

Resettlement Planning Document

Resettlement Plan – Shiwuli River Wastewater Treatment Plant and Sewer Network Component
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Prepared by Hefei Urban Construction and Investment Co. Ltd.
Hefei Municipal Wastewater Administration Department
Hefei Municipal Construction Commission

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Hefei Urban Environment Improvement Project

**Shiwuli River Wastewater Treatment Plant
And
Sewer Network Subcomponent**

Resettlement Plan

**Hefei Urban Construction and Investment Co. Ltd.
Hefei Municipal Wastewater Administration Department
Hefei Municipal Construction Commission
Hefei-China**

30 November 2006

ENDORSEMENT LETTER FOR THE RESETTLEMENT PLAN

The Hefei Urban Construction and Investment Company (HUCIC) Ltd, the implementation agency (IA), and Hefei Wastewater Treatment Administration Department (HWTAD) the implementing unit together with the assistance of the Hefei Design Institute of Coal Industry has prepared this Resettlement Plan (RP) for the Shiwuli River Wastewater Treatment Plant and Sewer Network Sub-component as part of the Hefei Urban Environment Improvement Project, which is under application for a loan from the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

The RP fully complies with requirements of the relevant laws, regulations and policies of People's Republic of China, Anhui Province and Hefei Municipal Government as well as complies with ADB's policy on involuntary resettlement.

This resettlement plan is based on the preliminary design and socio-economic survey and Hefei Project Management Office hereby confirms the content of this RP and will guarantee the land acquisition and compensation budget being provided according to the provisions of aforesaid plan. No demolition and resettlement issues are applicable in this case.

This RP will be approved by ADB before its implementation.

WANG Linjian, Vice Mayor, Hefei City
LI Wuhao, Director of Hefei Project Management Office:

November 2006

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND MEASURES

AAOV	Average Annual Output Value
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AP	Affected Person
CNY	Chinese Yuan
CRC	Community Residents Committee
DI	Design Institute
DDR	Due Diligence Report
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
EA	Executing Agency
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPB	Environmental Protection Bureau
FB	Finance Bureau
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
FSR	Feasibility Study Report
Ha	Hectare
HMCC	Hefei Municipal Construction Commission
HMG	Hefei Municipal Government
HSB	Hefei Statistical Bureau
HSMCLR	Hefei Supervision and Management Committee for Land Acquisition and Resettlement
HUCIC	Hefei Urban Construction Investment Holding Company Limited
HWTAD	Hefei Wastewater Treatment Administration Department
IA	Implementing Agency
LAB	Land Administration Bureau
LSSL	Least Subsistence Security Line
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	Non Governmental Organizations
PMO	Project Management Office
PPTA	Project Preparatory Technical Assistance
PRA	Participatory Rapid Appraisal
PRC	Peoples Republic of China
RO	Resettlement Office
RP	Resettlement Plan
CESSSBD	Center for Employment and Social Safeguard Service of Baohe District
TA	Technical Assistance
ToR	Terms of Reference
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant
US\$	United States Dollar
km ²	square kilometer
mm	Millimeters
m ³ /d	Cubic Meters per day
%	Percentage
≤	Less than or equal to
≥	Greater than or equal to
#	Number
mu	Chinese area measure for land, 1mu = 1/15 ha (1 ha = 15 mu)
CNY	Chinese currency Yuan, 1 Yuan = 1/7.9 \$US (\$US1=CNY 7.9)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Shiwuli River Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and sewer network subcomponent are comprised (i) a wastewater treatment plant with the capacity of 50,000m³/d and (ii) 73.7km section of sewer network (newly added or upgraded). Hefei Urban Construction and Investment Company Ltd. (HUCIC) are the Project Implementing Agency (IA) and Hefei Wastewater Treatment Administrative Department (HWTAD) is the implementing unit.

Permanent land acquisition under the Project will affect two villager's groups at Luji Village of Dawei Township, within Baohe District. Land acquisition will require an area of 77.8mu including 50.6mu of cultivated land, which will affect 61 households with 256 persons. For the construction of the sewer network and urban road, nearby land will be temporarily occupied, without directly affecting the people. Affected standing crops would be compensated during construction of the WWTP. The sub-component does not require any demolition works.

To avoid or reduce the impact of land acquisition required by the Project, concerned organizations have already consulted with the local government and affected village committees on the project alignments and made improvements to the project design. The Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared based on the Laws of Land Administration of the People's Republic of China (2004 revised version) and other counterpart policies, Circulation of the State Council's Decision on Further Reform of Strict Land Administration ([2004] 28, and related policies made by Anhui province and Hefei Municipality.

Based on the above-mentioned policies and the consultation with the local governments and the affected persons (APs), the resettlement principles established for the sub-component are: (i) That compensation and entitlements provided to the APs are adequate to at least maintain their "without project" standard of living, with prospect of improvement; (ii) All APs, titled or non-titled, are taken into account for compensation and resettlement assistance; (iii) Where post-requisition cultivated land per capita is not sufficient to maintain livelihood, compensation in cash or kind for replacement land for other income-generating activities will be provided for the APs; (iv) All the APs will be adequately informed on eligibility, compensation rates and standards, livelihood and income restoration plans, project timing, and will be involved in RP implementation; (v) No land requisition will take place unless replacement land or sufficient compensation for resettlement is given to the APs; (vi) The executing agency (EA) in this case the HMG and the independent / third party will monitor compensation and resettlement operations; (vii) Vulnerable groups should receive special assistance or treatment to ensure they are better off, so the affected persons listed in the RP will have the opportunity to benefit from the project; (viii) The RP shall be combined with the overall City / County / District planning; and (ix) The resettlement budget shall adequately cover the full aspects.

APs have been made aware of the key parts of RP through various channels, such as meetings, household questionnaire investigations, village discussions, public consultation meetings. APs have participated in the preparation and their concerns and comments have been presented in the RP. Hefei Project Management Office (PMO) is responsible for supervising the implementation of RP, consultation and grievance handling procedures which are all specified in the RP.

According to No.138 [2003] document of Hefei Government, the compensation rate of collectively-owned land under the project is CNY21,000/mu. Resettlement compensation for land acquisition is calculated for those who are required to be resettled, based on the rate of CNY10,000/person for those under the age of 16, and CNY30,000/person for those at or over the

age of 16 (including, CNY12,000/person specified as subsidy for looking for a new job, and Y18,000/person for basic livelihood assurance).The compensation rate for standing crops is calculated based on one harvest on the production value of the affected land.

Resettlement and rehabilitation activities include cash compensation, training provided to APs, and employment opportunities created. Those APs who lose land will be encouraged to attend training of farming and non-farming skills courses and have access to employment opportunities to make alternative earnings. A sum of CNY100,000 will be set aside for training under this sub-component.

Land acquisition is planned to start in December of 2006 and be completed in November of 2007. Civil works is not allowed until all compensation fees to APs are disbursed. To assure the successful implementation of RP, an external independent monitoring agency in addition to internal monitoring, will conduct monitoring once every half a year. Land compensation and resettlement compensation is estimated at CNY6.64 million covering the cost of permanent land acquisition, temporary land occupation, taxes, fees and including a 10% contingency on the base cost. The resettlement budget accounts for 3.2% of the total investment for this sub-component.

KEY TERMINOLOGY

AP (Affected Person): Persons, households or entities are affected by the project: (i) their livelihood is negatively affected; (ii) houses, land (including house base, business land, rural land, forest, grassland), water resource, or any other properties wholly or partially, permanently or temporarily restrained and adversely impacted so that their entitlement or interests are affected; and (iii) their business, profession, work, residential area or living environment are negatively affected. They may have to move or may not.

Replacement cost: This is a way of assets assessment applying market price to replace lost properties or most near the equivalents, plus trading commission such as management fee, tax, registration fee, and acquisition or utilization expenditures. In case lost property can not be weighted legally, replacement cost is a complementary means. Usually it takes a high price in the market before the project implementation or property loss, which is used to maintain AP's livelihood the same level at least as before the project, property loss, removal and property restricted for use.

The replacement cost for most of the properties to be lost can be determined; however, under a system of collective land ownership where market price does not exist, Chinese government has adopted complementary means besides the compensation for land to be lost—resettlement subsidies can be increased (as HMG did, not limited to the stipulated times of average annual output value of land to be acquired), and reemployment training is provided for APs. In short, the key objective is to ensure that land loser's livelihood and income level at least main the same level as that before the project or improved.

Land utilization right allocation: Land could be used after payment of compensation and resettlement by the user, or land utilization right is allocated to the user without any payment.

Basic farming land: It usually refers to the fertile farming land. The project will not require any basic farming land. According to article 34 of the Laws of Land Administration of the PRC, the following will be listed in the protective area of basic farming land in the land master program and be strictly managed.

Cultivated land specified as base for grain, cotton and oil production by the authorities of the State Council or government above county level.

Cultivated land with fine facilities of water conservancy and water and soil conservancy, and cultivated land yielding medium and low production output are under improvement project and could be improved.

- Vegetable production base.
- Model land for agriculture and teaching.
- Other land that should be listed in the protective range of basic farming land by the State Council.

The basic farming land should account to 80 percent of the administrative area of the province, autonomous region and jurisdiction cities. The basic farming land is bounded by town as a unit and implemented by the land administrative department and agricultural authority of the county.

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I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 Introduction

1. The Resettlement Plan (RP) report is prepared in accordance with the following: ADB Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, Operational Manual F2: Involuntary Resettlement (Operations Manual, 2006) other social security and guidelines in the social fields; Chinese laws and regulations, local by-laws and policies, which provide a policy framework for mitigating negative impact of the proposed sub-component and also provides a basis for measures to recover the income of the affected persons (APs). Additionally, ADB's Resettlement Handbook-A Guide to Good Practice and Gender Dimension of Resettlement (Gender Checklist: Resettlement, March, 2003) was also used as a guide to prepare this resettlement plan.

2. Both for ADB and the Chinese government, the overriding objective of the RP is to ensure the people whose land or property is unavoidably lost due to the Project receive assistance so that they would be at least as well-off as they would have been in the absence of the Project, and get benefits from the project. This RP is prepared just for the above purpose. The Project Management Office (PMO) has made it clear that Hefei Urban Construction and Investment Company (HUCIC) Ltd. is the implementation agency (IA) and Hefei Wastewater Treatment Administration Department (HWTAD) will be responsible for the project implementation.

3. The RP is prepared based on: (i) relevant project reports, especially the feasibility study report (FSR) of the project, environmental impact assessment (EIA) report, the RP report (2005) which was prepared by IA with the assistance of Hefei Design Institute of Coal Industry; (ii) the results of discussion with the authors of the above reports, especially the main authors of the RP report; (iii) field surveys during the Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (PPTA) stage; (iv) consultation with the local government, village leaders and the APs; and (v) the social economic survey for the APs conducted during April-July 2006.

4. Engineering data for this RP comes from the Preliminary Design and will not have any change since the redline (land acquisition scope drawn on the design map) for the Shiwuli River WWTP has been fixed (see Figure in Section 2), and detailed design and preparation of construction drawings will only focus on the structural design within the land acquisition scope. The RP has been endorsed by Hefei Municipal Government (HMG) and disclosed to APs, it will be further submitted to ADB for review and approval and uploading to the ADB website. This is the only RP need not update in the HUEIP Project.

1.2 Project Background

5. In recent years, the groundwater has been seriously polluted due to urbanization with rapid population growth and the development of industries. Only few river sections meet the requirements documented in the publication; "Functional Zoning of Water Environment in Hefei Municipality" approved by HMG. Among others, water quality of Chao Lake cannot meet Class III of the national standards regulated for surface water quality; and none of that in Nanfei Shiwuli and Ershibu rivers can even meet Class V water standard; the lowest classification. At present, the proportion of municipal wastewater treated in Hefei City is 66%. The ratio of treatment is only 50% if including industrial wastewater. Over half of the wastewater is discharged into rivers directly and finally into Chao Lake, resulting in the loss of function of water body in some sections

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of rivers and directly threatening the water quality of Chao Lake.

6. Shiwuli River is an important waterway passing Hefei City. Huge amounts of wastewater are generated due to the rapid development and expansion of Hefei high-tech development Zone (southern zone), the HMG New Municipal Office Zone and Baohe Industrial Zone. Consequently, the river is receiving substantial amounts of wastewater pollution. In addition, Shiwuli River is also a key branch tributary flowing into Chao Lake. The river mouth of Shiwuli River where it flows into Chao Lake is quite near the source water area of Chaohu City. Chao Lake is one of the national designated “3 rivers and 3 lakes” to be controlled environmentally in PRC. According to the environment agencies, the water quality of Chao Lake has been greatly improved through enforcement of pollution control. The construction of Shiwuli WWTP and sewer network, to be financed by ADB, will greatly contribute to the protection of water sources, improvement of the urban water environment and sustainable urban development, which will finally contribute to the overall quality of life for the people living within the provincial capital.

1.3 Project Description

1.3.1 Major Contents of the Project

7. This sub-component comprises a WWTP with a wastewater treatment capacity of 50,000m³/d, and a sewer network of 73.7km in length, with the pipeline diameters ranging from d300~d1200, to be laid within the Shiwuli WWTP service area.

8. The Project will be located in the west of Xiaofan Village, east of Guchengwei, and requires 77.8 mu of land 50.6 which is cultivated land. In addition, the construction works will require 25mu of temporary land occupation principally comprising roads and fields.

1.3.2 Impact of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

9. The permanent land acquisition will affect 61 households with 256 persons within two groups of Luji Village in Dawei Township, Baohe District. No demolition or removal of affect persons will be required.

10. Although the trunk sewers will require some cultivated land, the remaining sewer pipelines will be laid at the same time as new urban road construction activities or widening of existing roads, together with other ancillary services such as communication cables and gas pipes. Therefore, the agencies for laying the pipelines along these urban roads have been rarely involved directly in land acquisition. However, those are the integral parts of a road construction, according to ADB requirement, and a due diligence is needed and has been prepared. This is included as Annex 1 to this RP.

II. IMPACT OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

2.1 Measures to Minimize Land Acquisition and Resettlement

2.1.1 Principles Regarding Project Design and Location Selection

11. The location of WWTP relates to the collection, processing, discharging and comprehensive utilization of sewage and to the environment protection. Having complied with the national laws, regulations and local by-laws on the protection of source water area and the underground water, it should simultaneously satisfy the following principles for WWTP construction: (i) To conform to the municipal master plan; (ii) To be located downstream of the water source; (iii) The treated wastewater must have a good outlet for discharge; (iv) Transportation must be convenient, and will be advantageous for effective operational management; (v) Must conform to the flood prevention plan and the conservation of water and soil; and (vi) There must be a sufficient protection zone from the villages and their inhabitants to avoid or minimize any adverse impacts.

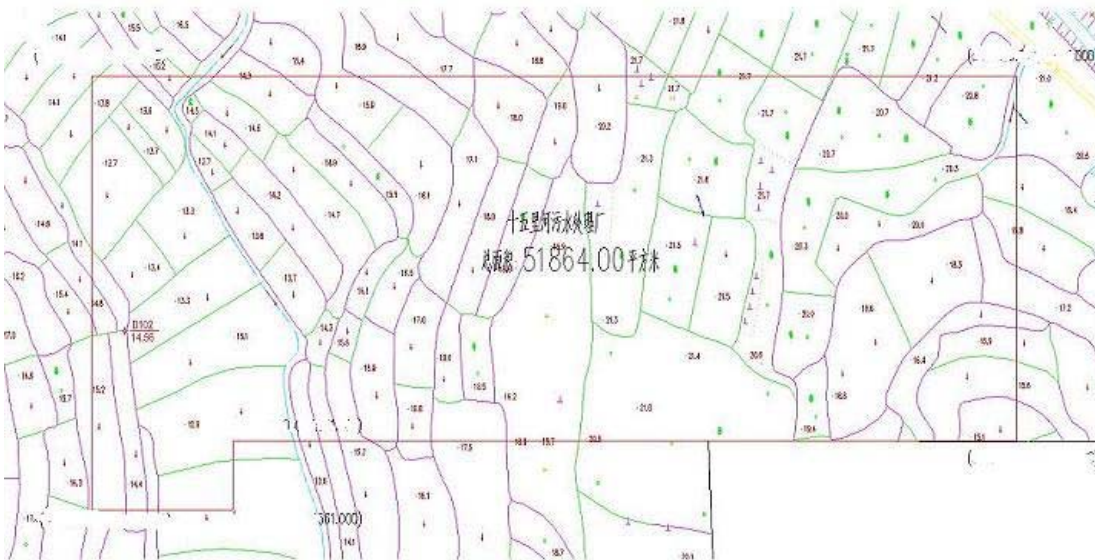
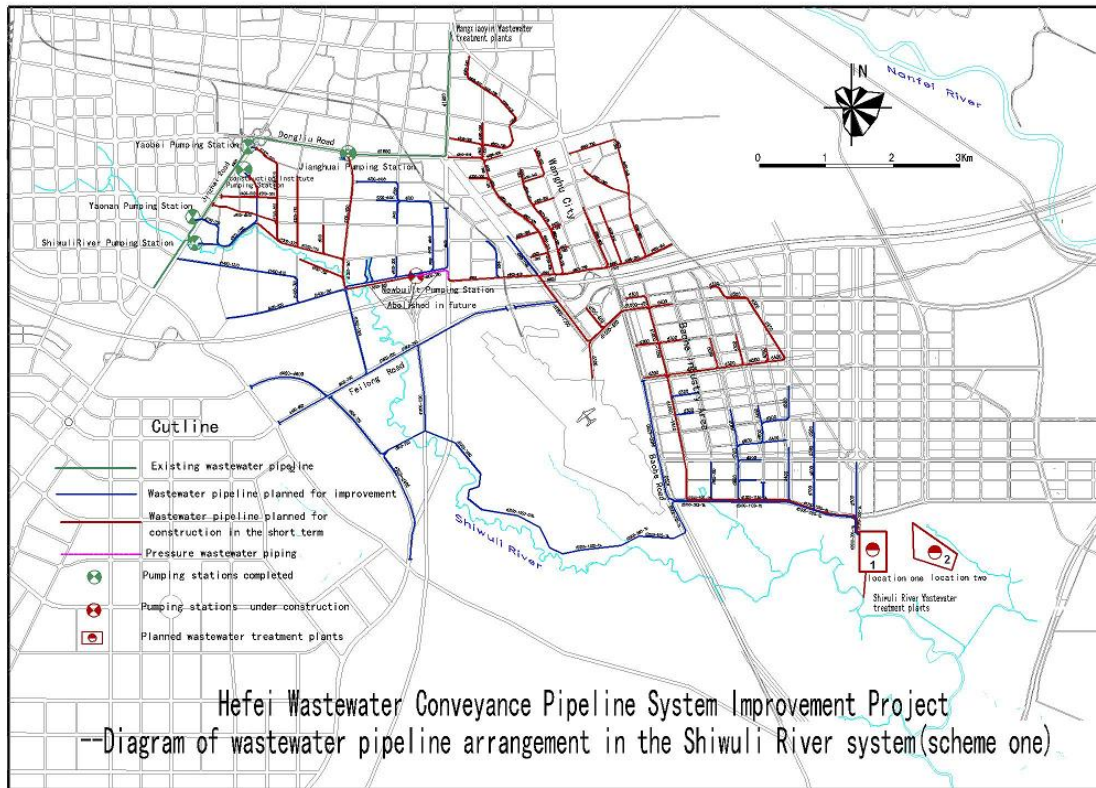
2.1.2 Measures to Alleviate Adverse Impact of the Project

12. HMCC, HUCIC, HWTAD and the design institute have undertaken careful work on site selection, applying the above principles and used the ADB's involuntary resettlement policies, so as to minimize land acquisition and resettlement issues. Meanwhile, mitigation measures will be undertaken to compensate for those who will be affected by the Project in order to minimize the adverse impacts that will be caused.

13. There are two options for the WWTP site selection: Site 1 is located to the west of the Xiaofan Village and to the north of Guchengwei (a place name). Site 2 is located to the east of the Xiaofan Village and to the northwest of Xugui Primary School. Both of these two sites occupy open farmland. Details for alternative comparison are summarized in Table 2-1 and are shown on Figure 1. Based on the comparison of these two alternatives Site 1 has been recommended as the preferred Shiwuli WWTP location.

Table 2-1 Plant Site Comparison

	Merits	Shortcomings
Site 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower elevation thus shallower burying depth of the inlet pipes; • Shorter inlet pipelines thus lower investment • Good outlet for discharge of treated wastewater • Easy access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The discharge canal for treated wastewater is longer than that of Site 2.
Site 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shorter discharge canal • Flat land good for arrangement of buildings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deeper burying of inlet pipes, larger investment; • Discharge outlet need treatment thus increase the investment; • The transportation is inconvenient. • Not suitable for future development of WWTP (in 2020)



Above: Location of scheme 1 and 2 in a planning map (to be built) of Baohe District;
Beneath: Redline of the Shiwuli River WWTP

Figure 1 Location Map Showing Shiwuli WWTP and related Sewer Network

2.2 Impact of Land Acquisition and Demolition

14. Based on the finding from alternative comparison, the WWTP will be located in area under the jurisdiction of Luji village of Dawei Township, Baohe District, requiring 77.8mu cultivated land which belongs to Xinmin group and Sanyou group of Luji village. Table 2-2 shows permanent land and temporary land required by the project. There are no structures present in the acquired land. Ground attached properties are shown in Table 2-3.

15. The sewerage network totaling 73.7km in length would be constructed at the same time with the road construction. The construction requires 25mu temporary land; however, due to the pipelines to be installed in the widening road and under the farm field, no business or shops will be affected.

Table 2-2 Permanent Land and Temporary Land Impact

Name	Land required	Contents	Land Area (mu)	Remark
WWTP	Permanent land	WWTP area	77.8mu	Collective land of Luji Village, Dawei Township
		Administration area		
		Greening area		
	Temporary land	During WWTP Construction	5mu	
Sewerage network	Temporary land	Pipe: d300—d1200 Pipe line: 73.7km	20m	State-owned land, city road and river

Table 2-3 Affected Ground Attachments

Village group	Electricity poles (#)	Graves (#)	Tree (#)
Xinmin	2	35	300
Sanyou	0	25	2,400
Total	2	60	2,700

2.3 Project Affected Population

16. In April 2006, HMCC and HWTAD and Hefei Design Institute of Coal Industry Ministry conducted a joint survey in the affected area, towns, and villages. It is identified that the project will affect 61 households with 256 persons in 2 groups of Luji Village of Dawei town, Baohe district. There are 131 AP in 35 households in Xinmin Group and 125 AP in 26 households in Sanyou Group.

17. Most sewer pipe installation will be done simultaneously with the road construction works. There will not be any demolition involved. The project will generate some disturbance to nearby households or shops and traffic. The main impact will be for access during the construction works. The contractor will ensure that proper access is provided to the people and the roads are watered to mitigate against dust and that adequate screening is provided to reduce on noise.

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT

3.1 Brief of Hefei Municipality

18. Hefei Municipality has three counties (Feidong, Feixi and Changfeng) and, four districts (Baohe, Luyang, Yaohai and Shushan) and three development zones (Hefei Hi-tech Industrial Development Zone, Hefei Economic and Technical Development Zone and Hefei Xinzhan Pilot Zone)) under the jurisdiction of Hefei municipality. According to official statistics Hefei's CNY100 billion Investment Program Outline and Hefei's Short-term Construction Program, Hefei's GDP reaches reached CNY56 billion and has the a developed area of 210 km² with the population of 2 million by 2005. Hefei's GDP will be projected to rise to CNY100 billion by the year of 2010. Hefei and the city will cover the developed area of 280 km² with the urban population of 3 million.

3.2 Current Social and Economic Status of Affected Communities

19. There are affected 61 households with 256 persons in 2 groups, namely Sanyou and Xinmin that all lie within Luji village. The major crops grown in the area are paddy rice and oil seed.

20. The annual average income of the village is CNY2,727/person. In recent years, the rapid growth of Hefei has encouraged the development of the non-farming economy in these areas and currently abstracts a large labor force that moves to the cities for work. Currently therefore, farming is no longer a major income source, conversely, the local people make earnings from industry, and paddy rice, oil seed crops and vegetables are of secondary importance.

3.3 The Socioeconomic Survey

21. This survey was undertaken by the Hefei Statistical Bureau (HSB) under the supervision of PPTA consultants in June and July 2006. Its main objectives were: (i) to compile socio-economic information on the APs likely to lose land or property to the project component; (ii) to obtain information on the extent of APs knowledge of the proposed sub component; and (iii) to identify APs' preferences regarding land acquisition, house relocation (if necessary) and income restitution measures.

22. The survey involved collecting primary data from selected villages/urban residents' communities and households on the proposed river rehabilitation alignment. Methodologically, **two** survey instruments were used: (i) a village level (including urban community) questionnaire, administered to village leaders, (ii) a household questionnaire administered to individual households.

23. A bespoke questionnaire sampling framework was designed for the household and business/survey and applied using data collected in the earlier IA survey and the current village level survey conducted by the IA. Thereby household information was collected by the HSB following the following selection criteria: (i) cover all village/urban communities that will suffer land loss; (ii) strong representation of households that will loss land, property or both with an sample ratio of at least 20% (one of every five households) for those severely affected households, and (iii) inclusion of the least well-off or vulnerable households

24. Within each village/urban community individual households were selected on the

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basis of their proximity to the proposed project site.

25. The socio-economic survey covered the only 1 village (100%) comprising the two villager's groups of Xinmin and Sanyou to be affected by the Project. A total of 25 individual households (out of total 61 households) were interviewed which comprised 113 people. The sample is distributed as 13 households from Xinmin group and 12 from Sanyou group, the survey covered a 41% of total affected households, which met the ADB OMF2 requirement.

3.4 Social Economic Status of Affected People

26. Of the total 25 surveyed households, all have agricultural status. This section presents the details findings of the survey and focuses on demographic features, land resources and land tenure, financial status and vulnerable groups.

3.4.1 Demographic Features of APs

27. The detailed demographic features of surveyed APs are listed in Table 3-1, including age, population composition, education and occupation of labor resources by sex and location.

28. The age data showed that 38.9% of villagers are between the ages of 20-35 and those over 71 years old only accounted for 4.4% of the population. This implies that this area has a large proportion of able-bodied working population.

29. For education background, the population that are at school or college are excluded, and consequently, it is found that 63% of the surveyed laborers only completed junior to middle school education, 26% finished primary school education and only 4.1% received high school education that still remain in the village.

30. The main occupation of labor showed two distinctive groups: those who are engaging in farming accounted for 86.3% and the remaining 13.7% are workers. But further information obtained from their secondary occupations showed that for the male group, there are 13 persons who have a second job as a craftsmen like carpenters, painters or bricklayers. Therefore, they can earn extra income outside of their normal working hours. This has been confirmed by the household income which showed that over the total 25 households surveyed, only 5 household rely solely on agriculture for a living.

Table 3-1 Demographic Features of Surveyed Households

Item	Male		Female		Sub- total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
No. of Households					25	
Household Size					4.52	
Age						
≤6 years	6	10.9%	2	3.4%	8	7.1%
7-19 Years	4	7.3%	8	13.8%	12	10.6%
20-35 Years	20	36.4%	24	41.4%	44	38.9%
36-50 Years	7	12.7%	9	15.5%	16	14.2%
51-60 Years	7	12.7%	8	13.8%	15	13.3%
61-70 Years	7	12.7%	6	10.3%	13	11.5%
≥71	4	7.3%	1	1.7%	5	4.4%
Total	55	100%	58	100%	113	100%
Composition						

Item	Male		Female		Sub- total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Kids	6	10.9%	3	5.2%	9	8.0%
Students	7	12.7%	10	17.2%	17	15.0%
Labor resource	35	63.6%	38	65.5%	73	64.6%
Retired	7	12.7%	7	12.1%	14	12.4%
Total	55	100%	58	100%	113	100%
Education of labor						
Illiterate	0	0.0%	3	7.9%	3	4.1%
Primary school	9	25.7%	10	26.3%	19	26.0%
Junior mid school	23	65.7%	23	60.5%	46	63.0%
High school	2	5.7%	1	2.6%	3	4.1%
Vocational Edu.	0	0.0%	1	2.6%	1	1.4%
College Edu.	1	2.9%	0	0.0%	1	1.4%
Total	35	100%	38	100%	73	100%
Occupation of labor						
No job						
Farming	27	77.1%	36	94.7%	63	86.30%
Migrant labor	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.00%
Business	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.00%
Worker	8	22.9%	2	5.3%	10	13.70%
Total	35	100%	38	100%	73	100%
Farming + second job	13					

3.4.2 Land Resource and Land Tenure

31. All the land of affected community belongs to collectives and is allocated to villages. The common way is to allocate the land based on the population, thus everybody has land. The investigation shows both leaders and farmers are satisfied with this way. However, after the second round contract conducted in China in late 1990s, there is no land readjustment throughout Hefei Municipality, thus land reallocation after land acquisition is considered impractical and will not be considered for this Subcomponent.

32. Table 3-2 shows the area of cultivated land of surveyed households. With an average area of 4.17 mu per household, or less than 1 mu per capita, it cannot meet the employment needs for all laborer to work in agriculture.

Table 3-2 Cultivated Land of Surveyed Households

Unit: mu/household

Item	No. of respondents	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Land area per household	25	1.5	10	4.17	2.02

3.4.3 Financial Status and Vulnerable Group

33. Table 3-3 shows the household financial situation of affected household in 2005. The average per capita net income was CNY3,378 in 2005, with the minimum CNY675 and the maximum CNY8,500. The average expenditure per capita was CNY2,026 in 2005, and the resulting per capita savings amount was CNY1,352. The income is mainly derived from migrant labor, i.e., nearly 70% of household net income (see Table 3-4). The expenditure shows that a little over half of the household expenditure was spent on food (ranked first), and education expenses accounted for 18.8% of total household expenditure in 2005, ranked second (see Table 3-5).

Table 3-3 Financial Situation of Surveyed Household in 2005

Unit: CNY

Item	No. of respondents	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
1. per capita net income	25	675	8,500	3,378	2,304
2. per capita expenditure	25	200 ¹	4,933	2,026	1,456
3. per capita savings	25	-900	4,425	1,352	1,276

Note: ¹here one household reported per capita expenditure is considered as cash expenditure exclusive from food.

Table 3-4 Income Sources of Surveyed Households in 2005

Item	Agriculture	Migrant labor	Salary	Business	Others	Total
%	22.3%	69.3%	4.6%	3.8%	0.0%	100%

Table 3-5 Expenditure Patterns of Surveyed Households in 2005

Item	Food	Clothes	Housing	Educ-ation	Health-care	Culture and Recreation	Transport/Communications	Total
%	51.7%	14.4%	0.4%	18.8%	8.0%	0.9%	5.7%	100%

34. Having reviewed the household financial status, it is clear that there are two household with per capita net income lower than CNY1000, who are identified as poor. The major reason is that they lack skills for engaging in non-agricultural activities, or in other words, they only rely on cropping. For households who had negative savings in 2005, with an average per capita net income CNY4,500, was due to the payment for their children's higher education, and thus cannot be identified as poor.

35. It was found through the survey and further confirmed by village committee that the vulnerable households in the affected village were the poor, and no other vulnerable households (disabled, women headed household, etc) were present. Attention will be paid to the only 2 households affected by land acquisition during the income rehabilitation process (details discussions see Section 6).

3.5 Impact Assessment of Land Acquisition

3.5.1 Impact of Permanent Land Acquisition for the Wastewater Treatment Plant

36. The survey results showed that out of the total 25 surveyed households from both Xinmin and Sanyou Groups, 1 household will lose all (100%) their cultivated land, 8 household will only lose forest land, and the remaining will only lose part of their cultivated land (ranging from 20%-63% of their land areas). Lost income due to the forest land loss is minor since most of the trees are all poplar tree planted five years before (see the pictures in the end of the report); however, the cultivated land loss will cause between 1.4 and 5.6% lost incomes in Sanyou and Xinmin groups respectively (see Table 3.6).

37. The total cultivated land loss in the two affected villager groups will be 50.6 mu, about 14% of their total cultivated land. It is equivalent to the total land share of 53 persons. However, the income loss resulted from land loss is only accounted for 3.5% (see Table 3-6) in average.

Attention should be paid to these affected persons during the land acquisition and resettlement process.

Table 3-6 Assessment of Land Loss Impact

Indicators	Formula	Affected Groups		Total
		Xinmin	Sanyou	
1. No. of household (HH)	-	45	51	96
2. Total Population (person)	-	185	200	385
3. Total land area (mu)	-	180	180	360
4. Area of land lost (mu)	-	40.6	10	50.6
5. Per capita land area before land acquisition (mu/capita)	(3) ÷ (2)	0.97	0.9	0.94
6. Per capita land area after land acquisition (mu/capita)	[(3)-(4)] ÷ (2)	0.75	0.85	0.8
7. Land loss proportion (%)	(4) ÷ (3)	22.6%	5.6%	14%
8. Estimated income loss of groups	(7) x 25% ^[1]	5.6%	1.4%	3.5%

^[1] Data reported by village leaders, agricultural income accounted for 1/4 of total income.

38. The other land required belongs to collectively-owned land of the village, and the majority 20 mu is forestland and the rest unused land with the following attachments: 2700 trees, 60 graves and two power poles. Compensation would be paid in accordance with relevant policies. With the exception of the above, no other land losses are predicted.

3.5.2 Impact of Sewerage Network Construction

39. The scheme of sewer network has been optimized and the pipelines will be installed along the urban streets or existing drainage ditches so as to avoid disruption to villages and demolition of buildings. The installation of sewer pipes will be implemented in sections with one section to be completed in one to two weeks. During construction, temporary lanes and indication boards will be established to minimize the impact. A total of 25 mu temporary land which is state-owned will be used for this purpose and there is no direct impact on cultivated land or buildings.

40. However, indirect impact may be created due to the demolition caused by road widening. Consequently, a due diligence report has been prepared by HMCC (the road widening agency who conducted relocation and resettlement of APs conducted in early 2006) and HWTAD/IA of this sub-component with surveys witnessed by the PPTA consultants on the 23 households involved with the resettlement (see Annex 1). Since the compensation rates adopted for these households will be the same as those for the Hefei Project, it can be concluded that there will be no outstanding problems related to the compensation and resettlement issues due to the road widening. This issue is therefore not expected to create problems for the construction of Shiwuli WWTP and related sewer pipelines.

3.6 Previous Experience on this Resettlement Plan

41. Previous land acquisition in PRC applied low compensation standards. The most common way was to adopt the lower limit of 10 times of annual output value of land acquired, stipulated in the State Land Laws. Focus was on the compensation while less attention was given

to income rehabilitation, monitoring and assessment. These aspects are considered against ADB's resettlement policies. However, the No. 28 document was issued by the State in 2004, with more requirements specified in the document. In view of this, the preparation and implementation of the resettlement plan will be consistent with the No. 28 document of the State Council and ADB's policies. Needless to say the Due Diligence report prepared by HMCC and HWTAD has been undertaken on the land acquisition for Baohe Road and Meidan Road. This involves road construction and the laying of sewer pipelines to the Shiwuli River WWTP. Compensation in accordance with the appropriate standards that apply to this RP has been adhered to. The Due Diligence Report is shown in Annex 1. Since the road involved in the state-owned land only, thus the due diligence was conducted by tracking back the former 23 affected units/households/businesses and interviewed them on compensation payment, opinion on compensation rates, impact on their life and income and grievances. The results indicated that all APs received full compensation, and all APs satisfied (52%) or basically satisfied (48%) of the compensation rates; all (100%) reported the impact on their daily life and income is minor; and 4 over the total 23 respondents expressed that they had grievances on the traffic jam problem during building demolition, but had been solved through strict management on the demolition, and the APs were satisfied with the solution. Now there is not any problem on the previous resettlement due to the future widening of Baohe and Meidan roads, under which the sewer pipeline connecting to Shiwuli River WWTP will be installed simultaneously during the road widening process (Annex 1 provides details on the DDR).

42. The experience gained from similar projects in Hefei will be useful and can be adopted for HUEIP, sewer pipe construction projects in particular. It can be concluded from previous construction works that sectional implementation (one section at a time), taking into consideration environmental measures (dust control through watering, and noise screening, etc), flexible working times (such as working in the evening), can reduce negative impacts to the surrounding residents. Information notices, indication boards, separation boards, water spraying, temporary access etc. have been proved to be effective and acceptable in the eyes of nearby residents and these measures will be adopted during the implementation of this subcomponents construction activity.

IV. PARTICIPATION, CONSULTATION AND GRIEVANCE

4.1 Brief

43. The objective of public participation and consultation activities is to benefit the project development and APs by collecting comments from APs. The comments or concerns from APs will be incorporated into the RP, and will be well treated during or even after the land acquisition and resettlement process.

44. Hefei PMO and HWTAD have conducted social mobilization, contact and discussion widely in line with ADB's resettlement policies and the Chinese laws and regulations since December of 2004 with support from TA consultants and concerned departments, so as to let affected people fully understand land acquisition standards, range and entitlements.

4.2 Public Participation at Preparation Stage

45. According to ADB, the affected people should be fully informed and closely consulted on resettlement and compensation options. An inappropriate policy without any consultation with affected people may lead to poverty and extreme hardships suffered by the APs. During the process of resettlement planning and implementation, public participation and consultation were or will be carried out so as to ensure that the needs and comments of APs are considered and the legal rights of affected entities and individuals are protected. APs should be so thoroughly aware of the policy, standards, and grievance process about resettlement that complaints and grievances on the resettlement will be possibly avoided and reduced through implementation of the consultation processes.

46. Table 4-1 summarized the consultation records. The comments collected from meetings and feedbacks from survey are very useful in the preparation of RP, in particular in the aspects of compensation rates, land reallocation (not applicable in this subcomponent), direct disbursement, training and rehabilitation.

4.3 Participation and Consultation Plan

47. Notwithstanding the amount of public consultation already carried out, the EA/IA and local government fully accept that additional consultative meetings will be required after the PPTA mission and during the implementation of the resettlement and land acquisition process. The principal activities to be undertaken are: (i) Publication and dissemination of a Resettlement Information Booklet RIB (see Annex 1), in standard Chinese, summarizing the policies, entitlements, compensation standards and rates, grievance procedures and resettlement/ land acquisition program, (ii) Formal CRC/village meetings to ratify the options relating to compensation disbursement and utilization, and (iii) Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) in the field to measure and agree the final requirements for land, property and other acquisition, from each affected household/shop/enterprise. Table 4-2 contains an outline schedule and activity of the consultation plan and further details are shown in the implementation schedule in Table 9.1.

Table 4-1 Summary Consultation Records

Institute	Date	Participants	No. of people	Objectives	Feedback/discussion of main issues
IA, DI	May. 2005~ April. 2006	Staff from Districts, Township, villages, AP households	20	Data collection for RP	--support the project and survey --understand the attitudes of APs --collect basic data
Local government, PPTA consultants	April. 2006	HMG Officials, PMO staff	10	Prepare for compensation and rehabilitation	--suggestions for compensation standards of land acquisition, --method to calculate replacement price --suggestions for resettlement management and livelihood
Hefei Statistics Bureau, PPTA consultants	June.-July 2006	village leaders, AP household	25	RP household survey	--make adequate compensation plan to rehabilitate AP's livelihood; --AP propose their choice for income rehabilitation; --discuss different ways of compensation, merits and shortcomings.
ADB Senior Resettlement specialist, TA consultants	June 14, 2006	Staff from PMO, IA and ADB officials	20	Keynotes for RP	--ADB staff introduce preparation of RP, RP policies, experience of RP implementation; --PMO staff introduced the importance of RP.
IA, Township Officials	25 October, 2006	APs, villager representatives, and 2 township officials	40	Discussion on allocation of land compensation	-- decide that 70% of land compensation fee and all resettlement subsidy will pay to APs through village committee --30% of land compensation fee will be retained for collective use. Plans are detailed in Section 6.

Table 4-2 Public Participation and Consultation Plan

Purpose of Event	Tasks	Timing	Implementation Agency	Participants	Remark
1. Publicizing of RP program	Resettlement Booklet	Oct., 2006	IA, District Resettlement Agencies	All APs	Completed.
2. Disclosure of final RP, including compensation rates	Distribution of Chinese version RP	Nov. 10, 2006	IA, District and Sub-district/ Township Government	All APs	Distribution of final RP to the affected village
3. Conduct Detailed DMS Disclosure of updated RP	Face to face meetings with APs	Dec. 2006	EA, IA, Resettlement Offices at district and township officials	All APs	(i) inventory of all assets and land holdings; (ii) Creation of definitive list of APs; (iii) Prepare basis for household compensation contracts

4.4 Distribution of the RP

48. Resettlement is a critical social activity. The information dissemination work will be performed well in advance to ensure that all people concerned understand the purpose of the project and the policies and procedures regarding land acquisition, resettlement, compensation, payment, and provision of grievance redress and appeal procedures. The EA/IA distributed a RP Information Booklet (RIB) (see Annex 2) on October 23, 2006. The RP will be disclosed to the affected village and will be sent to the ADB and uploaded to the website by December 15 2006.

4.5 Appeals and Grievance Redress

49. Attention should be paid to participation of APs and affected organizations during the preparation and implementation of the RP. Mechanisms of grievance redress for undergoing projects of each IA are available and can be applied for this Project.

50. In case APs are dissatisfied with compensation arrangements made by the resettlement agencies, or they feel they are treated unfairly or unreasonably, they can seek settlement through grievance or appeal redress procedures. Generally there are five channels for grievance redress in Hefei City: (i) the project IA, (ii) the external independent supervision institution, (iii) the township/CRC and the County/District LABs and Resettlement Offices, (iv) the HMG or (v) by taking legal action.

51. **The Project IA:** This is the direct channel to redress the project related grievance since each project subcomponent will establish an on-site land acquisition and resettlement office with telephone number disclosed, and most of the appeals will be settled at this level.

52. **The External independent supervision Institution:** There is a strong supervision committee led by HMG high ranking officials and consisting of about 20 members named as the Hefei Supervision and Management Committee for Land Acquisition and Resettlement (HSMCLR), with a major responsibility to inspect the compensation provided to APs. If the compensation (resettlement location, size and amount) and timing are not in line with the approved and disclosed document, the Committee has the mandate to stop the project construction. Therefore, if APs have grievance with the compensation and the timing, they can easily air their appeals to the HSMCLR members who patrolled from project to project frequently. This institution differs from the independent monitoring agency mentioned later in the RP (Annex 3).

53. **Township/CRC and the County/District LABs and Resettlement Offices:** This is a formal project procedure for grievance redress to enable problems aired for those that cannot be settled by lower level institutions. However for each level, the solution must be done within one week, if it cannot be solved, then it must be submitted to its immediate higher authority for a solution.

54. **The HMG:** When APs feel dissatisfied with the implementation of the RP, they may submit an appeal or express their dissatisfaction in writing or verbally to the Municipal Land Administration Bureau and the Municipal Administration Office for Demolition and Resettlement. If their appeal is in verbal form, the two departments should record it and give settlement within 7 days. If APs are not satisfied with the solution of these institutes, they can go to see the deputy mayor at the "Mayor's Appeal Redress Day" held each Monday morning.

55. **Legal Action:** In case any of the above solutions are not accepted by APs, they can appeal to the People's Court according to Administrative Case Law or the PRC Ministry of Land and Resources. AP can appeal against any aspects of resettlement work, including compensation

Hefei Urban Environment Improvement Project ----RP for Shiwuli River WWTP and Sewer Network standards.

56. The complaints and appeal procedures will be conveyed to APs through public meetings and other information dissemination procedures, to ensure that they fully understand their rights and the mechanisms for complaint and appeal. Complaints raised by APs will be formally filed in writing with adequate follow-up for eventual resolution, and this documentation will be made available for the external monitoring officer at a later date.

V. LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND RESETTLEMENT POLICIES

5.1 Brief Introduction

57. The PRC has established and carried out laws, regulations, and policies on resettlement and compensation for many infrastructure projects. This Project will follow the related Chinese laws, national and provincial regulations and local by-laws and policies, and also include comments and suggestions from APs, and meanwhile meet the requirement of ADB policy on involuntary resettlement. The ADB policies include:

- 1) Involuntary Resettlement, ADB, November, 1995,
- 2) Operations Manual F2: Involuntary Resettlement, ADB, October 29, 2003,

58. Since the local regulations and by-laws cannot be in conflict with those of upper levels, the following listed documents are the basis for the Project land acquisition, demolition and resettlement:

1. The Land Administration Law of the PRC (revised, 2004);
2. The Real Estate Administration Law of the PRC (effective on January 1, 1995);
3. The Management Methods of Urban House Demolition of Hefei Municipality (effective, 2003);
4. The Standards of Compensation and Subsidies for Urban House Demolition of Hefei Municipality (HMG [2002] 195, effective, January 1, 2003);
5. Interim Methods for Acquisition of Collective-owned Land of Hefei Municipality, HMG [2003] 138, effective January 1, 2003)
6. Approval on Basic Compensation Rate, Property Ownership Replacement Price Difference and Temporary Resettlement Subsidies of Hefei Urban Housing Demolition, issued by Hefei Municipal Government, No. HZM [2006] 32 (As the title indicated, this document is the update of the compensation standards of above mentioned HMG[2002]195, which stipulated the compensation methods for housing demolition, and it totally different from the above mentioned HMG [2003] 138 that is only used for the land acquisition of collective-owned land. In the Shiwuli River WWTP and related sewer network sub-component, only the HMG [2003] 138 will be applied since there is no demolition).
7. Hefei Guidelines (HMG [2005]10) for Implementing No. 28 Documents (The State Council's Decision on Further Reform in Strengthening Land Management, No. [2004]28).
8. Circular on Related Issues of Strengthening Land Regulation and Control, PRC State Council [2006] No. 31.

59. The above laws and regulations have improved the protection of those whose living level might decline because of the project development.

5.2 The ADB Involuntary Resettlement Policies

60. ADB Involuntary Resettlement Policy (1995) and Resettlement Operations Manual (OM Section F2) have already specified the 3 important elements of the involuntary resettlement: (i) compensation to replace lost assets, livelihood, and income; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to achieve at least the same level of well-being with the project as without it. Some or all of these elements may be present in a project involving involuntary resettlement. For any ADB operation requiring involuntary resettlement, resettlement planning is an integral part of

project design, to be dealt with from the earliest stages of the project cycle, taking into account the following basic principles:

- (1) **Involuntary resettlement should be avoided whenever feasible.**
- (2) **Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized by providing viable livelihood options.**
- (3) **Replacing what is lost.** If individuals or a community must lose all or part of their land, means of livelihood, or social support systems, so that a project might proceed, they will be compensated and assisted through replacement of land, housing, infrastructure, resources, income sources, and services, in cash or kind, so that their economic and social circumstances will be at least restored to the pre-project level. All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost.
- (4) **Each involuntary resettlement is conceived and executed as part of a development project or program.** ADB and executing agencies or project sponsors, during project preparation, assess opportunities for affected people to share project benefits. The affected people need to be provided with sufficient resources and opportunities to re-establish their livelihood and homes as soon as possible, with time-bound action and coordination with the civil works.
- (5) **The affected people are to be fully informed and closely consulted.** Affected people are to be consulted on compensation and/or resettlement options, including relocation sites, and socioeconomic rehabilitation. Pertinent resettlement information is to be disclosed to the affected people at key points, and specific opportunities provided for them to participate in choosing planning and implementation options. Grievance redress mechanisms for affected people are to be established. Where adversely affected people are particularly vulnerable groups, resettlement planning decisions will be preceded by a social preparation phase to enhance their participation in negotiation, planning, and implementation.
- (6) **Social and cultural Institutions.** Institutions of the affected people, and, where relevant, of their hosts, are to be protected and supported. Affected people are to be assisted to integrate economically and socially into host communities so that adverse impacts on the host communities are minimized and socially harmony is promoted.
- (7) **No formal title.** Indigenous groups, ethnic minorities, pastoralists, migrants/floating population, people who claim for such land without formal legal rights, and others, who may have usufruct or customary rights to affected land or other resources, often have no formal legal title to their lands. The absence of a formal legal title to land is not a bar to ADB policy entitlements.
- (8) **Identification.** Affected people are to be identified and recorded as early as possible in order to establish their eligibility through a population record or census. A cut-off date is set preferably at the project identification stage, to prevent a subsequent influx of encroachers or others who wish to take advantage of such benefits.
- (9) **The poorest.** Particular attention must be paid to the needs of the poorest affected people, and vulnerable groups that may be at high risk of impoverishment. This may include those without legal title to land or other assets, households headed by females, the elderly or disabled and other vulnerable groups, particularly indigenous peoples. Appropriate assistance must be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status.
- (10) **The full resettlement costs are to be included in the presentation of project costs and benefits.** This includes costs of compensation, relocation and rehabilitation. Social preparation and livelihood programs as well as the incremental benefits over the without-project situation (which are included in the presentation of project costs and benefits). The budget also includes costs for planning, management, supervision, monitoring and evaluation, land taxes, land fees, and physical and price

5.3 Related Laws and Regulation of China

61. This project can be implemented based on the PRC Land Administration Law (effective as of January 1, 1999) as well as the other rules and regulations related to them. The State Council No. 31 document, in terms of the resettlement aspect, stress Article 13 of the State Council No. 28 and supplemented with two important measures—(i) skill training for employment of land loss farmers (rather than provided jobs for them) and (ii) social security, which prescribed that the social security expenses should be included in the land compensation/resettlement subsidies. Here listed are the most important excerpts form State Council No. 28 document:

- **Article 12: Improving land acquisition compensation practice:** People's Governments at the county level and above shall adopt practical measures to ensure that the farmers whose land is acquired shall not be made worse off. Provincial level government shall formulate and publicize the annual average output values (AAOV) in uniform amount or comprehensive land price for each city/ county, and the compensation should be uniformed within the same class of land. The full costs of land acquisition for national key development projects shall be included in the overall project budget.
- **Article 13: Resettle the land loss farmers properly:** County level and above government should specify detailed measures to secure APs' long-term livelihood. Within the planned urban area, local governments must bring farmers who have suffered land loss caused by land acquisition into the urban employment system, and establish a social security system; outside of the planned urban area, local government must reserve necessary cultivated land in its administrative jurisdiction for these land-loss farmers when land acquisition occurs, or corresponding jobs will be provided for them.
- **Article 14: Improve land acquisition procedure** Documentation on information disclosure to and confirmed by the farmers whose land is to be requisitioned should be treated as an integral part of the materials submitted for the approval of land acquisition.
- **Article 15: Strengthen supervision and management of the land acquisition process:** In case the resettlement of land acquisition has not been carried out, use of the acquired land is not allowed. Provincial government shall formulate the internal distribution options of the land compensation within the collective organization based on the principle that most of the compensation should be used for farmer households whose land has been requisitioned. The rural collective organization shall make the information on the revenues and allocation of the land compensation fund publicized to and supervised by its members. The agriculture, civil affairs and other departments shall strengthen the supervision over the distribution and use of the compensation fund within the rural collectives

5.4 Gaps between ADB and China Policies

62. In comparing the gaps between ADB and PRC policies, Table 5-1 shows the distinctive differences between the aspects of information disclosure and consultation which are lacking in content or in time delays. For some domestic central government funded small-scale projects, the only budget provided was for engineering works and the RP costs were left to the county or township government. Fortunately, this situation is changing and this Project is beyond that scope, as Hefei has well prepared local by-laws for land acquisition and resettlement, and there are no substantial differences from ADB policies.

Table 5-1 Gaps between ADB and PRC Policies on Involuntary Resettlement

No	ADB IR Policy	Comparison	Remark
1	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided whenever feasible	No difference Usually conducted with technical and financial optimization (alternative analysis)	
2	Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized by providing viable livelihood options	No difference c.f. Clause 13 of No. 28 document	
3	Replacing what is loss	No difference With compensation and assistance	
4	Each involuntary resettlement is conceived and executed as part of a development project or program.	Slight difference Also see No. 10	ADB procedure has been and will be followed
5	The affected people are to be fully informed and closely consulted.	Different Usually no consultation, and the information disclosure are conducted after RP approval in China	ADB procedure has been and will be followed
6	Social and cultural Institutions	No difference With compatibility analysis, China is experienced on this aspect	
7	No formal title	No difference. Negotiation on a agreed compensation price in China	
8	Identification	No difference (ADB statement "as early as possible" is vague)	
9	The poorest	No difference Provided assistance	
10	The full resettlement costs are to be included in the presentation of project costs and benefits	Slight difference c.f. point of clause 12, No 28 doc. The full costs of land acquisition for national key development projects shall be included in the overall project budget.	ADB procedure has been and will be followed

63. Notwithstanding the minor difference in clause or statement, the most significant difference is on procedures, ADB requires RP preparation starting from the beginning of project preparation, but it will only be considered during the project land approval stage with no detailed social economic survey and no consultations with potential APs at that time. Meanwhile, during the time of project preparation, there are no specific persons responsible for RP affairs on a proposed project. It is very unlikely that project resettlement can achieve a successful result without a well-prepared RP. In short, the successful implementation of resettlement work needs strong enforcement of currently improved regulations and policies. Efforts have been made on this Project to bridge this gap by training and coaching IA staff throughout. Furthermore, an ADB senior resettlement specialist, and the PPTA consultants have explained the processes and procedures to the IAs to ensure that they fully understand ADB requirements and PRC policies on involuntary resettlement. This is just a start; further measures will be adopted after the PPTA stage and before RP implementation (details will be discussed in the institutional capacity section).

5.5 Project Policies on Resettlement

64. The compensation to the APs and resettlement policies are based on the ADB's policies and the laws and regulations of China. The first objective is to ensure the APs income

rehabilitation and increase in their living standard while minimizing social and environmental impacts. Preparation and future implementation of the RP is based on the above targets. Special attention will be given to vulnerable groups, such as the poor, women, elderly, and disabled. In addition, the comparison of the schemes considers the need of the involuntary resettlers.

65. Table 5-2 summarizes the principles applied in the land acquisition and resettlement. The principles might be flexible regarding compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation considering the differences among communities (such as disbursement of cash, rehabilitation methods of communities and individual income rehabilitation). All these approaches target the assistance with sufficient compensation to the APs during resettlement so as to rehabilitate and increase their livelihood.

Table 5-2 Summary of Resettlement Principles

No.	Principles
1	Assistance for rehabilitation to achieve at least the same level of well-being with the project as without it.
2	Consideration about compensation and resettlement is given to all APs regardless their entitlement or not.
3	In case land per capita is not sufficient to maintain the livelihood of APs, compensation will be provided with cash or similar economic activities.
4	The APs should be fully informed and closely consulted on resettlement and compensation options and standards, social and economic rehabilitation, project implement schedule, and participate in the implement of resettlement. .
5	Land should not be acquired before the APs obtain the replacement land or sufficient compensation.
6	The EA and the independent third party conduct monitoring over the implementation of the RP.
7	Special attention should be given to poor people and other vulnerable groups to ensure their living conditions are improved. The APs should be provided opportunities to get benefits from the Project.
8	The RP should be combined with local development program.
9	The budgets of compensation and resettlement should be made complete and the funds should be disbursed timely.

5.6 Compensation Standards

5.6.1 Principles

66. Lost property should be compensated based on the principle of replacement value as follows: (i) The property is compensated in line with the principal of resettlement. Compensation fees will be paid before land acquisition, (ii) Training and assistance and employment opportunities should be provided to the APs to maintain their living level, (iii) To compensate for the crops, green seedlings, trees and attachments are paid according to their market prices, (iv) Management of construction should be strengthened and streamlined to reduce the construction period and the negative impacts, and (v) Compensation funds for resettlement subsidies will be paid to the affected labor force so that they can continue their existing work after they get subsidies or so that they can develop individual business.

5.6.2 Resettlement Compensation Standards

67. The basis of formulating the compensation rates are extensive consultations with relevant agencies, e.g., LRB, county/district government, and negotiations among HUCIC, HWTAD, affected townships, villages and representatives from potential APs at grassroots level..

68. According to No.138 document of Hefei Government, based on the location of the land in the in Hefei Municipality, the comprehensive compensation rates for land acquisition fee have been divided into 4 classes no matter what kind of land: CNY24000/mu for Class I land (within No. 1 Ring Road of Hefei City), CNY 21000 /mu for Class II land (basically between No. 1 and No.2 ring roads), CNY 18000/mu for Class III land (outside of No.2 Ring Road but within the urban zoning area), and CNY 15000/mu for Class IV land (three counties and outskirt of the city). Since Luji Township in Baohe District in located in Class III land, According to HMG No.138 document, compensation fees for collective land should be CNY18,000/mu. Considering the future development that Luji Township will be connected with Baohe Industrial Park, thus this sub-component will pay the land compensation fee as Class II land, i.e., CNY21,000/mu which has been agreed by local district and IA. Resettlement subsidy due to land loss is CNY10,000/person under the age of 16, and CNY30,000/person at or over the age of 16 which includes CNY12,000/person specified as subsidy for looking for a job, and CNY18,000/person for basic livelihood assurance. Compensation rates for standing crops are calculated based on the one-harvest production value of the affected land. Table 5-3 shows the compensation standards in detail.

Table 5-3 Compensation rates¹ for acquisition of collective land and attachments

No.	Item	Unit	Amount in CNY
I.	Permanent Acquisition for Collective-owned Land		
1	Land compensation fee	CNY/mu	21,000
2	Resettlement Subsidy --below 16 years old	CNY/person	10,000
3	Resettlement Subsidy --at and over 16 years old	CNY/person	30,000
4	Compensation for standing crops	CNY/mu	700
II	Compensation for Land Attachments		
1	Mature trees	CNY/tree	75
2	Power poles	CNY/pole	200
3	Graves	CNY/grave	300
III	Temporary Land Occupation	CNY/mu·year	2000

5.6.3 Adequacy of Compensation Standards

69. The land compensation fee, as mentioned above, the compensation rate has been shifted from Class III land to Class II land through extensive consultation and discussions with local stakeholders. APs are happy to get the higher rate (CNY3000/mu higher than it should be) for the land compensation fee. Trees are paid at market price at CNY75/tree since all trees are planted at the same time, thus only one compensation rate adopted for tree loss in this sub-component. Compared with the standard of CNY25/tree, which is adopted for local project for a tree with a diameter of greater than 30 cm, APs are satisfied since it is more than replacement cost given that the trees will be treated by APs themselves after compensation. The graves and power relocation is also calculated by relevant professional agencies based on the labor cost, materials cost, they are universally recognized as adequate in Hefei Municipality. The compensation for temporary land occupation is set as CNY2000/mu per year; it is much higher than the Average Annual Output Value (AAOV) of the specific land CNY1400/mu. Or in other word, if the land is farmed by APs, the annual net income from the land at most is CNY1000/mu, thus the compensation for the temporary land occupation is doubled of its net income, and obviously that is adequate.

¹ Compensation rates are based on replacement values

5.7 Compensation Funds Disbursement and Timing

70. HWTAD is responsible for the compensation funds disbursement. According to Article 52 of the Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC, payment of various expenses for land requisition should be effected in full within 3 months starting from the date of approval of the RP or three months after the signed agreement between the IA and the APs. Figure 2 showed the flow of compensation fund.

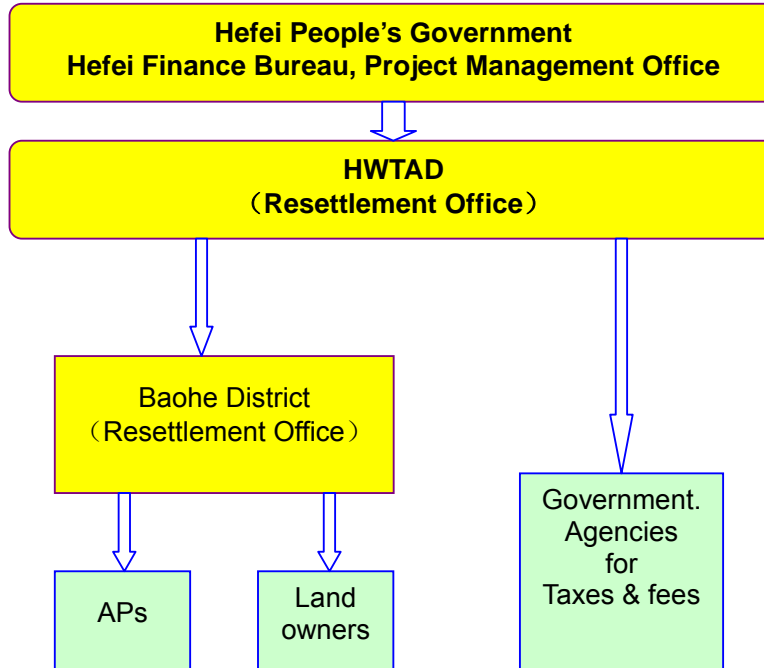


Figure 2 Flow of Compensation Fund

5.8 Compensation Entitlement

71. All APs will be compensated according to replacement cost for lost properties. Table 5-4 shows the compensation entitlements according to principles.

Table 5-4 Compensation Entitlements

Type of loss	Application	Definition of Entitled person	Compensation policy	Implementation issues
Permanent loss of land	Land requisitioned by the Project 77.8 mu	a) 1 Village b) Farmers who use the land c. 256 APs c. 61 households	Land compensation CNY 21,000 per mu and resettlement subsidies based on the agricultural population to be resettled: CNY 10,000 per capita for those below 16 years old, and CNY30,000 for those at and above 16 years old. The 30% of land compensation fee will be retained in village committee, the rest will be paid to APs	APs use the 70% of land compensation fee and resettlement for income generating activities Village committee invest the 30% of land compensation fee for public good. (see Section 6)
Temporary land occupation	25 mu land to be occupied during construction phase	owners of land to be temporary occupied	Compensation based in cash	reinstatement after construction
Loss of standing Crops	Standing Crops to be destroyed	Crop owners	Cash compensation for any standing Crops based on HMG 138 document	
Loss of trees	Trees to be cut off	Owners of trees	Cash compensation	Wood or trees will be treated by their owners
Damage of infrastructures	Existing roads	Owners of Road right	Cash compensation	Reinstatement after construction
Status transfer from agricultural To non-agricultural	Land loser	APs designated to be transferred for each household	Transferred to non-agricultural status	Local township and village committee to assistant in the procedure processing
Vulnerable group	Low income households	2 households	Participate training free of charge and find a income-generating job	Local township and village committee will provide information assistance on employment recruitment

VI. INCOME REHABILITATION PLAN

72. Since the project will not involve demolition of structures, and will be based on the assessment of land acquisition impact, then income rehabilitation will focus on those affected persons (APs) that have lost land. Therefore in accordance with Document #28 and now more recently with Decree #31 it is essential that long term livelihoods are provided to the farmers who have suffered land loss.

6.1 Context

73. The overall objective of income restoration is to ensure that all APs losing their means of livelihood (in this case their land) to the project are able to at least maintain their pre-project levels of income and living standards.

74. The construction work envisaged under this sub-component will result in 61 households losing at least some of their land, and hence part of their income. The results of the RP household survey indicate that, although only 22.3% of household income derived from agriculture in Luji Village, the loss of land will not only affect the livelihood, but also affect the future employment of many agricultural households.

75. The compensation rates agreed for this project is that the land compensation fee of CNY21000/mu, of which 70% and all resettlement subsidies will be paid to APs via the affected village. The compensation for the standing crops and ground attached properties would be directly paid to the affected farmers/owners.

76. Current laws and regulations provide a substantial amount of flexibility as to how village use the land compensation fee, with the condition that, directly or indirectly, it benefits the affected farmers.

6.2 Formulation of Income Rehabilitation Strategy

77. Any income restoration strategy should respect, as far as possible, the preferences of APs as to how this should be achieved. Table 6-1 presents the preference of APs on livelihood/income rehabilitation after land acquisition. Of those 23 respondents out of total 25 surveyed household, 13 answered that they will operate a small business or open a shop/store, 8 said they will require government provide assistance and incorporate them into the least subsistence security line (LSSL, which is recognized as the basic urban safeguard net—Hefei designated that those households with a per capita income less than

CNY230/month, the government can provide subsidies for the household to maintain the basic subsistence. E.g., if a household with a per capita income of CNY180/month, then government will provide CNY50/month per capita for that household). The remaining 2 respondents expressed that they will use the compensation money to conduct intensive agricultural production using advanced technology.

Table 6-1 Preference of AP's Income Rehabilitation

Item	Operate business/ shops	Access to LSSL program	Intensive agriculture	Total
Respondents	13	8	2	23
%	56.5%	34.8%	8.7%	100%

78. During the survey, 11 women over the 23 respondents were interviewed. The above answers almost determined by the occupation status of affected household regardless of the gender preference of who answer this question. The 13 households who chose operating business/shops are those who have male labor as craftsmen like bricklayers, carpenters or painters, and the 8 respondents who choose assistance from government, are those who have jobs as workers, mostly without social protection measures.

79. Based on the above findings, the income restoration strategy will be flexible, democratically-based, and self-administered in accordance with the guidance provided by the affected village. The strategy will have the following main elements:

- Use of land compensation fund
- Transfer from agricultural status to non-agricultural status
- Investment by the community
- Investment by individual APs
- Training
- Employment on project-related activities.

6.3 Income Rehabilitation Plan

6.3.1 Use of Compensation Fund by Collectives

80. According to the HMG [2005] No.10 document, the land compensation fee will be mainly used for the production and living purposes of the land loss farmers. Land reallocation is not feasible in the project area since no land reallocation occurred after the second land contract (late 1990s) in Hefei Municipality, and agricultural production in the affected village will decrease in the short-term. The utilization plan for compensation funds which will be retained in the village were discussed in late October 2006, and primarily decided to be used according to the following fund allocation plan:

- Family planning/health care 10%
- Villager's vocational training 20%

- Support for vulnerable groups 20%
- Village road construction and maintenance 20%
- Village level maintenance of irrigation system 20%
- Other public utilities 10%

81. Detailed plans will be further developed by the affected village through extensive consultation and discussions with villagers. It needs to mention that the fund earmarked for family planning will be mainly used for the women's healthcare, and the road construction and maintenance are also considered as necessary². The implementation of above plans will be supervised by the village committee and details on the activities conducted and budget spent must be posted in the village information booth as usual as what they do now (see pictures at the end of this RP).

6.3.2 Use of Compensation Fund by Individuals

82. Based on HMG 138 document, the resettlement subsidy due to land loss for a person at or above 16 years old will be CNY30,000, of which, CNY12,000 is for the subsidy of finding a new job, and CNY18,000 will be used as his basic livelihood security included in the HMG social safeguard net³. It means that the CNY 12000 can be used by APs. In addition, 70% of the land compensation fee of CNY14,700 /mu will also be used by the land loser.

83. The above arrangement has solved the problem of social security worries. But the payment of a substantial portion of compensation funds to individuals will place a considerable responsibility for income restoration on APs themselves. APs who have skills of off-farming activities clearly stated that they will use the money for a small-scale business/shop, thus the compensation fund can help them. However, loan borrower is accountable to ADB for ensuring APs socio-economic living condition is restored, so in addition to the technical training to APs (see Section 6.3.4), local district and /or township government should also provide guidance/training to APs on the best ways to invest their compensation funds as well as entrepreneurship/business management skills training.

6.3.3 Transfer from agricultural to Non-agricultural Status

84. Based on relevant regulations in China, the transfer from agricultural status to non-agricultural can divided into two categories: (1) concentrated land acquisition. This case occurs when large land area to be acquired and resulting per capita cultivated land area is

² A recent study in China, conducted by Harvard University (Ralph W. Huenemann. 2005. World Bank Consultant) revealed that every CNY1 million investment for the rural roads will alleviate 322 persons from poverty; this figure is 87 persons in the coastal area and 1,073 persons in the western region of China.

³ Any resettled person due to land loss can withdraw CNY 100 per month after 60 years old for male and 55 years old for female. If the CNY 18000 has not been used, it can be inherited by their off-springs of the resettled person. On the other hand, the CNY 100 per month can last for the rest of their life span.

less than 0.2mu in a village group. In this case, the whole village group will be transferred. (2) scattered land acquisition, i.e., not resulting in the land loss of the whole village group, and all the farmers with the loss of their whole land whole landholding are eligible for status transfer. Given the current scattered land acquisition nature for the WWTP construction, it is not considered that significant numbers of APs will transfer to urban status (*Fei Nongye Hukou*). However, for those who will transfer, they will be given the option of receiving their due compensation and find employment as urban citizens. Local government should help them to process the transfer procedures and conduct necessary training for their employment.

6.3.4 Technical Training for APs

85. Notwithstanding the fact that affected village and APs will be primarily responsible for income restoration, an extensive series of training programs will be implemented. These programs, for which a separate budget item of CNY 100,000 has been allocated, will be available to all APs and will include the subjects related to enterprise demand or market demand.

86. It needs to be mentioned that the ongoing training or recruitment information is currently prevailing in Luji Village. Currently, about 50 big enterprises (e.g., Meiling Electronic Appliance, Jianghuai Autobobile, Jinmanlou Catering, and Carrefour) have located in the Baohe Industrial Park, their operation need new recruited employees. Thus the new posts are prioritized for the land loss farmers. The occupation related to the follows: safety guard, cleaner, accountant, cashier, waitress, driver, computer analyst, and company secretary or clerk. All the information has been provided by the Center for Employment and Social Safeguard Service of Baohe District (CESSSBD) and disseminated by township and village committee and posted on the information kiosk of each village (see pictures attached to the end of the report).

87. Given the employment information, currently skills of APs, and the villager's vocational training planned by the village, it is foreseen that some of the young farmers with land loss will participate in that vocational training although they are eligible for the AP's skill training. Therefore, it is planned that the skill training for APs will mainly focused on those agricultural laborers particularly women and those over 35 years old in combination with the government "40-50 training program", a program targeting at the elder labor. To date, 100 APs have applied as trainees to receive the training, with over 50% of trainees as women.

88. The skill training courses will be offered both on site and by the training centers in district and township centers. For this sub-component, the IA, Baohe District, Dawei Township and Luji Village Committed have agreed and entrusted the above mentioned CESSSBD to organize the training, and have designated the Baohe Women's Federation as the co-organizer for the training. Payments will be made directly and disbursed to the training organizer/co-organizer. Allowances will be paid for trainees attending courses away from their own village. The market demand based training needs assessment for the APs is undergoing and is organized by the women's federation at township and village levels, and

the training courses will be conducted soon after the fund is disbursed.

6.3.5 Project Related Income-generating Opportunities

89. During the project construction stage, affected people can seek some income-generating opportunities—mainly providing services related to construction. For instance, APs can provide spare houses (if available) for construction contractors as temporary offices or as the residence of construction workers, operate grocery kiosks and provide food, cigarettes and beer/spirits for the construction teams. This can provide temporary employment for certain APs of land loss as well as increase household cash income.

90. Additionally, after the project completion, there will be a requirement for about 3 permanent workers. Consideration has been made that 3 workers will be recruited from APs to work in the Shiwuli River WWTP as a gardener, sweeper and safety guard.

6.3.6 Timing of Livelihood Rehabilitation

91. Based on the package of the above mentioned income rehabilitation plans, it is planned as expected by APs that through well organization and transparent public supervision, all APs income can be rehabilitated within one year.

6.4 Gender Issue during the Process of Resettlement

92. According to the Section on “women and economy” documented in Women’s Development Compendium of Hefei Municipality (2001-2010), it clearly stated that “women’s right of work should be protected”, and “it should be assured that women share the equal right with men on economic resources” Thus, issues such as payment of compensation under the names of husband and wife, livelihood development activities targeting women in particular, focus group discussion with women only to get views on income restoration plans, employment and training are all important to ensure that women are provided an equal chance at improving their livelihoods. The women’s federation at various levels in Baohe District will be closely involved in the income rehabilitation process of APs, and will supervise the above mentioned issues.

6.5 Assistance to the Vulnerable Households

93. The vulnerable households fall into two main categories: indigent households prior to the construction and those households losing a large proportion of their land but

without the labor resources or technical expertise necessary to re-establish themselves. Currently there are two ways for the income rehabilitation—(1) promotion of working skills and (2) provide social safeguard measures.

94. In order to ensure that the living standards of these households are maintained after resettlement, the PMO and local District governments will mobilize related government agencies to participate in the resettlement, such as Civil Affairs Bureau, Labor and Social Safeguard Bureau and Agricultural Bureau, Women's Federation etc in order to provide timely assistance for those needed.

95. Members of vulnerable households will benefit from the proposed training programs and livelihood development activities, focus group discussion and, if able-bodied, will be given priority in gaining project related employment or get a permanent job in the Shiwuli River WWTP. In this project, the two vulnerable households are poor because they lack of off-farm working skills, besides the income rehabilitation measures mentioned in Section 6.3 which are all eligible for them; the following specific measures have been tailored for them in a subtle way⁴:

- During the training process for all APs, a suitable training program should be selected for these two households, based on the extensive consultations with them and considering their currently working skills based on the marketing demand.
- Assistance will be provided by local District/township government and village committee on their **employment** to ensure their income can be rehabilitated within one year (as shown in the RP implementation schedule).
- Just case if they still cannot find a proper job in the employment market (very unlikely), particularly the elder labor, then during the project construction phase they will be recruited as unskilled labor, and the project related 3 permanent workers of employment mentioned in Section 6.3.5 will be reserved for them. With this arrangement, their income will definitely be rehabilitated within one year.

⁴ Some of the identified households they do not recognize they are poor (except those who really received the government assistance allocated to poor households), and they usually say that “the poor” is called by outsiders. In this case, we would not like to humiliate them and would not create discrimination. Thus the subtle way means here that they are treated as the same as others, but additional measures do prepared for them. In this regard, to increase the vulnerable households without evidence (the Case of Chao Lake), it will really irritate them because since then their social status may be lowered and most probably create real problem for them. Their sons may really difficult to find a wife in some area encountered in poverty alleviation projects in China.

VII. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

96. The total cost of this subcomponent is estimated at CNY207.77million. Land acquisition and resettlement costs are estimated at CNY6.644million, up to 3.2% of the total investment (see Table 7-1).

7.1 Resettlement Budget Calculation

7.1.1 Land acquisition and demolition and resettlement

97. Permanent land acquisition: Permanent land acquisition required by the project is 77.8mu. The compensation would cover resettlement subsidy, land compensation fee and compensation for standing crops, totaling CNY3.05million.

98. Compensation for attached properties: There are five types of properties affected to be compensated, among which, 2700 trees are compensated at the rate of CNY75/Nr; 60 graves, at the rate of Y300/Nr; 2 power poles, totaling CNY0.22million.

7.1.2 Related Taxes and Fees

99. The total cost for taxes and fees amounts to CNY3million.

7.1.3 Contingency

100. Physical contingency accounts for 10% of the basic cost of land acquisition which totals CNY0.33million.

7.2 Financing and Disbursement Plan

101. The budget for land acquisition and resettlement of this Sub-component will be financed by Hefei Finance Bureau. However, no APs will be dispossessed of their assets without receiving the full compensation for lost assets first and the EA will cover any shortfall of funds as may occur. According to the progress of the project, 80% will be used in 2007 and the remaining 20% will be disbursed in 2008.

Table 7-1 Resettlement Budget

N o.	Items	Compensation rate	Quantity	Cost (CNY10,000)	Remark
A	Basic cost			331.51	
1	Collective land compensation			305.92	
	(1) Permanent land acquisition	CNY21000/mu	77.8mu	163.38	20mu forest land
	(2) Resettlement compensation (under 16 years old)	CNY10000/person	10 persons	10.0	
	(3) Resettlement compensation (over 16 years old)	CNY30000/person	43 persons	129.0	
	(4) Green seeding compensation	CNY700/mu	50.6mu	3.54	
2	Temporary land			3.5	
	Temporary land	CNY1400/mu	25mu	3.5	
3	Properties attached on the ground			22.09	
	Trees	CNY75/tree	2700 tree	20.25	
	Graves	CNY300/grave	60 tombs	1.8	
	Power poles	CNY200/pole	2 poles	0.04	
B	Various taxes and fees			299.70	
1	Monitoring and assessment	2% of A		6.63	
2	Managerial fee of RP implementation	4% of A		13.26	
3	Training			10.00	
4	Land measure fee	CNY300/mu	77.8 mu	2.33	
5	Land reclamation fee	CNY5000/mu	77.8 mu	38.9	
6	Newly added construction land utilization fee	CNY21300/mu	77.8 mu	165.71	
7	Cultivated land occupation tax	CNY5000/mu	77.8 mu	38.9	
8	Administration fee for land acquisition	2% of A	77.8 mu	6.63	
9	9.Forest vegetation rehabilitation fee	CNY5333/mu	20 mu	10.67	
10	Afforestation funds	CNY3333/mu		6.67	
C	Contingency	10% of A		33.2	
	Basic contingency			33.2	
	Total (A+B+C)			664.4	

VIII. INSTITUTION FRAMEWORK

8.1 Institutions

102. The project leading group is established within the HMG with the PMO as the secretariat communicating with the other stakeholders. As previously mentioned, HUCIC is the project IA.

103. Under the IA, there is a section called the Office for Construction of ADB funded project, and within which there is a department responsible for resettlement. The organizational structure is shown in Figure 3.

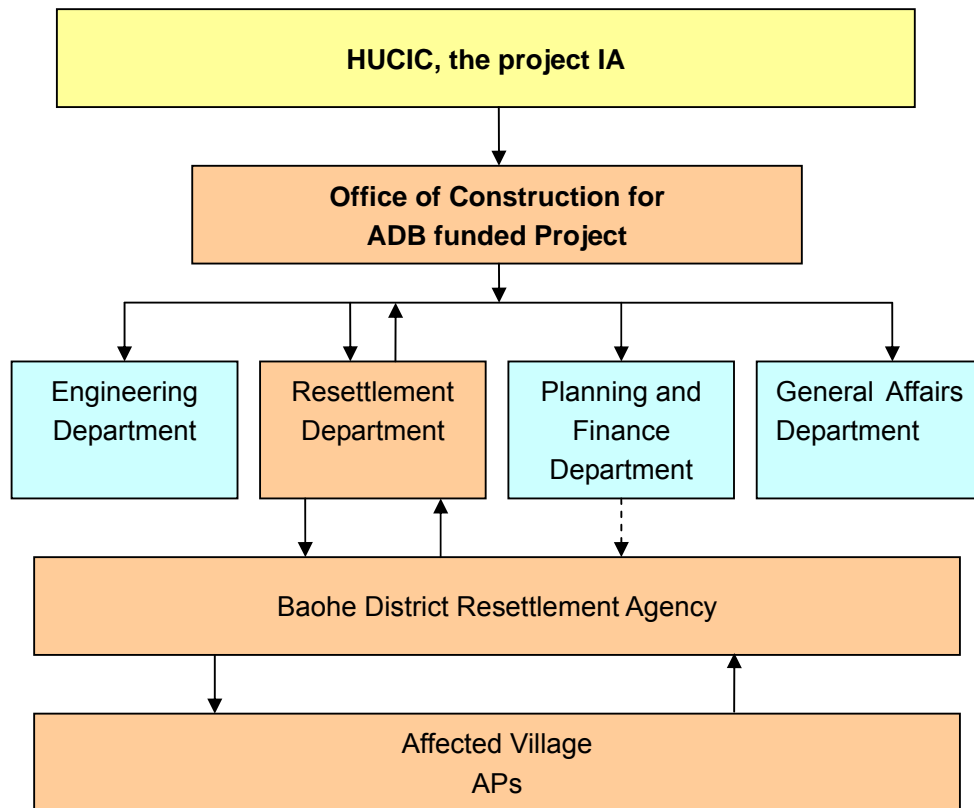


Figure 3 Resettlement Organization Structure

104. The IA will play a key role during the resettlement process; however, besides the IA, there are other related institutions who will be unavoidably involved in the resettlement tasks. All these institutions and the staffing are presented in Table 8-1.

Table 8-1 Resettlement Institutions and Staffing

Institutions	Staffing
Hefei PMO	1
Hefei Municipal Land Administration Bureau	1
Hefei Municipal Spatial Planning Bureau	1
HMWTAD	1
Hefei Municipal Demolition and Resettlement Office	1
Communities/Committee/villages	1
Villagers (Enterprises) Committee	1
Legal consulting agency	1
Hefei Municipal Design Institute	1
External Monitoring Agency	1

8.2 Responsibilities

105. Table 8-2 lists responsibilities of each agency in resettlement.

Table 8-2 Responsibilities of Agencies

Agencies	Responsibilities
Hefei Project Executive Agency (PMO)	Preparing the RP and organizing the implementation of the RP
	Supervising the resettlement fund usage
	Coordinating and supervising the resettlement activities and progress
	Coordinating monitoring and evaluation/supervision activities, including contracting an external monitor for the overall Project
	Submitting progress report to the ADB
	Coordinating and dealing with conflicts and problems during project implementation
	Preparing detailed income rehabilitation plans
	Recruitment of external monitoring agency
HUCIC	Engaging a consulting institution to assess the impact of the project
	Organizing social-economic surveys
	Applying for "the permission of land use " from Hefei Municipal Spatial Planning Bureau and the Land Administration Bureau
	Applying for "House Demolition Permission"
	Managing the displacement of facilities in the city
	Scheduling the RP implementation
	Entrusting the Hefei Municipal Land Administration Bureau, Demolition and Resettlement Administration Office to contract land acquisition and displacement and pay resettlement funds in accordance with the agreement
	Conducting monitoring and evaluation
Hefei Land Administration Bureau	Carrying out the related laws and regulations relating to the management of construction land use
	Participating in the review of the compensation rates and resettlement schemes

Agencies	Responsibilities
	Dealing with the formalities of land acquisition
	Participating in the social-economic surveys
	Participating in the preparation of the RP and reviewing the RP
	Issuing permission of land used for construction
	Directing, coordinating and supervising land acquisition and resettlement activities
	Coordinating and dealing with the conflicts and problems in the process of land acquisition and allocation
	Registering land acquisition and making announcements
	Organizing public participation and public hearings, if required
	Proceeding with resettlement and compensation disbursement
Hefei Municipal Spatial Planning Bureau	Finalizing the Right of River alignment of land acquired (blue line)
	Issuing the permission of land use based on spatial planning
Hefei Municipal Demolition Resettlement Administration Office	Reviewing and approving the compensation plan for displacement and resettlement and making announcement of issuance of House Demolition Permission
	Registering and managing the house displacement files
	Managing information about resettlement
	Mediating in and arbitrating disputes in the process of house displacement
District/County Government	Assisting in social economic survey
	Assisting in the preparation of resettlement options and the RP
	Supervising CRCs/village committees on resettlement and the income restoration of APs.
	Reporting to the higher level institutions about the comments and suggestions of affected people
CRCs/ Villager committees	Participating in the social economic survey
	Participating in the preparation of the RP and resettlement scheme
	Assisting in the public consultation and conducting information dissemination of displacement policies
	Consulting on allocation of land compensation fee and payment of resettlement
	Organizing income-generating activities after land acquisition and restoring the income of the APs.
	Reporting to higher level authorities about the grievances and suggestions of the affected people.
	Providing assistance to the households with special difficulties
Consulting and designing agencies	Minimizing resettlement impacts through optimized design schemes
	Proposing/Finalizing the impact scope of land acquisition and demolition
	Assisting EA/IA in RP preparation
	Providing technical service in the aspects of collection and processing of information and data
External monitoring agency	Providing technical assistance in land acquisition and resettlement
	Working as independent monitoring agency, supervising the implementation of the RP, and reporting to the EA and the ADB

8.3 Institutional Capacity Strengthening

106. A variety of measures will be taken to support capacity building and ensure effective implementation and control of the RP. These include:

- The PMO should have sufficient funds and equipment to assure the efficiency of the work;
- A computer information system should be established to guarantee the smooth flow of information between the authority, agency and the lower levels;
- Vertical linking agencies will set up a reporting system, to report once a month;
- Horizontal linking agencies will hold coordination meetings once a quarter to enhance information exchange;
- Issues put forward by the APs will be reported and disseminated through the resettlement offices at each level;
- Issues which occur during construction will be reported by the resident engineer, first to his/her organizational level and then, if necessary, upwards through each of the hierarchical levels;
- Disciplinary measures will be introduced to constrain individuals from shifting responsibilities onto others and from delaying the resettlement process. People responsible for causing trouble will be punished, and those with good performance will be rewarded.

IX IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

9.1 Activities Prior to Resettlement

1) Determine scope of land requisition.

107. According to project design and layout, identify and peg land requisition areas based on detailed designs. Resettlement will be announced to the affected CRCs/villages through meetings and notices regarding land acquisition will be displayed in the CRCs/villages. The IA will organize investigation and registration of the status of land, households, subsidiaries, and land attachments within the pegged area.

2) Field check of land requisition.

108. The Hefei LAB and RO will organize appropriate staff to visit the affected sites, check and register land, houses, subsidiaries, utilities, equipment etc, and determine the nature and proprietary rights of infrastructure, and record the information in detail.

3) Draw up the plan of land acquisition and resettlement and confirm and compile the budget.

109. According to findings of investigation, the LAB and RO and IA will prepare the compilation of the land acquisition and resettlement plan and finalize a budget based on relevant policies and regulations, and then will submit the plan and budge to HMCC for review.

4) Contract signing

110. Under the coordination and guidance of the PMO, IA will sign the land requisition contract agreement with relative District LAB and RO.

9.2. Activities during Resettlement

111. The concerned LAB will disburse the land compensation fees to the communities/villagers according to the signed agreement. Villages provide land, through the readjustment of village land distribution. On the premise agreed by 2/3 villagers, villages can use the funds of land acquisition and compensation fees to adjust industrial structure and increase villagers' income.

1) Land usage permission

112. Project IA should make efforts in going through the formalities of obtaining land usage permission so as to complete the procedure timely. IA will apply for the land use permission to land administration department level by level.

2) Facilities displacement and reconstruction

113. The dismantling of facilities and utilities affected by the project will be supervised by the EA. IA will disburse compensation fees to the proprietor and the proprietor arranges displacement, restoration and reconstruction of these facilities and utilities.

3) Internal and external monitoring and evaluation

114. Internal monitoring will be responsibility of the local IA and they will prepare and submit a monitoring report to the EA every 6 months. External monitoring will be the responsibility of the EA, who will contract this work to an independent consultant and will submit monitoring reports every year to the ADB. The external monitoring targets will be focused on the AP's income rehabilitation and maintenance of their livelihood after land acquisition and demolition. In case the targets are not achieved, constraints will be identified.

9.3 Activities after Resettlement

1) Continue Internal and external monitoring and evaluation

2) Filing and Documentation

115. When resettlement work is completed, the responsible persons will write a resettlement completion report. IA will review and file it.

116. The resettlement implementation schedule is shown in Figure 4, and the supervision milestones are presented in Table 9-1.

图4 合肥市十五里河污水处理厂工程征地安置行动实施进度计划表

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Table 9-1 Resettlement Implementation Supervision Milestones

No.	Resettlement Tasks	Target	Responsible Agency	Completion Deadline	Status and Additional Deadlines
1.	Disclosure⁵				
1.1	Information booklet	40 copies	HMWTAD	Oct. 2006	Completed.
1.2	Resettlement plan distribution to resettlement offices/villages/APs	20 copies	Baohe District	Nov. 2006	Completed.
1.3	RP placed on ADB website		ADB	Dec.2006	
2.	Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)				
2.1	Conduct DMS (see also 4.1)		HMWTAD	Dec 2006	
3.	Detailed Rehabilitation Plans				
3.1	Assistance for Vulnerable Groups	2 H.H.	Baohe District	Dec. 2007	
3.2	Technical training plan for APs	100 APs	Baohe District	Dec. 2007	
4.	Resettlement Plan and Budget				
4.1	Complete pegging/ redline survey		HMWTAD	Dec. 2006	
4.2	Approval of RP & budget		HMG	Dec. 2006	
4.3	Approval of compensation rates		HMG	Dec. 2006	
5.	Compensation Agreements				
5.1	CRC/Village agreements	1 village	Baohe District	Dec 2006	
5.2	Enterprise/shop agreements		Baohe District	Dec 2006	
5.3	Household agreements	61 HHs	Baohe District	Dec 2006	
6.	Implementation Capacity				
6.1	District resettlement staff	3 staff	Baohe District	Dec. 2006	
6.2	Designate village representatives	2 staff	Baohe District	Dec. 2006	
6.3	Training of staff	10 of staff	Baohe District	Dec. 2006	
6.4	Setting up grievance redress committees	2 of staff	HMWTAD	Nov. 2006	
7.	Monitoring and Evaluation				
7.1	Baseline survey	10% of APs	External Monitor	Dec. 2006	
7.2	Set-up internal supervision	As per RP	Baohe District	Dec. 2006	
7.3	Contract external monitor	As per RP	Baohe District	Dec. 2006	
7.4	Internal monitoring reports	Quarterly	HMWTAD	Dec. 2009	
7.5	External monitoring reports	Semi-annual	External Monitor	Dec. 2009	
7.6	Evaluation reports (tracer surveys)	Annual	External Monitor	Dec. 2009	
7.7	Resettlement Completion Report		External Monitor/HMWTAD	Dec. 2009	
8.	Documentation of Consultation	As per RP	Baohe District	Dec. 2009	
9.	Documentation of Grievances	As required	Baohe District	Dec. 2009	
10.	Flow of Funds / Compensation				
10.1	Executing or Implementing Agency		Baohe District	Apr. 2007	
10.2	Project Management Office – Resettlement Unit or NGO Resettlement Implementer		Baohe District	June, 2007	
10.3	To affected households	256 APs		June, 2007	
11.	Commence Resettlement				
11.1	Land acquisition	5.2 ha	Baohe District	Dec 2006	

⁵ RIB disclosure to the APs was done in late October, 2006, and RP disclosures to APs was done in 3 November 2006, and uploading on the ADB website will be done before loan appraisal December 15, 2006.

X MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

117. The PMO and IA will regularly monitor and evaluate the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement activities in order to ensure resettlement work is implemented successfully in accordance with the RP, and to achieve the target of appropriate livelihood restoration for APs. The monitoring will comprise two components: internal monitoring and external monitoring. Internal monitoring will be mainly conducted by the project leading group, PMO and the IA to ensure that organizations involved in implementation of land acquisition and resettlement work abide by principles and schedules of the RP.

118. The aim of internal monitoring is to encourage the concerned organizations to carry out good performance while the external monitoring and evaluation will be conducted by an independent agency regularly on the activities of land acquisition, demolition and resettlement.

119. Usually monitoring on resettlement is conducted by covering data collection, analysis, reporting, physical target and financial target, entitlement of APs.

120. Resettlement monitoring will focus on the following two aspects:

- The progress of disbursement and provision of entitlements to APs.
- Comparison of APs and villages pre and post resettlement socio-economic situation, particularly livelihood restoration. Background socio-economic data collected during the AP inventory and census will be used in this assessment.

10.1 Internal Monitoring

121. Internal monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken by the PMO, Hefei LAB and HUCIC, to assure the concerned departments abide by the RP. Internal monitoring and evaluation aims at the well performance during the resettlement process.

10.1.1 Objectives of Internal Monitoring

122. The objectives of internal monitoring are:

- To inspect the progress of demolition, displacement and land acquisition.
- To assure the smooth communication channel between project managerial staff and affected people.
- To assure timely full disbursement of compensation.
- To assure timely settlement of appeals by affected people.

- To assure that the compensation disbursed is legally appropriate and that corruption is prevented.

10.1.2 Major Tasks of Internal Monitoring

123. The EA will take major responsibility for

- Internal monitoring, covering the activities of APs, entitlement, advice, grievance, problems, efficiency, timing, and budget, etc.
- Disbursement of entitlements to AP: compensation, housing, cultivated land, and employment as specified in the RP.
- Social adaptability and cohesion: impacts with a gender perspective on APs and vulnerable groups, public participation, non-government's role, AP's attitudes and commons after resettlement, number of complaints and appeal procedures, implementation of preferential policies and income restoration measures, and improvements in women's status in villages.
- Rehabilitation of community facilities and services: timely rehabilitation of community facilities and services and ensuring that mitigation measures to minimize impacts are implemented.
- Public participation and consultation: involvement of AP in resettlement implementation as per the public consultation plan outlined in the RP. Review of grievance register and responses to complaints.
- Assistance to vulnerable groups.

124. It is anticipated that internal monitoring reports will be brief documents reporting on progress to date and identification of issues, how issues were resolved, consultations undertaken, and revisions of the resettlement schedule and disbursement of budget where required.

10.2 External Monitoring and Evaluation

125. Required by the ADB, the PMO will appoint an independent agency to carry out the external monitoring and evaluation on resettlement. The independent agency should have a good reputation, be well experienced and fully understand the ADB's policy and requirements on resettlement. The PMO will sign a contract with this agency. The terms of reference (TOR) for the independent evaluator are listed in Annex 3.

10.2.1 Objectives

126. The objectives of external monitoring and evaluation are as follows:

- Certify the level of rehabilitation of APs after land acquisition and resettlement.
- Identify the causes of any problems with the policies or implementation in case rehabilitation is not fully made.

- Assess the performance, effect, affection including the response of APs, resettlement policies, and sustainability.
- Evaluate whether AP's living conditions, livelihoods and incomes have been fully restored.

10.2.2 Methodology

127. The methodology of external monitoring and evaluation are listed as follows:

- The Independent agency will conduct a baseline survey on the affected area and acquire the baseline data of the APs. The investigation about production and AP's living conditions will be made every year to measure the change. A sample trace investigation will be adopted. Irregular interview or site visits will be made to acquire sufficient data for evaluation.
- Group discussion and consultation with various groups of people from government, non-government, community and APs.
- Interview with key persons such as local CRC leaders and village heads regarding resettlement implementation.
- Community public meetings to collect further information about resettlement.
- Purposeful direct observations regarding progress of demolition and replacement and visits to the individuals or groups.
- Informal investigation or interview by non-sampling means such as with the APs, villagers and staff engaged with resettlement.

10.2.3 Major Tasks

128. The independent monitoring agency will monitor and evaluate the resettlement relative to the project and consolidate their findings and assessment into a report to ADB, EA and other concerned departments. These reports can be helpful in policy-making by these concerned departments. The APs and NGO's and communities will participate in the activities of assessment.

129. Monitoring and assessment will cover the following:

- Progress of land acquisition;
- Progress of resettlement of APs;
- The compensation fee being settled and allocated;
- Livelihood restoration of APs;
- The operation and efficiency of the resettlement institutions.

10.3 Reporting Requirements

130. Internal monitoring and assessment reports will be submitted quarterly by the project IA to the EA while the external monitoring and evaluation reports will be submitted every six months by the external monitor. The external monitoring and evaluation (M&E) reports will be continued once every six months after the completion of the resettlement until

the construction works are completed or until the APs livelihood is fully rehabilitated, whichever the latter. These reports will also be submitted to ADB every six months and uploaded onto the ADB website. Annual evaluation reports will also be prepared by the external monitor once every 12 months until Project completion.

ANNEXES

Annex 1 Due Diligence Report

A. Brief Introduction

In the Shiwuli River WWTP and Related Sewer Pipelines Sub-component, it involves two roads to be broadened, Baohe Road and Meidan Road, on which 23 units/households were involved in building demolition. In addition, another sub-component of the HUEIP Project—Urban Sewer Network Sub-component also involves one road at the same situation—Susong Road. This due diligence report for the two sub-components was prepared simultaneously based on the field survey and tracking back meeting held in Baohe District in mid-August 2006. The field survey was conducted by Hefei Industrial Design Institute of Coal Ministry, and the PPTA resettlement specialists witnessed the field survey and participated in the meeting with APs whose houses or building were demolished. Later the HMCC has provided a commitment letter specifying that there will be no any outstanding problems, otherwise the road widening work will be affected at the first place (the sewer network is only an integral supplementary part of the road widening, other works like communication cables, gas pipelines, etc. will also be installed during the road widening). The following part mainly assess the adequacy of compensation stands paid to APs involved in the state-owned, and report the resettlement results.

B. Adequacy of Compensation Standards

i) the replacement value for building

In China, the replacement cost of building is commonly used in the housing evaluation. It refers to that regardless of the location and years of the building used, based on the current market prices with an 5% price premium, to calculate the total direct cost of a same structure, same standard, same function and same quality building, including money spent on the material, equipment, transportation, design cost, labor cost, etc. which is also called the engineering cost, which is also different from replacement value of a building.

The replacement value of a building is equated to the replacement cost plus the necessary transaction fees up to the building owners get their property certificate of the building.

In Hefei City, the building demolition involves three kinds of resettlement measures: firstly, cash compensation, secondly, replacement in kind, and thirdly, both of the two, i.e., the APs can get an apartment as the same floor area as before, and in case they would like to buy a

larger apartment, they would have to pay the construction cost for the extra area, but if they would like to require an apartment with the area less than their original housing, then they can received payment for the extra area at market price. Regarding the demolition occurred in Baohe Road and Meidan Road, the cash resettlement was adopted based on the real situation and APs requirements.

ii) Compensation for the Lost Building on State-owned Land

In Hefei City, the compensation for lost building is using the market price, which is calculated as:

$$\text{Compensation price} = \text{Replacement price} + \text{Benchmark price} \text{-----}(1)$$

Here the benchmark price is calculated based on location of the building sited by related agencies of Hefei Municipality such as departments of prices, land administration and taxes. It indicated the value for using the state-owned land in a specific zoning area of Hefei City. And currently the land in Hefei City is classified as 4 classes and 10 categories from the downtown center to the ring roads and outside of the No.2 Ring Road (as shown in the attached table of HZM [2006] No. 32 document). In the above formula, there is still a shortcoming, i.e., the benchmark price only give a scope e.g., within 2nd ring road but outside of 1st ring road, and usually adjusted in 2-5 years rather than issued in the government document yearly. Therefore, a coefficient is adapted to the benchmark price. Then the formula (1) becomes:

$$\text{Compensation price} = \text{Replacement price} + \text{Benchmark price} \times (1+K) \text{-----}(2)$$

Where K=1-15%.

For those commercial real estate develop project, the replacement cost usually discounted based on the quality of the building, but for the government municipal project, there is no discount, such as the road broadening works.

iii) Replacement Cost Comparison

In ADB Resettlement Manual OMF2, Resettlement cost is explained as: this is a way of assets assessment applying market price to replace lost properties or most near the equivalents, plus trading commission such as management fee, tax, registration fee, and acquisition or utilization expenditures. In case lost property can not be weighted legally, replacement cost is a complementary means. Usually it takes a high price in the market before the project implementation or property loss, which is used to maintain AP's livelihood the same level at least as before the project, property loss, removal and property restricted for use.

No matter what the names called (replacement cost or value or price), the compensation for housing used in Hefei is in line with ADB requirement. Comparison shows as below:

Table A1-1 Comparison of ADB principles and applicable rates in Hefei City

ADB principles	Hefei Rate	Remark
1. a way of assets assessment applying market price to replace lost properties or most near the equivalents	Replacement cost of construction of the building plus benchmark price	In conform to ADB requirement
2. plus trading commission such as management fee, tax, registration fee, and acquisition or utilization expenditures.	Transitional cost added to above items, then the replacement cost plus all transitional cost up to the AP get property certificate become the replacement value of an apartment, as shown in formulate formula (1)	In conform to ADB requirement
3. Usually it takes a high price in the market before the project implementation or property loss, which is used to maintain AP's livelihood the same level at least as before the project, property loss, removal and property restricted for use.	The 5% price premium when evaluate the replacement cost, and a 1-15% interval for benchmark price adjustment. As formula (2)	In conform to ADB requirement

C. Resettlement and Relocation of APs

The building demolition on the road sides were assessed before implementation. Since road broadening can be conducted in either side, thus both sides of the roads were investigated and assessed, and the side with a minor impact was chosen both for widening of the road and also for improving the housing conditions of some households with poor sheltering. This is the goal of Hefei government construction programs. With the new implemented and high compensation rate applied, all APs are satisfied or basically satisfied with the compensation. During the end of April, 2006, the Mayor of HMG visited all the road-broadening schemes and requested district level government to resettle the APs and ensure their livelihood and housing conditions to be improved. Then the resettlement process has been implemented quickly. Currently, all APs are satisfied with the cash resettlement. Details are summarized in Table A1-2.

Table A1-2 Summary of resettlement situation

Type of Impact	Description of losses	Current situation after cash resettlement
1) 6 institutes on office loss	All partial loss, outside office self-built for receiving clients	All moved into the yard of their own institutions/units
2) 5 businesses	Full loss	All relocated in nearby areas with good business surroundings within their own district. And they expressed the business operated are better than before.
3) 12 residential houses	<p>6 households with partial loss (including the 4 households who had some grievances on since they still live nearby in another housing site)</p> <p>6 households with full loss of their house</p> <p>6 households with full relocation</p>	<p>Received cash compensation with the floor areas of 14-32 m² of their lost building.</p> <p>All bought new apartment and relocated into the new building. And they expressed that they are happy that the new apartments are all larger than their old housing. And extended their thanks to the government.</p>

D. Conclusion on the DDR

Through the above analysis, it is affirmed the specification provided by HMCC that no outstanding issue left on previous resettlement at Baohe and Meidan Roads. And APs were able to restore livelihoods/businesses, relocation shops/restaurants and replace housing with the compensation money received. Therefore the previous demolition will not create any risk for the proposed Shiwuli River WWTP and related sewer pipelines construction. Accordingly, no retrofit RP is required for the resettlement.

Specification on Resettlement Compensation Due to Sewer Pipeline and Road Construction

I. Policy framework, rights to compensation and compensation criterion in regard to road construction:

See attached Hefei Municipal Government Document No. [2006] 32.

II. Quantities affected by road construction related to sewer pipeline construction:

1. Widening of Baohe Road and Meidan Road related to the construction of sewer pipeline for the Shiwuli River Wastewater Treatment Plant:

(1) Resettlement due to Baohe Road widening works (where sewer pipeline is to be installed):

No.	Name of party	Space of resettlement (M ²)	Type of housing
1	Anhui professional technical inst.	300	Office
2	Highway survey & testing agency	138	Office
3	Baohe district's Dawei street	220	Office
4	Wang Guoyou	60	Residence
5	Li Qianchao	48	Residence
6	Wang Bin restaurant	52	Business
7	Ma Xiangdong	80	Residence
8	Qianjin water apparatus store	28	Business
9	Li Dahai	23	Residence
10	Wu Mingyi	30	Residence
11	Datong transport	60	Office
12	Meihao barbershop	26	Business
13	Rongcheng shop	70	Business

(2) Resettlement due to Meidan Road widening works (where sewer pipeline is to be installed):

No.	Name of party	Space of resettlement (M ²)	Type of housing
1	Huang Baosheng	70	Residence
2	Xu Dali	21	Residence
3	Li Qing	32	Residence
4	Anhui No. 3 construction corp.	120	Office
5	Anhui material recycling corp.	86	Office
6	Li Haibing	62	Residence
7	Wang Tieyi	28	Business
8	Zhao Qiang	18	Residence
9	Wang Ziming	128	Residence
10	Wang Duoyu	14	Residence

2. Widening of Susong Road related to Hefei City's sewer pipeline improvement works:

(1) Resettlement due to Susong Road widening works (where sewer pipeline is to be installed):

No.	Name of party	Space of resettlement (M ²)	Type of housing
1	Sanhe restaurant	220	Business
2	Dapeng store	181	Business
3	Wang Jiaming	13	Residence
4	Li Shengsheng	27	Residence
5	Hefei Prosecutor's office	19	Office
6	Tianzhu concrete mixing plant	47	Office
7	Zhu Jinhao	66	Residence
8	Huang Jiasheng	31	Residence
9	Hefei Electric Power Co.	335	Office
10	Yangguang neighborhood committee	120	Office
11	Changing street	100	Office
12	Changrong store	113	Office

III. The construction of the sewer pipelines for the Shiwuli River Wastewater Treatment Plant and the City's sewer pipeline improvement works shall be undertaken simultaneously with road construction. The construction the sewer pipeline works themselves will not entail resettlement, but the road works where sewers are to be installed have caused 2986 m² of resettlement, including 723m² of residential housing, 1658 m² of office space and 605 m² of business space. The APs have been compensated in cash according to the provisions of Hefei City Government Document No. [2006] 32.

IV. Resettlement due to road construction will be coordinated by the HMG and compensation has been made by Hefei Finance Bureau. At present, the road construction has started, and compensation and resettlement completed smoothly with no remaining issues.

* Attachment: Hefei City Government Document No. [2006]32. (In Chinese)

Hefei Construction Commission
(official stamp)
15 August 2006

Comments and signatures of surveyed households for the due diligence survey of Shiwuli WWTP sewer network installation

拆迁户调查表

编号	单位（姓名）	调查内容												拆迁户签名
		是否已拿到补偿款		对补偿标准是否满意			拆迁是否影响你的生活			拆迁是否影响你的收入		对拆迁有无其它抱怨		
1	省职业技术学院	是 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	否 <input type="checkbox"/>	满意 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	基本满意 <input type="checkbox"/>	不满意 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响大 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响小 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	不影响 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响大 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响小 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	有 <input type="checkbox"/>	无 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	李明海
2	公路勘测检测站	是 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	否 <input type="checkbox"/>	满意 <input type="checkbox"/>	基本满意 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	不满意 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响大 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响小 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	不影响 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响大 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响小 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	有 <input type="checkbox"/>	无 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	刘松明
3	包河区大圩街道	是 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	否 <input type="checkbox"/>	满意 <input type="checkbox"/>	基本满意 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	不满意 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响大 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响小 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	不影响 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响大 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响小 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	有 <input type="checkbox"/>	无 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	张海
4	王国友	是 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	否 <input type="checkbox"/>	满意 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	基本满意 <input type="checkbox"/>	不满意 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响大 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响小 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	不影响 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响大 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响小 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	有 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	无 <input type="checkbox"/>	王国友
5	李前潮	是 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	否 <input type="checkbox"/>	满意 <input type="checkbox"/>	基本满意 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	不满意 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响大 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响小 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	不影响 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响大 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响小 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	有 <input type="checkbox"/>	无 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	李前潮
6	王兵小吃店	是 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	否 <input type="checkbox"/>	满意 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	基本满意 <input type="checkbox"/>	不满意 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响大 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响小 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	不影响 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响大 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响小 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	有 <input type="checkbox"/>	无 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	王兵
7	马向东	是 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	否 <input type="checkbox"/>	满意 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	基本满意 <input type="checkbox"/>	不满意 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响大 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响小 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	不影响 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响大 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响小 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	有 <input type="checkbox"/>	无 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	马向东
8	前进水暖商店	是 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	否 <input type="checkbox"/>	满意 <input type="checkbox"/>	基本满意 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	不满意 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响大 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响小 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	不影响 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响大 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响小 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	有 <input type="checkbox"/>	无 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	李响
9	李大海	是 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	否 <input type="checkbox"/>	满意 <input type="checkbox"/>	基本满意 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	不满意 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响大 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响小 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	不影响 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响大 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响小 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	有 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	无 <input type="checkbox"/>	李大海
10	伍明义	是 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	否 <input type="checkbox"/>	满意 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	基本满意 <input type="checkbox"/>	不满意 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响大 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响小 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	不影响 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响大 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响小 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	有 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	无 <input type="checkbox"/>	伍明义
11	大通运输	是 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	否 <input type="checkbox"/>	满意 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	基本满意 <input type="checkbox"/>	不满意 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响大 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响小 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	不影响 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响大 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响小 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	有 <input type="checkbox"/>	无 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	陈海
12	美好美发	是 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	否 <input type="checkbox"/>	满意 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	基本满意 <input type="checkbox"/>	不满意 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响大 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响小 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	不影响 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响大 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响小 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	有 <input type="checkbox"/>	无 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	史婉婷
13	荣城百货	是 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	否 <input type="checkbox"/>	满意 <input type="checkbox"/>	基本满意 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	不满意 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响大 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响小 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	不影响 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响大 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响小 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	有 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	无 <input type="checkbox"/>	余明
14	黄宝声	是 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	否 <input type="checkbox"/>	满意 <input type="checkbox"/>	基本满意 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	不满意 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响大 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响小 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	不影响 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响大 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响小 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	有 <input type="checkbox"/>	无 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	徐大力
15	徐大力	是 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	否 <input type="checkbox"/>	满意 <input type="checkbox"/>	基本满意 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	不满意 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响大 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响小 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	不影响 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响大 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响小 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	有 <input type="checkbox"/>	无 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	徐大力
16	李青	是 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	否 <input type="checkbox"/>	满意 <input type="checkbox"/>	基本满意 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	不满意 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响大 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响小 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	不影响 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响大 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响小 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	有 <input type="checkbox"/>	无 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	李青
17	省三建	是 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	否 <input type="checkbox"/>	满意 <input type="checkbox"/>	基本满意 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	不满意 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响大 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响小 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	不影响 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响大 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响小 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	有 <input type="checkbox"/>	无 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	王平
18	省物回公司	是 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	否 <input type="checkbox"/>	满意 <input type="checkbox"/>	基本满意 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	不满意 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响大 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响小 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	不影响 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响大 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响小 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	有 <input type="checkbox"/>	无 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	张串
19	李海兵	是 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	否 <input type="checkbox"/>	满意 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	基本满意 <input type="checkbox"/>	不满意 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响大 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响小 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	不影响 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响大 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响小 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	有 <input type="checkbox"/>	无 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	李海兵
20	王铁艺	是 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	否 <input type="checkbox"/>	满意 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	基本满意 <input type="checkbox"/>	不满意 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响大 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响小 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	不影响 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响大 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响小 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	有 <input type="checkbox"/>	无 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	王铁
21	赵强	是 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	否 <input type="checkbox"/>	满意 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	基本满意 <input type="checkbox"/>	不满意 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响大 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响小 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	不影响 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响大 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响小 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	有 <input type="checkbox"/>	无 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	赵强
22	王自明	是 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	否 <input type="checkbox"/>	满意 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	基本满意 <input type="checkbox"/>	不满意 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响大 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响小 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	不影响 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响大 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响小 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	有 <input type="checkbox"/>	无 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	王自明
23	王多余	是 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	否 <input type="checkbox"/>	满意 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	基本满意 <input type="checkbox"/>	不满意 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响大 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响小 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	不影响 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响大 <input type="checkbox"/>	影响小 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	有 <input type="checkbox"/>	无 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	王多余

Hefei Urban Environment Improvement Project ----RP for Shiwuli River WWTP and Sewer Network

Translation of above table

No.	Unit/household	Received compensation fund?		Satisfied with compensation rates?			Demolition affect your living condition?			Demolition affect your income?		Grievances?		signature of demolished APs	Remark
		Yes	No	Satisfied	Basically satisfied	Not satisfied	Major	Minor	None	Major	Minor	Yes	No		
1	Anhui professional technical inst.	√		√				√			√		√	Wu Minghai	
2	Highway survey & testing agency	√			√			√			√		√	Liu Songming	
3	Baohedistrict's Dawei street	√			√			√			√		√	Zhang Hai	
4	Wang Guoyou	√			√			√			√	√		Wang Guoyou	Grievance solved
5	Li Qianchao	√			√			√			√		√	Li Qianchao	
6	Wang Bin restaurant	√		√				√			√		√	Wang Bing	
7	Ma Xiangdong	√		√				√			√		√	Ma Xiangdong	
8	Qianjin water apparatus store	√			√			√			√		√	Li Ming	
9	Li Dahai	√			√			√			√	√		Li Dahai	Grievance solved
10	Wu Mingyi	√		√				√			√	√	√	Wu Mingyi	
11	Datong transport	√		√				√			√		√	Chen Tao	
12	Meihao barbershop	√			√			√			√		√	Shi Wanting	
13	Rong Cheng Grocery	√			√			√			√	√		Song Ming	Grievance solved
14	Huang Baoshen	√			√			√			√		√	Huang Baosheng	
15	Xu Dali	√			√			√			√		√	Xu Dali	
16	Li Qing	√			√			√			√		√	Li Qing	
17	Anhui No. 3 construction corp.	√			√			√			√		√	Wang Ping	
18	Anhui material recycling corp.	√			√			√			√		√	Zhang Feng	

Hefei Urban Environment Improvement Project ----RP for Shiwuli River WWTP and Sewer Network

No.	Unit/household	Received compensation fund?		Satisfied with compensation rates?			Demolition affect your living condition?			Demolition affect your income?		Grievances?		signature of demolished APs	Remark
		Yes	No	Satisfied	Basically satisfied	Not satisfied	Major	Minor	None	Major	Minor	Yes	No		
19	Li Haibing	√		√				√			√		√	Li Haibing	
20	Wang Tie Iron Mill	√		√				√			√		√	Wang Tie	
21	Zhao Qiang	√		√				√			√		√	Zhao Qiang	
22	Wang Ziming	√		√				√			√		√	Wang Ziming	
23	Wang Duoyu	√		√				√			√		√	Wang Duoyu	

Attachment to Annex 1 (compensation policy Attached to DDR)

COMPENSATION POLICY: the HZM [2006] No. 32 document

合肥市人民政府

合政秘〔2006〕32号

关于合肥市城市房屋拆迁货币补偿基准价格产权调换差价及临时安置补助费标准的批复

市拆管办：

报来《关于提请批准实施〈合肥市城市房屋拆迁货币补偿基准价格、产权调换差价及临时安置补助费标准〉的请示》（合拆办〔2006〕7号）悉。经市政府第66次常务会研究，同意对《合肥市城市房屋拆迁补偿补助标准》（合政〔2002〕195号）中的房拆适货补偿基准价格、产权调换差价及时安置补助费进行调整，新补偿标准自2006年3月20日起实施。

附：合肥市城市房屋拆迁货币补偿基准价格、产权调换差价及临时安置补助费标准

二〇〇六年三月三十日

附件:

合肥市城市房屋拆迁货币补偿基准价格、产权调抵差价及临时安置补助费标准

一、货币补偿基准价格

(一) 住宅拆迁货币补偿基准价格

(单位: 元/平方米建筑面积)

区 位 级 别		货币补偿基准价格
I 类地区: 环城公园路以内	A 级: 宿州路与环城北路北路交口—环城北路—环城西路—环城南路—球城东路—寿春路—宿州路—宿州路与环城北路交口	3000
	B 级: I 类地区内除 A 级以外地区	2850
II 类地区: 环城公园路以外至一环路以内	A 级: 亳州路与濉溪路交口—濉溪路—明光路—全椒路—屯溪路—合作化路—南淝河—亳州路—亳州路与濉溪路交口	2350
	B 级: 明光路与濉溪路交口—濉溪路—凤阳路—全椒路—明光路—明光路与濉溪路交口	2150
	C 级: 亳州路与濉溪路交口—亳州路—南淝河—合作化路—濉溪路—亳州路与濉溪路交口	1900
III 类地区: 一环以外至二环路以内	A 级: 史河路与合作化路交口—合作化路—黄山路—潜山路—史河路—史河路与合作化路交口; 屯溪路与合作化路交口—合作化路—望江路—马鞍山路—屯溪路—屯溪路与合作化路交口; 界首路与濉溪路交口—界首路—茨河路—蒙城北路—砀山路—板桥河—濉溪路—界首路与濉溪路交口	1750
	B 级: III 类地区内除 A 级以外的地区	1450
IV 类地区: 二环路以外	A 级: 长江西路与环湖东路交口—长江西路—人工湖路—黄山路—玉兰大道—望江西路—玉兰大道—合宁高速—金寨路—东流路—环湖东路—长江西路与环湖东路交口	1200
	B 级: 南淝河与当涂路交口—当涂路—临泉路—龙岗大道—合裕路—兴港路—南淝河—南淝河与当涂路交口; 金寨路与东流路交口—金寨路—合宁高速—包河大道—东流路—金寨路与东流路交口	1050

	C 级：IV类地区内除 A 级和 B 级以外的地区	950
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(二) 非住宅拆迁货币补偿基准价格 (单位: 元/平方米建筑面积)

区位级别		货币补偿基准价格				
		营业厅	住宅改营业房	办公旅馆	工业厂房	仓储用房
I 类地区: 环城公园路以内	A 级: 长江路、金寨路、淮河路、美菱大道、宿州路、桐城路、安庆路、红星路、庐江路沿街面墙 15 米以内的房屋	16000	58000	3500	2300	2100
	B 级: I 类地区内除 A 级以外的地区	13000	4300	2900	2150	1950
II 类地区: 环城公园以外至一环路以内	A 级: 长江路、长江西路、金寨路、明光路、美菱大道、胜利路、滁州路、桐城路、芜湖路、五河路沿街面墙 15 米以内的房屋	8500	2800	2500	2000	1700
	B 级: II 类地区内除 A 级以外的地区	6500	2700	2200	1800	1600
III 类地区: 一环路以外至二环路以内	一环路以外至二环路以内区域	3500	2000	1400	1300	1200
IV 类地区: 二环路以外	二环路以外区域	2600	1400	1280	900	800

二、产权调换差价

(一) 住宅产权调抵差价标准

被拆房屋结构 安置房结构	现浇砼框架		砖 混		砖瓦、砖木			简 易
	7 成以下 (含 7 层)	7 层以上	7 成以下 (含 7 层)	7 层以上	一	二	三	

Hefei Urban Environment Improvement Project ----RP for Shiwuli River WWTP and Sewer Network

砖混	100	0	120	80	140	160	180	200
现浇砼框架	120	100	180	160	210	220	240	260
24 米以上高层	280		310		330	350	370	390

(二) 非住宅产权调换差价标准

1、营业房安置在：

一层 1500 元/平方米建筑面积

二层 900 元/平方米建筑面积

三层以上 300 元/平方米建筑面积

2、其他非住宅安置在：

一层 300 元/平方米建筑面积

二层 200 元/平方米建筑面积

三层以上 100 元/平方米建筑面积

3、住宅改营业房安置在：

一层 2000 元/平方米建筑面积

二层 1500 元/平方米建筑面积

三层以上 500 元/平方米建筑面积

说明：上述非住宅产权调换差价标准中的营业房安置在一层和二层的差价标准安置在Ⅰ类地区的产权调换差价标准；若安置在Ⅱ类地区，各产权调换差价标准在Ⅰ类地区基础上减少 20%；若安置在Ⅲ类区，各产权调换差价标准在Ⅰ类地区基础上减少 40%。其他非住宅产权调换差价标准和营业房安置在三层以上的产权调换差价标准不随安置区域不同而调整。

三、临时安置补助费

(一) 实行产权调换的住宅，自行过渡临时安置补助费根据应安置房屋面积（包含易地安置政策性应增加的面积）在 18 个月以内按下更标准计算：

1、国有土地住宅临时安置补助费：6 元/月·平方米使用面积；

2、征地转户住宅临时安置补助费：6 元/月·平方米建筑面积。

(二) 实行产权调换的非住宅，自行过渡临时安置补助费根据有照建筑面积在 30 个月以内按下列标准计算：

1、商业用房临时安置补助费：12 元/月·平方米建筑面积；

2、办公、旅馆、工业厂房、仓储用房等其他非住宅临时安置补助费：7 元/月·平方米建筑面积。

说明：《合肥市城市房屋拆迁补偿补助标准》（合政〔2002〕195 号）除上述标

准调整外，其他规定维持不变，继续执行。

Annex 2 Resettlement Information Booklet (RIB)

_____(Name of APs)

The construction of Shiwuli River Wastewater Treatment Plant and Sewer Network Subcomponent (name of a component/ or sub-component), a key component of Hefei Urban Environmental Improvement Project financed by ADB loan, will affect the location of your family (unit) to some extent. The booklet is distributed to inform you on the basic status of the sub-component of the Project, relevant land acquisition and relocation policies of the state and the impacts on your household.

Both for ADB and the Chinese government, the overriding objective of the RP is to ensure the people whose land or property is unavoidably lost due to the Project receive assistance so that they would be at least as well-off as they would have been in the absence of the Project, and get benefits from the project. This RP is prepared just for the above purpose.

Permanent land acquisition under the Project will affect two villager's groups at Luji village of Dawei Township, within Baohe District. Land acquisition will require an area of 77.8mu including 50.6mu of cultivated land, which will affect 61 households with 256 persons. For the construction of the sewer network and urban road, nearby land will be temporarily occupied, without directly affecting the people. Affected standing crops would be compensated during construction of the WWTP. The sub-component does not require any demolition works.

1. Compensation Rates

The compensation rates of land acquisition and resettlement are determined on the basis of sufficient surveys, with reference to involuntary resettlement principle of Asian Development Bank, state laws and regulations and Anhui and Hefei by-laws and aimed to restore and improve living standard of affected persons in short period after resettlement. The compensation rates applied to the Shiwuli River Wastewater Treatment Plant and Sewer Network Subcomponent (name of a component/ or sub-component) are tabulated in Table A1-1.

Table A2-1 Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition and Resettlement

Category	Compensation Rates	Remark
1. Permanent Land Acquisition	Compensation fee: CNY21000/mu Resettlement subsidy: CNY21000/person	CNY 10000/person for those below 16 years old
2. Temporary Land Use	CNY700/mu	
3. Compensation for Standing Crops	CNY75/tree	
4. Compensation for trees	CNY18400 (in total)	Relocation of raves and power poles
5. land attachments		

2. Impacts on Your Household (unit)**Table A2-2 Impacts of a Specific Household**

Impacts	Quantity	Compensation rate	Compensation deserved	Remark

3. Estimated time of project implementation**Table A2-3 Proposed Schedule for Key Activities**

Items	Time	Remark
Promulgated bulletin of land acquisition and relocation	2006.12.10-2006.12.20	
Compensation payment	2006.12.21-2006.12.25	
Land acquisition and relocation	2006.12.26-2006.12.28	
Preparation for the project	2006.12.10-2006.12.20	
Implementation of the project	2006.12.31—2008.6	

4. Rights and Obligations of Affected Persons**(1) Rights of affected objects**

Get all kinds of deserved compensation in complete conformity with the above compensation rates; reflect opinion and suggestions to land acquisition and

relocation offices or project resettlement offices of the village committee, town, district progressively, specific contents of which including base number of compensation quantity, compensation rate, time of compensation payment, site selection for house reconstruction, etc. various resettlement offices must reply to complaints of affected people and problems subordinate resettlement office reflects within 7 days. Generally there are five channels for grievance redress in Hefei City: (i) the project IA, (ii) the external independent supervision institution, (iii) the township/CRC and the County/District LABs and Resettlement Offices, (iv) the HMG or (v) by taking legal action.

(2) Obligation of affected persons

- Actively cooperate with implement of state project.

5. Organizations of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

The Project Management Office (PMO)

Address:	Postal code:	Tel:
PMO, Finance Bureau, HMG	231300	0551-2843995

Project Resettlement Office (RO) within IA

Address:	Postal code:	Tel:
Floor 12, No. 51 of Funan Road, Hefei	230001	0551-2622601

7. Right of Interpretation of the Booklet

The right of interpretation of the booklet belongs to the PMO.

Annex 3 TOR for External Monitoring and Evaluation

1. Objectives

The objectives of the external M&E are:

According to ADB's Resettlement Handbook and ADB's Social Analysis Guideline, an independent monitoring and assessment will be made on the resettlement to analyze and compare the change of living level of APs by checking and tracking the progress and fund and management relative to resettlement.

The report that is provided to the ADB, the EA and concerned departments will provide sufficient information and suggestions for reference to the concerned departments to keep them informed on the progress and status of resettlement, so as to assure them that the problems and the proposed solutions for improvements are identified.

2 Tasks for Monitoring and Evaluation

Tasks for M&E are shown below.

Progress of land acquisition and demolition includes:

- Progress of land acquisition;
- Progress of temporary land occupation;
- Affected progress of the project.

Progress of house demolition and resettlement includes:

- Progress of house demolition and status of compensation;
- Progress of house construction for resettlers;
- Progress of removal.

Progress of funds availability and payment includes:

- Payment of fund allocation;
- Expenditure (budget and factual expenditure).

Monitoring and assessment on living level of AP includes:

- Living level of AP prior resettlement;
- Living level of AP after resettlement;
- Employment of AP prior and after resettlement.

Monitoring on availability of compensation, rehabilitation and reconstruction of public facilities and progress of construction;

AP's participation in the processes of preparation of RP, land acquisition and resettlement and income rehabilitation;

Monitoring on the mechanisms and efficiency of grievance procedures;

Collection of monitoring data and establishment of a data file;

Comparison analysis;

Report submission.

3. Technical Procedures

Prepare RP working outline; prepare questions and tables for investigation; prepare the scheme of random sampling; base investigation; set up information management system; supervise survey; establish data files; compare analysis and make assessment; prepare monitoring report; check the completion of monitoring; draw conclusion.

4. Independent Monitoring Agency

An independent monitoring agency will be engaged to take the responsibility of monitoring on the resettlement of the project by PMO or separately by IAs.

The PMO will provide assistance to the external monitoring and evaluation agency, particularly in the aspects of field survey, staffing and logistics.

5. Monitoring and Evaluation Methods

A combined method of field survey, analysis and comprehensive assessment will be undertaken;

An overall and site survey of progress, funds, institution and management and a random sampling survey.

Sampling according to classification. Tracking the samples at 10% of house-demolished households and 10% of households who lose land.

Overall survey including table investigation, meetings, and file review.

Collection of photos, tape records, video records, and other physical substances except for written documents.

6. Schedule of Monitoring and Assessment

Dec. 2006	Contract an independent evaluator, prepare the working outline; prepare monitoring plan such as outline of survey, tables, establishment of monitoring system, defining assignment, and selection of monitoring samples; Baseline and first survey, submit No. 1 monitoring report;
June. 2007	Second survey, submit No. 2 monitoring report;
Dec.2007	Third survey, submit No. 3 monitoring report;
Dec.2008	Fourth survey, submit No. 1 evaluation report;
Dec.2009	Fifth survey, submit No. 2 evaluation report;

Attached Pictures

1. Pictures showing the WWTP location (below the forestland and 20mu of the forest will be affected)



2. North side of the WWTP to be connected with urban clients, no buildings and any structure will be affected.



3. Pictures showing the various kinds of the village affaires have been publicized in the village information booth to villagers, including land acquisition and compensation to each affected household.



4. Employment information provided by the Center for Employment and Social Safeguard Service in Baohe District and posted by Luji Village for villagers.

