

Social Monitoring Report

Annual Report
April 2014

PRC: Anhui Integrated Transport Sector Improvement Project-S105

Prepared by Institute of Resettlement in Anhui Communications Vocational & Technical College
for Anhui Provincial Transport Department and the Asian Development Bank.

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ADB Financed Project– Anhui
Transportation Improvement Project

Subproject of S105 Longtang to Chaohu Section

External Monitoring Report of the Resettlement

Institute of Resettlement in Anhui Communications Vocational & Technical College

April 2014

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1 Overview

1.1 Background of the Project

From The 10th 5-Year Plan of China, Anhui Province spent more money on transportation. The system of railways, highways and airlines has been established. Among these, highways play a very important role on everywhere. But, the structure of freeway is not proper, the quality is low, and the mileage is limited, it is difficult to meet all requirements of transportation. So now, it is necessary to enlarge and improve them.

Now, collecting money is very hard. To solve the financial problems, Anhui Province Highway Administration Bureau decided to use loans which from ADB to enlarge freeways' net, among the net, which includes S105 Longtang to Chaohu Section.

1.2 Overview of the Project

S105 Longtang to Chaohu Section belongs to ADB Financed Project– Anhui Transportation Improvement Project.

1.2.1 Overview of Subproject in S105

This section starts from the overpass which is the connection of S105 and South Ring highway, through S105, West Cuozen, Huainan railway, Qiaotouji, local railway, Huaji, Zhongmiaoji and Ganzhen Town and ends at Bantang Road of Chaohu, the total distance is about 50.3 kilometers. All the line is designing in 80km/h, the subgrade is 24.5m which is constructed in first-class highway and four-lane. The project will be finished in 2 years which is the year of 2009 to 2012.

The total general estimate in land acquisition, resettlement and other expenses of the project (S105 Longtang~Chaohu Section) is 136.4278 million Yuan according to the price in May 2011. Within the total expense: land acquisition is 48.991 million Yuan for 35.91%; Temporary land acquisition is 6.516 million Yuan for 4.78%; compensation for demolition in city is 6.34 million Yuan for 4.65%; compensation for demolition in rural places is 43.153 million Yuan for 31.63%; infrastructure and appurtenant compensation is 55000 Yuan for 0.04%; all kinds of tax and managing fees are 31.373 million Yuan for 23%.

1.2.2 Process

From August to November 2008, from the request of ADB, the staff of Anhui Transportation Investigation and Design Institute with the help of villagers to do the investigation for all kinds of things; In November 2008, Construction department of Anhui has authorized Anhui Transportation Investigation and Design Institute to write “FSR of S105”; In March 2009, influence and risk of immigrants are analyzed and evaluated in RAP, and the measures of remediation are put forward; Land reconnaissance were ascertained and RAP in Feidong County and Juchao District was worked out, in January and May 2011, with the help of Anhui Highway Administration Bureau, affected governments and managers in village, the group of Hohai University has done the investigation to Feidong County and Juchao District. From 2011 to now, the Monitoring work has been doing by Institute of Resettlement in Anhui Communications Vocational & Technical College.

1.3 Current Situations and the Reason of Improvement

1.3.1 Transport infrastructure

(1) Chaohu City¹

Chaohu City located in the east of middle Anhui, which is between Wuhu and Hefei. It near Yangtze River in the south, and connects with Chaohu Lake, Chaohu City is a key hub city to link other cities. We can have a expression here, putting Chaohu government in the center, National and Provincial highway as structures, Chaohu sea-route in Yangtze River as a main channel, county/town road and inland waterways get involved, it already has been established a transportation network. He-Ning Highway and Hu-Rong Highway can link Nanjing, Shanghai and Chengdu directly. So as some cities near provincial roads through He-Chao-Wu Highway, He-Tong Highway, He-Ma Road, Chu-Wu Road, Jun Second Road. For water route, there are 168km busy waterway in Yangtze River and one of the Five Great Lakes--Chaohu Lake and other lakes, goes to some internal ports is very convenient, like Chengdu, Wuhan in

¹ Base on the request of State Council of the People's Republic of China, which is “Agree to repeal Chaohu city and adjust other administrative division” (July 14, 2011,[2011]NO.84), repeal Chaohu City which was prefecture-level city and establish Chaohu which is county-level city, and Hefei control the city. The Same is as below.

the north, even to all over The Asia. The railway can go to major cities through He-Jiu line from south to north and Huainan Multiline from east to west. The traffic mileage of Chaohu freeway has reached 5076km in 2004, among them there are 170km highway, take 3.3%; secondary highways are 575km, take 11.3%; third and fourth highways are 3768km, take 74.2%; others are 563km, take 11.1%. They can transport 69.97 million people and 61.77 million ton goods every year. From the research, we found choosing highway to going out is most of people's choice, so demand for freeway in rapidly growth, because of wide coverage and long elongation. But most of them are third and fourth level highway, there are many problems in original pavement and are not adapt to the requirement of developing economy and tourism, for these reasons, it is essential to promote old roads.

(2) Feidong County

The traffic in Feidong County which is a good place is very convenient. It is close to Hefei. Huainan Railway which is the second longest railway in East China and He-Ning Railway through it, there is a stop of He-Ning Railway in Feidong County; He-Ning Highway, He-Wu Highway, He-Xu Highway, He-Lu Highway and He-Beng Freeway through the whole county, Feidong section of Hu-Shan Highway is the largest junction in East China areas. Yangtze River water-Route goes to Feidong County through Chaohu Lake. In summary, Feidong County is a very important junction.

1.3.2 The necessity of road reconstruction

- A. The requirement of promoting development of resource and region economy;
- B. The requirement of developing tourism;
- C. The requirement of peasants prosper and "New village" construction;
- D. The requirement of improving the weakness in Provincial Trunk Highway, regional network and traffic safety.

1.4 Impacts on Social Economy

The Project has these benefits:

- (1) Along provincial highway S105, there are a lot of enterprises, at the same time, the highway is also an important lane which connects Anhui Province and Jiangsu

Province, and it can improve the transportation environment in the S105 and enlarge the communication with Jiangsu Province.

(2) The project can change the current situation, minimum the transportation cost, so as developed cost, it also promotes the economy of tourism.

(3) S105 as a bridge between highway and rural road, so it maximum freeways' efficiency, so it is the requirement of improving service level and highway system.

1.5 Impacts on Environment

The environment influence scope mainly means the negative influence of sound environment, water environment and air environment on local living environment and production condition. Since the project was for road, there would not be serious pollution on the water and air condition around, and the project affected area belongs to sub-torrid zone and wet monsoon climate zone, with enough rainfall, which has self-purification function on light water and air pollution, so the environment influence was mainly sound influence during project construction and operation period.

During project execution stage, project office entrusted Anhui Provincial Environment Monitoring Centre to monitor the noise, water and air regularly, Other Measures concerning Environmental Protection are:

A. To reduce noise effectively, periodical checks on the machines and vehicles have been taken at each contract to ensure that they are in good condition. To adjust the construction time to avoid any effect on the environmentally sensitive spots including schools and sanatoriums. Piling machine and excavator are prohibited to work during nighttime as well as explosions (22:00~6:00).

B. 2-3 water tanks are provided at each contract. The times of sprinkling are required and determined according to the wind strength and raining. The haulage of cement, sand and lime are protected from wind by covering to minimize the dust flying.

C. To avoid soil erosion of borrow sites and waste areas, drainage has been provided for all the borrow sites along the alignment while protection facilities, such as, retaining walls, catch drains and drainage ditches, have been constructed for waste areas. Surface soil and silt in the soil yard are piled on both sides of red lines as required and then made even and compacted.

D. An overall investigation for the vegetation which may be used for afforestation was conducted along the alignment, to achieve better ecological interest and avoid the damage on the ecological balance done by the species from other places, which provides effective criteria for the future afforestation program.

2 RESETTLEMENT METHODS AND CRITERIA

2.1 Relative Laws, Regulations & Policies

The execution of the resettlement of the project strictly conformed to the relative requirements and compensation criteria stated in RAP. For the items omitted or of low compensation criteria, Project Office supplemented or heightened the compensation during execution according to the actual situation to ensure the smooth proceeding.

2.1.1 Policy Basis

The main laws and policies for the land acquisition and resettlement are as following:

- A. Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (revised at the Fourth Conference of the Standing Committee of the Ninth National People's Congress on August 29, 1998)
- B. Implementation Regulations of Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (Decree No. 256 of the State Council of PRC)
- C. Regulations of Protection for Basic Fields (Decree No. 256 of the State Council of PRC).
- D. Temporary Regulations on Tax for Cultivated Land Occupation of PRC [issued by State Council (1987) No.27 Decree, "Announcement Issuing by State Council"].
- E. Implementation Regulations of Wood Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (Decree No. 278 of the State Council)
- F. Administration Regulations on Village and Town Programming, Decree No. 116, issued by State Council in 1993.
- G. Regulations on Anhui Provincial Implementation of Land Administration Law (revised at Eighteenth Conference of Standing Committee of Ninth Provincial People's Congress on September 22, 2000).
- H. Regulations on Anhui Provincial Woodland Protection Administration (approved at Seventeenth Conference of Standing Committee of Ninth Anhui Provincial People's Congress on July 29, 2000).

I. The Announcement on Relative Policies concerning woodland Compensation, issued by Anhui Provincial Price Bureau, Financial House, Forestry Bureau (on April 14, 1995, Anhui Price [1995] Decree No.58).

J. Provisional Administrative Rules on Imposition of Vegetation Resumption Charge (On October 25 2002, the Ministry of Finance and National Forestry Administration, Finance (2002) Decree No. 73).

2.1.2 Relative Laws and Regulations

2.1.2.1 Relative specifications of “Land Administration Law of PRC”

Article 10 Collectively-owned land belongs lawfully to peasant collectives of a village and shall be operated and managed by collective economic organizations of the village or by villagers’ committees. Land already owned by two or more different collective economic organizations in the village shall be operated and managed by the rural collective economic organizations in the village or by villagers’ teams. Land already owned by peasant collectives of a township (town) shall be operated and managed by rural collective economic organizations of the township (town).

Article 14 Land owned by peasant collectives shall be operated under a contract by members of the economic organizations of the peasant collectives for crop cultivation, forestry, animal husbandry or fishery. The duration of such contract is 30 years. The party that gives out a contract and the party that undertakes it shall sign a contract in which the rights and obligations of both parties should be stipulated. A peasant who undertakes to operate a piece of land under a contract shall have the obligation to protect the land and rationally use it in conformity with the purposes of use provided for in the contract. The right of a peasant to operate land under a contract shall be protected by law.

Within the duration of the contract for land operation, any appropriate adjustment of the land between individual contractors shall be made with the agreement of at least two-thirds of the members of the villagers assembly or of the representatives of villagers and submitted to the township (town) people’s government and the Agriculture Administration Department of the people’s government of the county for approval.

Article 24 People’s governments at all levels shall exercise close supervision over the plans

for land utilization and keep control over the total amount of land used for construction.

Article 31 The State protects cultivated land and strictly controls conversion of cultivated land to non-cultivated land.

The State applies the system of compensation for use of cultivated land for other purposes. The principle of “reclaiming the same amount of land as is used” shall be applied to any unit that, with approval, uses cultivated land for construction of non-agricultural projects, that is, the unit shall be responsible for reclaiming the same amount and quality of the cultivated land it uses. If conditions for such reclamation do not exist or if the reclaimed land fails to meet the requirements, the unit shall pay expenses for reclamation in accordance with the regulations set by people’s governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government and the money shall exclusively be used for reclamation.

Article 42 Land users that cause damage to land as a result of digging, subsiding or crumbling under heavy weight shall be responsible for re-cultivating the land in accordance with the relevant regulations of the State. Where conditions do not permit such re-cultivation or the land re-cultivated does not meet the requirements, the user shall pay compensation for re-cultivation, which shall exclusively be used for the purpose. The land re-cultivated shall first be used for agriculture.

Article 47 Land requisitioned shall be compensated for on the basis of its original purpose of use.

Compensation for requisitioned cultivated land shall include compensation for land, resettlement subsidies and attachments and young crops on the requisitioned land. Compensation for requisition of cultivated land shall be six to ten times the average annual output value of the requisitioned land for three years preceding such requisition. Resettlement subsidies for requisition of cultivated land shall be calculated according to the agricultural population needing to be resettled. The agricultural population needing to be resettled shall be calculated through dividing the amount of requisitioned cultivated land by the average amount of the original cultivated land per capita of the unit, the land of which is requisitioned. The standard resettlement subsidies to be divided among members of the agricultural population needing resettlement shall be four to six times the average annual output value of the requisitioned cultivated land for three years preceding such requisition. However, the highest resettlement subsidies for each hectare of the requisitioned cultivated land shall not exceed fifteen times its average annual output value for the three years preceding such requisition.

Standards of land compensation and resettlement subsidies for requisition of other types of land shall be prescribed by provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government with reference to the standards of compensation and resettlement subsidies for requisition of cultivated land.

Standards for compensation for attachments and young crops on the requisitioned land shall be prescribed by provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government.

For requisition of vegetable plots in city suburbs, the land users shall pay a development and construction fund for new vegetable plots in accordance with the relevant regulations of the State.

If land compensation and resettlement subsidies paid in accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of the Article are still insufficient to help the peasants needing resettlement to maintain their original living standards, the resettlement subsidies may be increased upon approval by people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government. However, the total land compensation and resettlement subsidies shall not exceed 30 times the average annual output value of the requisitioned land for the three years preceding such requisition.

The State Council may, in light of the level of social and economic development and under special circumstances, raise the standards of land compensation and resettlement subsidies for requisition of cultivated land.

Article 48 Once a plan for compensation and resettlement subsidies for requisition land is decided on, the local people's government concerned shall make it known to the general public and solicit comments and suggestions from the collective economic organizations, the land of which is requisitioned, and the peasants.

Article 49 The rural collective economic organization, the land of which is requisitioned, shall accept supervision by making known to its members the income and expenses of the compensation received for land requisition.

The compensation and other charges paid to the unit for its land requisitioned is forbidden to be embezzled or misappropriated.

Article 50 Local people's governments at all levels shall support the rural collective economic organizations, the land of which is requisitioned, and the peasants in their efforts to

engage in development or business operation or to start enterprises.

Article 54 A construction unit which using State-owned lands shall get them by compensation and other payment ways. However, land to be used for the following purposes may be allocated with the approval of a people's government at or above the county level:

- (1) For State organs or military purposes;
- (2) For urban infrastructure projects or public welfare undertakings;
- (3) For major energy, communications, water conservancy and other infrastructure projects supported by the State; and
- (4) Other purposes as provided for by laws or administrative regulations.

Article 57 Where land owned by the State or by peasant collectives needs to be used temporarily for construction of projects or for geologic prospecting, the matter shall be subject to approval by the land administration departments of people's governments at or above the county level. However, if the land to be temporarily used in the area covered by urban planning, the matter shall be subject to agreement by the urban planning administration department concerned before it is submitted for approval. The land user shall, depending on who owns the land and who has the right of use, enter into a contract for the temporary use of the land with the land administration department concerned, or the rural collective economic organization, or the villagers committee and pay compensation for it in accordance with the provisions of the contract.

The temporary land user shall use the land for purposes stipulated in the contract for temporary use of the land and may not build permanent structures on it.

Generally, the period for temporary use of land shall not exceed two years.

Article 62 For villagers, one household shall have only one house site, the area of which may not exceed the standard set by provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government.

Villagers shall build residences in keeping with the township (town) overall plan for land utilization and shall be encouraged to use their original house sites or idle lots in the village.

Land to be used by villagers to build residences shall be subject to examination and verification by the township (town) people's government. However, if land for agriculture is to be used for the purpose, the matter shall be subject to examination and approval in

accordance with the provision of Article 44 of this Law.

Approval for other house sites shall not be granted to villagers who have sold or leased their houses.

2.1.2.2 Relative specifications of “Temporary Regulations on Tax for Cultivated Land Occupation of PRC”

Article 2 The cultivated land here refers to lands for agricultural plants, including those for agricultural plants for only three years before land requisition.

Article 3 Units or individuals, that have the ownership of cultivated land, either use it for house building or non-agricultural construction, are tax payers.

Article 4 The tax for owning the cultivated land shall be calculated according to the actual area, and pay the tax according to approval for one time.

Article 5 The amount of cultivated land owning tax is as follows according to approval:

- (1) Take a county as a unit (the same for the following), in the areas that the cultivated land per capita is less than one mu (1 mu included), 2~10 yuan /m²;
- (2) In the areas that the cultivated land per capita is 1 to 2 mu (2 mu included, 1.60~8 yuan/m²;
- (3) In the areas that the cultivated land per capita is 2 to 3 mu (3 mu included), 1.30~6.50 yuan/m²;
- (4) In the areas that the cultivated land per capita is above 3 mu, 1.50 yuan/m².

Article 9 The cultivated land owning tax is levied by the financial department. After owning the cultivated land by the units or individuals, the land administrative department shall inform the financial departments of the same level timely. The units or individuals, that have got approval of land requisition or the right of use, shall apply for tax with certificates of land administrative departments at or above county levels. The land administrative departments shall allocate land based on receipt of tax-paying or approval of land requisition.

2.1.2.3 Relevant stipulations of Anhui Provincial implementation regulations to the Land Administration Law

Article 18 Cultivated land approved for non-agricultural construction, land using unit will take responsibility for cultivating land comparatively with the same amount and quality; if no condition for cultivation, while going through formalities for improvement, fees will be charged by 6 yuan to 9 yuan per square meter; for basic fields occupation, standards will be 40% higher than the standards above.

If the lands cultivated by the land using unit which are not meet the requirements, fees will be charged based on the first standards.

Fund for land cultivation or fees charged will be listed into cost of project construction total investment.

Article 23 For land destroyed due to digging, subsiding or pressing, land using unit should be responsible for recultivation according to relevant regulations of the country; if no condition, fees will be charged by 6 yuan to 9 yuan per square meter; if the land cultivated by the land using unit falls short of the requirement, fees will be charged based on the standards. The practical ways for land recultivation will be determined by Province Government.

Article 33 For land requisition from farmers' contracted land, according to relevant regulations, formalities for contract changing will be gone through. Land requisition abide for the law or regulations, agriculture tax and relevant order task for agriculture products for the land will be reduced based on relevant regulations.

Article 34 Land compensation standards for other land:

(1). Land requisition for fish ponds, lotus ponds, reed ponds, shrubs and medical material fields, etc., land compensation will be 6 times the mean production value of the cultivated land in the 3 years before.

(2). Land requisition for the orchard, tea garden and mulberry garden, etc., land compensation will be 7 times the mean production value of the cultivated land in the 3 years before; if still not ripe, treated as land of the same sort, land compensation will be 6 times the mean production value of the cultivated land in the 3 years before.

(3) Land requisition for the wasteland that been cultivated less than 3 years, land compensation will be 3 to 4 times the mean production value of the cultivated land in the 3

years before, if more than 3 years, based on cultivated land.

(4) For collective construction land, land compensation will be 4 to 5 times the mean production value of the cultivated land in the 3 years before.

(5) For the other land requisitioned, land compensation will be 2 to 3 times the mean production value of the cultivated land in the 3 years before.

Land compensation criteria for forest land will be based on relevant law or regulations.

Article 35 For the other land requisitioned, resettlement subsidy criteria for each agricultural person needed to be resettled is as below:

(1) For land used for agriculture, resettlement subsidy will be 3 to 4 times the mean production value of the cultivated land in the 3 years before.

(2) For land used for collective construction, resettlement subsidy will be 2 to 3 times the mean production value of the cultivated land in the 3 years before.

No resettlement subsidy for wasteland requisition.

Article 36 If PAPs cannot keep their former living level after payment of land compensation and resettlement subsidy according to the method, after approved by Province Government, resettlement subsidy can be increased. However, sum of land compensation and resettlement subsidy cannot exceed 30 times of the production value of the land in the 3 years before.

Article 37 Compensation criteria for young crops and auxiliaries on the ground

(1). The young crops on the ground will be compensated as per the production value of the season; for crops of years, compensate as per production value of the year; if no crops, no compensation.

(2). No compensation for the fry of two years; for fry of less than 2 years, compensation will be 3 to 4 times of fees for fry.

(3). The wood, with mean diameter more than 20cm for materials, protection and special use, compensation will be 10% to 20% of the practical value; for wood with mean diameter from 5cm to 20cm, compensation will be 60% to 80% of the practical value.

(4). For young trees in nursery, economic forest, forest for fire or charcoal, compensation will be 2 times the mean output value in the 3 years before; if still no value, compensation will be

2 times the investment of forestation.

(5) Compensation criteria for houses and auxiliaries will be determined by Province Government.

Article 43 For rural farmers, one household can only have one house site.

For the farmers to build new houses, criteria for the housing area are as below:

- (1) In the suburb, rural towns, no more than 160m² for each household;
- (2) In the north of Huai River, no more than 220m² for each household;
- (3) In the mountainous or hilly area, no more than 160m² for each household; to build house by using wasteland, no more than 300m² for each household.

2.1.2.4 Relevant Regulations on Woodland Administration and Protection in Anhui Province

Article 2 Woodlands include the arbrous woods with tree density above 0.2, and bamboo land, shrubbery, open forest land, cutover, land with fire vestige, planting land before forest forming, nursery of young trees and the land planned for forest by the people's government above the county level.

Article 21 It is not permitted to farm on the sloping field above 25 degrees. If already, land should be returned for forest gradually.

Governments of all levels should make out plan for returning cultivated land to forest land, take encouraging measures and organize the implementation. The concrete method will be determined by Province Government.

Article 33 Those units that had got approval for land requisition, should pay compensation to the land owners or users based on the following criteria:

(1). Compensation for forest land

- i. For forest of material trees, compensation will be 4 to 6 times the output value of the main cutting period;
- ii. For economic forest, nursery, compensation will be 6 times the mean output value of the three years before; if still no output value, 5 times the mean yearly output value of local

economic forest and nursery;

iii. For shelter-forest and forest for special purpose, compensation will be 2 to 3 times the criteria of commercial forest;

iv. For the fuel forest and other forests, compensation criteria will be 70% to 90% of the criteria for commercial forest.

(2). Compensation for forest

i. The wood, with mean diameter more than 20cm for materials, protection and special use, compensation will be 10% to 20% of the practical value; for wood with mean diameter from 5cm to 20cm, compensation will be 60% to 80% of the practical value.

ii. For young trees in nursery, economic forest, forest for fire or charcoal, compensation will be 2 times the mean output value in the 3 years before; if still no value, compensation will be 2 times the investment of forestation.

iii. For the young forest and newly created forest, compensation will be 2 times the practical investment.

(3). Resettlement subsidy will be paid based on relevant provincial regulations.

Article 34 While land using unit needs to cut trees on the forest land that had been approved to use or occupy, formalities for cutting trees should be gone through. The trees belong to the owners.

Article 37 Anyone who wants to occupy forest land temporarily due to project construction or other activities, they should get approval from Wood Administration Department above the level of county government, and pay compensation according to this regulation.

The unit or individuals who occupy forest land must take protection measures to avoid landslide, subsiding, and soil erosion.

The land using unit, who needs to cut woods on the woodland which has been approved to be occupied or requisitioned, shall apply to the competent forest department of the people's government of the local county or the forest authority of the State Council for issuing wood cutting permission

Article 38 Fees for forest restoration should be specifically used for tree planting and forest restoration. Any diverting, occupation and withholding is forbidden.

2.1.2.5 Provisional Administrative Rules on Imposition of Vegetation Resumption Charge

Article 4 The stipulation in Document FC (2002) No. 73 issued by the Finacial Department and the State Forestry Bureau on October 25,2002 says that if the occupation, acquisition of temporary acquisition is required to meet the needs of prospecting, mine exploitation, and project construction concerning highways, water conservancy, electric power and communication with the approval of the department responsible for forestry above the county level, the acquisition unit should give advance payment of vegetation resumption charge to the responsible department according to the Rules.

Imposition criteria for vegetation resumption charge

- (1) The commercial forest, economic forest, fuel forest, nursery, 6 yuan/m²;
- (2) The under-mature forest, 4 yuan/ m²;
- (3) The shelter-forest and forest for special purpose, 8 yuan/ m²; national major shelter-forest and forest for special purpose, 10 yuan/ m²;
- (4) Vegetable land, shrub land, 3 yuan/m²;
- (5) Land can be forest, cutover, land with fire vestige, 2 yuan/m².

2.1.2.6 ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement

A. The overall objectives of the ADB's policy on involuntary resettlement are the following:

- (1) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- (2) Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.

(3) Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

B. To address direct economic and social impacts resulted from the involuntary- taking of land, the borrower is required to prepare a resettlement plan or a resettlement policy framework that covers the following:

(1) The resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are

(i) informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;

(ii) Consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives; and

(iii) Provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project.

(2) If the impacts include physical relocation, the resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are

(i) Provided assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation; and

(ii) Provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, place advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site.

(3) Where necessary to achieve the objectives of the policy, the resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework also include measures to ensure that displaced persons are

(i) offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living; and

(ii) Provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.

2.2 Resettlement Criteria

2.2.1 Resettlement Target

The ultimate target of resettlement for this project is to find the way out for production of the

resettled people, reasonably arrange the labor force, and make the residents' production and living level improved or at least not lower than that before resettlement. According to the feature of the project impact and combining the development status of the city in terms of national economy, social condition in 2008 and the long-term prosperity target in 2015, the target of the resettlement of the project is as follows.

- A. Guarantee grain supply in the areas lack of resources. Through agriculture structure adjustment, fully develop potential of land and improve land production;
- B. The per capita yearly net income of affected villages will be restored to the previous level before resettlement.
- C. The local public infrastructure, social farewell level, natural environment and traffic conditions will be improved in comparison with those before resettlement.

2.2.2 Resettlement Guideline

The resettlement guideline can be stated as follows. The resettlement work shall be conducted with due respect and consideration to the local tradition and habit in production and living, with full consideration of the willing of the affected people. Based on that the original production and living mode will not be changed, the effort will be mainly made in resettlement procedures to develop planting production by using the local land resource and exploitable natural resource in the original town (ship) and villages, and concurrently to resettle PAPs by land and planting, no agriculture changing into non-agriculture. The inhabitant resettlement shall first be based on guaranteeing the basic substance and provide possibility for long-term development. The local land resource shall be fully utilized for development through resettlement, so as to reach the target of long-term prosperity.

2.3 Resettlement Mode

2.3.1 Resettlement Overall Scheme

During designing course, the design unit had fully considered the influence on local production and living system, and optimized project design, taken measures to reduce land requisition scope to decrease the influence project influence, so project construction will not damage the original production and living system of villages. In the involved town (ship)s,

villages, symposia were held to discuss resettlement scheme, which would be determined based on PAPs' opinions and the practical condition of the affected area: PAPs were resettled in the original community so that their original production and living style, habit and social relationship were kept stable, and it would be favorable to improve their activity and adaptability of production and living. All the old houses to be relocated will be compensated at replacement cost. To reduce project influence, affected people can use the salvageable material from the old houses. On production, generally, land will be partially adjusted within the scope of the village or villager group, mainly with the manner of developing agriculture on land, improving irrigation works, adjusting agriculture structure, improving the utilization ratio, and supporting with compensation to ensure that they can restore or improve their production and living level.

2.3.2 Resettlement and Rehabilitation Scheme of Production and Living

During project influence survey and resettlement design course, resettlement programming working team held symposia to discuss resettlement scheme among the involved counties (districts), town (ship)s, villages which were participated by village cadres and some representatives of the villagers. According to resource advantage and practical condition, villages put forward their resettlement scheme which was approved after discussion by the two committees of the villages. At the end, Initial Resettlement Program for XX Villages Involved by Highway Project III was compiled by the villages, which was approved by local governments of all levels and representatives of households to be resettled. According to relevant requirements of Operational Directives OP.4.12, "Involuntary Resettlement" - ADB, through analysis on environment capacity for the villages after land requisition, it is determined that PAPs will be resettled with the original community so as to help PAPs keep their original production and living style as well as their original social relationship.

A. Production resumption scheme : Through analysis on Geographic, land resource owning amount, local farmers' income structure, on the basis of fully soliciting opinions from PAPs and representatives of villages, with respect of most PAPs' choice, resettlement programming team of villages will take measures of compensation in cash or other production rehabilitation, such as strengthening construction of irrigation infrastructures, improving disaster preventing ability, adjusting agriculture structure, improving sorts of economic crops and agriculture output rate, and together with local government, compiled practical production rehabilitation

scheme for villages. PAPs who were compensated in cash will get all resettlement subsidies for land requisition, and land compensation belongs to collectives. Since the resettlement schemes for villages were determined according to most of PAPs' opinions, if individual PAP does not agree with the resettlement scheme of his or her village and prefers other methods, PRO will try to help them solve the problem. If in villages or villager groups, individual PAP needs land for agriculture production, county (district) PRO will help them get land for continuous agriculture production. On the contrary, if PAP would like to be compensated in cash and go in for business, so long as they have commercial base and ability, through notarization, they can get compensation in cash which equals to resettlement subsidy.

B. Living resettlement scheme: According to PAPs' opinions and the practical condition of the project affected area, try to reduce the negative influence which is brought to local farmers by land requisition and housing relocation. PAPs will be resettled with the original community. Housing construction should be combined with local village and town layout, first build and then relocate. Transitional arrangement during housing removal should be considered and compensation for transition should be paid according to compensation criteria.

Because the effect on villages is different, so as infrastructures and structure, as a result, resettlement plan is not similar.

2.3.3 Resettlement Mode

In order to make appropriate arrangements for the residents to be resettled, every county (district) made careful investigation on site for the location of all the relocated houses within the boundary. In line with relevant requirements for resettlement, major centralized and complementarily scattered scheme was formulated, combined with the actual situation and village program for all the towns and villages along the alignment, and the site investigation conducted by the invited Construction Committee and Land and Resource Bureau of each county. With full negotiation with the PAPs, resettlement scheme was determined and conformed to their interests. The principle that to suit measures to local conditions, and be beneficial to living and production has been adopted. The original living standard has been maintained by means of fully utilizing of local natural resources, accelerating the agricultural restructuring, improving the irrigation conditions for the farmland and utilization ratio of lands, and strengthening the stamina of agriculture. Moreover, it changes the primitive and less developed life style of scattered residence with an incomplete set of auxiliaries so that the

economic, elegant, functional new houses become a beautiful scenery line along the highway alignment. Picture 2-1, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4 can be referred to.



Picture 2-1 Newly-Resettled houses (Harmony Family) in Cuo Town (in the construction)



Picture 2-2 Newly-Resettled houses (Harmony Family) in Cuo Town (Finished)



Picture 2-3 Newly-Resettled houses in Qiaotouji Town (in the construction)



Picture 2-4 Newly-Resettled houses in Qiaotouji Town (Finished)

According to households' thoughts, Resettlement Office took the centralized resettlement, and now the resettlement has been finished. From the research in Cuo Town and Qiaotouji Town in Feidong County of S105, put the affected households in Harmony Family Site, the compensation fees are all in place. The principle of uniform planning, organized land leveling and infrastructure construction has been completed by local government. All affected households already moved to new houses around Chinese New Year in 2014.

In S105 Zhonghan Town and Woniushan District of Chaohu section, the demolished compensation from District Resettlement Office to Town Resettlement Office by bank, then to the households directly. Now it is placed households to Zhonghan Town Site, Jianhua Site and Binhujincheng Community (First and Third sites), which is a community that combined with the new rural construction by government. The payment of demolished compensation has been paid and households are very satisfied, Zhonghan Town Site, Jianhua Site and Binhujincheng Community see Picture 2-5, 2-6, 2-7.



Picture 2-5 Newly-Resettled houses in Hengda Rd of Zhonghan Town Site



Picture 2-6 Newly-Resettled houses in Jianhua of Zhonghan Town Site



Picture 2-7 Newly-Resettled houses in Binhujincheng Community (First sites)



Picture 2-8 Newly-Resettled houses in Binhujincheng Community (Third sites)

First site is already finished, third site is almost done

3 PRE-WORK OF RESETTLEMENT

3.1 Plan Writing

3.1.1 Survey of Project's Influence

According to the land requisition scope that defined through field measure by Design Institution, during August and November in 2008, under incorporated villages, cadres in village group, immigrant and the local all levels of government's participation cooperation, four survey groups, formed by relative members from Anhui Province Highway Survey and Design Institute (AHSDI), carried out overall investigation on different property indexes such as populations, houses, auxiliary facilities, land, specific facilities and scattered trees within the affected scope. Later, with the guide of ECIDI, the Resettlement Consultation Unit, local governments at different levels organized relative staff to carry out survey on the affected population of different sorts as well as private business one by one according to the land requisition and housing relocation scope provided by the design unit, which totally lasted more than 40 days. The survey work was greatly supported by local governments at all levels, village committees and PAPs. Based on the difference of affected objects, project impact survey is divided into survey for land requisition, relocation for houses and auxiliaries, cutting of scattered trees, private business, enterprises, reconstruction of specific facilities and survey for population of PAPs, all of whose results had been approved by PAPs or those units.

3.1.2 Survey of Social Economy

To analyze project influence and draw up a practicable RAP, with the united arrangement by Anhui Provincial Communications Department Foreign Loans Project Execution Office (APCD.PEO), governments of counties and districts organized relative departments to carry out detailed social economical survey on the town(ship)s, villages, villager groups in the affected area. The investigation was carried out by two means: collecting of existing statistical data and field investigation, which can be divided into the following 2 parts:

(1) Getting to know basic conditions, social economic statuses and development plan of the areas influenced by land acquisition, house relocation. Collecting different data and materials from planning, statistics, prices departments of local government, including GNP, national income, gross industrial and agricultural output value, state revenue, income standards of

people's living, agricultural and by-products, various price information needed, agricultural planting structure, farming area, per mu yield, farm land owning conditions and annual statistical reports, etc to analyze and sort out different indexes for the local social and economic conditions.

(2) Getting to know production and living conditions of the areas influenced by land acquisition, house relocation: deciding various indexes of production and living standards of local residents in the affected area, and sample investigating the objects influenced by land acquisition and house relocation.

3.1.3 Resettlement Scheduling

The project resettlement programming work will follow out the principle of “resettlement with characteristic of development” to ensure the resettlement area has basic material living condition and long-term developing potential, and to combine exploitation and economy development together, so that the PAPs will gradually get rich after land requisition, and their living level will reach or exceed their former level. The resettlement programming work was organized and led by the local county or district government, who, at first, carried out concrete survey on rest land resource in each of villager groups to make out the rest resettlement capacity through analysis, Then, on the basis of fully soliciting opinions from villagers and combining with the practical condition of the town (ship)s, villages, they made out resettlement manner and programming scheme for RAP. Later, after discussion by two committees of the village, Initial Resettlement Layout for XX Villages Involved in Road Project was compiled by the village, which mainly took the manner of resettlement for agriculture. Since there was little influence on local economy basically following measures were taken, such as adjusting land within the scope of villages, village groups, or cultivate wasteland, or adjusting agricultural production structure, by while PAPs’ production and living level could be restored and exceeded.

At the same time, to strengthen leading and coordination, Resettlement Leading Groups were established in all the counties, cities or districts one by one.

3.1.4 Writing of Resettlement Action Plan

Preparation for RAP was under the organization of the project owner---relevant design units of Anhui Highway Administration Bureau, resettlement consultation units and local

governments at various levels, and Hohai University provided technical guiding. The impact scope of the project was determined on field site by the design unit, while, local governments at various levels were responsible for drawing up resettlement plans. From March, 2009, the following work was completed including establishment of resettlement affairs offices, determination of project impact scope, compilation of the outline of the RAP, researches on objects affected by land requisition, social economic survey, relocation and resettlement, policies research, drawing-up of resettlement plans and compensation cost estimation, etc., through which the work of S105 Longtang~Chaohu Section RAP is compiled and preparation for monitoring work is done.

3.2 Analysis of Resettlement Environment Capacity

3.2.1 Nature Condition and Land Resource

S105 Longtang~Chaohu section is located in the central part of Anhui, which is in the hilly vegetation area of Yangtze river and Huai river valley in Anhui province, these sections are located in the northern subtropical monsoon zone, which has obvious four seasons with warm and wet climate, to be a conclusion: it is cold with little rain in winter, cold and warm alternately in spring, hot with much rain in summer, clear and crisp in autumn. The yearly average temperature is 15.4°C, the yearly average highest temperature is 20.1°C, the yearly average lowest temperature is 11.4°C, 1335.5mm for average precipitation. There are 23 days in Meiyu period and 2073.4 hours for yearly sunshining days. The frost day usually starts on November 4, and ends on March 30, there are 210 days without frost averagely. The area in project across Yangtze River and Huai River, physiognomy in the whole district is divided into three types: hilly area, rocky area and plain area, It is higher in the West and lower in the East.

The project area with mild and humid climate, enough sunshine and accumulated temperature favorable for growing of crops, enough water and land with nice characteristic. Generally speaking, the paddy land is partial to acid and dry land is partial to alkali, which can provide nice environment for developing grains, woodland, tea, and vegetable. But due to careless management, bad irrigation and water conservancy facilities, unfertile land and inclination to flood, production level is low, although through extensive cultivation. Through measures of scientific farming, fertilizing land, perfecting irrigation works to fully exploit the potential of cultivated land, improvement of production level and output per mu can be achieved. Therefore, nature condition will not be the restricted factor for resettlement environment capacity.

3.2.2 Features of PAPs & Relationship between People and Land

During the long-term living period, PAPs had formed their own special living habits and social relationship net. In order not to affect the living habit, destroy the social relationship net, and increase the original cultivating scope, for resettlement programming, PAPs would be resettled near the affected villages, and PAPs would keep on developing planting and aquaculture, through perfecting infrastructures in fields, adjusting agriculture structure to enhance agriculture developing aftereffect. In addition, during project construction period, PAPs' participation in project and service will be encouraged to meet the need of labors for project construction as well as the need of living consumption, at the same time, the PAPs' economic income can be increased. After the completion of the project, circulation of local agriculture products and byproducts will be quickened this will promote local economy development. So during project resettlement programming, with land as the basis, following the way of open resettlement, PAPs are encouraged to go in for their original industry, so as to create conditions for the development of the secondary industry and tertiary industry. The environment capacity of the affected area will be satisfied.

3.2.3 Production and Living Infrastructures

(a) Traffic condition

Project construction will bring certain influence on original production and traffic manner. During project design, corresponding measures had been considered: culverts or overhead crossings will be built at the places where rural main roads pass; pedestrian or underground passages will be built near school or other population concentrated belt; pavements or tractor roads will be built at the mouth of field valley to make it convenient for farmers' agriculture activities, such as cultivation, trees cutting, tea picking, etc., with the function of preventing flood. Project construction will make it more convenient for local farmers to travel, and will quicken circulation of goods and people, promote exploitation of local tourist resource, and greatly stimulate development of local economy. Through implementation of resettlement scheme, living environment of PAPs and infrastructures will be improved by different degrees. So traffic will not be the restricted factor of environment capacity.

(b) Water consumption condition

The project affected areas are disperse, but there is abundant surface water and underground water high level. Farmers lives with water from wells or from gullies, so it is very convenient for local farmers to get water for production and living. Project construction will not affect water using. Therefore, water amount and water resource will not be the restricted factor of environment capacity. Along with the development of economy in the affected area, production and living condition will be improved gradually, and tap water will be used more widely.

(c) Electricity consumption condition

The facilities of transmission lines and substations that affected by highway project construction will be reconstructed as per original standards so that farmers in the affected area will not be affected on electric using. During the project execution process, the number electrical facilities was increased and the standard of using electricity was raised according to the requirements of contruction and local electricity consumption, which has improved the eletricity consumption condition and garanteed the future requirements for electricity consumption.

(d) Medical treatment and civilization condition

In the S105 Longtang~Chaohu section,there is no influence directly on social service facilities such as medical treatment, and civilization. Facilities for these in the town (ship)s can still be used, and there are no underpasses near medical treatment spots and schools, so no inconvenience will be brought on local farmers' hospitalizing and schooling.

(e) Supply of fuels

Liquefied gas and firewood are the main fuels for the PAPs in the affected area. As project land requisition has little influence on the town (ship)s and villages, and will not have a lot influence this.

3.2.4 Economic Development and Potential of the Affected Area

The economic status in some affected areas are good and some are normal. But with rich land resource in support, unstinted surplus labor forces and abundant tourist resource, development potential is unlimited. In the later economic development, taking full advantage of resource superiority and improvement of traffic condition, adjusting measures to local conditions, expanding production ways, strengthening technical investment and development of PAPs' intelligence, improving their production technical level, stimulating the overall

development of agriculture, wood, herd, byproducts, industry, commercial, tourist, transportation, taking advantage of land resource, improving PAPs' production and living level through open production, the environment capacity will be expanded with the development of economy. Newly-Resettled House in pic 3-1.



Picture 3-1 Newly-Resettled House

3.3 Compensation Criteria

During the process of land requisition and house relocation, all the compensation criteria were strictly complemented as per the RAP. Some of the items with comparatively low compensation will be increased to some extend during actual operation.

3.3.1 Compensation Criteria for Land Occupation

3.3.1.1 Criteria of compensation for ADB Project S105 Longtang~Tangkou Section

A. Criteria of compensation and subsidy for permanent land acquisition

During execution, the standard of land requisition compensation, young crop compensation and resettlement compensation were strictly complemented as per the RAP, Some of the items with comparatively low compensation will be increased to some extend in all district(county).Formulating a compensation criteria of ADB Project S105 Longtang~Tangkou Section. The details can be seen in Table 3-1, Table 3-2.

Table 3-1 Compensation Criteria for permanent land acquisition in Chaohu City and Feidong County

Unit: Yuan

Area	Content		RAP standard	Project standard	remarks
Feidong County	Farmland	Compensation for land	10220	10220	Compensation standard includes Compensation for land, Compensation for resettlement, Compensation for young crops
		Compensation for resettlement	21900	21900	
		Compensation for young crops	800	800	
		Total	32920	32920	
	Construction land in rural place	Compensation for land	7300	7300	
		Compensation for resettlement	8760	8760	
		Compensation for young crops	0	0	
		Total	16060	16060	
	others	Compensation for land	7300	7300	
		Compensation for resettlement	8760	8760	
		Compensation for young crops	0	0	
		Total	16060	16060	

Juchao District	Farmland	Compensation for land	9800	9800	
		Compensation for resettlement	21000	21000	
		Compensation for young crops	0	0	
		Total	30800	30800	
	construction land in rural place	Compensation for land	7000	7000	
		Compensation for resettlement	8400	8400	
		Compensation for young crops	0	0	
		Total	15400	15400	
	others	Compensation for land	7000	7000	
		Compensation for resettlement	8400	8400	
		Compensation for young crops	0	0	
		Total	15400	15400	

B. Compensation criteria for temporary site

Compensation for temporary site of ADB in S105 Longtang~Chaohu Section included compensation for young crops, land loss and recultivation. Compensation for land loss is mainly used to compensate the original owners to get whole production or income. Compensation for recultivation is mainly used to recultivate temporary site after land using period.

Table 3-2 Compensation Criteria for temporary land acquisition in Chaohu City and Feidong County

Area	Kind of land	content	RAP standard	Project standard	remarks
Feidong County	Farmland	Temporary land acquisition (Yuan/mu·year)	1500	1500	These land which cannot be reclamation are according to land acquisition
		Others (Yuan/mu·year)	1000	/	
		Reclamation retention money (Yuan/mu·year)	8400	8400	
Juchao District	Farmland	Temporary land acquisition(Yuan/mu·year)	1500	1500	
		Others (Yuan/mu·year)	1000	1000	
		Reclamation retention money (Yuan/mu·year)	8400	8400	

3.3.2 Compensation Criteria for demolition and appurtenant

In order to make everyone satisfied with compensation, the group made an entire research on Brick mix house and wood/brick house. Compensation Criteria for demolition and appurtenant in table 3-3 and table 3-4.

Table 3-3 Compensation criteria for demolition in rural place Unit: Yuan

Item	County	Contents (m ²)	RAP standard(Yuan)	Project standard(Yuan)	Remarks
Compensation for house	Feidong	Brick mix	500	500	
		Wood and brick	356	373	Wood and brick 2-class 356 Yuan/m ² Wood and brick 3-class 338 Yuan/m ²
		simple	127	127	
	Chaohu City	Brick mix	660	700	frame structure 830 Yuan/m ² Brick mix2-class 660 Yuan/m ² Brick mix2-class 600 Yuan/m ²
		Wood and brick	500	560	Wood and brick 2-class 500 Yuan/m ² Wood and brick 2-class 450 Yuan/m ²
		simple	320	340	Simple2-class 280Yuan/m ²

Table 3-4 Compensation Criteria for demolition in city Unit: Yuan

Item	County	Contents (m ²)	RAP standard(Yuan)	Project standard(Yuan)	Remarks
Compensation for house	Juchao District	Brick mix	1280	1280	Brick mix2-class 985 Yuan/m ² Brick mix2-class 900 Yuan/m ²
		Wood and brick	908	908	
		simple	320	320	

3.3.3 Compensation for Infrastructures

A.Compensation for House Site

According to the “Anhui implementation of Land Management Law of the People's Republic of China”, no more than 160 m² / household or 50 m² in Feidong County, Small areas can take the way of demolishing by government and rebuilding by themselves. New house sites take unified planning by government, centralized resettlement; The laws in Chaohu City is the same, but the area is no more than 140 m², to the others who do not want new house sites, they can get compensation.

B. Ground leveling

PAPs built their houses in concentrated way. Ground leveling of the houses whose sites were arranged in a dispersed way would be based on PAP’s own will to level by themselves or to be leveled uniformly by county (district) resettlement office.

C. Water and electricity supply

Bacically, PAPs are resettled within the scope of the village group, and the water facilities has been reasonably compensated. Through the original water supply system, it would be available obtain water for living at the new resettlement site. At present, the agriculture net rebuilding project has been basically completed, so electricity supply system has been basically perfected. Hence the project only needs to provide water transporting pipes and electric lines joining households, about 300 yuan per household as compensation.

D. Traffic

The principle of traffic convenience had been considered while choosing the resettlement site. New sites were chosen near the rural roads, about 10m away. Combining with ground leveling, traffic problem can be solved, so no compensation for it.

3.3.4 Compensation for Removal and Subsidy for Transition

Since PAPs were resettled at the local place, and time for house building is limited, to consider the need of taking full advantage of old materials, fees for transition and subsidy for living would be given to PAPs,

During execution, the district (county) government strictly implemented RAP and adjusts to actual situation locally, see Table 3-5.

In Zhonghan Town of Chaohu City, in order to encourage people move early and fast, the bonus were set by local government, which is 150 yuan/m². From the policy starts, the first 10 days is 150 yuan/m², the second 10 days is 120 yuan/m², the third days is 90 yuan/m², no more bonus after 30 days.

Table 3-5 Compensation for move and temporary subsidy in transition

Item	County	Contents (m ²)	RAP standard (Yuan)	Project standard (Yuan)	Remarks
Compensation in transition	Feidong County	Move subsidy (Yuan/household)	200	200	Unit : Yuan/household •once , twice removing also based on the

					standard。
		Living subsidy (Yuan/m ² ·month)	2	2	Calculated in main room,(no more than 18 months), paying 4 Yuan if the time is more than 18 months
	Juchao District	Move subsidy (Yuan/household)	300	300	Unit : Yuan/household •once
		Living subsidy (Yuan/m ² ·month)	6	6	Including non-profit office building

3.3.5 Fees for Scattered Trees and Tombs

Compensation criteria for scattered trees has been based on the difference of sort, age and size of trees according to initial estimation, and then combined with relevant regulations of counties (district). The details are seen in Table 3-6.

Every related company needs offer programs to headquarter about the poles and water pipes along S105. The compensation criteria is already decided by PRO and related companies. And the works is in the process.

The works of moving optical cables is finished which are in the underground of S105 Chaohu Section, and moving optical cables which above ground is in the process, 50% demolition works are done on 30000V poles. 10,000V pole is in the moving process.

Table3-6 Compensation Criteria for appurtenant and infrastructure Unit: Yuan

Item	Unit	RAP standard	Project standard	Remark
public lavatory	yuan/set	180	Feidong County:	
			Juchao District: Toilet 100 yuan/set; Squatting toilet yuan/set	
10kv pole	yuan/pole	1500	Poles moving	
380v pole	yuan/pole	100		

Tomb (clay)	yuan/coffin	300	Feidong County: Tomb moving 200 yuan	.
			Juchao District: Tomb moving 500 yuan/set	
Big tree (non-Fruiter)	yuan/tree	10	10	
Small tree (non-Fruiter)	yuan/tree	6	6	
Fruiter	yuan/tree	30	30	

3.3.6 Affected individual business

Zhonghan Town in Chaohu City has done the compensation in the following ways: these businesses whose house is used for business over 3 years and the owners already achieve business license before April 1, 1990 which is the time of executing “the People's Republic of China urban plan law”, in addition they still running their business after demolition notice, they will get housing compensation which is based on the state land compensation standard or property right exchange and the compensation is not more than 90% of the standard.

These houses which are along the road and used for business are regarded as residence in principle. But these houses for business over 3 years and the owners already achieve business license, in addition they still running their business after demolition notice, they will get housing compensation which is based on the state land compensation standard or property right exchange and the compensation is not more than 70%,50%,30% of the standard.

These houses in the village which are used for business are regarded as residence. But these houses for business over 3 years and the owners already achieve business license, in addition they still running their business after demolition notice, they will get housing compensation which is not more than 200Yuan/m².

3.3.7 Compensation for affected Enterprises' Production Loss

There are 7 enterprises in affected area. By means of negotiation of the two parties according

to the actual situation affected, an agreement was reached as well as meeting minutes. Compensation for houses and removal has been listed into compensation for collective housing relocation.

3.3.8 Compensation for Professional Project's Moving and Reconstruction

Relevant department had not yet provided elaborated removal scheme for specific facilities. Expenses for rebuilding and removal was based on the criteria determined after consultation among the departments of the specific facilities.

4 RESETTLEMENT ORGANIZATION

4.1 Organization Setup

In order to implement the RAP in a smooth and effective manner, a resettlement organizational network from higher to lower governmental levels should be established, which would be vested with responsibility for planning, coordination and monitoring of resettlement activities. Because moving works is in large areas, every department needs to cooperate with each other. As a result, Transportation department, The State Land Department and department of finance need work together. There are 1~2 leader(s) to handle moving works in every town (village). The following institutions are established for or involved in land requisition and resettlement of the project.

A. Project Resettlement Office (PRO)

B. Anhui Province Highway Administration Bureau

C. Resettlement Highway Administration Bureau in Relevant Cities (Counties)

D. Local Government

E. Village Committee and Villager Group

F. Project Design Unit

G. External Independent Monitoring Organization

H. Others: The State Land Department, Demolition Office, the Women's Federation and Social security bureau.

4.2 Organization Composition and Responsibility

A. Project Resettlement Office (PRO)

The main responsibilities are: organize resettlement work, make policies, and to be a bridge between every department.

B. Anhui Province Highway Administration Bureau

The main responsibilities are:

- (1) To compile resettlement policies on land requisition and housing relocation;
 - (2) To entrust the design unit to define the project affected scope, and entrust the local prefecture resettlement offices to conduct socio-economic survey and statistics and to file up the data;
 - (3) To apply to the relative departments for Plan Permission Certificate and Construction Permission Certificate for land use;
 - (4) To assume responsibility for training of key resettlement cadres in Project Resettlement Office;
 - (5) To organize and coordinate preparation and implementation of the RAP;
 - (6) To assume responsibility for managing and monitoring payment of resettlement compensation and its use;
 - (7) To instruct, coordinate and monitor the resettlement implementation and progresses;
 - (8) To instruct and coordinate the complaint;
 - (9) To take charge of the internal monitoring activities, prepare internal monitoring report;
- (1) To organize external monitoring organ and assist in the external monitoring activities.

C. Resettlement Highway Administration Bureau (headquarters) in Relevant Cities (Counties)

- (1) To assist the design unit to define the affected scope, conduct the survey of the affected property data and file it up;
- (2) To assist in preparing the RAP and take charge of the implementation;
- (3) To take charge of selecting and dispatching resettlement cadres for training;
- (4) To organize public consultation and popularize resettlement policies;
- (5) To instruct, coordinate and monitor the resettlement implementation progress performed by the relative institutions;
- (6) To take charge of resettlement and the payment according to agreement;
- (7) To help those PAPs who want to be resettled with the will of engaging in agriculture

- get production land from business household;
- (8) To implement internal monitoring and evaluation, compile internal monitoring report, and report to PRO periodically;
- (9) To assist external monitoring activities.

D. Local Government

- (1) To take part in the project survey and assist in the preparation of resettlement policy and RAP;
- (2) To organize public consultation and popularize the resettlement policies;
- (3) To execute, inspect, monitor and record all the resettlement activities within the scope of town;
- (4) To take charge of payment and management of compensation fund;
- (5) To supervise the land requisition, removal and construction of houses and auxiliaries;
- (6) To report to Resettlement Office the progress of land requisition, removal and inhabitant resettlement;
- (7) To solve problems during RAP implementation in a coordinate way

E. Village Committee and Villager Group

- (1) To participate in investigation on social economy and project impact;
- (2) To organize public consultation and popularize the resettlement policies;
- (3) To organize the land cultivation, adjustment, allocation and organize activities for the development of production;
- (4) To report the comments and suggestions from the resettlers to the higher authorities;
- (5) To give a assistant to the vulnerable households in resettlement.

F. Project Design Unit

In the designing, the unit should do accurate survey about everything which should be demolished, environmental capacity, and the development and utilization of resources, etc. To assist the related governments to make resettlement plans, to calculate compensation estimate, to write demolition/ resettlement reports, and to draw the relevant drawings.

In the construction, they provide designing documents, technical principles, drawings and notices to customers, make reports to every department, assist the works of resettlements, and improve resettlement plan.

G. External Independent Monitoring Organization

The external independent monitoring institution of the project is Communications College Subsidiary to Anhui University. The main responsibilities are:

- (1) As an independent institution, it should survey every aspect of resettlement schedule and implementation, and finish the resettlement monitoring evaluation report to the Word Bank through Project Resettlement Office.
- (2) Provide technical advices to the Project Resettlement Office on the surveying and dealing of the data.

H. Others: The State Land Department, Demolition Office, the Women's Federation and Social security bureau.

4.3 Stuffing

A. Project Leading, Management and Resettlement Institution

In order to ensure a smooth implementation of resettlement, Project Office allocated special staff and formulated a smooth transmission pipe of information from lower to higher. The staff was made up of specific technicians and administrant with certain level of special knowledge, quality of administration, and much experience of resettlement. The counties (district), relevant town (ship)s also established specialized resettlement organs and allocated specific technicians. Corresponding adjustment was conducted during execution process. Table 4-1 can be referred to.

Table 4-1 Staff of Resettlement Organizations

Organizations	Quantity	Staff Compose
Project Resettlement Office (PRO)	4	civil servant
Anhui Province Highway	2	civil servant, technician

Administration Bureau		
Resettlement Highway Administration Bureau (headquarters) in Relevant Cities (Counties)	3	civil servant, technician
Village Committee and Villager Group	4~6	Leader, representative
External Independent Monitoring Organization	4	Expert

B. Monitoring and Evaluation Organ

APCD.PEO would entrust Anhui Communications Vocational&Technical College(ACVTC) to be the resettlement monitoring insititute for the project. ACVTC would provide technical support and carry out resettlement investigation and survey on PAPs' production and living level, implement all basic monitoring work.

All numbers of ACVTC have participated the resettlement monitoring and evaluation work for the World Bank project in He-An Highway and Tong-Tang Highway, and two of them have successively participated in the resettlement monitoring and evaluation seminars held by the World Bank and got the certificates after completing the training courses. The permanent workers of ACVTC are detailed in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2 Key Members of Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group

Name	Position	Experience	responsibility
Wang Fengsheng	Associate professor	Resettlement expert, vice-president of ACVTC, associate professor, charger of project monitoring and evaluation.	To Ratify
Wang Changcai	Associate professor	Director of civil engineering department, once engaged in road and bridge work for many years. He is now teaching about road and bridge and making research. He has successively participated in the resettlement monitoring and evaluation seminars held by the World Bank and got the certificates after completing the training courses. He is the charger for technical for the project.	To Verify
Zhang Jinsong	professor	Vice-Dean, he is engaged in teaching and research in roads and bridges; he had participated in the project independent monitoring and evaluation work.	To Verify
Cao	Engineer	He is engaged in teaching and research in roads and bridges; he had participated	To Verify

Songlai		in the project independent monitoring and evaluation work.	
Xu feng	Lecturer	He is engaged in teaching and research in roads and bridges; he had participated in the project independent monitoring and evaluation work.	To Write
Wang Weiwei	Lecturer	He is engaged in teaching and research in roads and bridges; he had participated in the project independent monitoring and evaluation work.	To Write
Shi Qinqin	TA	She is engaged in teaching and research in roads and bridges; she had participated in the project independent monitoring and evaluation work in Tong-Nan-Xuan Highway.	To Write

4.4 Organizations' Convergence

During the period of preparation and implementation, to define their undertakings, PEO signed with Project Resettlement Office, Resettlement Office in county (district), the design unit, the monitoring and evaluation unit the Working Task Contact and Entrusting Agreement respectively, which states that PRO would be responsible for the whole land requisition and housing relocation work as well as resettlement. During implementation period, PRO signed Land Requisition and Resettlement Compensation Agreement. The consultation process is as follows:

(1) PEO signed the agreement on Land Requisition and Resettlement for the project with the Project Resettlement Office;

(2) PEO signed the S105 Longtang~Chaohu Section Contract of design with Anhui Highway Survey and Design Institute;

(3) PEO signed Entrusting the S105 Longtang~Chaohu Section Contract for Project Independent Monitoring and Evaluation with ACVTC;

(4) PRO and resettlement offices in county (district) signed the S105 Longtang~Chaohu Section contract of Land Requisition and Housing Relocation within the administrative scope;

(5) PRO and county (district) Land Administration Bureau signed Land Compensation Contract;

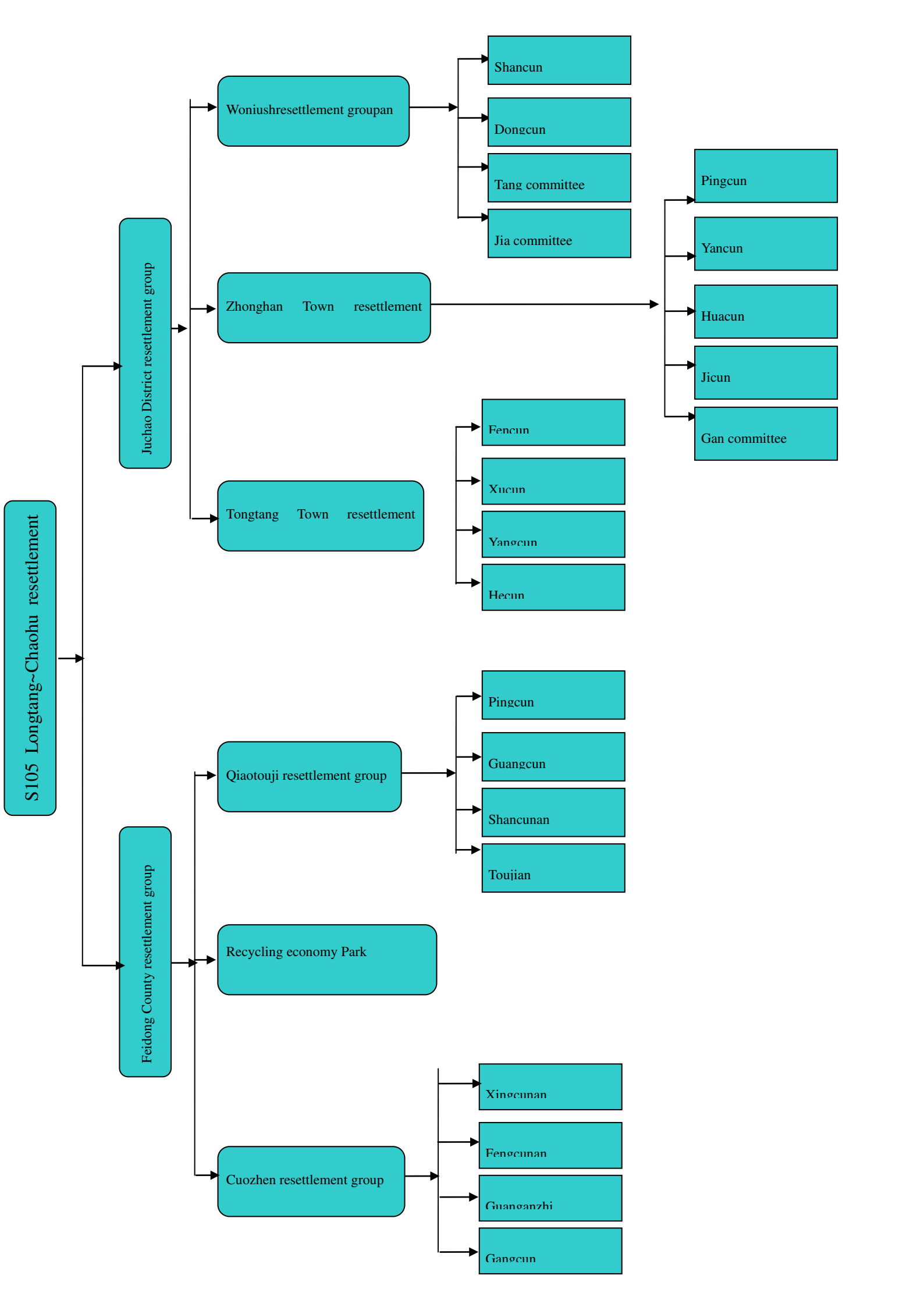
(6) County (district) Land Administration Bureau signed entrusting contract of Housing Removal with resettlement offices in town (ship)s;

(7) County (district) Land Administration Bureau signed Land Compensation Contract with resettlement offices in town (ship)s;

(8) Town(ship)s Resettlement Offices signed Contract of Compensation for Land Requisition and Relocation with Villager Groups. PRO signed Housing Relocation Compensation Contract with relocated households.

In the contracts mentioned above, the component, responsibility, right and duty has been defined for every organization.

The relationship among the resettlement organizations is described in the following chart.



4.5 Strengthen Capability of Organizations

A. Stuffing

The resettlement units at all levels were composed of technical and administrative personnel who were qualified with professional skill and managerial ability.

B. Training

(1) The key personnel of the units at all levels were organized to participate in the training so that they can have a better understanding of the national resettlement policies and relative requirements of the World Bank.

(2) The personnel of the resettlement office of the town(ship)s were organized to participate the training, so as to enhance their professional skill and ability of solving problems.

C. Guarantee was fully provided for funds and facilities.

D. Database was established and the information flow was ensured among all levels. Major problems were solved and decided by the Leading Group.

E. Reporting and external monitoring system was strengthened. Problems were solved timely.

F. external monitoring and evaluation system as well as predicting and alarm system were established.

5 RESETTLEMENT EFFECT

5.1 Area of Effect

ADB Financed Project are 2 cities and 2 counties (districts) with 5 Town (ship) and 25 administrative villages. The details can be referred to in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1 Affected area of ADB Financed Project

Project	City	County (District)	Town(Community)	Village
S105 Longtang~Chaohu	Hefei City	Feidong County	Cuo Town	Yaogang
				Huaguang
				Zhaoguang
				Xianfeng
				Zhenxin
			Qiaotouji	Shanwang
				Jiaotouji Committee
				Xiaohan
				Qiaoan
				Hongguang
				Taiping
				Guoguang
				Tongshan
	Chaohu City	Juchao District	Tongyang Town	Xinqiao
				Qiyang
				Heyu
				Sanfen
			Zhonghan Town	Zhonghan Committee
				Miaoji
				Jianhua
				Guangyan
			Woniushan Town	Wujia Community
				Jiatang Community
				Qiaodong
				Qiaotou

5.2 Land Requisition

5.2.1 Permanent Land Requisition

Land requisition for project includes the road surface, road base, bridges, culverts, water piping canals, solid crossings, service facilities, security facilities, traffic administration facilities, parking facilities, road maintenance and administrative facilities, greening land and nursery. The land requisition scope and areas where people's production and living were seriously affected by project construction and could not be recovered were the influence scope of land requisition and housing relocation. The scope was determined by Anhui Province Road Investigation and Design Institute according to the recommended scheme from project report by measuring on the site. The final land requisition and housing relocation scope was confirmed on the basis of the actual situation during the execution.

The total area of all the actual land requisition of the project is 1,719.327 mu, which has increased 432.475 mu compared with the land requisition amount 1,286.87 mu stated in RAP. The comparison between the planned and actual land requisition can be seen in Table 5-2.

Table 5-2 Comparison on the Amount of Land Requisition of S105 Longtang~Chaohu Section

Section	Chaohu (mu)	Feidong County (mu)	Actual Amount (mu)	RAP Amount (mu)	Difference (mu)	Affected Households (Family)	Affected Populations (people)
S105 Longtang~Chaohu	1311.827	407.5	1719.327	1286.87	432.457	1876	6860

The quantity of land acquisition has big change than the quantity of RAP, the main reason is: The subgrade is 24.5m which is constructed in first-class highway and four-lane, Feidong County combines with urban planning to broaden pavement, and land acquisition is 60m.

Notice for Amount of Land Requisition in Chaohu City:

A. Based on "Official Reply to Construction area in S105 Longtang~Chaohu Section" in Sept. 2012 by Anhui Province government, construction area is 61.7325 Are (925.99 mu). Which includes 11 km transferring lane, not includes 22.1 km old road.

B. Old road is 22.1 km.

The Land Requisition area of RAP in Chaohu City is A+B, which is 1422.99mu. Until now, the real Land Requisition area is 1311.827, and all done.

5.2.2 Temporary Site

The project temporary site includes ground for sand and rocks, mixing plants for mixture of materials, waste site, production and living area during construction period and temporary roads for construction, whose scope can be considered as the scope of the temporary site.

In order to reduce the impact on surroundings and the passing residents, during the design period, for the project temporarily used land, the design unit had considered the site selection, construction manner and recultivation after construction. Such as, to select the borrow site at the gullies, using the earth brushed down to fill the holes; or according to the need of irrigation, deepen the borrow pit to form ponds; or to get earth through combining with ground leveling of the resettlement spot; or reserve the earth, after construction the construction unit would cover the borrow pit with the original earth. For the temporary land, using manner, using time, restoration quality of cultivated land must reach the level before land occupation and meet the requirements of compensation criteria, all of which, project resettlement office should make clear to the contractors in the contract. The temporary land of project construction is 394.26 mu, because the project in the construction, temporary site reviews is not started.

5.3 House Removal

The actual quantity of all types of removed houses is 60,137.02m², which has decreased 9,560.16m² compared to 69697.18 m² programmed in RAP. The detailed information is in Table 5-3.

Table 5-3 Comparison on the Amount House Removal of S105 Longtang~Chaohu Section

Section	Chaohu (m ²)	Feidong County (m ²)	Actual Amount (m ²)	RAP Amount (m ²)	Difference (m ²)	Affected Households (Family)	Affected Populations (people)
S105 Longtang~Chaohu	35943	24194.02	69697.18	60137.02	9560.16	493	1982

The main reason of decreasing is: Avoided crowded area in Cuo Town and Zhonghan Town, and used new lane which decreased the demolition households. Changed lane in Cuo Town is in Picture 5-1.



Pic 5-1 Changed line in Cuo Town (old highway in car's left, new highway in car's right)

5.4 Privately-owned Business

There is 1 Privately-owned Business in this project.

There is a processing factory in Woniushan Community of Chaohu City, the owner's house is affected, factory room is fine, the affected rooms are already demolished. Compensation is called house compensation, there is a community site called Binhujinchang Second Site, gave an apartment to the owner, and he paid 1980 yuan/m² (construction cost price) for the extra area. After resettlement, the owner is satisfied with the facilities in the new community, and his factory is running too. So there is little influence on his living.

5.5 Specific Facilities

For the project, the affected specific facilities are mainly electric lines, telecom lines and communication optical cables, highways and rural tractor roads, which would be protected and restored during project construction.

5.6 Affected Enterprises

According to actual survey and statistics, the number of enterprises affected by project is 7, see Table 5-4. Housing area is also listed into it.

Table5-4 Affected Enterprises in S105 Longtang~Chaohu

Section	Town(District)	Company name	Item	Resettlement
S105 Longtang~Chaohu	Feidong County	CNSG Anhui Hong Sifang Co., Ltd	Chemical Enterprise	All set
	Feidong County	Building Materials Second factory	Building Materials	
	Chaohu City	Guishan gas stations	Petroleum	
	Chaohu City	Huaji gas stations	Petroleum	
	Chaohu City	Miaoji gas stations	Petroleum	
	Chaohu City	Jiuxin Chemical Industry Co. , Ltd	Chemical Enterprise	
	Chaohu City	Qiaotou Pump of Xu Village	Irrigation	

In the section of S105 Cement plant to Power plant, there are four enterprises and institutions, they are: Chaohu Jincheng Industrial Company, City Bureau Building Materials Factory, Hanshan Industrial and Trading Company (the original Cement Plant), provincial state-owned assets supervision and administration second office in Chaohu City (the original Cement Plant), the government of Chaohu City changed the old lane to six-lane, due to road widening, the four enterprises and institutions above are affected, but the moving works of the four enterprises and institutions do not belong to S105 renovation project, they will get

compensation by the Chaohu City government.

5.7 Affected Vulnerable Groups

During resettlement implementation, the vulnerable groups affected by the project were determined through comparison and analysis according to their objective conditions such as, family structure, labors' employment, family resource owning condition, and the data of local civil administration departments. During resettlement implementation, the project office provided special help, such as preferent and consideration on house building, resource allocation for affected vulnerable groups.

There is no affected vulnerable group in Woniushan community, and 1 in Zhonghan Town of Juchao District.

There is a 60 years old person in Hanzhen Town of Juchao District whose name is Shi Kaifa, before demolition he lives in Xiaozhou Village of Zhuangyan Village, he belongs to five guarantees. Due to the project, his house should be demolished, and his old house is two-room house which is 90m². After demolition, local government give him a new house which is constructed in Hengdalu relocation sites, the house has two floors, and it is frame structure which is 90 m², the person has paid some of the expense and local government has paid the others. He is satisfied with the situation.

5.8 Affected Production and Living Facilities

The affected production and living facilities include irrigation channels, pedestrian temporary roads, tractor roads, etc. Since design stage, measures of retarding and recovering had been considered. In the process of execution, the number of affected facilities for production and living increased due to the increasing number of the damaged water systems and the adjustment of road systems to make them more reasonable and convenient.

5.9 Income recovery

During Apr. 2010, the staff of monitoring and evaluation group takes the method of random sampling to investigate which was on affected households and immigrants. There are 15 samples in the investigation. These samples were taken into files in order to do follow-up

survey. Income comparison of affected people before and after is in the Table 5-5.

Table 5-5 Income comparison of affected people before and after

Couty/District	Town	Village	Name	Income before	2013.6 Monitoring	2014.4 Monitoring	Remarks
Chaohu City	Zhonghan Town	Guangyan	Shi Kaifa	15680	14260	15896	Demolition
Chaohu City	Zhonghan Town	Guangyan	Xu Lizhi	17220	15020	17359	Demolition
Chaohu City	Zhonghan Town	Guangyan	Shi Kaiming	15340	14886	15573	Demolition
Chaohu City	Zhonghan Town	Guangyan	Zhou Zhengyi	16587	16878	15758	Demolition
Chaohu City	Zhonghan Town	Guangyan	Yang shuangzhi	17895	17258	17000	Demolition
Chaohu City	Tongyang Town	Heyu	Jiang Changfa	18697	18245	18762	Land requisition
Chaohu City	Tongyang Town	Heyu	Yan Yuxia	17568	17026	17690	Land requisition
Chaohu City	Tongyang Town	Heyu	Dong Shulin	23059	20243	23906	Land requisition
Feidong County	Cuo County	Xianfeng	Shen Sirang	23059	20243	23906	Demolition
Feidong County	Cuo County	Xianfeng	Zhang Daijun	24015	21567	24814	Demolition
Feidong County	Cuo County	Xianfeng	Liu Qingyan	23504	22354	24329	Demolition
Feidong County	Cuo County	Xianfeng	Sun Hailong	25658	23567	26375	Demolition
Feidong	Qiaotouji Town	Taiping	Sun Jinpeng	15482	14886	15588	Demolition

County							
Feidong County	Qiaotouji Town	Taiping	Wang Chuheng	16034	14386	16796	Demolition
Feidong County	Qiaotouji Town	Taiping	Li Guangling	16895	15246	17689	Demolition

From the table above, we can see the project actually changed residents' income; the main reasons shows below:

(1) In S105 Longtang~Chaohu Section, there are some negative effects on residents' income in short term. After they got compensation, they paid more attention on new house, which includes decoration and renewal. So they have less time on working out, the income is decreased.

(2) The project has little effects on Land requisition households. Because their main incomes is not come from cultivation, even some of the land in abandoned by them. After they got compensation, they are still doing their past works, so the project has little effects on Land requisition households in the short term.

(3) After affected people got resettlement, they will focus on their works, so their incomes can improve when all processes are set.

6 TOTAL EXPENSE of RESETTLEMENT

ADB Compensation Principles:

A. The standards for land compensation and subsidy for resettlement and young plants shall be determined respectively based on the relative provisions of the Implementation Method of Land Administration Law of Anhui Province.

B. Concerning relevant standard, the compensation for houses should be fixed according to the local restoration price, and auxiliaries should be compensated on the basis of their practical value.

C. Compensation for special facilities should follow the principle of “Three Original (original scope, original standard, original function)”, and the compensation should be based on the function restoration.

D. Compensation for scattered trees should be based on the practical value or transplanting expenses.

All the above principles should be strictly implemented as RAP.

ADB Investment expenses of compensation for the S105 Longtang~Chaohu Section project includes compensations for land requisition, housing and auxiliaries, infrastructures, and removal as well as subsidy for transition, compensation for scattered trees, removal of tombs, interfered privately owned business, loss of enterprises, fund to support vulnerable groups, compensation for reconstruction of special facilities, other fees, basic reserve fund, and relevant tax. According to requirements of relevant resettlement policies and other regulations, the fees mentioned above are as below:

Table 6-1 Expenses of Resettlement Unit: RMB 10000 Yuan

NO.	Items	Feidong County		Juchao District		RAP Total	Actual Total
		RAP	Actual	RAP	Actual		
1	Compensation for Permanent Land Requisition	1469.6	1341.5	3504.6	4040.4	4974.2	5381.9
2	Compensation for	295.4	316.7	356.2	368.4	651.6	685.1

	Temporary Sites						
3	Compensation for Houses	781.3	806.5	4168	3843.6	4949.3	4650.1
4	Compensation for Infrastructures and Auxiliaries	2.1	3.6	3.4	4.2	5.5	7.8
5	Total	2548.4	2468.3	8032.2	8256.6	10580.6	10724.9

7 MAIN METHODS AND EFFECT OF RESETTLEMENT

7.1 Main Procedures of Resettlement

Table 7-1 Main Resettlement Procedures

Time	Description
From Dec. 2008 to Mar. 2009	Anhui province highway bureau and the relevant design organization:Resettlement Office compiled “Resettlement Action Plan of ADB Project in S105 Longtang~Chaohu” after a large scale of survey on land requisition, relocation and social economy of the affected areas with the help of Hohai University.
In Sept., 2009	“Resettlement Action Plan” passed the evaluation of ADB.
In Aug. 2009	Project Resettlement Office was established to take charge of the preparation for the construction at the preliminary stage.
In Oct. 2009	The Government of every level along the alignment set up corresponding organs to take charge of resettlement work within respective boundary at the early stage.
From Aug. 2009 to Mar. 2010	Project Office verified the scope of land requisition, sorted out and confirmed the affected amount, propagandized and mobilized, disclosed information, negotiated with masses and all resettlement work well
From Oct. 2010 to Mar. 2011	Measurement and registration of demolition
In Feb. 2011	Before the resettlement was about to start, independent monitoring organization made an investigation on the living standard of the affected people.
From Feb. 2011 to Mar. 2011	Based on early-stage work, the removal expense was paid by local government
From Apr. 2011 to the end	All the affected houses along the alignment started to be demolished and

of Jun. 2011	reconstructed. Land adjustment was set about.
Before Oct. 2011	Provincial Project Office negotiated with governments, water conservancy departments and local people for the water system and structures for several times to make the design satisfy the demands of production and living of the people along the alignment by all possible means.
	The remaining land compensations were paid.
Before Nov. 2011	The remaining removal expense was paid. Reconstruction of all houses was completed. All households to be relocated moved into new houses.
Before Dec. 2011	Off-alignment works and problems left over by resettlement were handled in a coordinated way.

7.2 Land Requisition

(1) Permanent Land Requisition

On the basis of soliciting the opinions of the affected households and representatives of villagers, Resettlement Programming Groups of every village opted to compensate directly by cash or adopted other measures to resume production and increase the production rate with the respect for the decisions made by most of the affected people, such as, strengthening the infrastructure construction for the water conservancy and disaster-resisting capability, adjusting agricultural structure, improving the variety of industrial crops, etc. The full resettlement subsidy would be paid to the affected people who should be compensated with cash. Meanwhile, the land compensation would become collective assets of villages. In the village teams which would be compensated with cash, if there are few affected people expressing their willingness of going in for agricultural production, Resettlement Office of each county (district) would assist them in obtaining land for that.

During execution, the principle that to suit measures to local conditions, and be beneficial to living and production was adopted. The original living standard was maintained by means of fully utilizing of local natural resources, accelerating the agricultural restructuring, and improving the irrigation conditions for the farmland

and utilization ratio of lands. On the receipt of resettlement compensation, all the villages and towns strived to develop the secondary and tertiary industries with satisfactory results. The income from production was resumed. The living standard was also enhanced.

(2) Temporary Land Requisition

According to the requirements of RAP program and the actual situation of the whole project, the Project Office made meticulous analysis and discussions on land requisition of the temporary site. In order to reduce the influence on residents which are borrow pit and other temporary construction land, the project design organization take how to select temporary land, mode of operation and the reclamation after project into consideration, such as how to select borrow pit location, consider the requirements of local residents, existing ponds after deep excavation, satisfied the need of irrigation, while leveling with the designing spot; In the construction, keeping mellow soil of the surface, after the project recovering to land surface by the builder. In the contract, there are modes of land using, using time, quality of cultivated land should as the same level as before and compensation standards.

7.3 House Relocation

The main procedures of house relocation are:

- (1) Set up removal organs. After the mobilization meeting for resettlement work of S105 Longtang~Chaohu section Highway Project sponsored by the provincial government and Provincial Department of Communications on Apr. 2011 in Hefei, a mobilization meeting named “S105 Longtang~Chaohu section meeting” by district committee and district government. There are more than 500 people participated this meeting. And all the government had sponsored mobilization meeting along the line.
- (2) Use the information from meeting, all the government had sponsored mobilization meeting along the line.
- (3) Set special columns on TV to publicize necessity of project, resettlement policy and implement progress etc. Using symposium to ask immigration

advice and solve the problem.

In order to make appropriate arrangements for the residents to be resettled, every county (district) made careful investigation on site for the location of all the relocated houses within the boundary. In line with relevant requirements for resettlement, major centralized and complementarily scattered scheme was formulated, combined with the actual situation and village programming for all the towns and villages along the alignment, and the site investigation conducted by the invited Construction Committee and Land and Resource Bureau of each county. With full negotiation with the affected residents, resettlement scheme was determined and conformed to their interests. The principle that to suit measures to local conditions, and be beneficial to living and production has been adopted. The original living standard has been maintained by means of fully utilizing of local natural resources, accelerating the agricultural restructuring, improving the irrigation conditions for the farmland and utilization ratio of lands, and strengthening the stamina of agriculture. Moreover, it has changed the primitive and less developed life style of scattered residence with an incomplete set of auxiliaries so that the economic, elegant, functional new houses has become a beautiful scenery line along the highway alignment.

As denoted in Dynamic Tracing Report on the Living Standard compiled by the independent monitoring organization, although local people's production, living and utilization of the infrastructure was influenced by project construction to some extent, resettlement departments resumed the production and living of local people in affected areas and achieved notable improvement of some indexes by means of scientific program and vigorous compensation.

Table 7-2 Details of resettlement site

County/District	Resettlement Site Name	Households	People	Moved in or not
Feidong County	Qiaotouji resettlement site	233	602	Moved in
	Cuo County Harmony Family	102	261	Moved in
Chaohu City	Hengdalu resettlement site	10	26	Moved in
	Jianhua resettlement site	16	42	Moved in
	Binhujincheng resettlement community	419	1085	9 of them are working outside year round, they will resettle in Third site of Binhujincheng resettlement community, and they can move in before Chinese New-year.

The resettlement households in Table 7-2 is more than those in table 5-3 , the main reason is that earlier households who could meet household conditions got more housing, which led to dramatic increase of resettlement households.

After verification of the external monitoring institute, there are 233 resettlement households and 328 resettlement housing in Qiaotouji resettlement site.

8 RESETTLEMENT MONITORING

8.1 External Monitoring and Evaluation

8.1.1 Working Scope of External Monitoring Institution

Working scope of the external monitoring institution can be described as follows.

(1) Consultation & guidance

Consultation and guidance targets of the monitoring conducted by the independent resettlement organization include not only the staff engaged in resettlement work of every level, but also affected people. During this process, functions of independent monitoring institute are:

- to provide the client's resettlement office and relative organs with World Bank's relevant clauses and regulations concerning involuntary resettlement to help them grasp its essence and train the staff at the basic level;
- to direct and assist the design, modification and consummation of the social economic investigation scheme;
- to guide the execution of the social economic investigation and ensure the investigation quality;
- to guide the establishment of the information system for resettlement administration;
- to train the staff in resettlement organs of every level and enable them to manage, maintain and update the system autonomously;
- to guide the processing and analysis of the social economic investigation materials;
- to provide guidance and consultation for compilation and perfection of RAP;

During the compilation and perfection of RAP, the independent monitoring

institute would provide consultation and guidance for resettlement offices of the client and at the basic level mainly in the following aspects:

- Measurement for resettlement quantities and processing of relevant data;
- Comprehension and application of relevant laws and regulations;
- Formulation of compensation criteria;
- Estimates compilation;
- Arrangement of resettlement progress and coordination of procedures;
- Selection and complementation of resettlement modes for laborers;
- Program and complementation of strengthening the capacity of organs;
 - Allocation modes for compensations and resettlement subsidies;
 - The design of the negotiation and communication mode with affected people;
 - Compilation mode and contents of all the reports;
- Consultation and service for the compensation application mode at the basic especially at the village level;
 - Provide constructive suggestions on the compilation of village-level compensation application plan and fund management;
 - Consultative suggestions for the production resumption and development of affected enterprises.

(2) Monitoring & inspection

Monitoring and inspection conducted by the independent monitoring institute went through the whole stages of preparation and execution. Specifically it can be divided into 2 parts: before execution and during execution.

- During the preparation stage for the resettlement execution, the monitoring and

inspection focal points of the independent monitoring institute are:

1) To check whether the resettlement organs of all levels have been set up and whether the personnel outfit and qualification can meet the demands of resettlement work;

2) Whether the resettlement organs satisfies the essential requirements for bear the responsibility;

3) Whether basic materials to compile RAP are obtained strictly according to the social investigation scheme design and whether the investigation has been carried out with high quality conforming to the design;

4) Whether resettlement organs of all levels can independently keep, maintain and timely update the relevant information about the resettlement within their jurisdiction;

5) Whether the design has been presented to affected people and whether their opinions have been solicited;

6) Whether the draft relocation scheme and selection of reconstruction sites have been negotiated with PAP;

7) Whether the effective transmission system has been established for PAP;

8) Whether the opinions and suggestions of PAP have been paid attention to and reflected in the designed scheme;

9) Whether special protection and assistant programs have been drawn up for vulnerable groups;

10) Whether various compensation criteria are formulated according to restoration cost principle, what the basis for the criteria is and whether full negotiations and talks have been held with affected people during the institution of criteria;

11) Whether the resettlement scheme for laborers is feasible;

12) Whether the public has fully understood the project and the effect they may meet with and whether the “Resettlement Information Booklet” (RIB) has been

distributed to relative people.

During the execution process of resettlement, the independent monitoring institution focused its work on inspecting whether monitoring was in smooth progress according to already compiled RAP. Monitoring focal point are: (1) Whether resettlement organs of every level work smoothly and bear corresponding obligations; (2) Whether the resettlement has been conducted in accordance with RAP; What are the reasons for consistency if there is any; Whether it can be ensured that the new plan can be executed under existing principles; (3) Time and scheme for land adjustment; (4) Modes for the laborer resettlement; (5) Allocation for the land compensation; (6) Allocation for the resettlement compensation; (7) Allocation for the young plant and land appendage compensation; (8) Whether the time for demolition and reconstruction is abundant and the expenses are available; (9) Whether the essential assistance for vulnerable groups has been complemented; (10) Whether the application of village-level funds is reasonable and open; (11) The resumption of the infrastructure and public property of the affected community; (12) The demolition and production resumption of affected enterprises; (13) Other problems which cannot be foreseen while compiling the RAP.

(3) Communication & negotiation

During preparation and execution of this project, main work concerning communication and consultation is: (!) The project alignment designed by the design institute and the public opinions in affected areas; (2) The damage and resumption of production conditions (farmlands, roads, water systems, bridges, etc.) of people in affected areas due to construction; (3) The damage and resumption of the environment (roads, environment, noise, etc.) of people in affected areas due to construction; (4) The damage and resumption of the infrastructure (public buildings, schools, hospitals, etc.) of affected areas due to construction; (5) Other requirements of the affected people proposed to contactors (underpasses, exits, interchanges, service zones, etc.); (6) Compensation criteria for farmlands, ponds, young plants, appendage; (7)

Measurement and calculation for the compensation criteria; (8) Criteria of the resettlement subsidy payment; (9) The selection of modes of the laborer resettlement and the allocation between all kinds of resettlement modes and PAP; (10) Time requirements for house relocation; (11) Selection of new sites for resettlement; (12) Modes for resettlement and compensation payment; (13) Modes and channels for the expression of public opinions; (14) The contact and communication with other departments related to project construction.

8.1.2 Working Style of External Monitoring Institute

In order to fulfill the duties of guidance, consultation, monitoring, inspection, communication and connection, the independent monitoring institute should adopt different working styles for different phases and different focal points.

(1) Keep abreast of the Internal Monitoring Reports from resettlement office of all levels

In the line with the requirements of the World Bank, resettlement offices of every level should summarize and monitor their work, and submit the monitoring report at regular intervals. The independent monitoring institute should have an all-around initial picture of the problems that may appear in the future through reviewing Internal Monitoring Reports from every level, which is the basis for the next stage of monitoring work.

(2) Site visit to resettlement offices of every level

The independent monitoring institute should regularly visit the site of resettlement offices of every level, the main task is to get the information about: (1) whether the personnel outfit and their quality can meet the requirements of the work they are

responsible for; (2) whether all the necessary working conditions of resettlement offices can conform to the requirements; (3) to which extent resettlement offices have known the resettlement progress of the areas within their jurisdiction; (4) how they deal with the problems during the resettlement; (5) how they maintain and update the resettlement information of the areas within their jurisdiction.

(3) Household interviews

As different counties, cities, and town(ship)s have been involved in the highway project, the independent monitoring institute fixed one person to visit the same affected area for several times during household interviews, which is liable to set up mutual trust between the staff and PAP and beneficial to further work (Refer to Picture 8-1) .

(4) Symposia

In the areas densely populated with PAP, the independent monitoring institute frequently organized symposia, listened to the suggestions and opinions of affected people, and reported the information they collected to local resettlement office and project Resettlement Office.

(5) On-the-spot observation

The independent monitoring institute dispatched investigation staff to penetrate into the areas along the alignment to observe the resettlement progress on the spot and discover the problems which could not be reflected in the Internal Monitoring Report.



Picture 8-1 Household Interview Conducted by the ADB Resettlement Experts and Specialist

(6) Questionnaires

Questionnaires were used by the independent monitoring institute for several times while doing the research and investigation on the following aspects:

- Collecting the information on social economic development of affected areas ;
- Making investigations on the social economic status of the affected people;
- Making investigations on public opinions;
- Making investigations on the criteria of living standard;
- Making investigations to trace the living standard.

8.1.3 Main Process of External Monitoring

In Feb. 2011, Anhui Communication Vocational and Technical College started to undertake the independent monitoring and consultation. Their main work and progress can be found in Table 8-1.

Table 8-1 Content and Progress of Independent Monitoring & Consultation

No.	Description
1	Training for resettlement
2	Investigation on the criteria of the living standard
3	Checking up the external monitoring work
4	Report on External Monitoring Evaluation
5	Assisting the visit of the ADB mission
6	Follow-up investigation of the living standard
7	Report on Living Standard Evaluation

9 COMPLAIN TREATMENT

9.1 Complains

During execution, complains from the masses and organizations at the basic level are:

(1) Transportation Safety

After renewal, the road is wider because of construction level has been improved, the residents along the road said it is too close to their home, and they were afraid of traffic accidents.

(2) Pavement is high

After renewal, the road is higher than before, so as residents' house, on the one hand, it is not convenient when people wants get out, on the other hand, the rainy water will come into their houses.

(3) Telegraph pole

After renewal, Telegraph poles are so close to their home, and they were afraid of dangerous.

(4) Gutter

The original gap is covering gutter, it is not convenient when people wants get out.

(5) The connection in small area traffic

This project belongs to reconstruction, there are many residents' houses along the alignment and roads, most of them have no design paper in crossing.

(6) Recovery on Water facility

During the process of construction, it changed some drainage system. For this reason, required to connecting drainage system, and at the same time, repaired part of the water facilities.

9.2 Complain Solving

Based on facts, PRO adopted following measures to solve complains reflected by the

masses.

(1) Transportation Safety

Using concrete to fill the side of highway, and put more traffic safety facilities in that area, so as minimum the risk.

(2) Pavement is high

Change the designing to keep the new and the old in the same height.

(3) Telegraph pole

Change all Telegraph poles which are bare wires to insulation lines; Change communications lines which are in the air to underground pipelines.

(4) Gutter

Change covering gutters to drainage pipelines and drain well systems, no effects on people going out.

(5) Connecting problems of traffic in small area

Due to widening or lifting the highway, changed the original part of the intersection and connection in village road, bring the inconvenient in production, living and travelling to general public. Therefore, the project office take investigation along the alignment, according to the actual situation, using design alteration to adapt to the connection in different ways.

(6) Recovery on Water Infrastructure

Due to widen and rebuild the highway, make originally part of ditches and water facilities damage, affected some local agricultural production. The water using of mountain area is rely on difference of level, when the highway construction, abandoning the high and supplying the low, it cause destruction of original water system. Therefore, Project Office consult with the local government, they said that it will be recovered as soon as possible if it can, while giving compensation to the others after evaluation.

10 BASIC CONCLUSIONS

During the whole process from the preparation to execution, THE PROJECT's resettlement was implemented by Project Resettlement Office strictly conforming to the RAP, who also did a lot of active and beneficial work during this period. A large amount of experience can be summarized as follows:

- (1) Through the analysis in the evaluation report compiled by the external monitoring institute, the living and production standard of PAP has been resumed and elevated.
- (2) After paying the compensation, the opportunities of investment and working for non-agriculture is improved to affected households, their living standard would steadily improved in pace with the further improvement of the investment environment and transportation conditions along the alignment.
- (3) Through house demolition and reconstruction, the housing conditions and living environment was remarkably improved. After resettlement, the living area per capita is less than before, but the house structure was optimized.
- (4) The households in First Site of Binhujincheng resettlement community are all set. Because 9 of them are working outside year round, they will resettle in Third Site of Binhujincheng resettlement community, and they can move in before Chinese New-year.