplished in 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated accomplishment percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2.2.2-2 Relocatee Ethnic Composition Statistics of Luxi Subproject

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Han Nationality</th>
<th>Tujia Nationality</th>
<th>Miao Nationality</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Planned relocation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of relocated households</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of relocatees</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>155</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accomplished relocation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of relocated households</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of relocatees</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>159</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2.3 Resettlement Investment

The planning: The total investment for resettlement is RMB 8,282.8 million yuan.

Accomplishment in the past years: no resettlement fund has been inputted in 2010. By the end of 2011, all the funds for land acquisition compensation and resettlement transient fees of 2011 had paid up without default and underpayment.

The resettlement investment of 8,202.9 million yuan has been inputted by now, accounting for 99% of the total investment.

Evaluation: all the funds for land acquisition and relocation have paid up without default and underpayment.

Refer to Table 2.2.3-1 for the planned investment and the actual investment for resettlement of Luxi Subproject.

Table 2.2.3-1 Statistics of the Fund Plan and the Completed Investment for Resettlement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Investment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Planned total investment</td>
<td>Ten thousand yuan</td>
<td>828.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available resettlement fund</td>
<td>Ten thousand yuan</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accomplished investment in 2010</td>
<td>Ten thousand yuan</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accomplished investment in 2011</td>
<td>Ten thousand yuan</td>
<td>805.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accomplished investment in 2012</td>
<td>Ten thousand yuan</td>
<td>14.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated accomplished investment</td>
<td>Ten thousand yuan</td>
<td>820.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of accumulated accomplished investment</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Implementation of Action Plan

According to the requirements of Ethnic Minority Development Plan, for each subproject, certain measures should be taken to avoid or reduce the impact of the projects on the minorities and provide assistance and support for those affected minorities during the implementation of the
In order to satisfy the requirements of the Ethnic Minority Development Plan, Luxi County Government formulated relevant specific measures respectively with each subproject, including the assistant and supportive measures adopted to the ethnic minorities in the entire city (county) by the city (county) government, and the affected minorities in the project area can be benefited from such measures as well.

### 3.1 Specific Measures

#### 3.1.1 Mitigation Measures

- **Mitigation Measures for Construction-related Disturbances**

  According to the Ethnic Minority Development Plan of Luxi County, 4 communities in the county town will be directly affected by the construction of flood control works and the related facilities, and the total minority population from the residential committees or villages affected by construction noises and other hazards is about 15,896.

  Monitors of this period have found that during the implementation of this project which was commenced in Nov. 2008, the construction was basically arranged in the daytime rather than at night, which avoided the construction in the rest time of residents as far as possible. In addition, through the rational allocation, high noise equipment working at the same time was avoided to reduce the noise impact on the living of the residents nearby. Watering carts were arranged for dust prevention in road sections under construction for three or four times every day except for rainy days, to reduce the impacts of construction on the health of the residents nearby and the environmental hygiene of the county town. The construction vehicles in and out of the county town were uniformly cleaned so as to prevent the dust being brought from the construction sites to the roads in the county town.

  Annual costs for dust prevention, construction vehicles washing and construction garbage disposal is about RMB 4,000 yuan in 2012. So far, RMB 9,000 yuan in total has been inputted.

- **HIV/AIDS and STI Publicity and Prevention**

  According to the Ethnic Minority Development Plan of Luxi County, although Luxi County is not a high risk area for HIV/AIDS, in order to ensure that Luxi will be free of HIV/AIDS, Luxi County CDC (Centre for Disease Control) shall take measures to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS and other STIs in accordance with the *Law of the PRC on Prevention and Treatment of Epidemic Disease*.

  During the project implementation, the project party propagandized how to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS and other STIs to the residents in the project areas through posting up picture posters and publishing blackboard newspaper. The incidence of HIV/AIDS in the project area was zero during the project implementation.
According to the statistics, the costs for publicity, hygienic cleaning, sanitary quarantine, vaccination and mice / mosquitoes / flies control, and health education & chronic disease input were RMB 1,500 yuan, RMB 2,500 yuan, RMB 4,500 yuan, RMB 3,000 yuan, RMB 2,000 yuan and RMB 4,000 yuan respectively in 2012. So far, the accumulated input has mounted up to RMB 36,400 yuan.

- **Measures for Gender Equality**

According to the Ethnic Minority Development Plan of Luxi County, in order to ensure the fair distribution of the project benefits to the women, women’s participation in terms of decision making will be secured in accordance with relevant state laws and regulations during the implementation of Ethnic Minority Action Plan.

In the affected areas, women have the same rights and positions with men and they play important roles in economic development and housework, especially in rural areas where women mostly stay at home while men go to work in cities. Besides the family responsibilities women also play important roles in agriculture production (either in cultivation or in non-farm work). Therefore, women had more interests in and paid more attention to this subproject in the influenced areas. They not only actively took part in all periods of the resettlement, but also played outstanding roles in aspects such as negotiating the directions and modes of resettlement.

Since the implementation of this subproject, the executive agencies of the subproject and the local government have laid special stress on women’s roles for the purpose of caring for the requirements of women and the families in which women are householders. In the process of their self-employment, the advanced women models for self-employment should be actively set up and the atmosphere of creativity and innovation which is described as “Daring to Be the First, Courageous to Compete, Rewarding Success and Tolerating Failures” should be created with full efforts being put in. The Women’s Day should be taken as an opportunity to reward 5 forgoers who have gotten rich through hard work. And a series of demonstration bases of “Learn Culture and Skills, Compare the Scores and Contributions” and brands of “Happy Farmhouse” should be built, and mistress who is the owner of “Happy Farmhouse” should be developed. With the platform of vocational middle schools in the County, the activity of “Bringing Culture, Science & Technology, and Hygiene to the Countryside” should be taken as the carrier to strengthen the trainings for labour skills and agricultural technologies and focused on improving the comprehensive quality of women.

Costs for the conferences, “March 8” Activities and the trainings provided for women cadres were RMB 5,000 yuan, RMB 44,000 yuan and RMB 34,000 yuan respectively. So far, the accumulated investment for caring for the left-behind children has amounted to RMB 20,000 yuan. As a result, the total costs for them have reached 0.268 million.

- **Implementation of Resettlement Measures**

According to the Ethnic Minority Development Plan of Luxi City, when establishing the resettlement plan, the PMO should introduce the rights and the programs to the relocates, and
obtain the cooperation, participation and feedback of the residents in resettlement sites and relocatees. After the relocatees move into the resettlement area, perfect service such as education, water supply and medical care should be provided for the two groups (the residents in resettlement sites and new relocatees) as far as possible, so as to create a better social atmosphere for them.

Before implementation of relocation and resettlement, the PMO of Luxi Subproject consulted the relocatees in the affected project areas and resettlement area and the minority groups affected by the subproject for their opinions and suggestions on planning and implementation scheme, and fully considered the requirements of the affected groups. There are two resettlement modes for these relocatees, viz. allocating homesteads and transferring the property rights of their houses. There are 31 relocatees households with 155 people, and all of them are urban residents. According to the actual situation of the affected area and the willingness of the relocatees, the PMO specified transfer of property rights and collective resettlement as the resettlement modes for these relocatees. This not only saves land, but also meets the requirements of development planning of the city. In this external monitoring investigation, the resettlement area of the relocatees was in the process of construction. The transient resettlement was temporarily adopted and the temporary transient resettlement fees will be issued out until the day of completion and acceptance of the houses upon exchange of property rights.

There are 12 vulnerable groups included in the Resettlement Plan of Luxi Subproject, who were got assistance within this period of monitoring. All of these vulnerable groups were included into the minimum living standard security system for urban (rural) residents. At present, the subsidy standard for these vulnerable groups was RMB 200 yuan per month for each person, and the accumulated investment came to RMB 86,400 yuan.

Refer to the summary Table 3.1.1-2 for implementation progress of vulnerable groups’ support.

**Table 3.1.1-2 Summary for Implementation Progress of Vulnerable Groups’ Support**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Householders</th>
<th>Household members</th>
<th>Types of vulnerable groups</th>
<th>Village or group belonging to</th>
<th>Assistance measure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zhang Hongren</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Five guarantees households</td>
<td>Quwang Community of Baisha Township in Luxi County</td>
<td>RMB 220 yuan for basic living allowance each month for urban residents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhang Xiaoding</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>The disabled</td>
<td>Quwang Community of Baisha Township in Luxi County</td>
<td>RMB 360 yuan for basic living allowance each month for urban residents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhang Chunhong</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>The disabled</td>
<td>Quwang Community of Baisha Township in Luxi County</td>
<td>RMB 105 yuan for basic living allowance each month for urban residents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhang Fuli</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>The disabled</td>
<td>Quwang Community of Baisha Township in Luxi County</td>
<td>RMB 320 yuan for basic living allowance each month for urban residents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gong Guiqing</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>The disabled</td>
<td>Quwang Community of Baisha Township in Luxi County</td>
<td>RMB 200 yuan for basic living allowance each month for urban residents</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 3.1.2 Enhancement Measures

- **Implementation of Micro-Credit Program**

According to the Ethnic Minority Development Plan of Jishou City, cooperating with the City Poverty Relief Office of Luxi County, the Women’s Federation of Luxi County will provide Micro-Credit loans to 1,500 ethnic minority women in rural areas of 15 towns. Most of them are minority women, and the average loan amount is RMB 1,000 yuan. These loans will be used for developing income-increasing projects. The loan period is from 0.5 to 4 years, and the annual interest rate is 3.42%. 50% of the interest rate will be borne by the Poverty Relief Office.

In 2012, under the coordination of Deputy County Mayor, the cooperation between Women’s Federation of the County and Agriculture Bank of the County has been built to start the small secured loan work in the whole county in accordance with the reality of the village. The mortgage should also be replaced by guarantee, while the conditions for loans should be relaxed. The cadres of Women’s Federation have conducted a further survey on 15 villages and towns in the county and audited 37 households who have submitted the applications in the filed visits.

In recent years, the accumulated micro credit which has been issued out came to RMB 149.75 million yuan.

- **Tourism Development**

According to the Ethnic Minority Development Plan of Luxi County, the County government of Luxi and tourism administrative should take the following measures to promote the development of tourist industry:

A. To exhibit ethnic cultures of Tujia and Miao nationalities, and establishing infrastructures for tourism.

B. To compile tourist brochures and posters, and to distribute and display them in the resting places, parking lots and bus stations. They also can be distributed in travel agencies in cities.

C. To introduce the tourist attractions on tourist maps on various websites.

The Yuanshui River scenic spot in Luxi County gathers the historic culture, folk custom and scenery with mountains and rivers, in which there are cultural landscapes and tourism points like Pushi City of thousand years, Karst Caves, ancient drama- Chenhe River Song (a kind of Chinese opera), ancient tombs and cliff coffins.

In 2012, based on the development demands of the tourism market and its own resource advantages, combining tourism development with urban construction, Luxi County sped up its scenic spots and key tourism projects construction by scientific planning and massive investment.
Centering around the New Baisha City, the Baisha leisure tourism project composed of riverside sights, night scene lighting works of 5 miles, Shejiang Building, Orange Eulogy Tower, Xinnv Cultural Square and other sceneries, had been taking form. At the same time, according to the “The 12th Five-year Development Plan” on tourist industry, the county party committee and government successively kicked off a batch of key tourism quality projects of certain scale, level and economic benefits, including the Yuanshui River cruising travel on the luxurious cruise “Xinnv Princess”, repair and protection work of ancient buildings in Pushi City, Hollyear five-star Hotel, Chuci Garden design and planning, Qv Yuan Culture Theme Square, tour road construction from Qingjia Mountain to Tianqiao Mountain, etc. All the projects have been going smoothly up till now. Based on the rising astral and listing of the happy farmhouses such as Juntingjie Holiday Village, Ponkan Villa at Hongshan Mountain, etc. the county further sped up the pace to develop the rural tourism construction by actively cultivating featured brands like Hongshan Mountain Firewood Restaurant, Xianquan Fish Restaurant, Tabxu Game Restaurant, etc.

The featured rural tour complex of the entire county is taking form now. Happy farmhouse projects of different types and styles like sightseeing-type, ecotourism-type, farmhouse-type, etc. and Panhu Tribe, Bamboo Garden House, Tieshan Mountain Miao Village and other rural scenic spots are under construction or have been completed. Juntingjie Holiday Village was promoted as five-star tourism scenic spot in Hunan and awarded Agricultural Tourism Point in Hunan; Ponkan Villa at Hongshan Mountain and Wa Mountain Village were promoted as three-star rural tourism scenic spots in Hunan. On June 27 to 28, 8 film crew members from CCTV Central Newsreel and Documentary Film Studio went to Luxi to make a full-length documentary Qu Yuan, restoring the history period of the patriotic poet Qu Yuan’s exile, during which he waded through the Yuanshui River and wrote down Wading Through the River (Shejiang), Nine Songs (Jiuge), Orange Eulogy (Jusong) and other famous articles. It also introduced Luxi County’s time-honored histories and cultures as well as its rich local customs and practices, which could promote Luxi’s popularity as a tourist destination.

By the end of 2012, Luxi County had received 565,000 foreign tourists, a 25.7% increase from the previous year, including about 190,000 staying overnight at Luxi, and had obtained tourism income of 158 million yuan, an increase of 27.8% from the previous year, which had over-fulfilled the task target of this year by 5.5%.

The accumulative investment for tourism has been mounted up to RMB 105 million yuan in recent years.

- **Technical Advice and Training**

  According to the Ethnic Minority Development Plan of Luxi County subproject, county technical sectors (i.e., Agricultural and Forestry Bureau, Labor and Social Security Bureau) will provide special technical advices and trainings to the project affected farmers (men and women) on grain cropping, livestock management, and non-farm skills, as well as job introduction for
migrant labors. Skill training will also be provided to enable minority people take employment opportunities from construction of flood control projects.

According to the rural grassroots party members’ own training willingness, based on its industry development guidance, the Luxi County Human Resource and Social Security Bureau invited 10 experts to go to the towns and villages to organize 10 sessions of training program in a row, which involved tobacco planting, vegetable gardening, Ponkan management technologies, aquaculture technologies, ginger cultivation and other practical agricultural techniques and entrepreneurial awareness. A total of 604 (accounting for 101% of the annual quota) rural grassroots party cadets had received the training, who were turned into wealth creators as “everyone has the technique, everyone can manage” after the training period which lasted from March 2012 to the end of September.

The accumulated training investment has amounted up to RMB 150 million yuan.

- **Tax Incentives**

  According to the Ethnic Minority Development Plan of Luxi County subproject and in order to encourage local minority people to engage in secondary and tertiary activities, the local government will provide tax incentives and special policies, such as fixed allowances, increasing subsidy, and special assistance, waive agricultural tax, and provide priority for the minority households to get micro credits.

  Luxi County offers tax preference policy to new businesses and presently has already waived agricultural tax totally. The province will provide priority to and give consideration to transferring payment from the exchequer in these areas. Newly-built enterprises enjoy income tax relief 3-5 years from the first profit making year to aid their improvements. The finances of all levels set up ethnic enterprise grants and establish the finance scales according to the population of local minority and actual requirements for the nation works. The Local Tax Bureau also conducted a series of tax preferential policies, such as tax reduction or exemption of RMB 4.522 million yuan among 36 enterprises for 55 times, and all kinds of taxes and fees approved with the total amount of 2.2969 million yuan, which had eased the enterprises’ financial pressure to a certain extent. In recent years, the reduced or exempted amount has accumulated to RMB 10.152 million yuan.

### 3.1.3 Project Benefit Measure

According to the requirements of Ethnic Minority Development Plan in Luxi County, the local ethnic minority people should have the preference to be employed as civilian worker during the construction of Luxi County Subproject. The rate of local worker being employed by contractor should be 75% at least.

Since the implementation of this project, Luxi County Subproject construction employment has preferentially employed the local relocatees and ethnic minority groups, to provide employment opportunities to the local residents, so that the project construction was favorable to help improve the living standard of the influenced people and recover their livelihood. This project
employed about 200 people; except for some special professional jobs, local residents were employed for 95% of the remaining unskilled jobs such as haulage man, raw material suppliers and laborers. About 92% of the local residents employed were of ethnic minority. Local worker employed for the construction of flood control project were paid in full without any default and underpayment. The paid salary to civilian workers has totally amounted to RMB 0.303 million yuan.

3.2 Fund Availability and Usage Condition

For detailed fund availability and usage condition of Luxi County subproject, see Table 3.2-1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures to be taken</th>
<th>Fund source</th>
<th>Luxi County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Budget(yuan)</td>
<td>Contributed fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitigation measures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protecting minority communities from the disturbance of construction</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>9,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infectious disease control.</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>36,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encouraging women to participate in meetings and make policy</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>268,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resettlement special support for population influenced</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reinforcement measures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petty loan(mainly rural women oriented)</td>
<td>The Women's Federation of the County and the Women's Federation of the City</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism promotion measures</td>
<td>County Government</td>
<td>5,000,000-6,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providing information and suggestions on agrotechnique and nonagricultural skills</td>
<td>County Government</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax preference</td>
<td>County Government</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project benefit measures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employing minority population as civilian workers in project concerning flood control</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employing minority labourers for the jobs of maintenance and other jobs concerned</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Most contributed fund data are for the contribution to the whole county, which includes the subproject areas.

3.3 Consultation and Appeals

Before the land occupation and demolition, Luxi County Government, County PMO, Demolition Office, other units and departments and representatives of relocatees have communicated and consulted repeatedly on resettlement policy and standard for compensation. The relevant resettlement information is publicized to the affected area due to this subproject construction for several times in forms of symposiums and bulletins, so as to make relocatees get
known of land acquisition status, compensation standard for land acquisition, use of compensation funds as well as information on relocatees in affected areas. Much attention should be paid to the ethnic minority groups, of which the proportion in consultation activities is about 85%.

For the detailed consultation activities, see the Table 3.3-1.

### Table 3.3-1 Summary of Consultation Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>No. of participants</th>
<th>Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011.4</td>
<td>Conference room on the 3rd floor of Quwang Community</td>
<td>All party members and the resident representatives</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Demolition and resettlement bulletin by the flood control dam engineering headquarters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011.5</td>
<td>Conference room on the 3rd floor of Quwang Community</td>
<td>All party members and the temporary demolition team</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Mobilization meeting for the demolition of the flood control dam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011.6</td>
<td>Conference room on the 3rd floor of Quwang Community</td>
<td>Leaders from the headquarters and community cadres located in the township</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>On demolition and resettlement for Quwang Village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011.12</td>
<td>Conference room on the 3rd floor of Quwang Community</td>
<td>Leaders from the headquarters and Baisha Township and party members in the community</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Discuss the problems of transient resettlement and on-site allocation of homesteads after house demolition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012.4</td>
<td>Conference room on the 3rd floor of Quwang Community</td>
<td>Leaders from the headquarters and Baisha Township</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>On the progress plan of relocation and resettlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012.11</td>
<td>Conference room on the 3rd floor of Quwang Community</td>
<td>Baisha Township and party members in the community</td>
<td>601</td>
<td>On unity and stability maintenance in resettlement areas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Within this monitoring period, no appeal has been received.

### 4. Main Existing Problems and Corresponding Recommendations

#### 4.1 Existing problems:

The imperfect infrastructures in newly-built resettlement areas cause great inconvenience in the relocatees’ livelihood and production.

#### 4.2 Recommendations:

It's suggested to increase capital inputs and speed up the construction of the infrastructure projects to facilitate the relocatees’ livelihood and production.
Hunan Flood Control Project
for Hilly Areas Utilizing ADB Loans

Monitoring and Evaluation Report
of Ethnic Minority Resettlement

(No. 6)
Shimen County Subprojects

Changsha Xinghuan Water & Electricity
Engineering Technology Development Co., Ltd.
June 2013
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4. Main Existing Problems and Corresponding Recommendations. 18
Foreword

The Hunan Flood Management Sector Project Utilizing ADB Loans i.e. the Hunan Urban Flood Control Project for Hilly Area was formally commenced in January of 2007. The external monitoring and evaluation of ethnic minority resettlement for nine subprojects (Sangzhi, Cili, Shimen, Jishou, Fenghuang, Baojing, Jianghua, Jiangyong and Luxi) of the project are undertaken by Changsha Xinghuan Water & Electricity Engineering Technology Development Co., Ltd., which is finally determined by ADB and Hunan PMO through their consultation.

The external monitoring and evaluation of ethnic minority resettlement for Shimen County Subprojects was formally commenced at the beginning of 2010. Our corporation has respectively submitted the Phase 3, Phase 4 and Phase 5 of the external monitoring and evaluation report of ethnic minority resettlement to the PMO of subproject in June 2010, June 2011 and June 2012. This report mainly covers the Phase 6 of the external monitoring and evaluation of ethnic minority resettlement for Shimen County Subprojects.

The period for this report is from Jan. 1, 2012 to Dec. 31, 2012.

1. Background

1.1 Project Description

1.1.1 Engineering Description

The main purposes of Shimen County Subproject:

A. to protect Shimen County from flood;

B. to strengthen management of Lijiang River basin which is an important part of the integrated flood control management system in Hunan Province.

The subproject includes the following parts:

To newly build 7.63 km earth dyke, with 1.90 km protection circle in Dongcheng district and 5.73 km protection circle in Baofeng district;

To heighten and widen 9.41 km dykes with 7.8 km earth dyke and 1.61 km flood control wall;

The dyke bank prevention and protection of 14.8 km, and riprap protection of banket 0.4 km;

To newly build 9 culvert gates;

To newly build 1 pump station with 3 sets of 555 kw;

To newly build 1 flood diversion canal of 3.97 km;

To rehabilitate 2 drainage canals with a total length of 3.77 km;

To construct flood control and command system and establish necessary management measures.

The area protected by the subproject is up to 28.5 km². The flood control standard is promoted to 1 in 20-year recurrence from current 1 in 5-to-10-year recurrence, and the water
logging control standard is increased to 1 in 10-year recurrence from current 1 in 2-to-5-year recurrence.

1.1.2 Resettlement Description

Land acquisition, house demolition and population resettlement are all considered to be the main negative effects.

45 villager groups from 12 villages of 4 villages and towns will be affected by land acquisition. The permanent land acquisition is planned to be 279.13 mu, in which about 62% is farmland including paddy field, dry land and commercial vegetable land and the remaining are garden plot, pond, housing plot, wasted land and state-owned land. Besides, the temporary land occupation is 444.3 mu, in which 41% is farmland. It is planned to relocate 464 persons of 148 households.

Land acquisition of this subproject has significant influence. For the affected villages and communities, on the one hand, demolition and relocation involve with 12924 persons in 12 villages of current agricultural population and 8,928 mu farmland and thus per capita farmland is 0.69 mu. 171.8 mu farmland is occupied by the subproject, so per capita farmland is 0.68 mu after land occupation, with per capita farmland reduced by 0.01 mu; on the other hand, for majority of the affected villagers, their source of income doesn’t mainly rely on agriculture any more. Based on investigation of selected families, only 18% of the income is from crop and plant cultivation. Therefore, through compensation investment and farmland adjustment, it can be realized to improve soil fertility, adjust cultivation system, build hydraulic facilities in farmland and promote output and output value of remaining farmland; meanwhile, it is planned that income of all the affected families can recover to a level as that before relocation through animal husbandry and greenhouse vegetable investment and other activities creating income.

1.2 Description of Ethnic Minorities in Project Areas

1.2.1 Description of Ethnic Minorities in Project Protected Areas (PPA)

Chujiang Town in which PPA is located is situated in Shimen County town. It is the political, economic, financial and cultural center with convenient communication. The protected area involves 15 (villages) residential committees of Chujiang Town, which occupies 34.8% of total amounts of (village) residential committees over the total area.

Chujiang Town is one of 25 towns in Shimen County. Chujiang Town includes 26 (village) residential Committees and it is the town which takes the city as dominant factor and also has the features of village. In 2007, altogether, there are 34,786 households and 84,802 people, which are respectively taking up 15% and 12.3% of Shimen County. Among them, 33.3% is ethnic minority and Tujia is occupying 99.4%. The difference of basic economic condition between the rural region and urban region in Chujiang Town is very large. In the rural region of Chujiang Town, altogether, there are 9,158 households and 24,899 persons, and per capita farmland is 0.61 mu. In the urban region, altogether, there are 25,628 households and 59,903 persons. Therefore, the
village inhabitants’ population is approximately occupying 29.4%, and the city inhabitants’ population is approximately occupying 70.6% in Chujiang Town.

This project protection area will cover the most city district of Chujiang Town and there are 15 (villages) Residential Committees to be included. In PPA, altogether, there are 5,924 households and 18,788 persons, which occupy 22.2% of the total Chujiang Town population. Among them, 7,530 persons are urban residents, accounting for 40% of total population of PPA; there are 6,247 persons of ethnic minorities, accounting for 33.2%. For the remaining 60% of rural population, the average farmland is only 0.75 mu. Most of them are used to grow vegetables and other grain crops. The continuous urban expansion and farmland acquisition around the county town is the main cause for the emerging of towns mainly with urban area characteristics as well as some rural area characteristics.

The gross domestic production value was RMB 1.788 billion yuan in Chujiang Town in 2007, and the per-capital income in rural part is RMB 5,160 yuan, which is 32% higher than the average level of the province. The per capital disposable income of urban residents was RMB 9,500 yuan, and the per-capital income of the urban employed persons was RMB 9,500yuan, which was 23% lower than the average level of the province.

As the county seat town of Shimen County, the relevant secondary and tertiary industries have been developed in Chujiang Town. In Chujiang Town, there are 6,052 enterprises in different scale, including 1 enterprise which is directly managed by central government, 2 enterprises which are managed by provincial government, 2 enterprises which is managed by Changde City, 2,540 village and township enterprises, 153 private running enterprises and 3,354 individual industry and commercial personnel. The industry enterprises in Chujiang Town involve power, chemical industry, mechanical and building materials, the clothing industry and food industry, etc., of which, there are 36 industry enterprises whose yearly production value is more than RMB 5 million yuan. The total industry production value of Chujiang Town in 2007 is RMB 0.334 billion yuan, among which, the state owned and collective owned enterprises occupies 90%.

Although it belongs to the towns of Shimen County city district, its farming production still plays the very important roles. The total cultivated land in Chujiang Town is 15,102 mu, of which, 40.8% is paddy field. Calculating it by agricultural population of 24,899 people, the per capita cultivated land is 0.61 mu (which is only 46% of the total province average level). The agricultural production value of Chujiang Town in 2004 is RMB 0.109 billion yuan. Its main agricultural products include grains, rapeseeds, flue-cured tobacco and oranges etc. Its main livestock products are cattle, pig, sheep, chicken, etc.

In the project protected area, among total beneficiaries, 6,247 persons are ethnic minorities, accounting for 33.2%. Minority people of Baota residential committee exceed 50%. The dominant minority groups are Tujia, which makes up 99.4% of the total minority populations in the PPA. These minority persons are entitled with the same rights to education and employment as Han people and have no obvious difference in their economic conditions and income levels.
1.2.2 Custom of Ethnic Minorities in PPA

The project carried out in ethnic minority area must respect and protect the ethnic minorities’ religious faith freedom and respect their customs in costume, dietary, residence, marriage, etiquette, funeral, etc., especially in language, production method, religious faith, residence habit, house demolition and building custom and life taboo of ethnic minority closely related to land acquisition and relocation work. It shall be observed that whether preferential policy enjoyed by relocatee changes before and after relocation and whether their lawful rights and interests are affected.

Among the beneficial people in the PPA of Shimen County, there are 6,247 people from ethnic minority, accounting for 33.2%. Only in Baota residential committee, people of ethnic minority surpasses 50%. In each residential committee (village), people with dominant position in the ethnic minorities are Tujia nationality, accounting for 99.4% of the ethnic minority in the PPA. Customs and cultures of Tujia nationality are of abundant artistic connotation; it’s renowned for bazaar culture and also reputed for its folk arts, such as Folk Song (so called “Five Lines”), Land God Play (habitually called worshipping the Exorcise), Yanghualiu (also called flower-drum play), Nine Sons Whip (God Whip), Yangge, Wei Drum (also called tapping rhythm), Daily Drum (Weeding Drum), Night Drum (also called mourning drum), Yu Drum, Dragon Dance, Playing with Lion, and Rowing the Locus Gathering Boat and so on, among which the Folk Song is the most popular and deeply loved by people due to its rich contents and distinctive uniqueness. The Folk Song has been granted the golden award for many times in the selecting performances held by the province, city or county.

The Luoping Folk Song of Shimen County is extensive and profound, with a time-honored history. According to the record of Shimen County Annals in Tongzhi period of Qing dynasty: Yan Wei, the magistrate of Shimen County in the middle period of Ming dynasty inscribed in a poem of “Small Village Custom” with a description like this “eulogizing with drum in the mountains while singing folk songs during the break”, and he noted it as “when doing farming work, the farmers sing songs and beat drum everyday”. The record dated back for over 600 hundred years vividly reflects the deep influence and distinctive scene of Folk Song on local people’s daily life. Presently, there are several thousand folk songs popular inside the Luoping village area, among which more than one thousand are popular in Changtiai Village. Most of these folk songs are sung in accordance with some fixed tune patterns. Five tune patterns are common, in which the tune of “Fan Tianyun (turning over the clouds in the sky)” is one of the most popularity. It is a combination of ruggedness, passion, humor and vividness, fully symbolizing the artistic features of the Luoping Folk Song.

Shimen is located in the northwest of Hunan and the mainstream population is ethnic minorities. Tujia nationalities and Miao nationalities account the biggest part of them, whose customs are basically the same. See the Table 1.2.2-1 and 1.2.2-2 for the detailed customs of chief ethnic minorities in Shimen.
### Table 1.2.2-1 Summary of Customs of Chief Ethnic Minorities (1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chief Ethnic Minority</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Costume</th>
<th>Dietary Habits</th>
<th>Specific Festival</th>
<th>Custom</th>
<th>National Cultural Activities (folk song, music and dance)</th>
<th>Religious Faith</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tujia nationality</td>
<td>Tuju language of Tibetan family</td>
<td>Commonly-used Chinese characters</td>
<td>Wrap tao ting cyan handkerchief in head, wear front-buttoned dress and prefer to wear silver ornament.</td>
<td>Their staple food was dry crop such as sweet potato and corn in the past, but is rice now. There is no specific taboos in dietary. Besides, there are some kinds of specific national dishes such as mixed rice, bacon and &quot;Hezha&quot; (vegetable mixed beam drags), etc.</td>
<td>&quot;Gannian festival before spring festival&quot;, &quot;Sheba festival&quot; in January (lunar calendar), festivals on April 8th, June 6th and July 15th (lunar calendar).</td>
<td>There are unique customs in the manner of receiving guests and getting along with people, marriage, bearing and bringing up children as well as funeral. For example, man and woman usually fall in love with each other through singing in sentimental style and then get married. Besides, there is a kind of custom called crying for marriage and thus the virtue of woman is based on being good at crying for marriage.</td>
<td>Always wear splendid attire on festivals to gather together to sing folk songs and dance &quot;waving dance&quot;.</td>
<td>Worship the White Tiger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miao nationality</td>
<td>Miao language of Sino-Tibetan family</td>
<td>Commonly-used Chinese characters</td>
<td>Wear batik fabric clothes and wide waistband; silver ornaments prevail for women.</td>
<td>There is no particular habit and taboo. They prefer sticky rice wine and always take it as tea. Besides, there are several kinds of specific national dishes.</td>
<td>There are several national festivals, such as festivals on April 8th and June 6th (lunar calendar) and Gaansu Festival in autumn.</td>
<td>There are unique customs in the manner of receiving guests and getting along with people, marriage, bearing and bringing up children as well as funeral. For example, advocates freedom of marriage since ancient times without regard to cash gift and family status, entertain guests mainly with wine and with child as auxiliary.</td>
<td>Miao minority is good at singing and dancing, and a reed-pipe wind instrument is their favorite instrument. The most common dances are Kusheng dance and Houergu dance.</td>
<td>Worship nature, forest and ancestors.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 1.2.2-2 Summary for Customs and Habits of Main Ethnic Minorities (2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Ethnic Minority</th>
<th>Production Manners</th>
<th>Special Living Habits</th>
<th>Customs and Habits in Dismantling and Building Houses</th>
<th>Preferential Policies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tujia</td>
<td>Originally they mainly grew dry rice. But now they have changed to grow paddy rice. The original production manners such as hunting, fishing and digging potherbs have nearly disappeared now.</td>
<td>Mainly pure wooden houses with courtyards and corners.</td>
<td>It is a taboo to dismantle and build houses in the fifth day of each month; when building houses, it is prohibited to whistle and sleep in the work site; the living house cannot be oriented to right meridian direction; the primary roof beams must be made of trees with two crotches; the newly built house is prohibited to be repaired in three years; it is prohibited to make new graves behind the house; plant pear trees in front of the house, camphor trees around the house, etc.</td>
<td>They can enjoy preferential policies in childbearing, children's entering schools, cadre promotion, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miao</td>
<td>Originally they mainly grew dry rice by bringing mountain slopes under cultivation, but now they have changed to grow paddy rice. The batik technology has been passed down through thousands of years and the embroidery of Miao is well-known throughout the country.</td>
<td>Mainly buildings with the upper floor for living and the lower floor for laying up working tools, rearing livestock, etc.</td>
<td>It is necessary to invite geomancers to check the geomancy of the building place and choose a good day to start construction before building the house; the primary roof beams must be made of trees with two crotches; when making the primary roof beams of trees with two crotches, the maker is required to drink enough wine first to have energy so as to make the primary roof beam at a stretch without stopping, etc.</td>
<td>They can enjoy preferential policies in childbearing, children's entering schools, cadre promotion, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnic minorities in Chujiang County</td>
<td>They mainly grow rice and vegetables as well as a little dry rice. The commercial crops are fruit trees and are comparatively developed. They breed pigs generally for their own use but not for sale. The secondary and tertiary industries are mainly retail business and migrant working.</td>
<td>The same with Han nationality.</td>
<td>It is necessary to invite geomancers to check the geomancy of the building place and choose a good day to start construction, set off firecrackers and kill chicken for offering sacrifices to gods or ancestors before building the house; it is prohibited to plant pear trees in front of the house and camphor trees around the house, etc.</td>
<td>They can enjoy preferential policies in childbearing, children's entering schools, cadre promotion, etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Project Implementation Progress

2.1 Civil Works Progress

Shimen County Subproject consists of two bid sections: Shizinao North Shore to Shenjiaxi Stream and Lishui Bridge South Shore to Moon Stream. The contract price is RMB 53.8885 million yuan. The construction was commenced on September 14, 2008. The investment of RMB 36.7587 million yuan which has been inputted has completed 68% of the total investment in this bid section.

The implementation progress of civil works is indicated in details in Table 2.1-1.

Table 2.1-1 Statistics Table for Civil Works Implementation Progress

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subproject</th>
<th>Contract of Civil Works (Signed/Total)</th>
<th>Name of Bid Section</th>
<th>Contract price (RMB 10,000 yuan)</th>
<th>Contract Duration (Day)</th>
<th>Commencement Date</th>
<th>Current Progress</th>
<th>Cumulative Progress</th>
<th>Completed Investment</th>
<th>Land Acquisition</th>
<th>Demolition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shimen County</td>
<td>February 2</td>
<td>Shizinao to Shenjiaxi along north bank</td>
<td>5388.65</td>
<td>1033</td>
<td>2008.9.14</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>3676%</td>
<td>No longer implement</td>
<td>No longer implement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lishui Bridge to Yueliangxi along south bank</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No longer implement</td>
<td>No longer implement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Shimen County Subproject includes two bid sections:

They are bid section from Shizinao to Shenjiaxi along north bank and bid section from Lishui Bridge to Yueliangxi along south bank. These two bid sections, with the contract price of RMB 53.8885 million yuan, are constructed by Hunan Huawei Hydropower Engineering Corporation and supervised by Hunan Dejiang Supervision Corporation. The project was commenced on Sept. 14, 2008; currently, the project has been completed with 376957.35 m³ of earthwork excavation, 496,477.99 m³ of earthwork backfilling, 53,464.81 m³ of M7.5 stone masonry, 19,600.48 m³ of gravel filling, and 9044 m of embankment; further, the investment of RMB 36.7587 million yuan has been inputted, accounting for 68% of its total investment.

2.2 Resettlement Progress

2.2.1 Land Acquisition

The planning: the planned permanent land acquisition involves 16 administrative villages (residential committees) of Chujiang Town in Shimen County. The affected population due to land acquisition is 464 relocatees in 148 households. The planned land acquisition area of all kinds is 279.13 mu, among which the collectively owned land is 261.77 mu, and the state-owned land is 17.36 mu.

Approval for land acquisition: the approval for land acquisition is still in hand, and no final approval has been received from the Land Department yet.

Accomplishment in the past years: the actual land acquisition has been from 2007 to Dec.,
2010 and has counted up to 179.13 mu, among which the collectively owned land was 164.76 mu and the state-owned land was 14.37 mu, accounting for 64% of the planned area. The funds paid for the land mounted up to RMB 4.40 million yuan.

No new land acquisition has been carried out in 2012.

Accumulated accomplishment: the acquired land had mounted up to 179.13 mu, among which the collectively owned land was 164.76 mu and the state-owned land was 14.37 mu, accounting for 64% of the planned area. The funds paid for the land come to RMB 4.40 million yuan.

See Table 2.2.1-3 and 2.2.1-4 for Shimen County Subproject land acquisition implementation progress.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Planned Land Acquisition Area (mu)</th>
<th>Accomplished Land Acquisition Area (mu)</th>
<th>Accomplishment Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>Collectively owned land</td>
<td>State-owned land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>168.34</td>
<td>157.06</td>
<td>11.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>10.79</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>3.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>279.1</td>
<td>261.77</td>
<td>17.36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2.2.1-4 Breakdown for Shimen County Subproject Land Acquisition Implementation Progress

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Serial Number</th>
<th>Subdistrict</th>
<th>Pile No.</th>
<th>Name of Demolished Housing</th>
<th>Area of Land Acquisition (mu)</th>
<th>Nature of Land</th>
<th>Payable Fund (RMB 10,000 yuan)</th>
<th>Paid Fund (RMB 10,000 yuan)</th>
<th>Completed Investment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>D0+000-04+505</td>
<td>Shizinao to Shenjiaxi along north bank</td>
<td>102.36</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>102.36</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>249.91</td>
<td>232.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>B2+190-5+040</td>
<td>Lishui Bridge to Yueliangxi along south bank</td>
<td>65.98</td>
<td>11.28</td>
<td>54.7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>190.09</td>
<td>176.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>D0+000-04+505</td>
<td>Shizinao to Shenjiaxi along north bank</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>B2+190-5+040</td>
<td>Lishui Bridge to Yueliangxi along south bank</td>
<td>10.79</td>
<td>3.09</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>D0+000-04+505</td>
<td>Shizinao to Shenjiaxi along north bank</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>B2+190-5+040</td>
<td>Lishui Bridge to Yueliangxi along south bank</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>D0+000-04+505</td>
<td>Shizinao to Shenjiaxi along north bank</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>B2+190-5+040</td>
<td>Lishui Bridge to Yueliangxi along south bank</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>179.13</td>
<td>14.37</td>
<td>164.76</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>471</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2.2 Housing Demolition

The planning: houses with the area of 22,635 m² are planned to be demolished, and 464 relocatees in 148 households will be resettled in line with the planning. According to the plan, monetary compensation will be chosen for the resettlement of the affected 464 relocatees in 148 households in Chujiang Town, Baofeng Development Zone and Yijiadu.

Project implementation: due to the need of this project, an adjustment will be made to the scheme. The adjusted scheme has been reported to the HNPPMO and other relevant design departments. And there will be no demolition and resettlement in the adjusted scheme.

2.2.3 Investment for Resettlement

Planned investment for resettlement and accomplishment of resettlement investment for Shimen County Subproject are indicated in details in Table 2.2.3-1.
Table 2.3.3-1 Statistics Table of Planned Resettlement Fund and Accomplishment of Resettlement Investment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project (RMB 10,000 yuan)</th>
<th>Shimen County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Newly planned total investment</td>
<td>2214.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available resettlement fund</td>
<td>440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of available resettlement fund in the planned total investment</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accomplishment investment in 2008</td>
<td>409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accomplishment investment in 2009</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accomplishment investment in 2010</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accomplishment investment in 2011</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accomplishment investment in 2012</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulative accomplished investment</td>
<td>460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of accumulative accomplished investment</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The planned total investment for resettlement is RMB 22,140.5 million yuan. In the end of 2011, the accumulated resettlement investment has mounted up to RMB 4.6 million yuan, accounting for 21% of the total investment. There is no investment for resettlement within this period. So far, the accumulated resettlement investment has mounted up to RMB 4.6 million yuan, accounting for 21% of the planned total investment. The fees for the accomplished land acquisition have already been paid in lump sum, without default or underpayment.
3. Implementation of Action Plan

According to the requirements of Ethnic Minority Development Plan, each subproject should take certain measures to avoid or reduce the influence on the minority and provide assistance and support for those affected minorities during the implementation of the subproject.

In order to satisfy the requirements of the Ethnic Minority Development Plan, Shimen County Government formulated relevant specific measures respectively for each subproject, including the assistant and supportive measures for the ethnic minorities in the entire county by the county government, and the affected minorities in the project area can benefit from such measures as well.

3.1 Specific Measures

3.1.1 Mitigation Measures

- Mitigation Measures for Construction-related Disturbances

  According to the Ethnic Minority Development Plan of Shimen County, the construction of flood control works and related facilities will directly affect 15 villages (residential committees) of Shimen County Town, and the total minority population affected by construction noises and other hazards from these residential committees or villages will hit more than 18,788.

  This subproject was started in September of 2008. During the project implementation, the construction party prohibited construction of the works near the residential areas after 12PM to avoid the rest time and reduce the influence of the noises on the residents near the work sites. Except for rainy days, everyday the construction party arranged watering carts for watering dust prevention of the construction road for three or four times to reduce construction damages to the health of the residents nearby and the environmental hygiene of the county. As for those construction vehicles in and out of the county, all were cleaned uniformly so as to prevent bringing the dust from the work sites to the roads of the county.

  The annual costs for watering dust prevention, construction vehicles watering and construction garbage disposal were RMB 3,000 yuan. So far, the accumulated input has mounted up to RMB 21,000 yuan.

- Publicity and Prevention of HIV/AIDS and STIs

  According to the Ethnic Minority Development Plan of Shimen County, although Shimen County is not a high risk area for HIV/AIDS, in order to ensure that Shimen will continue free of HIV/AIDS, county CDCs (Centre for Disease Control), in accordance with the PRC Law on Prevention and Treatment of Epidemic Disease, should take measures to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS and other STIs.

  During the project implementation, the project party propagated how to prevent the
spread of HIV/AIDS and other STIs to the residents in the project areas by taking a series of measures such as putting up posters and publishing blackboard newspaper. No incidence of HIV/AIDS occurred in the project area during the project implementation.

The annual costs for publicity, hygienic cleaning, sanitary quarantine, vaccination and mice/mosquitoes/flies control were RMB 500 yuan, RMB 1,500 yuan, RMB 2,000 yuan, RMB 2,000 yuan and RMB 1,000 yuan respectively. So far, the accumulated input has mounted up to RMB 35,000 yuan.

- **Measures for Gender Equality**

  According to the Ethnic Minority Development Plan of Shimen County, in order to ensure the fair distribution of the project benefits to the women, women’s participation in terms of decision making will be secured in accordance with government laws and regulations during the implementation of Ethnic Minority Action Plan.

  In the influenced areas, women have equal rights and status of men and play important roles in economical development and housework, especially in villages where most women stay at home while most men go to work in cities. Women also play important roles in agriculture production (whether cultivation or non-farm work) besides in family responsibilities; therefore, women even paid more interests in this subproject than men in the influenced areas. They not only actively took part in the work at all periods of resettlement, but also played outstanding roles in many other aspects such as negotiating directions and modes of resettlement.

  Since the implementation of this subproject, the executive agencies of the subproject and the local government laid special stress on women’s roles, caring for them and the requirements of the families which take women as householders and giving them full play to relocation implementation. In various relocation discussion meetings and consultative conferences of the subproject, about 50% attendants were women, and their suggestions, requirements and problem-reflections on economic rehabilitation and demolition of old houses, moving and building of new houses were fully attended to in order to ensure the fair distribution of the project benefits to the women.

  Besides, the Women’s Federation of Shimen County worked around the County Party Committee and the County Government, combined its own functions to play the role of tie, bridge and backbone, organized women of the whole county to actively launch activities, and released various information on livelihood, training and social activities.

  The costs for conference, women cadres training and go-out study were RMB 16,000 yuan, RMB 150,000 yuan and RMB 96,000 yuan respectively. So far, the accumulated input has mounted up to RMB 262,000 yuan.

- **Implementation of Resettlement**

  According to the Ethnic Minority Development Plan of Shimen County, when establishing the resettlement plan, it should let the relocates know the rights they have and the schemes they can choose so as to obtain the cooperation, participation and feedback of the residents in
resettlement sites and relocatees. When relocatees settle into resettlement sites, perfect services in education, water supply and medical care should be provided for the two groups (the residents in resettlement sites and new relocatees) as far as possible, creating better social atmosphere for their fusion.

The subproject of Shimen County consulted the relocatees in project areas and resettlement sites and the minority groups affected by the subproject about their opinions and suggestions on planning and implementation scheme before the relocation removal and resettlement were implemented and adequately considered the requirements of the affected groups; meanwhile, the employer will adjust the project scheme in order to reduce the tasks of relocation removal and resettlement as well as resettlement fund, thereby releasing the stress of fund raising. The adjusted project scheme will only include land acquisition but exclude removal. The changed design scheme has been submitted to Hunan Provincial Key PPMO and related departments, while the reply has not been received yet.

The population of the vulnerable groups listed in the resettlement plan of Shimen County Subproject is 23, and the number that has got assistance during the project implementation sums up to 13. These vulnerable groups will receive certain allowances from the government besides the allowances and assistance measures included in the resettlement plan. So far, the accumulated input has mounted up to RMB 30,840 yuan. See Table 3.1.1-1 for details.
Table 3.1.1-1 Summery Table of Assistance Conditions for the Vulnerable Groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of householders</th>
<th>Types of vulnerable groups</th>
<th>Assistance measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ma Jiaquan</td>
<td>Poor household</td>
<td>RMB 600 yuan for lump-sum living allowance; RMB 160 yuan for basic living allowance each month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Li Yugu</td>
<td>Poor household</td>
<td>RMB 600 yuan for lump-sum living allowance; RMB 160 yuan for basic living allowance each month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Li Yulan</td>
<td>Poor household</td>
<td>RMB 600 yuan for lump-sum living allowance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Li Yuxi</td>
<td>Poor household</td>
<td>RMB 600 yuan for lump-sum living allowance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Hu Lianzhen</td>
<td>Poor household</td>
<td>RMB 600 yuan for lump-sum living allowance; RMB 160 yuan for basic living allowance each month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Li Yichun</td>
<td>Poor household</td>
<td>RMB 600 yuan for lump-sum living allowance; RMB 160 yuan for basic living allowance each month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Wang Wenfeng</td>
<td>Poor household</td>
<td>RMB 600 yuan for lump-sum living allowance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Li Yidan</td>
<td>Poor household</td>
<td>RMB 600 yuan for lump-sum living allowance; RMB 160 yuan for basic living allowance each month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Li Yumao</td>
<td>Poor household</td>
<td>RMB 600 yuan for lump-sum living allowance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Xiong Jingba</td>
<td>Poor household</td>
<td>RMB 600 yuan for lump-sum living allowance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Yang Guizhen</td>
<td>Poor household</td>
<td>RMB 600 yuan for lump-sum living allowance; RMB 160 yuan for basic living allowance each month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Zhang Ming</td>
<td>Poor household</td>
<td>RMB 600 yuan for lump-sum living allowance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Zhang Changhua</td>
<td>Poor household</td>
<td>RMB 600 yuan for lump-sum living allowance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.1.2 Enhancement Measures

- Implementation of Micro-Credit Program

According to the resettlement plan of Shimen County Subproject and under the coordination of County Poverty Alleviation Office, Shimen Women Federation will provide micro-credit service to about 1,520 rural minority women in the 38 townships of Shimen County during the project implementation period. Most of them will be minority women. The average size of the loan is RMB 1,000 yuan. The loan would be used for the income generating activities. Repayment period ranges from 0.5 to 4 years with annual interest rate of 5-6%. The Poverty Alleviation Office will cover 50% of the credit’s interest charges.

There were 215 women provided with the micro-credits of RMB 0.215 million yuan totally in 2009 and 369 women with the micro-credits of RMB 0.369 million yuan totally in 2010. The accumulated micro-credits granted have mounted up to RMB 0.584 million yuan over the past two years.

In 2011, the small secured loan issued to women has mounted up to RMB 8.56 million yuan for 107 households, directly motivating 1,400 women for employment. In addition, approximate RMB 1 million yuan of unemployment compensation has been issued to 260 women all through the year. The Joint Employment Department has launched special activities such as “Spring
Breeze Action” and “Employment Service Month for College Graduates” and so forth. 780 enterprises’ on-the-job women workers have been trained in total and 260 women received labor transfer training. More than 130 employment units have provided 15,000 posts, as 6,000 women job seekers were present and 1,800 women reached work intention.

In 2012, the small secured loan in Shimen County has mounted up to RMB 10.553 million yuan, which has directly supported 775 individual industrial and commercial personnel to start their own business and motivated 9,621 workers for employment. As a result, more than 2,900 jobs have been created.

In the past four years, the accumulated micro-credit issued in the county has mounted up to RMB 19.697 million yuan.

● Tourism Development

According to the resettlement plan of Shimen County Subproject, County governments and their tourism agencies will take the following promotion actions for tourism development:

A. Development and promotion of traditional tourism projects, such as Huping Mountain and Folder Temple. Exhibition of Tujia and Miao cultures, and improvement of tourism infrastructures.

B. Preparation of tourism brochures and posters to distribute and display in the rest and parking areas and service stations of the expressway. They are also to be distributed in various tourism agents in cities.

C. Introduction of the tourism resources with access maps on various websites.

D. Hold Shimen Orange Festival in October every year. It has already the 12th orange festival this year.

Shimen County is a place with beautiful scenery and numerous historical and scenic sites within Changde Prefecture. There are Yaner Cave hominid sites, Xianyang’s ruined sites of ancient city in Spring and Autumn Period, Erdu pagoda’s ruined sites of Shang dynasty, etc. All indicate that Shimen has a long civilization history. Folder Temple, which is 13 km away from the urban areas of Shimen County, is the Buddhist Cultural Center of Lishui valley and the cultural origins of tea ceremony. Traditionally, it’s said that Li Zicheng lived in seclusion in the Folder Temple after the failed uprising. It unearthed many pieces of cultural relics in “Feng Tianyu Monk Tomb” beside the temple, and the tomb was proved as Li Zicheng’s tomb. Huping Mountain, which was renowned as “the ridge of Hunan”, also is located in Shimen County with an altitude of 2,098 m. There are more than 40 thousand mu original secondary forests on the picturesque mountain. It’s well-known that a famous poet in Tang Dynasty, Mr. Li Bai ever wrote famous lines “waterfalls cascading down Huping Mountain, and peach blossoms falling at the entrance” through ages when he passed through Huping Mountain during the path of exile. “The Dragon King Pool Cave” is not far from the urban areas of Shimen County. In the cave, it is wide as a nave and its longitudinal direction stretches for miles. When canoeing into the cave, you will feel like in the Dragon King's palace. Besides, Reshui Stream hotspring of Shimen is a convalescent
resort. A lot of wild wintersweet grows along more than ten miles of River valley. When wintersweet blossoms in the chilly winter, the fragrance spreads the valley and the scenery is pleasing. Qiandao Lake of Mengquan has charming landscape of lakes and mountains. In a word, the landscape of Shimen is beautiful as a picture. When coming to Changde, you must come to Shimen.

In 2011, Shimen has received 0.5276 million tourists, and the ticket income reached over RMB 5.2 million yuan, realizing the comprehensive income of tourism of RMB 0.21 billion yuan, with the year-on-year growth respectively of 57% and 55%.

In 2012, Shimen has received more than 1 million domestic and foreign tourists, and the ticket income reached RMB 30 million yuan, realizing the comprehensive income of tourism of RMB 0.3 billion yuan. It has stimulated tourism townships such as Hunpin Mountain, Weixin, Zaoshi, etc. to speed up the pace of improving the supporting facilities in visitor service center and the tourism service.

The accumulated investment in the tourism of Shimen County has mounted up to RMB 1.169 billion yuan in recent years.

- **Technical Advice and Training**

  According to the resettlement plan of Shimen County Subproject, county technical sectors (i.e., Agricultural and Forestry Bureau, Labor and Social Security Bureau) will provide special technical advices and trainings to the project affected farmers (men and women) on grain cropping, livestock management, and non-farm skills, as well as job introduction for migrant labors. Skill trainings will also be provided to enable minority people to take employment opportunities from construction of flood control projects.

  The Labor and Social Security Bureau of Shimen County encourages the stability of enterprises jobs, sufficiently admits employment, promotes labors self-employment, strengthens the training of professional skills and perfects employment aid system for people experiencing employment difficulty to give full play to the employment policy effect. The affected area is located in the urban areas of Shimen County with good infrastructure conditions, where the local farmers led by the government have a lot of opportunities in non-farm employment, such as daily labor and small business. Most surplus labor forces have transferred to the secondary and tertiary industries, gradually moving out of reliance on the land.

  In 2011, the Labor and Social Security Bureau of Shimen County put efforts to launch self-employment training, and the new employment population in both urban and rural areas reached 5,130, incoming labor force of 8920 persons were transferred for employment and 3,155 persons attended the preparatory training for peasant workers and rural labors.

  In 2012, the small secured loan in Shimen County has mounted up to RMB 10.553 million yuan, which has completed 238% of scheduled tasks. It has directly supported 775 individual industrial and commercial personnel to start their own businesses and motivated 9,621 workers for employment. As a result, more than 2,900 jobs have been created. Besides, it has assisted
8,000 impoverished farmers, newly added town employment opportunities for 5,000 people. What’s more, 5,000 newly-added rural labor forces were transferred to employment.

The accumulated investment in training has mounted up to RMB 3.293 million yuan.

- **Tax Incentives**

   According to the resettlement plan of Shimen County Subproject and in order to encourage local minority people to engage in secondary and tertiary activities, the local government will provide tax incentives and special policies, such as fixed allowances, increasing subsidy, and special assistance, waive agricultural tax, and provide priority for the minority households to get micro credits.

   Presently, Shimen County has already waived agricultural tax totally. The province will provide priority to and give consideration to transferring payment from the exchequer in these areas. Newly-built enterprises enjoy income tax relief for 3-5 years from the first profit making year to aid their improvements. The finances of all levels set up national cause grants and establish the finance scales according to the population of local minority and actual requirements for the nation works.

   There were 726 persons benefited from the tax relief policy carried out by industrial and commercial department and taxation department through entrepreneurship or self-employment with a total reduced fees of RMB 0.3 million yuan in 2011 in Shimen County.

   In 2012, Internal Revenue Service of Shimen County in Hunan Province has implemented the “Zero Discount” of tax preference. According to statistics, it will reduce more than 0.52 million taxes for taxpayers in the whole county after the implementation of that policy.

3.1.3 **Project Benefit Measure**

   According to the resettlement plan of Shimen County Subproject, the local ethnic minority people should have the preference to be employed as civilian worker during the construction of Shimen County Subproject. The rate of local worker being employed by contractor should be 75% at least.

   Since the implementation of this project, Shimen County Subproject construction employment has preferentially employed the local relocatees and ethnic minority groups. The project construction provided employment opportunities to the local residents, and was favorable to help develop the living standard of the influenced people and recover their livelihood. This project has employed about 700 people; except for some special professional jobs, local residents were employed for 95% of the remaining unskilled jobs such as haulage man, raw material suppliers and unskilled laborers. About 85% of the local residents employed were of ethnic minority. Local workers employed in the Flood Control Project construction were paid in full without any default and underpayment. The accumulated payment for workers has mounted up to RMB 1.5265 million yuan.
3.2 Fund Availability and Usage Condition

Table 3.2-1 Summary Table for Resettlement Fund Availability and Usage Condition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures to be taken</th>
<th>Shimen County</th>
<th>Funds resource</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Budget (Yuan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To prevent ethnic minority communities from construction disturbance</td>
<td></td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To conduct communicable disease control</td>
<td></td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To encourage women to participate in meetings and decision-making</td>
<td></td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To provide specialty support for the resettlement of the affected people</td>
<td></td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To offer micro-credit loan (rural women-oriented mostly)</td>
<td>County Women's Federation</td>
<td>1800000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To provide measures for tourism promotion</td>
<td>County government</td>
<td>4000000-500000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To provide information and advice on agricultural technology and non-agricultural skills</td>
<td>County government</td>
<td>3293000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To facilitate tax preference</td>
<td>County government</td>
<td>820000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To employ ethnic minority people as workers for construction of projects related to the flood control</td>
<td></td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To employ ethnic minority labors as workers for maintenance and other relevant works</td>
<td></td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: the invested funds mostly are data for the whole county including the investment for project areas.

3.3 Consultation and Appeals

Before the land acquisition and demolition, Shimen County Government, County PMO, Demolition Office and other units and departments have communicated and consulted repeatedly on resettlement policy and standard for compensation. Symposia, posting notice are used to make public the concerning resettlement information to residents from areas influenced by the project, and information manuals are handed out to reloacees so that they can know the conditions of land acquisition, standard for land compensation and fund usage, and information of demolition and relocatees in resettlement areas. Much attention should be paid to the ethnic minority groups, of which the proportion in consultation activities is about 85%.

For the detailed consultation activities, see the Table 3.3.2-1.
Table 3.3.2-1 Summary Table for Consultation Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>No. of Participants</th>
<th>Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008.4</td>
<td>Conference room of Chujiang Town PMO for ADB Loans</td>
<td>Cadres of resettlement town and village, Design Organization, resettler representatives, Huawei Water and Electricity Engineering Company, County PMO</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>Subproject briefing, and discussion on the impact scope and preliminary resettlement scheme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008.4</td>
<td>Conference room of Chujiang Town PMO for ADB Loans</td>
<td>Cadres of resettlement town and village, Design Organization, resettler representatives, Huawei Water and Electricity Engineering Company, County PMO</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Subproject briefing, and discussion on the impact scope and preliminary resettlement scheme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008.5</td>
<td>Conference room of Chujiang Town PMO for ADB Loans</td>
<td>County Government, Design Organization, planning administration, land administration, resettler representatives</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Soliciting opinions on compensation standards, resettlement schemes and land acquisition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008.5</td>
<td>Demolished field</td>
<td>County Government, County PMO and Affected Persons</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>1. Soliciting the suggestions and opinions on subproject schemes, houses demolition and resettlement by relevant parties; 2. The resettlers representatives participate in implementation of houses demolition and relocation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008.6</td>
<td>Demolished field</td>
<td>County PMO, Demolition Management Office and resettlers</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>1. Convene a consultation meeting to concentrate on introduction and continue to solicit suggestions and opinions; 2. Hold a resettlement mobilization to disseminate resettlement schemes, compensation standards and answer inquiries by affected persons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: No complaints have been received from relocates within this monitoring period.

4. Main Existing Problems and Corresponding Recommendations

For Shimen County Subproject, the main existing problems at present are as follows:

1) For Shimen County Subproject, the adjustment of construction scheme has not been approved by relevant department.

2) The land acquisition of Shimen County Subproject has been accomplished with the submission for final approval not been replied yet.

Recommendations for the main existing problems of Shimen County Subproject are as follows:

1) It’s suggested that relevant formalities should be fulfilled to obtain the final approval from ADB as soon as possible.

2) It’s suggested to speed up the work of submission and get the approval documents as soon as possible.