

Resettlement Plan

January 2017

PRC: Shandong Groundwater Protection Project

Prepared by the Hantai County Government for the Asian Development Bank.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 17 January 2017)

| | | |
|---------------|---|------------|
| Currency unit | – | yuan (CNY) |
| CNY1.00 | = | \$0.1451 |
| \$1.00 | = | CNY6.8939 |

ABBREVIATIONS

| | | |
|-----|---|-----------------------------------|
| ADB | – | Asian Development Bank |
| FSR | – | feasibility study report |
| HCG | – | Huantai County Government |
| LAR | – | land acquisition and resettlement |
| PMO | – | project management office |
| PRC | – | People's Republic of China |

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

| | | |
|----------------|---|-------------------|
| m | – | meter |
| m ² | – | square meter |
| mu | – | 1/15 of a hectare |

NOTES

- (i) The fiscal year (FY) of the Government of the People's Republic of China and its agencies ends on 31 December.
- (ii) In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

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Shandong Groundwater Allocation and Protection Project

Huantai Wetland Rehabilitation and Surface Water
Allocation Improvement Construction

Resettlement Plan

(Updated)

Huantai County People's Government

Nov 2016

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Commitment Letter

Huantai County Government (HCG) has applied for a loan from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for the Huantai Wetland Rehabilitation and Surface Water Allocation Improvement Construction of Shandong Groundwater Allocation and Protection Project (hereinafter the "Project"). The project must be implemented in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS, 2009) and requirements for involuntary resettlement. This updated resettlement plan (RP) is prepared and compiled for land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) of the project in accordance with ADB's SPS and relevant laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China (PRC), and relevant regulations and policies of Shandong Province, Zibo Municipality and Huantai County.

The HCG, hereby acknowledges all contents of the RP, and guarantees that the LAR will be conducted in accordance with the RP during the project implementation. This RP is prepared based on the detail measurement survey and census data of affected persons based on detailed design of the project. Huantai County Project Management Office (PMO), as an implementing agency (IA) of the project, is responsible for implementation of the RP and will report progress of implementing the RP to the HCG and ADB.

Huantai County Government

(Signature or seal)

2016.12.15 (Date)

PREFACE

This RP was updated based on the original RP approved by ADB. After the completion of detail design of the project, a detail measurement survey (DMS) based on the construction drawings has been conducted to identify detail impact scope of the LO and ground attachments. Based on the survey results, this RP was updated and has been submitted to ADB for review and approval before ADB approval of civil works contracts of the sub-project.

The changes of resettlement impact are as follow: (a) project impact: temporary land acquired is reduced from 2004mu to 1527.93 mu, affecting 3473 households from 60 villages instead of 4551 households from 44 villages, . (b) More ground attachments were affected; (c) The cost is updated to RMB 34.1779 million. (d) The implementation schedule and monitor plan was updated according to the actual work. All these changes were caused by minimizing the excavation area to avoid resettlement with same project content.

There was no other changes in this RP.

1. Project Overview

1.1. Introduction

1. Huantai Wetland Rehabilitation and Surface Water Allocation Improvement Construction Project (hereinafter referred to as "Project") is one of components of the Shandong Groundwater Allocation and Protection Project financed by Asia Development Bank (ADB). The main construction content of the project consists of three parts:

(1) Water Allocation Construction

2. "Three Horizontal Canals" of introducing water from the Yellow River will be rehabilitated, including (i) dredging sludge of the North Main Canal, South Main Canal and Xiaofu River, and (ii) ecological rehabilitation and restoration of the canals and river.

(2) Eco-river Rehabilitation Construction

3. The dredging sludge and ecological rehabilitation of the Wu River, Dongzhulong River, Dazhaigou Section and Laozi River will be conducted.

(3) Wetland Rehabilitation

4. The main rivers in area of the Matahu Wetland, located in northeast of Huantai County, south bank of the Xiaoqing River and border between Huantai and Boxing counties, will be rehabilitated.

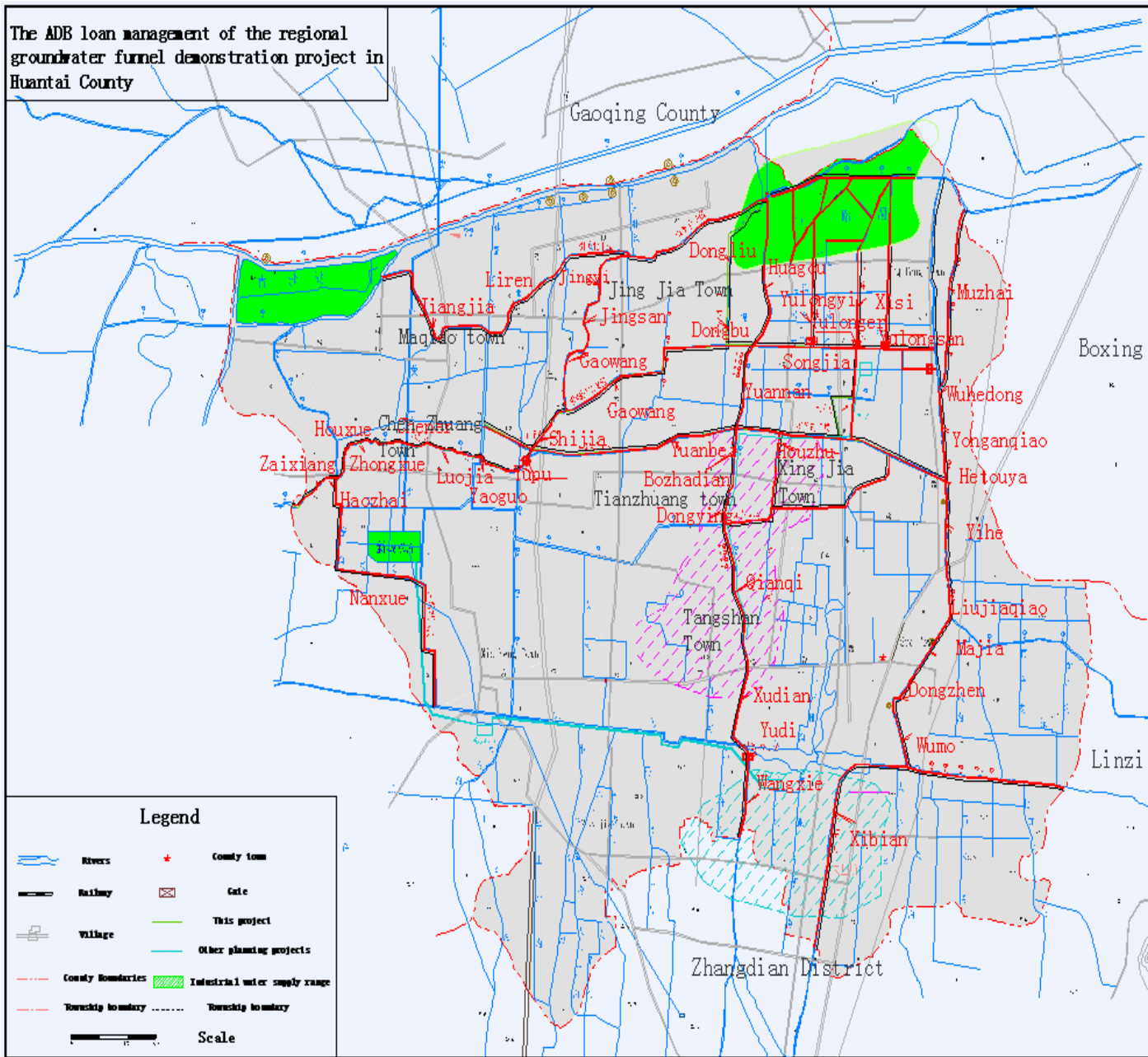
5. The project construction will involve temporary land occupation (LO) and ground attachments. While four contract packages have been awarded and works started with counterpart funding, other six packages are under preparation for bidding and will start construction of the civil works in 2016 and end by 31 December 2019. The LO for the awarded four packages almost completed and LO for other packages are planned to start in 2016. These four packages involved temporary LO of 939.945 mu land involving 2140 affected households; and compensation has been provided to them before the LO and start of civil works according to compensation standards in the updated RP and the external monitor will track the compensation utilization and livelihood restoration. The Huantai County Project Management Office (PMO) organized by Huantai County Government (HCG) is the implementing agency (IA) of the project.

1.2. Impacts of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

6. The project will involve temporary LO of 1527.93 mu and its ground attachments only. No permanent land acquisition (LA) and residential house demolition (HD) will be affected by the project.

Table 1-1: Temporary Land Occupation of Project

| Component | Temporary Road (mu) | Concrete Production (mu) | Equipment and Construction Camps (mu) | Disposing Soil (mu) | Total |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Water Introduction Construction | 0 | 0 | 25 | 125 | 150 |
| River Eco-rehabilitation | 0 | 0 | 55 | 1104.83 | 1159.83 |
| Wetland Rehabilitation | 0 | 0 | 20 | 171.1 | 191.1 |
| Building Construction | 6 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 27 |
| Total | 6 | 21 | 100 | 1400.93 | 1527.93 |



2. Project Impacts

2.1 Types of Impacts

7. According to the field survey and analysis, the impact of the project is categorized as:

- (i) Temporary land occupation loss; and
- (ii) Ground attachment and facility loss.

2.2. Impact Identification

8. The project will not involve permanent LA and residential HD. All land occupation is temporary for temporary roads, concrete production, equipment and construction camps, and disposing construction soil. The water allocation construction, eco-river rehabilitation construction and wetland rehabilitation construction need land for disposing river sludge and construction camps temporarily. The construction of some river gates needs land for construction roads temporarily. Some existing local roads will be used to reduce temporary land occupation for construction roads.

9. The temporary land occupation (LO) will affect 60 villages in nine (7) towns, as presented in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1: Summary Impact Scope

| Town | Village Name | No. of Villages |
|-------------|---|-----------------|
| Maqiao | Nanxue, Wuzhuang | 2 |
| Jingjia | Liren, Gaowang, Dongliu, Jingsan, Jingyi Dongsun, Zhoudong, Houliu, Dayuan, Dongliu, Cujia, JJinger, Jiqiao | 12 |
| Tianzhuang | Yupu, Yuanbei, Wen village, Zongwang village, | 4 |
| Tangshan | Songjiazhuang, Dongying, Wangxie, Xudian, Qianqi, Yuti, Xuxie, Shidian, Tangyi, Tangsan, Tangwu, Jiajia, Tanger, Houqi, Houzhu, Bizhadian | 16 |
| | | |
| Guoli | Wumuo, Nanwang, Dongsha, Yangqiao, Mianwo, Yuhuangge, Xifu, Dongma | 8 |
| | | |
| | | |
| Qifeng Town | Muzhai, Huagou, Yulongyi, Yulongsan, Xisi | 5 |
| Suo | Dongzhen, Majia, Heyatou, Sancha, Yujiamo, Huayuan, Ren, Zhangqiao, Gongjia, Yihe, Taoyuan, Gengqiao, Lanliu | 13 |
| Total | | 60 |

10. **Land Occupation Impact:** the project will occupy a total of 1,527.93 mu land temporarily. All land is collective cultivated land; this cannot be avoided because all lands along the project rivers and canals are farmland

11. **Ground Attachment Impacts:** The project will affect trees, house, and wells ect.as in table2-3 .

2.3. Temporary Land Occupation

12. This project will involve temporary LO of 1527.93 mu collective cultivated land, which will affect a total of 3473 households from 60 villages of nine (7) towns of Huantai County. The land area occupied by the project is 0.44 mu per household averagely (or 18.33% of land holdings).

13. Detailed impacts of the LO are presented as Table 2-2.

Table 2-2: Households Affected by Temporary Land Occupation

| Town | Group | Affected household | Temporary LO (mu) |
|------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Qifeng | Yulongyi Village | 106 | 46.44 |
| | Muzhai Village | 346 | 152.44 |
| | Yulongsan Village | 53 | 23.44 |
| | Xisi Village | 121 | 53.44 |
| | Huagou Village | 99 | 43.55 |
| Maqiao | Nanxue Village | 117 | 51.44 |
| | Wuzhuang Village | 79 | 34.97 |
| Tangshan | Songjia Village | 215 | 94.65 |
| | Houzhu Village | 193 | 84.99 |
| | Dongying Village | 202 | 89.02 |
| | Xuxie Village | 50 | 22.04 |
| | Wangxie Village | 49 | 21.60 |
| | Yudi Village | 51 | 22.62 |
| | Xudian Village | 55 | 24.10 |
| | Shidian Village | 36 | 15.97 |
| | Tangyi Village | 59 | 25.94 |
| | Tangsan Village | 33 | 14.63 |
| | Tangwu Village | 37 | 16.21 |
| | Jiajia Village | 40 | 17.71 |
| | Tanger Village | 42 | 18.35 |
| | Qianqi Village | 40 | 17.82 |
| | Houqi Village | 38 | 16.77 |
| | Bozhadian Village | 43 | 18.93 |
| Jingjia | Gaowang | 53 | 23.22 |
| | Jingsan | 53 | 23.19 |
| | Zhoudong | 98 | 43.20 |
| | Houliu | 139 | 61.31 |
| | Dayuan | 17 | 7.36 |
| | Dongliu | 2 | 1.10 |
| | Cuijia | 23 | 10.14 |
| | Jingyi | 73 | 32.15 |
| | Jinger | 12 | 5.21 |
| | Dongsun | 75 | 33.20 |
| | Lirenzhuang | 32 | 14.00 |
| | Jiqiao Village | 51 | 22.42 |
| Tianzhuang | Zongwang | 10 | 4.57 |
| | Yuanbei | 64 | 28.37 |
| | Yupu Village | 87 | 38.30 |
| | Wenzhuang | 89 | 39.31 |
| Suo | Sancha | 6 | 2.58 |
| | Yujiamo | 10 | 4.47 |
| | Huayuan | 6 | 2.69 |
| | Dongzhen | 0 | 0.18 |
| | Majia | 7 | 3.06 |
| | Renzhuang | 29 | 12.69 |
| | Zhangqiao | 11 | 4.85 |
| | Gongjia | 12 | 5.43 |
| | Yihe | 5 | 2.38 |

| Town | Group | Affected household | Temporary LO (mu) |
|-------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | Taoyuan | 1 | 0.66 |
| | Gengqiao | 13 | 5.73 |
| | Heyatou | 5 | 2.29 |
| | Lanliu | 19 | 8.40 |
| | Shuichang | 0 | 0.14 |
| | Dongfu | 80 | 35.10 |
| Guoli | Nanwang | 10 | 4.21 |
| | Dongsha | 70 | 30.94 |
| | Yangqiao | 19 | 8.30 |
| | Mianwo | 19 | 8.19 |
| | Yuhuangge | 19 | 8.53 |
| | Wumo | 35 | 15.53 |
| | Xifu | 0 | 0.07 |
| | Dongma Village | 108 | 47.40 |
| | Total | 3473 | 1527.93 |

2.4. Affected Ground Attachments and Infrastructures

14. The affected ground attachments and infrastructures are presented in Table 2-3.

Table 2-3: Affected Ground Attachments and Infrastructures

| Items | Unit | Amount | Ownership |
|-------------------|------|--------|------------|
| Young crops | mu | 139.83 | Individual |
| Wells | m | 408 | Individual |
| D<5cm arbor | tree | 47077 | Individual |
| 5cm<D<10cm arbor | tree | 83739 | Individual |
| 10cm<D<20cm arbor | tree | 143191 | Individual |
| 20cm<D arbor | tree | 69246 | Individual |
| | | | |

2.5 Affected Persons

15. The LO will affect a total of 3,473 HHs, as presented in Table 2-4 based on DMS.

Table 2-4: Distribution of Households Affected by Land Occupation

| No. | Impact Types | Number of Affected Households (HH) |
|-----|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | LO in Total | 3,473 |
| 1.1 | LO for Soil Disposal | 3216 |
| 1.2 | LO for Other Construction | 2400 |
| 2 | Young Crop Losses | 267 |
| 3 | Loss of Wells | 30 |
| 4 | Loss of Arbor Trees | 2017 |

3. Policies and Compensation Standards

3.1. Compensation Standards for Temporary Land Occupation

16. The compensation for temporary land occupation is based on average annual value of the land and period of the land occupation. According to the *Approval on Compensation Standards of Ground Attachments and Young Crops of Land Acquisition* of Zibo Municipality (LuJiaFeiFa [2014] No.35) issued by Shandong Provincial Price Bureau, Finance Department, and Land and Resource Department, the average annual output value (AAOV) of the project area is 2,400 Yuan/mu.

17. Based on agricultural planting in Huantai County, annual output value of corn and wheat is 2,534 Yuan/mu. The net output value is 1,325 Yuan/mu after deducting production cost. The compensation standard can offset agricultural production loss. The compensation will be disbursed to affected persons directly. The LO will last for one year.

3.2. Compensation Standards for Ground Attachments

18. The compensation for ground attachments is based on the *Approval on Compensation Standards of Ground Attachments and Young Crops of Land Acquisition* of Zibo Municipality (LuJiaFeiFa [2014] No.35). Table 3-1 presented details.

Table 3-1: Compensation Standards for the Ground Attachments

| Item | Unit | Unit Price (Yuan) | Note |
|--|------|-------------------|------|
| Young Crop | mu | 1,200 | |
| Wells | m | 210 | |
| D<5cm (pine and cypress<3cm) arbor | tree | 10 | |
| 5cm<D<10cm (pine and cypress 3-6) arbor | tree | 30 | |
| 10cm<D<20cm (pine and cypress 6-10) arbor | tree | 53 | |
| 20cm<D<50cm (pine and cypress 10 -20 cm) arbor | tree | 70 | |

3.3. Land Occupation and Reclamation Fees

19. The project will pay fees for the cost of land occupation and reclamation for the land that is used for temporary during construction. The fee for reclamation of land used for disposing soil is disbursed to agencies who conduct the land reclamation, while for the land used for other purposes, the fee is disbursed to affected persons.

20. The compensation for (i) land fertility loss and (ii) land recovery period will be disbursed to affected persons. The land fertility loss means that due to disposing soil and other construction acidities, the cultivated layer of farmland is damaged or hardened that cause the fertility loss of the farmland and crops are not easy to grow up. Therefore, some land reclamation measures have to be taken to restore the fertility, which usually takes two to three years for the areas used for disposing dredged soil.

21. Different fees are presented in Table 3-2.

Table 3-2: Land Occupation and Reclamation Fees

| No. | Item | Unit | Compensation for Disposing Soil (Yuan) | Compensation for Other Construction Areas (Yuan) | Person to Be Disbursed |
|-----|---------------------------|------|--|--|--|
| 1 | Temporary Land Occupation | mu | 2,400 | 2,400 | Affected Person for one year for LO. In case of more than one year LO but less than two years, |

| | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|----|--------|---------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | | | the compensation will double. |
| 2 | Reclamation | mu | 2,940* | 1,000** | Contractors/professional agencies |
| 3 | Compensation for Land Restoration | | | | |
| 3.1 | Soil Fertility Loss | mu | 2,400 | 1,200 | Affected Person (lump sum) |
| 3.2 | Recovery Period | mu | 1,200 | | |

3.4. Fees Related to Project Preparation and Management

22. The other fees include pre-work fee, survey and design fee, implementation management fee, etc. They are based on cost of the LA and HD in accordance with *Design Specification of Resettlement Plan on Land Acquisition and Resettlement for Water Conservancy and Hydro-power Construction (SL290 – 2009, National Industrial Standard)*.

3.5. Contingency

23. The basic contingency is based on 12% of basic LA and other cost. The contingency for price difference is not included.

4. Resettlement Measures

24. In order to increase or at least recovery APs' original production and livelihood levels, the PMO prepared suitable and actual development plan for production and livelihood restoration of APs based on full consultation and current situation of APs in addition to provide full compensation for APs' loss.

25. Main impacts of the project are from temporary land occupation. After the project, the land needs to be cultivated again. Land reclamation is the most important measure to restore agricultural production and income. Land reclamation will be implementation to ensure that APs' production and livelihood can be restored in time.

4.1. Reclamation of Land Used for Disposing Soil

26. Monetary compensation for temporary land occupation will be provided to offset any production loss and income loss. APs will also benefit as their labor inputs on these are not required, yet still compensated. The land occupation period of the project will be one (1) year. In case more than one year, Huantai County Government (HCG) will provide full compensation according to actual period and compensation standards.

27. The HCG is responsible for implementation of the land reclamation. The PMO is a leading and implementing agency for the land reclamation and will recruit a land reclamation unit. A land reclamation agreement will be signed for detailed land reclamation tasks. After construction contractors of the project return the temporary land, the reclamation unit starts their land reclamation immediately. The reclamation will be conducted according to local agricultural planting. After completion of the land reclamation, the land will be returned to affected farmers. When the farmers have any questions or complaints on returned land or the reclamation procedures, they can ask consultation or appeal to different institutions according to the appeal mechanism.

28. The land used for disposing soil is 1,400.97 mu. The land reclamation will be conducted in two stages. The first stage includes topsoil (cultivated layer of farmland) stripping, piling the topsoil, and protecting the topsoil. And then the topsoil is used for backfill to the land. The topsoil stripping will be conducted by contractors of civil works of the project, and the cost is included into the contract. The second stage includes repair of affected agricultural irrigation facilities (small bridges, tunnels, gates, channels, etc) and farmland roads, etc. The cost is included into the contract of civil works of the project. The land reclamation tasks are presented in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1: Land Reclamation Tasks

| No. | Measure Content | Work Time (day) | Note |
|-----|--|-----------------|---|
| 1 | Stripping surface soil and pile and protect the soil | | Implementation with civil construction |
| 2 | Refill the surface soil | | |
| 3 | Repair of infrastructure | | Recovery based on construction schedule |
| (1) | Drainage facility | | |
| | Drainage channel (earth) | 15 | |
| | Tunnel pipe bridge (D800 mm) | 15 | |
| (2) | Temporary road | | |
| | Farmland (3m width, harden earth-sand surface) | 30 | |
| | Farmland (4m width, harden earth-gravel surface) | 30 | |
| 4 | Eco-measures | | Conduct with agricultural planting |

29. The land reclamation cost is 2,940 Yuan/mu that is based on typical land.

30. The compensation for land restoration includes (i) the construction period for land reclamation is 3 months (from time that contractors transfer the land to time the land reclamation ends), which affects one season crop loss so the compensation for this period is 1,200 Yuan/mu, and (ii) soil fertility loss is 2,400 Yuan/mu (to offset the 2 years of lower production output).

4.2. Reclamation of Land Used for Construction Sites and Facilities

31. The land used for construction sites and facilities is 127 mu, including land for temporary roads, concrete production system, equipment repair and living area.

32. Office and living areas of contractors in the project sites are constructed by hardening the surface with sand and gravel that cause soil compaction. The land used for piling sand and gravel, concrete mixing, precast concrete processing, piling, etc. may also be polluted by waste materials. After completion of the project construction, the contractors should remove the hardening surface, remaining earth and construction materials out of the temporary land, replace polluted soil, soften soil, and level the land as original. In addition, the original irrigation system and road network should be reconstructed/ repaired. After the work is accepted by relevant units, the soil reclamation will be conducted.

33. All facilities to be affected by the project, including small irrigation channel, ditches, roads, wells, water lines, electricity, etc. need to keep operating adequately during the project implementation. If necessary, a temporary system of the affected facilities should be constructed in order to maintain normal production and living conditions. The original facilities can later be restored. Civil works contractors will be responsible for the facility reconstruction/repair and construction of temporary system. APs will replant trees with the compensation on their contracted farmland. APs will repair the affected wells or construct new wells with the compensation.

34. The project construction, including facility operation, etc, can damage original cultivated soil layer, which affects crop production for a long time. Farmers of affected lands need time to restore the agricultural production through planting practice. 1,000 Yuan/mu of compensation for the land recovery will be provided to APs to reclaim/restore the land to original conditions for farming (e.g., tilling of soil that was compacted). For the land fertility loss due to the construction activities, the compensation is 1,200 Yuan/mu based on half of annual output value of the agricultural production (to offset the initial lower production output).

4.3. Recovery of Ground Attachments

35. After the project implementation units compensate proprietors of affected ground attachments, the ground attachments will be restored by proprietors. Restoration measures for demolished facilities shall be planned in advance. Actual operation shall be based on actual site conditions so as to ensure safety, efficiency, timeliness and correctness, thus minimizing adverse effect on local farmers.

5. Public Participation and Grievance Redress

5.1 Public Participation during Project Preparation

36. During the project preparation, the project unit and relevant institutions conducted full consultation with APs for several times to fully understand comments and suggestions of APs on the project LAR.

(1) Public Participation Meeting

37. In villager meeting with affected villagers, the basic project information and planned land occupation scope were introduced. Comments and suggestions of villagers were collected and recorded.

38. Public meetings were held to identify any potential impacts on local residents, and discussed detailed comments and suggestions of local leaders. Before implementation of the LAR scheme, relevant LAR policies, laws and regulations, compensation standards were explained to villagers combining local situations and public comments and suggestions. The LAR implementation will be conducted in accordance with relevant policies of Zibo Municipality. Table 5-1 presents the public participations during the project preparation.

Table 5-1: Main Topics Discussed in Public Consultation

| Location | Date | Participants | No. of Person (female) | Topic |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|--|------------------------|---|
| Guoli Town Government | March 2013 | Water Conservancy Bureau, Technical staff, Guoli Government, Village committees, representatives of people | 14 (3) | ADB Project Information, comments and suggestions |
| Qifeng Town Government | May 2013 | Water Conservancy Bureau, Qifeng Government, Village committees, members of political consultation committee | 14 (7) | ADB Project Information, comments and suggestions |
| Huantai County Government | August 2013 | Shandong PMO, Water Conservancy Bureau, Land Bureau, Planning Bureau, Cultural Bureau, etc | 11 (1) | Relevant policies and suggestions of each function bureau |
| Matahu Tourist Center of Qifeng Town | May-June 2014 | Water Conservancy Bureau, Village committees, representatives of people | 11 (5) | ADB Project Information, comments and suggestions |
| Huantai Water Conservancy Bureau | August 2014 | Water Conservancy Bureau, DI, Village committees | 17 (5) | Socio-economic survey |
| Huantai Water Conservancy Bureau | September 2014 | Water Conservancy Bureau, Technical staff, RP preparation agency, Village committees | 12 (3) | Survey on project impact scope |
| Huantai Water Conservancy Bureau | September 2014 | Water Conservancy Bureau, Technical staff, RP preparation agency, Village committees | 12 (3) | Current APs situation and comments on resettlement |
| All of the affected villages | 1 July, 2015 | Representatives from affected villages, Gaomi Water Conservancy Bureau | 50(15) | A physical review within the scope of the project |

| Location | Date | Participants | No. of Person (female) | Topic |
|------------------------------|--------------|--|------------------------|--|
| All of the affected villages | 1 July, 2016 | Representatives from affected villages, Gaomi Water Conservancy Bureau | 30(10) | Comments and requirements for ground attachments |

(2) Impact Survey

39. Based on the information on population, structures, land, facilities, APs from the FSR of the project, characteristics of population, society and culture of the project area, and any positive and negative impacts of the project were identified. Suggestions of residents were collected and recorded and incorporated into the RP.

Potential Positive Impacts on Local Residents:

- The Project will improve local environment and water quality, which will benefit people's health;
- By connection of local river, wetland and canals, local residents can use enough irrigation water for agricultural production;
- By canal rehabilitation in the wetland, the ecology balance of the wetland can be maintained to meet multiple function and biodiversity the wetland. Local people can use economic function of the wetland.

Potential Negative Impacts on Local Residents:

- Dust, noise and waste due to the project construction will affect local environment;
- Pollution caused by construction camps and activities;
- During the construction, lack of full communications between contractors and local residents may cause some misunderstanding.

40. The adverse impacts will be mitigated to the extent possible; measures are specified in the EMP.

Suggestions from Local Residents:

- Ensure the temporarily occupied land can be fully restored and cultivated to meet original or improved planting conditions;
- Ensure the compensation for land and ground attachment is disbursed in time;
- Try to shorten the construction period and reduce any environmental impacts.

5.2 Complaint and Appeal Procedure

41. APs can submit a complaint for any problems related to land occupation, facility damage, etc. The complaint and appeal system has shown in Figure 5-1. The basic grievance redress system is as follows:

- Stage 1: If any displaced person is dissatisfied with any land acquisition and resettlement of any other safeguards related problems, he/she may file an oral or written appeal with the village committee or town government. In case of an oral appeal, the village committee/town government shall handle such appeal and keep written records. Such appeal should be solved within 2 weeks.
- Stage 2: If the displaced person is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 1, he/she may file an appeal with Land and Resources Bureau after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within 2 weeks.

- Stage 3: If the displaced person is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 2, he/she may file an appeal with Huantai PMO receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within 2 weeks.
- Stage 4: If the displaced person is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 3, he/she may apply for administrative reconsideration with Shandong Province PMO after receiving such disposition within 3 months.

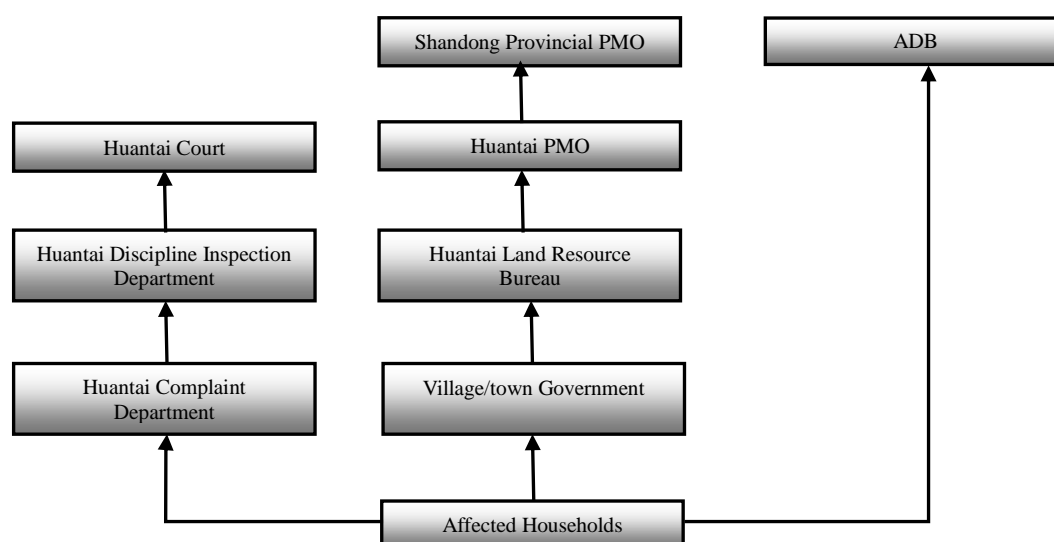
42. Alternatively, he/she may file an action in a civil court in accordance with the Civil Procedure Law of the PRC at any time irrespective of the use and progress of the complaint and appeal process.

43. At each stage, when the responsible agencies receive the appeal, it will be also copied to the Shandong Province PMO for discussion, so that the grievance can be redressed at lower levels. All grievances (and their resolution) at each stage will be recorded and kept. The Shandong Province PMO will report the grievances and their resolution to ADB in semiannual monitoring reports.

44. Also, the aggrieved person(s) may submit a complaint to the ADB's Project Team to try to resolve the problem. If good faith efforts are still unsuccessful, they may submit their complaint to ADB's Accountability Mechanism (2012).¹ to report behaviors which are not in compliance with ADB's policies and result in harm to APs.

45. Displaced person(s) may file an appeal on any aspect of resettlement, including compensation rates, etc. The above means of appeal, and the names, locations, persons responsible and telephone numbers of the appeal accepting agencies will be communicated to the displaced person(s) at a meeting, through an announcement or the RIB, so that the displaced person(s) know their right of appeal. Mass media will be used to strengthen publicity and reportage, and comments and suggestions on resettlement from all parties concerned will be compiled into messages for disposition by the resettlement organization at all levels.

46. All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the displaced person(s) for free, and costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from the contingency costs. During the whole construction period of the Project, these appeal procedures will remain effective to ensure that the displaced person(s) can use them to address relevant issues.



¹ <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>.

Figure 5-1: Appeal Procedures

47. According to the survey, APs know their right and appeal channels. In order to facilitate timely feedback of complaints by affected people, the complainant organizations at all levels have determined the contact and complaint contact information.

Table 5-2: Contact Information for Appeal and Complains

| Appeal body | Responsible person | Contact method |
|---|--------------------|----------------|
| Shandong PMO | Liu Kai | 13791092985 |
| Qifeng Town Government | Zhang Ke | 13864302972 |
| Suo Town Government | Wei Jun | 13905332178 |
| Jingjia Town Government | Yu Haiming | 13953360988 |
| Tianzhuang Town Government | Yi Shujun | 13869393388 |
| Guoli Town Government | Deng Jiguo | 13953362849 |
| Xincheng Town Government | Niu Wendong | 13573379988 |
| Maqiao Town Government | Gao Runming | 18605336932 |
| Tangshan Town Government | Meng Fengming | 13964392345 |
| Planning Division of Huantai Water Conservancy Bureau | Wang Lizhi | 13964392661 |

6. Resettlement Budget

6.1. Budget

48. LAR cost has been listed into the general budget of the project. All resettlement funds are from domestic sources. The resettlement cost of the project is 34.1479 million Yuan in total, see Table 6-1 for details. This LAR budget excludes costs that are included in civil works contracts.

- **Temporary Land Occupation:** total 8.53 million Yuan (24.96% of the total cost);
- **Ground Attachments:** the compensation fees for ground attachments are 15.27million Yuan, accounting for 44.69% of the total cost;
- **Other Costs:** includes survey and design fees, implementation and management fees, external monitoring fees, technical training costs, etc totaled 6.71 million Yuan, accounting for 19.64% of the total cost;
- **Contingency:** 3.66 million Yuan, 10.71 % of the total cost.

Table 6-1: Resettlement Budget

| No. | Item | Unit | Price (10000 yuan) | Amount | Investment (10000 yuan) |
|---------------|--|------|--------------------|--------|-------------------------|
| Part I | Rural resettlement compensation | | | | 2380.34 |
| 1 | Land compensation and resettlement subsidy | | | | 853.026 |
| 1.1 | Land compensation | | | | |
| 1.1.1 | Temporary land compensation | | | 1150.1 | |
| | Cultivate land | mu | 0.24 | 1150.1 | 276.024 |
| 1.1.2 | LO of spoil | mu | | | |
| | Reclaim fee | mu | 0.294 | 727 | 213.738 |
| | Loss compensation of land production | mu | 0.24 | 727 | 174.48 |
| | Subsidy of restoration period | mu | 0.12 | 727 | 87.24 |
| 1.1.3 | (3) Temporary LO | mu | | | |
| | Reclaim fee | | 0.12 | 423.1 | 50.772 |
| | Loss compensation of land production | mu | 0.12 | 423.1 | 50.772 |
| 2 | Other compensation and subsidy | | | | 1527.32 |
| 2.1 | Scattered tree compensation | | | | |
| 2.1.1 | Tree | | | | |
| | D≤5cm | | 0.001 | 47077 | 47.077 |
| | 5cm<D≤10cm | | 0.003 | 84739 | 254.217 |
| | 10cm<D≤20cm | | 0.005 | 143191 | 715.955 |
| | D>20cm | | 0.007 | 69246 | 484.722 |
| 2.1.2 | well | | 0.021 | 408 | 8.568 |

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|----|------------|--------|---------|
| 2.1. 3 | Seedling | mu | 0.12 | 139.83 | 16.7796 |
| Part II | Other cost | | | | 671.257 |
| 1 | Preparatory cost | | 2.50% | | 59.5086 |
| 2 | Comprehensive survey and design cost | | 4%、1% | | 119.017 |
| 3 | Implementation management cost | | 4%、2%、1.2% | | 171.385 |
| 4 | Implementation agency start-up cost | | 10.00% | | 238.034 |
| 5 | Training cost | | 0.50% | | 11.9017 |
| 6 | Supervision and evaluation cost | | 2%、1% | | 71.4103 |
| Total of Part I and II | | | | | 3051.6 |
| Part III | Contingency | | 12% | 3051.6 | 366.192 |
| Total investment | | | | | 3417.79 |

6.2 Annual Capital Disbursement Plans

49. All resettlement funds of the project are from local counterpart funds. Before or during project construction, the civil works and resettlement plan will be implemented in stages in order not to affect the production and livelihoods of the AHs. See Table 6-2.

Table 6-1: Resettlement Budget Plan

| Year | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|-------------|------|------|------|
| Percent (%) | 50 | 30 | 20 |

6.3 Disbursement Flow of Resettlement Funds

50. During the project implementation, Huantai Government will pay the compensation funds to relevant units or individuals according to the compensation policies and standards confirmed in the RP. The disbursement flow is as follows:

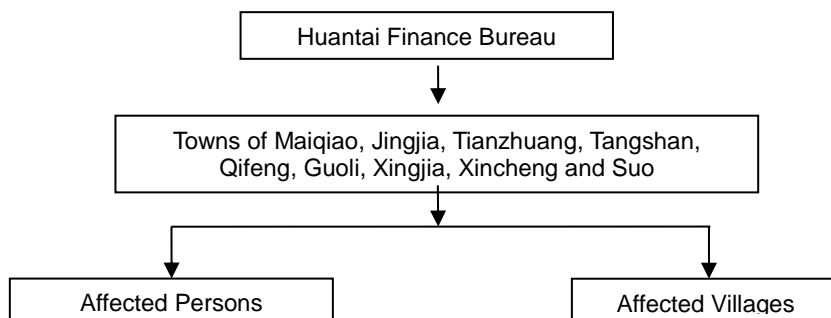


Figure 6-1: Flowchart of Resettlement Fund Disbursement

51. To ensure that the resettlement funds are available timely and fully, and the APs' production, livelihoods and income are restored, the following measures will be taken by the PMO:

- All costs related to LAR compensation are included in the general budget of the project.
- Land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies and young crops compensation are paid up before LO so that no AP faces income loss.
- In order to ensure the successful implementation of LA and resettlement, financial and supervisory agencies are established at all levels to ensure that all funds are disbursed timely and fully.

52. The budget is a cost estimate of the resettlement. Depending on practical changes within the affected areas, duration of impacts, modifications to compensation, inflation, etc., resettlement costs may be increased, but the County government and PMO will ensure the timely adjustment and payments of compensation. The budget incorporates contingencies, and will be applied and revised as necessary.

7. Organization Structure and Responsibility

7.1. Resettlement Implementing Agencies

53. The agencies responsible for the planning, management, implementation and monitoring of the project's resettlement activities are:

- Huantai ADB Groundwater Allocation and Protection Project Office (PMO, Implementing Agency);
- Huantai Land Resource Administration Bureau (LRB);
- Affected Towns
- Affected Villages
- Design Institute
- Resettlement External Monitoring and Evaluation Agency

The PMO: be responsible for leading, organizing and coordinating LO and restoration, reviewing resettlement plan, conducting resettlement internal monitoring, and reporting to ADB on the project progress.

Huantai LRB: the Huantai LRB is responsible to supervise that land occupation is carried out in accordance with regulations, and to verify that farmland has been restored to the original or better condition.

Affected Towns: as a resettlement implementing agency, is responsible for socio-economic, physical quantity survey and assisting the RP preparation, assisting the PMO, the township and affected village committees to implement the LO work. Coordinating the PMO in the survey, sign LO agreement with the PMO; implementation of the LO work.

Affected Villages: be responsible for providing land contract information with the investigation, providing vulnerable groups affected by the work. Committee responsible for mobilizing publicity, accompanied by the relevant technical staff to complete the measurement, the agreement signed by the negotiations, provide a list of affected vulnerable groups.

Design Institute: is responsible for design projects and determining the scope of LA and resettlement.

Resettlement External Monitoring and Evaluation Agency: conduct independent monitoring and evaluation on the resettlement plan implementation, and submitting the external monitoring report to the PMO and ADB.

7.2. Qualifications and Staffing

54. Staff of Huantai involved with the temporary LO activities consist of representatives of functional departments of Huantai Government. The staffs have rich work experience and have participated in LO compensation and restoration work in several municipal engineering projects of Huantai, and possess certain professional capability and management quality. The staff can work well in organization and coordination as they are from all levels of government and functional departments.

7.3. Assignment of Responsibilities of Each Institution

Huantai PMO

- Entrusting the design institute to define the project impact scope;
- Organizing the socioeconomic baseline survey;
- Organizing and coordinating the preparation of the RP;

- Implementing the policies in the RP;
- Coordinating the implementation of the RP according to the construction schedule;
- Disbursing funds and supervising the use thereof;
- Directing, coordinating and supervising LO and restoration activities and their progress;
- Organizing and implementing internal monitoring, selecting an external M&E agency, and coordinating with external M&E agencies;
- Reviewing monitoring reports;
- Coordinating and handling complaints and appeals from APs arising from implementation;
- Resettlement document management;
- Reporting resettlement progress, fund use and implementation quality to ADB regularly;
- Assisting ADB officers and specialists working on the project sites during the project preparation and implementation;
- Communicating with resettlement external monitoring agency;
- Organize hiring of APs for construction labor;
- Conducting physical survey and recording, and investigating baseline of land occupation and ground attachments;
- Organizing public participation and consultation activities;
- Implementing national laws, regulations and policies related to construction land management;
- Formulating compensation standards for land occupation and restoration, and submit it for approval of relevant government departments;
- Handling project land use application procedures, and applying land use planning license and land use construction license;
- Signing temporary land occupation agreement with affected units;
- Inspecting progress of LO, ground attachment and restoration;
- Resettlement information management;
- Submit external monitoring report to Shandong PMO, then Shandong PMO submit the report to ADB; and
- Training LAR staff.

Affected Towns

55. A resettlement group is led by a responsible town leader and composed by leaders of party and government office, land administration station and communities. The main responsibilities are:

- Participating in the DMS of the project, and assisting in the preparation of the RP;
- Organizing public participation, and propagandizing the resettlement policies;
- Implementing, inspecting, monitoring and recording all resettlement activities within its jurisdiction;
- Responsible for the disbursement and management of land compensation fees;

- Supervising LO agreement signing;
- Reporting LO, ground attachments and restoration information to the land and resources bureau, resettlement office of the PMO;
- Coordinating and handling complaints arising from its work.

Village committee

56. It consists of the main cadres of village committee. Their responsibilities are:

- Participating in the socioeconomic survey and DMS;
- Organizing public consultation, and propagandizing the policies on LO ;
- Paying and managing relevant funds of affected households;
- Reporting the APs' comments and suggestions to the competent authorities;
- Reporting the progress of resettlement implementation to the PMO;
- Cooperate with other higher-level units with LO related work;
- Handling complaints and appeals from APs during the resettlement plan implementation.

Design Institute

- Reducing impacts of LO and ground attachments of the project through design optimization;
- Identifying the scope of LO.

External monitoring and evaluation agency

- During the implementation of the resettlement plan, to track, monitoring and evaluation the implementation activities, and track and monitoring resettlement regularly twice a year;
- Monitoring progress, quality, funding for resettlement, and give advice;
- Verifying the data and conclusions of the internal monitoring reports,
- Submitting monitoring and evaluation report every six months to Shandong Province PMO.

7.4. Capacity Enhancing Measures of Resettlement Agencies

57. In order to implement resettlement successfully, the APs and resettlement staff must be trained under a program developed by the PMO.

58. The PMO will take the following measures to enhance institutional ability to better implement resettlement plan, guarantee the benefits of affected persons and meet the overall planning of project schedule, and build personnel training and human resources development system of Huantai County and town resettlement agencies, as well as village officials. Training intends to take the form of specialist seminar and site training by technical and managerial staffs. Training content includes:

- Principles and policies of ADB's involuntary resettlement;
- Latest changes of national land acquisition and resettlement policy and experience;
- Resettlement implementation plan design;
- Resettlement implementation progress management and working procedure;
- Issues that need attention during resettlement implementation;

- Resettlement financial management;
- Resettlement project quality control;
- Resettlement information system;
- Resettlement monitoring and evaluation.

59. Other measures include:

- (1) Leadership responsibility system: the county leader shall be in leading position and the leaders of government relevant departments to form a strong leadership.
- (2) **Well-defined responsibilities:** clearly define the duties and responsibilities of resettlement agencies of all levels, and strengthen supervision and administration according to the requirements of ADB and relevant laws and regulations of the country.
- (3) Equipped with high-quality staff: gradually enhance the capacity of resettlement agencies of all levels, especially professional technical force, the staff shall have certain special skill and managerial quality, and is required to have strong overall point of view, policy level, professional skill, especially mass work experience, and strengthen the technical equipment such as computer, monitoring device, transport, etc.
- (4) Select staff strictly and strengthen technical training, and carry out training on administrative staff and technical staff to improve their technical and management ability.
- (5) Guarantee appropriate number of woman cadres to give full play of woman during resettlement implementation process.
- (6) Establish database and strengthen information feedback to make sure the information channel is smooth, significant problems shall be solved by resettlement leading group decision & solution.
- (7) Strengthen reporting system, and intensify internal monitoring, solve problems in time.
- (8) Establish external monitoring mechanism, and early warning system.
- (9) Bring the public and press supervision into play: open all resettlement information to the public and the society, and accept the supervision of the public and press at any time.

8. Resettlement Implementation Schedule

60. According to the project implementation schedule, four contract packages have been awarded and works started with counterpart funding; and other six packages are under preparation for bidding and will start construction of the civil works in 2016 and end by December 2019. The LO for the four packages completed before the LO and start of civil works according to compensation standards in the RP; and the external monitor will track the compensation utilization and livelihood restoration. LO for other packages are planned to start in 2016 and end in May 2019.

61. The PMO will prepare resettlement implementation activities progress in accordance with the project construction and land acquisition compensation, develop the overall progress of the resettlement plan. Specific implementation time may appropriate adjustments during overall implementation of the project, which has shown in Table 8-1.

Table 8-1: Resettlement Implementation Schedule

| No. | Resettlement Tasks | Target | Responsible Agency | Deadline |
|----------|--|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| 1 | Consultation and Disclosure | | | |
| 1.1 | Disclosure of draft RP | All APs and affected villages | PMO, County government, Affected towns | 2015.7.15 (Completed) |
| 1.2 | Draft RP consultation | Affected villages and persons | PMO, Water Conservancy Bureau, LO Office | 2015.6.30 (Completed) |
| 1.3 | Posted draft RP on the ADB Website | All persons who navigate ADB Website | PMO and ADB | 2015.7.15 (Completed) |
| 1.4 | Disclosure of the updated RP, including posting on ADB website as well as distributing locally | APs and public | PMO and ADB | Dec 2016 |
| 2 | DMS and update RP | | | |
| 2.1 | Check RP based on DMS | All Affected Land, and attachments | PMO, LRB, LO Office | 2016.8 |
| 2.2 | Updating RP based on the revised DMS | | PMO | 2016.10 |
| 3 | Sign the LO Compensation Agreement | | | |
| 3.1 | Sign the LA agreement with APs | All persons affected by LA | PMO, LRB | –2016.11-2017.3 |
| 3.2 | Pay the land compensation | All persons affected by LA | PMO, LRB | –2016.11-2017.3 |
| 4 | LO and Rehabilitation | | | |
| 4.1 | LO Commencement | All APs | PMO, LO office in towns | 2016.11 |
| 4.2 | LO Completion | All APs | PMO, LO in towns | 2019.5 |
| 5 | Capacity Building | | | |
| 5.1 | Establish resettlement office at different levels | Villages, Towns, IA, PMO | PMO | 2015.4 |

| No. | Resettlement Tasks | Target | Responsible Agency | Deadline |
|-----|--|------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| 5.2 | Resettlement training to all staff of resettlement offices | All Staff (30 persons) | PMO, Consultant | 2015.4-7 |
| 6 | Monitoring & Evaluation | | | |
| 6.1 | Establish an internal monitoring system | | PMO | 2015.7 |
| 6.2 | Sign the external monitoring contract | | PMO | 2015.8 |
| 6.3 | Baseline survey | | External monitoring | 2015.8 |
| 6.4 | Internal monitoring report | Quarterly | PMO | 2015.8 - until end of the project implementation |
| 6.5 | External monitoring report | Semi-annually | External Monitoring Agency | July 2016, and then January and July each Year |
| 6.6 | Project completion report | | External Monitoring Agency & PMO | 2019.12 |

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

62. In order to ensure the successful implementation of the RP and realize the objectives of resettlement properly, land acquisition, property demolition and resettlement activities of the project will be subject to periodic M&E according to ADB's resettlement policy requirements, including internal and external monitoring.

9.1. Internal Monitoring

9.1.1 Purpose

63. The purpose of internal monitoring is to enable all resettlement agencies to function properly during project implementation, conduct internal supervision and inspection on the whole process of resettlement preparation and implementation, learn resettlement progress, and ensure that the LO work can be completed on schedule according to the RP, and promote successful project construction.

9.1.2 Institutions and staffs

64. The internal resettlement monitoring agencies are the PMO and other relevant authorities (e.g., Water Conservancy Bureau, affected towns). These agencies will have a leader who is responsible specifically for the resettlement work. Such leaders should have rich LO experience and authority, and be able to coordinate all departments involved in the LO and restoration work. The members of such agencies should have knowledge on resettlement and social issues so as to perform their duties.

9.1.3 Scope of internal monitoring

65. The PMO will develop a detailed internal monitoring plan for LO, including:

- (1) Payment, use and availability of compensation fees for LO and ground attachments, and restoration, and implementation progress and impacts on APs;
- (2) Investigation, coordination of and suggestion on key issues of the implementing agencies during LO;
- (3) Ensure no loss of the household income of APs;
- (4) Restoration of farmland and reconstruction/repair of infrastructure, ground attachments.

9.1.4 Internal monitoring report

66. The PMO will submit semi-annual monitoring reports to ADB. Such report should indicate the statistics of the past 6 months in tables, and this should reflect the progress of land acquisition, resettlement and use of compensation funds through comparison with the budgeted amount and schedule. Table 9-1 provides some formats.

Table 9-1: Progress Report on Resettlement for LO

_____, _____ community, _____ sub-district

Cut-off date: MM/DD/YY

Date of completion: MM/DD/YY

| Item | Unit | Planned | Actually completed | Accumulated | Percentage of completion |
|---|-------------|---------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| Temporary land occupation | mu | | | | |
| Payment of land occupation compensation | 10,000 yuan | | | | |
| Payment of ground attachments | 10,000 yuan | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|--------|--|--|--|--|
| Households receiving land compensation | HH | | | | |
| Households receiving ground attachment compensation | HH | | | | |
| Land restoration | mu | | | | |
| Facility restoration | amount | | | | |

Reported by: _____ Signature (person responsible): _____ Official seal:

9.2 External Monitoring

67. According to ADB's policies, the PMO will employ a qualified, independent and experienced resettlement agency as the external resettlement M&E agency prior to starting LAR activities.

68. The external M&E agency will conduct follow-up M&E of resettlement activities periodically, monitor resettlement progress, quality and funding, and give advice. It will also conduct follow-up monitoring of the APs' production level and living standard, and submit semiannual M&E reports to the PMO and then PMO will submit the report to ADB.

9.2.1 Scope and methodology of external monitoring

(1) Baseline survey

69. Prior to any LO or impact of ground attachments, the external M&E agency will conduct a baseline survey on the villages affected by LO and ground attachments to obtain baseline data on the sample AHs' production level and living standard. The baseline survey size is (i) 100% of affected towns and 25% of affected villages; and (ii) 20% of households whose farmland will be occupied more than 15% in each sampling village.

(2) Periodic M&E

70. During the implementation of the RP, the external M&E agency will conduct periodic follow-up resettlement monitoring semiannually of the following activities by means of field observation, panel survey and random interview:

- Timely payment and amount of compensation;
- Skills training for APs;
- Restoration of farmland and reconstruction/repair of infrastructure, ground attachments;
- Production and incomes to ensure no income loss;
- Adequacy of compensation for lost production and ground attachments;
- Timetables of the above activities (applicable at any time);
- Resettlement network organization effectiveness.

(3) Public consultation

71. The external M&E agency will attend public consultation meetings held during resettlement implementation to evaluate the effectiveness of public participation.

(4) Grievance redress

72. The external M&E agency will visit the affected village periodically, and inquire with the PMO, township government and village committees that accept grievances to assess how well grievances have been handled. It will also meet complainants and propose corrective

measures and advice for existing issues so as to make the resettlement process more effectively.

73. The external monitor will also verify the data and findings of the internal monitoring reports.

9.2.2 External monitoring reporting

74. The external M&E agency will submit a monitoring and evaluation report to Shandong Province PMO and Huantai PMO as following schedule.

Table 9-1: Reporting Schedule of External Resettlement M&E

| | Resettlement Report | Date |
|----|--------------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Baseline survey | April 2016 |
| 2 | Monitoring Report (No.1) | July 2016 |
| 3 | Monitoring Report (No.2) | January 2017 |
| 4 | Monitoring Report (No.3) | July 2017 |
| 5 | Monitoring Report (No.4) | January 2018 |
| 6 | Monitoring Report (No.5) | July 2018 |
| | | |
| | | |
| 9 | Monitoring Report (No.6) | January 2019 |
| 10 | M&E Report (No.7) | July 2019 |
| 11 | Resettlement Completion Report | December 2019 |

Appendix I: Terms of Reference for External Monitoring and Evaluation

1. Resettlement monitoring and evaluation targets

In accordance with the requirements of Asia Development Bank (ADB), the project management office (PMO) will recruit a qualified, independent and rich experienced institution as a resettlement external monitoring and evaluation (M&E) agency. The external monitoring agency will conduct monitoring and evaluation on implementation of the resettlement plan (RP) regularly, including the progress, quality and compensation disbursement of resettlement activities, and propose consulting suggestions on the resettlement. The agency will track and monitor production and living levels of affected people, and submit external monitoring and evaluation reports to the PMO.

2. Methods and Content of external monitoring

(1) Baseline survey

The external monitoring agency will conduct a baseline survey in villages and village groups affected by land occupation and ground attachments of the project to obtain the basic information on impact scope, including updated affected households (AHs), affected persons (APs), LO area and affected production and living standard (living conditions, production and income level) of affected persons (APs).

(2) Regular monitoring and evaluation

The external monitoring agency will conduct regular tracking monitoring twice a year on the resettlement during the project implementation. Through field visiting, tracking survey of sampling households and random interview with AHs, the agency can understand implementation progress of the RP and track any changes of APs in production and living levels. A typically sampling method will be used for the survey and collected statistic data will be analyzed (sample scale: The baseline survey size is (i) 100% of affected towns and 25% of affected villages; and (ii) 20% of households affected by LO in each sampling village). The sample household shall be determined by random sampling method to evaluate the resettlement performance. Main contents to be monitored include:

- Timely payment and amount of compensation;
- Skills training for APs;
- Restoration of farmland and reconstruction/repair of infrastructure, ground attachments;
- Production and incomes to ensure no income loss;
- Adequacy of compensation for lost production and ground attachments;
- Timetables of the above activities (applicable at any time);
- Resettlement network organization effectiveness;
- Complains and Appeal, and solution.

(3) Complaint problems

The external monitoring agency will visit affected villages and interview with affected township government, village committee and implementing agency (IA) that have established complain offices to understand treatment situation of the complaints. They will meet the affected persons who have complaints, putting forward improvement measures and recommendations aiming at the existing questions, so as to make the resettlement implementation process more effective. In addition, the external monitoring agency will

check the data and conclusion reflected by the internal monitoring report.

3. External monitoring agency

External monitoring and evaluation should be implemented by the entrusted external resettlement monitoring agency recognized by the PMO. The agency should have experience in external resettlement monitoring for ADB or World Bank financed projects. In addition, team members recommended by the agency should have such experience, understand ADB's involuntary resettlement policies and requirements for the external resettlement monitoring report, as well as good Chinese and English writing ability.

4. Organization of resettlement monitoring and evaluation

- The PMO is responsible for coordinating with Shandong Provincial PMO to recruit the external monitoring agency, and surveying their work, monitoring and evaluating data collection and corresponding results;
- The external monitoring agency will establish an External Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluating Team. The team will monitor and evaluate the resettlement implementation, prepare monitoring and evaluation report outline, choose monitoring target, conduct field survey, baseline survey and household sampling survey, and prepare resettlement monitoring and evaluation reports based on relevant ADB policies on involuntary resettlement.
- During the period of field monitoring and survey, the PMO (IA) should provide assistance in local transport.

5. Monitoring indicators

Baseline survey and subsequent monitoring and post-project evaluation will include the following indicators, and are not limited to social and economic indexes of APs.

- Total farmland area and type of farmland of affected villages;
- Type and area of farmland occupied by the project of affected villages;
- Affected facilities and impact on production of affected villages;
- Educational background of adults of different genders of AHs;
- Professional of adults of different genders of AHs;
- Type and area of total contracted farmland and occupied farmland of AHs;
- Income source and change of AHs;
- Planting pattern (areas of different types) and production change and restoration of AHs;
- Time of land occupation of AHs;
- Farmland reclamation period of AHs;
- Reconstruction or repair of affected infrastructures or facilities of AHs.

6. External monitoring report

The external monitoring agency will submit the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) reports to the PMO semiannually. The agency shall reply the PMO and ADB's comments on the reports in time. The first M&E report should include baseline survey results of impact scopes and social and economic status of the project area.

Table 1: Resettlement External Monitoring and Evaluation Schedule

| | Resettlement Report | Date |
|----|--------------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Baseline survey | April 2016 |
| 2 | Monitoring Report (No.1) | July 2016 |
| 3 | Monitoring Report (No.2) | January 2017 |
| 4 | Monitoring Report (No.3) | July 2017 |
| 5 | Monitoring Report (No.4) | January 2018 |
| 6 | Monitoring Report (No.5) | July 2018 |
| 9 | Monitoring Report (No.6) | January 2019 |
| 10 | M&E Report (No.7) | July 2019 |
| 11 | Resettlement Completion Report | December 2019 |