

# Resettlement Plan

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August 2014

PRC: Anhui Chao Lake Environmental Rehabilitation Project

Updated Resettlement Plan for Chaohu City Urban District Water Environment Integrated Improvement Project

Prepared by Chaohu Municipal Government for the Asian Development Bank. This is an updated version of the draft originally posted in June 2012 available on <http://www.adb.org/projects/44036-013/documents>.

ADB-financed Anhui Chao Lake  
Environmental Rehabilitation

# **Resettlement Plan for the Chaohu City Urban District Water Environment Integrated Improvement Project**

**ADB-financed Project Working Group of the Chaohu Municipal  
Government  
August 2014**

Note : There are no changes in the main report except the additional appendix 10: Resettlement Update Report Chaohu City Urban District Water Environment Integrated Improvement Project (h7) (30.June 2014).

## Letter of Commitment

Through the Ministry of Finance, Anhui Provincial Government has applied for a loan from ADB to finance Anhui Chao Lake Environmental Rehabilitation Project. And Chaohu City Urban District Water Environment Integrated Improvement Project is one of its subprojects. Therefore, it must be implemented in compliance with the guidelines and policies of ADB on social security. This Resettlement Plan is in line with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and will constitute the basis for land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement of this subproject. The Plan also complies with the laws of the People's Republic of China and local regulations, as well as with some additional measures and the arrangements for implementation and monitoring for the purpose of achieving better resettlement results.

Chaohu Municipal Government hereby approves the contents of this Resettlement Plan and guarantees that funds will be made available as stipulated in the budget. Chaohu Municipal Government has discussed the draft Resettlement Plan with relevant units that have confirmed their acceptance via Chaohu Project Management Office for ADB Financed Projects (Chaohu PMO) and Chaohu Urban Construction & Investment Co., Ltd. (CUCI), and authorizes the CUCI as the responsible agency to generally manage the implementation of this subproject and relevant resettlement activities, and the local governments of the affected areas to be responsible for the implementation of this subproject and related resettlement activities within the respective jurisdictions.

Agencies	Signature	date
Chaohu Municipal Government Chaohu Urban Construction & Investment Co., Ltd.		

## Abbreviations

AAOV	-	Average Annual Output Value
ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AH	-	Affected Household
AP	-	Affected Person
DMS	-	Detailed Measurement Survey
FGD	-	Focus Group Discussion
CLMA		Chao Lake Management Authority
CUCI	-	Chaohu Urban Construction & Investment Co., Ltd.
LEF	-	Land-expropriated Farmer
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLS	-	Minimum Living Security
NRCR	-	National Research Center for Resettlement
NYMED	-	Nanjing Heavy Municipal Engineering Design Limited
PMO	-	Project Management Office
PRC	-	People's Republic of China
RIB	-	Resettlement Information Booklet
RP	-	Resettlement Plan

## Units

Currency unit	=	Yuan (CNY)
1.00 yuan	=	\$0.15
1 hectare	=	15 mu

## Executive Summary

### 1. Resettlement planning

The Subproject is one of the subprojects of the ADB-financed Anhui Chao Lake Environmental Rehabilitation Project (the Project). The Subproject will play a significant role in benefiting residents living and working beside Chao Lake in health, welfare and economy, and promoting the improvement of the water quality of the Chao Lake basin through sustainable engineering and non-engineering measures, and be an integral part of the process of realizing the Five-year Environmental Protection Plan of the People's Republic of China (PRC).

In the Subproject, the South Chao Lake WWTP will occupy 120 mu of collective land permanently; affecting 2 village groups of Daishan Village, Yinping Town, and 732.76 mu of land will be occupied temporarily. The Subproject will break ground in April 2013 and be completed in 2014, and land acquisition, house demolition, compensation and resettlement will be started in December 2012 and end in April 2013. The estimated resettlement costs of the Subproject are 3.294 million yuan, accounting for 3.65% of the Subproject's budget, all from domestic counterpart funds.

### 2. Land occupation and house demolition

In the Subproject, the South Chao Lake WWTP will involve land acquisition, affecting 2 village groups of Daishan Village, Yinping Town. 120 mu of collective land will be acquired, all being irrigated land, affecting 57 households with 205 persons. 732.76 mu of land will be occupied temporarily, in which the silt dump in the river management component will occupy 611.7 mu (83.48%), and the intercepting sewer work will occupy 121.06 mu (16.52%). The period of occupation will be two years. Since the temporarily occupied land is wasteland, waste pond or state-owned highway construction land, no person will be affected. In addition, the Subproject will affect some ground attachments, such as telegraph poles, ordinary trees and fruit trees. The Subproject will not involve in house demolition. The main resettlement impacts are summarized in the table below.

item		Unit	Quantity
Permanent Collective land acquisition	Collective land	mu	120
	including: cultivated land	mu	120
Temporary land occupation		mu	723.76
Directly affected persons	affected by LA only	Household	57
		Person	205
	affected by HD only	Household	0
		Person	0
	affected by LA & HD	Household	0
		Person	0
	Total	Household	57
		Person	205

### 3. Policy framework and entitlements

In order to avoid or reduce negative impacts of land acquisition, adequate consultation was conducted on the potential site of the Subproject, the affected village groups and persons at the feasibility study stage. An optimum option was selected

through comparison.

This Resettlement Plan (RP) is based on the Land Administration Law of the PRC (2004), the Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28), the applicable policies of Anhui Province, and ADB's SPS (2009) SR-2. According to the above policy, and in consultation with local governments and affected persons (APs), the resettlement principles of the Subproject are: 1) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, 2) The APs are granted compensation and rights that can at least maintain or even improve their livelihoods in the absence of the project, 3) The APs are given compensation and assistance in resettlement whether legal title is available or not, 4) If the land available to everyone is insufficient to maintain his/her livelihood, replacement in cash or in kind and other income-generating activities are provided for the lost land, 5) The APs fully understand their entitlements, the method and standard of compensation, the livelihood and income restoration plan, and the project schedule, and participate in the implementation of the Resettlement Plan, 6) The executing agency and an independent agency / third party should monitor the compensation, relocation and resettlement operations, 7) Vulnerable groups are provided special assistance or treatment so that they lead a better life, and all APs should have an opportunity to benefit from the project, At least two members of each AH receive skills training, including at least one woman, 8) The RP is consistent with the master plans of the affected city (district/county) and township, 9) The resettlement expenses are sufficient to cover all affected aspects.

#### **4. Resettlement strategy**

Compensation for permanent land acquisition includes land compensation fees, resettlement subsidies and young crop compensation fees. In Juchao District, Chaohu City, the uniform average annual output value (AAOV) is 1,400 yuan/mu, and land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies are multiples of the uniform AAOV (7 times for land compensation fees and 15 times for resettlement subsidies), totaling 31,600 yuan/mu (9,800 yuan for land compensation fees and 21,000 yuan for resettlement subsidies); the compensation rate for young crops is 800 yuan/mu.

The collective wasteland occupied temporarily by the river management component (including river dredging and bank improvement) will be compensated for at 1,400 yuan/mu per annum. The waste pond occupied temporarily will not be compensated for. The sewer network will be laid along proposed roads and occupy state-owned land temporarily without compensation.

Income restoration measures for the APs include cash compensation, skills training and priority employment for the Subproject. Based on statistical analysis, land acquisition will affect the routine agricultural production of rural households to some extent. However, since the subproject area is located in the outskirts of Chaohu City, where nonagricultural income accounts for a majority, and agricultural income accounts for about 10% of per capita net income only, land acquisition will affect the AHs' income slightly in general.

After receiving land compensation fees, the affected households (AHs) will use them for soil improvement and the expanded reproduction of household sideline operations. In addition, the Chaohu Municipal Government will appropriate special

funds to assist vulnerable groups together with the district and sub-district civil affairs departments.

#### **5. Vulnerable groups and women**

According to the survey, all the APs are Han people. The APs include 5 vulnerable households with 6 persons, which are all households receiving minimum living security (MLS) support. Not only the vulnerable APs will be resettled according to the implementation plan, but also certain assistance will be provided to improve their production and living conditions.

The Subproject will affect 98 women. During subproject implementation, women will obtain at least 30% of unskilled jobs. In addition, women will receive equal pay for equal work like men do. However, employment of child labor is prohibited. Priority will be given to female labor in terms of skills training so as to ensure that their economic status and income. 1,000 person-times of APs will be trained, in which not less than 500 person-times (50%) will be provided to female labor. A compensation agreement must be signed by the couple. During resettlement implementation, a focus group discussion (FGD) for women will be held to introduce the resettlement policies.

#### **6. Public participation and information disclosure**

All APs have been informed of key points of this RP by various means, including meeting, interview, FGD, public participation and community consultation. The above activities are designed to involve the APs in the Subproject, and their opinions have been fully embodied in this RP. The Resettlement Information Booklet (RIB) and the RP has been distributed to the APs or groups by end of April 2012, and this draft RP will be uploaded on ADB's website by the end of June 2012. A grievance redress system has been established. All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the APs for free, and costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from the contingencies.

#### **7. Grievances and appeals**

An appeal procedure has been established to settle disputes over compensation and resettlement. The aim is to respond to appeals of the APs timely and transparently. Grievances about the Subproject may be from collective land acquisition and land occupation. Correspondingly, the Chaohu PMO, Chaohu Urban Construction & Investment Co., Ltd. (CUCI), and the affected township government and village committees will coordinate and handle grievances and appeals arising from resettlement. The APs may file appeals about any aspect of resettlement, including compensation rates.

#### **8. Organizations**

In March 2012, the PMO was transferred from Anhui Provincial Government and PDRC to the Chao Lake Management Authority (CLMA). The CLMA will be the executive body of the whole project; the Chaohu PMO is the executing agency of the Subproject, CUCI is the implementing agency of the Subproject, and CUCI and the affected township governments will be responsible for the implementation of this RP.

#### **9. M&E and reporting**

In order to ensure the successful implementation of this RP, resettlement implementation will be subject to internal and external monitoring. The internal

monitoring agencies are the CLMA, Chaohu PMO, CUCI, and other departments concerned (e.g., the land and resources bureau), and an internal monitoring report will be submitted to ADB semiannually. CLMA will appoint an independent agency to conduct external monitoring and evaluation (M&E) semiannually, and M&E costs will be included in the resettlement budget.

#### **10. Resettlement budget**

All costs incurred during land acquisition and resettlement will be included in the general budget of the Subproject. Based on prices in October 2011, the total resettlement costs of the Subproject are 11,575,800 yuan, including rural land acquisition costs of 3,792,200 yuan or 32.76% of total costs, temporary land occupation costs of 1,281,600 yuan or 11.07% of total costs, compensation fees for infrastructure and ground attachments of 14,200 yuan or 0.12% of total costs, survey and design costs, M&E costs, training costs and contingencies of 1,373,700 yuan or 11.87% of total costs, land taxes of 5,063,500 yuan or 43.74% of total costs, and vulnerable group support costs and pensions of 50,900 yuan or 0.44% of total costs.



## Glossary

<b>Affected person (or household)</b>	People (households) affected by project-related changes in use of land, water or other natural resources
<b>Compensation</b>	Money or payment in kind to which the people affected are entitled in order to replace the lost asset, resource or income
<b>Entitlement</b>	Range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation which are due to affected people, depending on the nature of their losses, to restore their economic and social base
<b>Income restoration</b>	Reestablishing income sources and livelihoods of people affected
<b>Resettlement</b>	Rebuilding housing, assets, including productive land, and public infrastructure in another location
<b>Resettlement impact</b>	Loss of physical and non-physical assets, including homes, communities, productive land, income-earning assets and sources, subsistence, resources, cultural sites, social structures, networks and ties, cultural identity, and mutual help mechanisms
<b>Resettlement plan</b>	A time-bound action plan with budget setting out resettlement strategy, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation
<b>Vulnerable group</b>	Distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately from resettlement impacts, include the disabled, five-guarantee households, single female-headed households, low-income people and ethnic minorities

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# 1. Overview of the Subproject

## 1.1 Background and Description of the Subproject

### 1.1.1 Background of the Subproject

For a long time, Chao Lake has played a crucial role in flood regulation, urban and rural water supply, ecological balancing and regional development. However, with the rapid economic and social development of the basin, the environmental stress on Chao Lake is increasing year by year, and the conflicts between the rapid growth of pollutant discharge and the backward urban infrastructure and between integrated pollution control and the existing management structure are sharpening. Therefore, water environment integrated improvement must be implemented to reverse the trend of water quality deterioration, improve the quality of the basin's water environment, and restore the natural landscape of the Chao Lake basin gradually.

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) plans to provide a loan of US\$250 million to the PRC for the Anhui Chao Lake Environmental Rehabilitation Project, and the Chaohu City Urban District Subproject is one of its 14 subprojects.

### 1.1.2 Components of the Subproject and Identification of Resettlement Impacts

The gross investment in the Subproject is 317,608,700 yuan, and the Subproject has two components: 1) South Chao Lake WWTP and associated sewer works, in which the design capacity of the WWTP is 20,000 m<sup>3</sup>/d and the total length of the sewer network is 26.588km; and 2) River management, including river dredging, bank improvement (ecological bank protection) and flowing water works.

The WWTP is located in Daishan Village, Yinping Town, Juchao District, Chaohu City. Based on preliminary identification, the resettlement impact of the Subproject is land acquisition, and no house demolition is involved.

This RP has been prepared based on the Feasibility Study Report of the Subproject. This RP will be updated and finalized based on the detailed design, detailed measurement survey and confirmation of the census of affected persons. See Table 1-1 and Appendix 2.

Table 1-1 Components of the Subproject and Identification of Resettlement Impacts

No.	Component	Scope of construction	Length	Location (or direction)	Key resettlement impact
1	Wastewater treatment	South Chao Lake WWTP	/	/	Occupying 120 mu of land in North 4 and 5 Groups of Daishan Village, Yinping Town, Juchao District, Chaohu City, affecting 57 households with 205 persons
		Associated sewer works	26.588km	/	Occupying 121.06 mu of state-owned road construction land temporarily, affecting no one
2	River management	Yuxi River dredging	7.492km	The starting cross section is 578m below the Chao Lake gate, and the ending cross section is the junction of the Yuxi and Qingxi Rivers.	Occupying 478.4 mu of land temporarily, including 154 mu of waste pond and 324.4 mu of rural collective wasteland, affecting 4 villages
		Tianhe River dredging	2.82km	The starting cross section is Guanwei Road, and the ending cross section is the junction of the Yuxi River, with a total length of 2.82km.	Occupying 133.3 mu of rural collective wasteland temporarily, affecting 1 village

### 1.1.3 Summary of Resettlement Impacts of the Subproject

The main resettlement impacts of the Subproject are permanent and temporary land occupation. In the Subproject, the South Chao Lake WWTP will occupy 120 mu of rural collective land, all being irrigated land, affecting 57 households with 205 persons in two village groups of Daishan Village, Yinping Town.

732.76 mu of land will be occupied temporarily, in which the silt dump in the river management component will occupy 611.7 mu of rural collective wasteland and waste pond, and the intercepting sewer work will occupy 121.06 mu of state-owned land. 3 types of infrastructure and ground attachments will be affected by the Subproject.

## 1.2 Socioeconomic Benefits

When completed, the Subproject will reduce urban surface water and groundwater pollution greatly, promote sustainable economic development, protect people's physical health and reduce medical expenses.

## 1.3 Estimated Resettlement Investment and Implementation Plan

The gross investment in the Subproject is 317,608,700 yuan. Construction funds will be raised by ADB and the subproject owner. The estimated resettlement costs of the Subproject are 11,575,800 yuan, accounting for 3.65% of the Subproject's budget, all from domestic counterpart funds. The construction period of the Subproject is about two years, from April 2013 to 2014.



## 2. Impacts of the Subproject

### 2.1 Measures to Avoid or Minimize Land Acquisition and House Demolition

At the design stage, through the field survey of the subproject area and the optimization of the project design, negative impacts of the Subproject have been minimized without affecting the design outputs, as shown in Table 2-1. In addition, at the detailed design stage, the project design will be further optimized to avoid or minimize land acquisition and house demolition impacts.

Table 2- 1 Options for Comparison

Project	Option 1 (recommended option)	Option 2	Conclusion
The Subproject	South side of Chao Lake, south of Yafu Road, west of the Yuxi River, acquiring 120 mu of land	West of proposed Huguang Road, 600m away from the Country Garden residential development, acquiring 120 mu of land, demolishing houses of 10 households with a total area of 1,210 m <sup>2</sup>	Compared to Option 2, Option 1 avoids the demolition of houses of 1,210 m <sup>2</sup> , affecting 10 less households with 41 persons

### 2.2 Scope of Impact Survey of Land Acquisition and House Demolition

According to the recommended option (Option 1), the Subproject will affect 6 administrative villages in 3 townships /sub-districts. See Table 2-2.

Table 2- 2Administrative Divisions Affected by Resettlement

Project	Component	City	Township / sub-district	Village
The Subproject	Wastewater treatment	Chaohu	Yinping Town	Daishan
	River management		Tianhe Sub-district	Huguang, Shuqiao
			Yafu Sub-district	Huangxiao, Niecun, Wangjia

### 2.3 Survey Methods and Process

In November 2011, the Chaohu PMO entrusted Nanjing Heavy Municipal Engineering Design Limited (NYMED) to prepare the Proposal for the Subproject, which has been approved by the Anhui Provincial Development and Reform Commission. At same time, engineering technicians conducted the initial resettlement survey of the subproject area as required by ADB with the assistance of the affected villages and villagers.

In December 2011, the resettlement survey team conducted an impact survey according to the Feasibility Study Report, and a sampling socioeconomic survey, covering household population, impacts of land acquisition and house demolition, household economic status, and expected resettlement modes. During the survey, the survey team also listened to opinions of the village committees and villagers on land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement, and conducted extensive consultation.

During December 2011 and January 2012, the RP for the Subproject was completed on the basis of the feasibility study and survey data. This RP analyzes and evaluates the resettlement impacts and risks of the Subproject, and proposes preliminary remedies. This RP will be finalized on the basis of the detailed design in October 2012, and the final RP will serve as the basis of resettlement implementation.

It has been found that: 1) Almost all APs know that the Subproject is about to break ground and support its construction; 2) The Subproject involves the permanent acquisition of collective land and temporary land occupation, and does not involve house demolition; 3) Almost all APs think that they are affected slightly by land acquisition, and they can continue to farm on the remaining land after acquisition; they prefer cash compensation; and 4) Compensation fees should be paid timely and transparently with minimum intermediate steps.

## 2.4 Permanent Acquisition of Collective Land and Impact Analysis

### 2.4.1 Collective Land Acquired Permanently for the Subproject

The WWTP will affect 2 village groups of Daishan Village, Yinping Town, and occupy 120 mu of collective land, all being irrigated land, affecting 57 households with 205 persons. See Table 2-3.

Table 2- 3 Summary of Collective Land Acquired Permanently for the Subproject

Project	Township	Village	Group	Acquisition of collective land (mu)	Affected population	
				Irrigated land	Households	Population
The Subproject	Yinping Town	Daishan	North 4	96.7	45	160
			North 5	23.3	12	45
Total				120	57	205

### 2.4.2 Impact Analysis of Permanent Acquisition of Collective Land

The two village groups have 867.8 mu of cultivated land, in which 120 mu will be acquired for the Subproject, with a land loss rate of 13.8%.

In the subproject area, cultivated land is in small pieces of less than 2 mu, which is adverse to mechanized farming. Crops are harvested twice a year. Agriculture is not the main income source of villagers, with net income of about 820 yuan/mu.

A comparative analysis of land and income losses arising from land acquisition of the affected village groups has been made. The land loss rate of North 4 Group is 18.18% and that of North 5 Group 6.94%; the per capita income loss of North 4 Group is 495.59 yuan and that of North 5 Group 424.56 yuan, with per capita income loss rates of 7.30% and 6.29% respectively. See Table 2-4.

Among the 57 AHs, in which 47.37% of the AHs (27) have a land loss rate of 10%-29%, 40.35% (23) have a land loss rate of 30%-49%, 12.28% (7) have a land loss rate of 50%-70%, and no AH has a land loss rate of 10% or less or 70% or more. See Table 2-5.

Among the 57 AHs, 15 households (26.3%) have an existing cultivated area of 3-5 mu, and 42 households (73.7%) have an existing cultivated area of 5 mu or more. See Table 2-6.

In sum, the AHs will still have some remaining land after land acquisition; since the subproject area is located in outskirts, where nonagricultural income accounts for a majority, and agricultural income accounts for about 10% of per capita net income only, land acquisition will affect the AHs' income slightly in general.

Table 2- 4 Impact Analysis of Collective Land Acquisition

Project	Township	Village	Group	Before acquisition			After acquisition			Land loss rate				Income loss (yuan)		
				Households	Population	Cultivated land (mu)	House-holds	Population	Cultivated land (mu)	Percentage of households (%)	Percentage of population (%)	Land loss rate (%)	Annual loss	Average loss per household	Average loss per capita <sup>①</sup>	Percentage to per capita income <sup>②</sup>
The Subproject	Yinping Town	Daishan	North 4	147	650	532	45	160	96.7	30.61%	24.62%	18.18%	79294	1762	495.59	7.30%
			North 5	98	420	335.8	12	45	23.3	12.24%	10.71%	6.94%	19106	1592	424.58	6.29%
Subtotal				245	1070	867.8	57	205	120	23.27%	19.16%	13.83%				

Table 2- 5 Land Loss Rate of AHs

Component	Township	Village	Group	Land loss rate						Total	
				10%~29%		30%~49%		50~69%			
				House -holds	Population	House -holds	Population	House -holds	Population	House -holds	Population
The Subproject	Yinping Town	Daishan	North 4	22	80	18	59	5	21	45	160
			North 5	5	17	5	21	2	7	12	45
合计				27	97	23	80	7	28	57	205
比例				47.37%	47.32%	40.35%	39.02%	12.28%	13.66%	/	/

<sup>①</sup> Average loss per capita=land loss×CNY850/population.

<sup>②</sup> Percentage to per capita income = Average loss per capita /Per capita net income of farmers (yuan).The number of per capita net income of farmers see the table 3-3.  
eg .the Percentage to per capita income of North 4=495.59/6792.

Table 2- 6 Loss Rate of Cultivated Land of AHs

Lost land	Land loss rate				Percentage
<1 mu	0	0	0	0	0%
1-3 mu	0	0	0	0	0%
3-5 mu	5	7	3	15	26.3%
>5 mu	22	16	4	42	73.7%
Total	27	23	7	57	100%

According to the survey, the households affected by land acquisition prefer the following resettlement modes: a) turning the crop structure focused on less profitable food crops (paddy rice, rape, etc.) to one focused on more profitable vegetables, chosen by 4 households, accounting for 26.67% of all sample households; b) investing compensation fees for land acquisition in catering services, merchandising and other tertiary operations to increase income, chosen by 7 households, accounting for 46.67%; c) attending skills training courses given by the labor and social security department, and looking for job opportunities outside, chosen by 12 households, accounting for 80%. See Table 2-7.

Table 2- 7 Expected Resettlement Modes of Households Affected by Land Acquisition<sup>①</sup>

Land loss rate	# of households	Cash compensation	Restoration options		
			Crop restructuring	Tertiary operations	Skills training, outside employment
11- 29%	6	6	1	3	5
30 -49%	6	6	2	3	5
50-69%	3	3	1	1	2
Total	15	15	4	7	12
Percentage	100%	100%	26.67%	46.67%	80.0%

## 2.5 Temporary Land Occupation

The temporary works of the Subproject, including river dredging and intercepting sewer work, will occupy 732.76 mu of land temporarily, affecting 5 villages, in which the silt dump in the river management component will occupy 611.7 mu (83.48%) of rural collective wasteland and waste pond, and the intercepting sewer work will occupy 121.06 mu (16.52%) of state-owned land.

Among the 611.7 mu of land occupied temporarily by the river management component, 154 mu is waste pond and will not be compensated<sup>②</sup>; 457.7 mu is collective wasteland, which will be compensated for based on the uniform AAOV and the period of occupation. See Table 2-8.

<sup>①</sup> In the subproject area, most villagers are engaged in other operations to increase household income while farming. For example, in most households, elder members farm at home, and their children, including sons and daughters-in-law, are working outside or engaged in nonagricultural operations, so the expected modes in this table may overlap.

<sup>②</sup> This is a waste pond, and it is possible to be used for cultivating or developing for other uses after silt dump, and this pond to be used for dumping silt is requested by local farmers

Table 2- 8 Summary of Temporarily Occupied Land

Municipality	City	Project	Component	Dump site	Township	Village	Temporarily occupied land (mu)		
							Wasteland	Pond	Subtotal
Hefei	Chaohu	The Subproject	Yuxi River river dredging	Temporary dump east of Chao Lake gate	Tianhe Sub-district	Huguang	66.5	0.0	66.5
				Wangcheng	Yafu Sub-district	Huangxiao	155.2	0.0	155.2
				Niecun temporary dump	Yafu Sub-district	Niecun	102.7	4.2	106.9
				Hongdun temporary dump	Yafu Sub-district	Wangjia	0.0	149.8	149.8
			Tianhe River dredging	Nanweigeng temporary dump	Tianhe Sub-district	Shuqiao	133.3	0.0	133.3
Total							457.7	154.0	611.7

## 2.6 Infrastructure and Ground Attachments Affected by the Subproject

The Subproject will affect 3 types of ground attachments, such as telegraph poles, ordinary trees and fruit trees. See Table 2-9.

Table 2- 9 Summary of Affected Ground Attachments

Item	Proprietor	Unit	Qty.
Telegraph poles	Power supply bureau	/	10
Ordinary trees	Individuals	/	500
Fruit trees	Individuals	/	100

## 2.7 Affected Population

### 2.7.1 Summary

The Subproject will affect 57 households with 205 persons, all affected by collective land acquisition. The Subproject does not involve house demolition. See Table 2-10.

Table 2- 10 Summary of the Affected Population

No.	Type	Yinping Town		Subtotal	
		Daishan			
		Households	Population	Households	Population
1	Population affected by permanent land acquisition	57	205	57	205

### 2.7.2 Affected Vulnerable Groups

For the purpose of the Subproject, vulnerable groups include the disabled, five-guarantee households<sup>①</sup>, single female-headed households, low-income people<sup>②</sup> and ethnic minorities.

5 households with 6 persons in Daishan Village fall into vulnerable groups, accounting for 2.93% of the affected population, belonging to North 4 and 5 Groups of Daishan Village, and will receive special assistance during resettlement. See Table 2-11.

<sup>①</sup> For elderly, weak, widowed and disabled members who are unable to work and have no means of living, or whose households lack labor, a rural production cooperative would provide production and living assistance, including daily supplies, education for the young and burial for the elderly.

<sup>②</sup> Per capita net income <2,300 yuan/year.



Table 2- 11 Summary of Affected Vulnerable Groups

No.	Head of household	Vulnerable group	Vulnerable population	Address			Household population	Household labor	Gender		Type of impact
				Town	Village	Village group			Male	Female	
1	CNH	Five-guarantee	1	Yinping Town	Daishan	North 4	1	1	1	0	Land acquisition
2	CNK	Five-guarantee	1	Yinping Town	Daishan	North 4	1	0	1	0	Land acquisition
3	CW	MLS	2	Yinping Town	Daishan	North 5	3	1	1	2	Land acquisition
4	CNJ	Disabled	1	Yinping Town	Daishan	North 5	5	1	2	3	Land acquisition
5	JZL	Disabled	1	Yinping Town	Daishan	North 5	3	1	2	1	Land acquisition

### 2.7.3 Impacts of the Subproject on Women

In the population affected by the Subproject, there are 98 women, accounting for 47.8%. No female-headed household due to bereavement of spouse, divorce or abandonment has been found among the AHs. According to the survey, the affected women enjoy the same legal rights as men, including land contracting, education receiving, family planning and participation in election. Most of the interviewed female laborers think that they enjoy the same level of autonomy in production and operations as men, and elect to work outside or do small business voluntarily. Of course, men and women play different roles in family life and production, where women do more housework, take care of children, deal with household sideline operations (e.g., stockbreeding) and handwork, while men deal with transport or work outside.

The main impact of the Subproject on women's income is the reduced income of agricultural production and household stockbreeding arising from land acquisition. Per capita crop cultivation and stockbreeding income is about 220 Yuan, accounting for about 1.5% of household income only. Boys and girls have equal opportunities in education, and parents are always willing to support their children's education.

According to the survey, women have the same concerns as those of men: (a) Compensation costs should be based on land output and resettlement cost; and (b) Compensation fees should be disbursed directly to the AHs.

Women have the following needs that are different from those of men: (a) Women expect cash compensation; (b) Women want skills training in crop cultivation, stockbreeding and handicrafts; and (c) Women also expect to participate in village-level management.

See Appendix 4 for a detailed gender analysis.

### 3. Socioeconomic Profile

#### 3.1 Socioeconomic Profile of Affected Areas

##### 3.1.1 Socioeconomic Profile of Affected City

According to the Reply of the State Council on the Approval of the Request of Anhui Province on the Cancellation of Prefecture-level Chaohu City and the Readjustment of Some Administrative Divisions (SC [2011] No.84, July 14, 2011), Juchao District of former prefecture-level Chaohu City has been cancelled, county-level Chaohu City established, and the jurisdiction of Juchao District of former prefecture-level Chaohu City is now that of new county-level Chaohu City. The Subproject involves county-level Chaohu City.

**Chaohu City**—Chaohu City is located in central Anhui, close to the Yangtze River and embracing Chao Lake, bordering Feidong, Quanjiao, Hanshan, Lujiang and Wuwei Counties. The city has a land area of 2,063 km<sup>2</sup> and a population of 880,000, and governs 12 townships and 5 sub-districts. In 2010, the city's economic indicators grew rapidly, with a regional GDP of 10.14 billion yuan, up 12% year on year, an added value of industrial enterprises above designated size of 3.1 billion yuan, up 18%, a social investment in fixed assets of 7.97 billion yuan, up 40.2%, fiscal revenue of 740 million yuan, up 26.7 %, gross retail sales of social consumer goods of 4.53 billion yuan, up 18.7%, per capita net income of farmers of 5,344 yuan, up 18.5%, and a gross import and output volume of US\$61 million, up 10.9%.

Table 3-1 Socioeconomic Profile of Chaohu City

Region	Land area	Population	Regional GDP	Fiscal revenue	Per capita income of farmers	Per capita income of urban residents
	Km <sup>2</sup>	0,000	00 million yuan	00 million yuan	yuan	yuan
Chaohu City	2063	88	101.4	7.4	5344	15615

Source: Statistical Yearbook 2010 of Chaohu City

##### 3.1.2 Socioeconomic Profile of Affected Town

**Yinping Town**—Yinping Town is located on the south side of Chaohu City, bordering Hanshan County on the east and Wuwei County on the south, enjoying an advantaged geographic location and convenient traffic. The town is run through by the Yuxi River, and features fertile land, plentiful water supply and stable crop harvest. The town has a land area of 88 km<sup>2</sup> and a cultivated area of 55,000 mu, and governs 9 village committees. At the end of 2010, the town's population was 41,000, in which agricultural population was 36,000, accounting for 87.8%. The town abounds with limestone resources, mountain farms, water resources and aquatic products. See Table 3-2.

Table 3-2 Socioeconomic Profile of Affected Town

Township	# of households	Population	Where, women	Women's rate	Cultivated area (mu)	Average population per household	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	Per capita net income of farmers (yuan)
Yinping Town	12100	41000	20220	49.3%	55000	3.39	1.34	6198

### 3.1.3 Socioeconomic Profile of Affected Villages

**Daishan Village**—Daishan Village is located 2km southeast of the seat of the Yinping Town Government, and was merged from 4 villages in 1998, close to the Yuxi River and run through by the Chaohu-Wuwei Highway. The village has 875 households with 3,214 persons and a cultivated area of 3,000 mu. There are 6 enterprises in the village with over 300 employees. In 2008, the income of the village collective was 280,000 yuan and the per capita net income of farmers 5,080 yuan. The village's income is from farming and labor output mainly. The village's compulsory education rate is 100% and participate rate of rural cooperative medical insurance is 99%.

Land acquisition for the Subproject will affect 2 village groups, whose socioeconomic profile is shown in Table 3-3.

Among the 2 affected village groups, the average population per household is 4.29~4.42 persons, and the average per capita cultivated area is 0.80~0.82 mu. Average per capita income ranges from 6753 Yuan to 6792 Yuan.

Table 3-3 Socioeconomic Profile of Affected Villages and Groups (2010)

Village / group	# of households	Population	Where, women	Women's rate	Rural labor	Cultivated area (mu)	Average population per household	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	Per capita net income of farmers (yuan)
Daishan	875	3214	1516	47.2%	2380	3000	3.67	0.93	6200
North 4	147	650	320	49.2%	440	532	4.42	0.82	6792
North 5	98	420	200	47.6%	290	335.8	4.29	0.80	6753

## 3.2 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Population

In order to learn the basic information of the APs, the survey team conducted a sampling survey on the AHs. Among the 57 households with 205 persons affected by the Subproject, 15 households were sampled, with a sampling rate of 26.32%. The sampling was shown in Appendix 5.

The sample households were analyzed in terms of ethnic and gender, age structure, educational level, housing size, cultivated land, household properties, and household income and expenditure below.

The 15 sample households have a total population of 54, a labor force of 38 and

an average population of 3.6. All the sample persons are Han people, including 26 women, accounting for 48.15%; women deal with farming, housework and outside employment mainly.

### 1) Age Structure

Among the 54 APs, 8 are aged 0-17 years, accounting for 14.81%, 17 aged 18-35 years, accounting for 31.48%, 18 aged 36-60 years, accounting for 33.33% and 11 aged 60 years, accounting for 20.37%.

### 2) Educational Level

Among 46 APs aged over 17, 2 are illiterate, accounting for 4.35%; 18 have received primary school education, accounting for 39.13%, 23 have received high school education, accounting for 50%, and 3 have received undergraduate education, accounting for 6.52%.

### 3) Cultivated Land

Among the 15 sample households, cultivated area is 4 mu per household and 1.11 mu per capita on average. The cultivated land is irrigated and non-irrigated land mainly, used mainly to grow paddy rice and rape, with annual net income of 820 yuan per mu.

### 4) Household properties

Among the 15 sample households, an average household has 2.2 TV sets, 1.2 refrigerators, 3.4 electric fans, 1.8 washing machines, 1.6 air-conditioners, 3.8 fixed telephones/mobile phones, 1.6 bicycles, 1.4 motorcycles, 0.4 tractors and 0.13 cars.

### 5) Household Income and Expenditure

Among the sample households, per capita annual income ranges from 6,800 yuan to 6,600 yuan, per capita annual agricultural income from 447 yuan to 679 yuan, accounting for 6.88%-10.28% of gross income, and per capita annual employment income from 6,160 yuan to 6,270 yuan, accounting for 90.59%-90.87% of gross income. See Table 3-5.

Table 3-4 Income of Sample Households

No.	Villa ge	Group	Net Agricultural income			Employment income			Subtotal (yuan)	Per capita (yuan)
			Total (yuan)	Per capita (yuan)	Percent age (%)	Total (yuan)	Per capita (yuan)	Percent age (%)		
1	Daishan	North 4	28160	640	9.41	271040	6160	90.59	299200	6800
2		North 5	6300	630	9.13	62700	6270	90.87	69000	6900
Total			34460	638	9.36	333740	6180	90.64	368200	6819

The average annual expenditure of the sample households is about 11,900 Yuan (equivalent to 3306 Yuan per capita), in which staple food expenses account for 33.98%, clothing expenses 7.33%, living equipment expenses 11.08%, household appliance expenses 6.42%, healthcare and medical expenses 6.74%, traffic and communication expenses 5.62%, education, culture and amusement expenses 10.96%, entertaining expenses 7.84%, and expenses on other commodities and services 10.03%.

## 4 Legal Framework and Policies

### 4.1 Laws, Regulations and Policies Applicable to Resettlement

The resettlement policies of the Subproject are based mainly on the applicable regulations and policies of ADB and the PRC, including:

**1) ADB policies**

- Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), June 2009

**2) Laws, regulations and policies of the PRC**

- Land Administration Law of the PRC (January 1, 1999, amended on August 28, 2004)
- Methods for Announcement of Land Acquisition (Decree No.10 of the Ministry of Land Resources, effective from January 1, 2002)
- Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28) (October 21, 2004)
- Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238) (November 3, 2004)
- Measures for the Administration of the Preliminary Examination of the Land Used for Construction Projects (Decree No.27 of the Ministry of Land Resources, effective from December 1, 2004)
- Notice of the General Office of the State Council on Forwarding the Guidelines of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security on Doing a Good Job in the Employment Training and Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers (SCO [2006] No.29) (April 10, 2006)
- Notice of the State Council on Issues Concerning the Strengthening of Land Control and Adjustment (SC [2006] No.31) (August 31, 2006)

**3) Provincial and local policies**

- Detailed Rules of Anhui Province for the Management of the Collection and Use of Farmland Reclamation Fees (Cai Zong [2001] No.1061)
- Guidelines of the Anhui Provincial Government on Doing Well in Employment and Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmers (APG [2005] No.63)
- Measures of Anhui Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (Amended) (July 1, 2004)
- Measures of Anhui Province for the Arbitration of Disputes over Compensation for Land Acquisition (APGO [2004] No.101) (January 1, 2005)
- Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Publishing the Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2009] No.132) (December 31, 2009)
- Notice of the General Office of the Anhui Provincial Government on Forwarding the Notice of the General Office of the State Council on Forwarding the Guidelines of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security on Doing a Good Job in the Employment Training and Social Security of

- Land-expropriated Farmers (APGO [2006] No.38) (May 30, 2006)
- Notice of the General Office of the Anhui Provincial Government on Issuing the Measures for the Administration of Compensation Reserves for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APGO [2010] No.22) (May 4, 2010)
- Notice of Juchao District, Chaohu City on Issues Concerning Compensation for Land Acquisition (JDG [2010] No.25) (March 24, 2010)
- Interim Measures of Juchao District, Chaohu City for the Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers (JDG [2008] No.48) (July 3, 2008)

## **4.2 Abstract of ADB Policies**

The objectives of ADB on involuntary resettlement are: to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups. ADB's basic policy requirements are to:

1. Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
2. Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernmental organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.
3. Improve or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
4. Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and

socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.

5. Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
6. Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
7. Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of nonland assets.
8. Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
9. Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.
10. Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
11. Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic relocation. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
12. Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

### **4.3 Provisions of Laws, Regulations and Policies of the PRC**

The Land Administration Law of the PRC is the main legal basis of the Subproject, and the Ministry of Land and Resources, and the Anhui Provincial Government have promulgated applicable regulations and policies on this basis.

The Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28) promulgated in October 2004

defines the principles and rates of compensation for land acquisition and resettlement, land acquisition procedures, and monitoring system, and the Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238) play a similar role. These legal documents have become the legal basis for resettlement of the Subproject. The key provisions of the above policies are outlined in Appendix 6.

In order to regulate the acquisition of collectively-owned land, protect the lawful rights and interests of owners and users of such land, and ensure successful urban construction, the Juchao District Government has formulated measures and regulations in accordance with the Real Property Right Law of the PRC, the Land Administration Law of the PRC and the regulations on its implementation, the Measures of Anhui Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC, etc. See Table 4-1.

Table 4-1 Abstract of Measures for the Acquisition of Collectively Owned Land of Chaohu City

Item	Key points	Index
Key points of compensation for land acquisition	Compensation for land acquisition means the compensation paid by the state to LEFs for acquired collectively-owned land according to law, and is a behavior that ensures basic livelihoods of LEFs. Compensation fees for land acquired include land compensation fees, resettlement fees and compensation for attachments to or green crops on the land.	Article 1 of the Notice of Juchao District, Chaohu City on Issues Concerning Compensation for Land Acquisition (JDG [2010] No.25)
Compensation rates for land acquisition	From January 1, 2010, the following compensation rates shall apply for the acquisition of collective land of Langanji, Suwan, Miaogang, Zhigao, Xiage, Tongyang, Huangliu, Zhonghan, Yinping, Sanbing, Huailin and Bazhen Towns, and Zhongmiao Sub-district.	Article 2 of the Notice of Juchao District, Chaohu City on Issues Concerning Compensation for Land Acquisition (JDG [2010] No.25)
Compensation rates for young crops and ground attachments	The compensation rate for young crops on acquired cultivated land shall be 800 yuan/mu; the rates for young crops on other types of land shall be subject to Article 37 of the Measures of Anhui Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC. The compensation rates for ground attachments shall be subject to the Notice of the Juchao District Construction Bureau on Issuing the Interim Regulations of Juchao District on Issues Concerning Compensation and Resettlement for the Demolition of Houses on Collective land.	Article 3 of the Notice of Juchao District, Chaohu City on Issues Concerning Compensation for Land Acquisition (JDG [2010] No.25)
Disbursement and use of compensation fees for land acquisition	Land compensation fees will belong to the rural collective economic organization, and used specifically for public welfare programs, production, livelihoods and social security. If unified resettlement is not necessary, resettlement subsidies will be paid to the persons to be resettled in full. Compensation fees for ground attachments and young crops shall be paid to their proprietors.	Article 4 of the Notice of Juchao District, Chaohu City on Issues Concerning Compensation for Land Acquisition (JDG [2010] No.25)
Subjects of endowment	Agricultural population within the urban planning area, attaining 16 full years upon land acquisition, having not	Article 3 of the Interim Measures of



Item	Key points	Index
insurance	participated in basic urban endowment insurance, and losing all land or having per capita cultivated area of less than 0.3 mu (household) after land acquisition according to law	Chaohu City for the Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers (CMG [2007] No.47)
Source of endowment insurance fund	An endowment insurance fund for LEFs shall consist of unified funds and personal account funds, where the former is contributed by the government and the village collective, and the latter is paid by each LEF voluntarily and includes the interest thereon.	Articles 5, 6 and 7 of the Interim Measures of Chaohu City for the Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers (CMG [2007] No.47)

#### 4.4 Main Differences between ADB Policies and PRC Laws

##### **Compensation for land**

- ☐ **Difference:** ADB policies require that compensation should be sufficient to offset any income loss, and restore long-term income-generating potential (i.e., replacement cost). Chinese standards are based on Average Annual Output Value (AAOV).
- ☐ **Solution:** An early-stage solution is to provide replacement land, which is hardly practical. Cash compensation is the preference of most people, though they cannot ensure the rational use of such compensation. Therefore, further technical support is needed to monitor the income of seriously affected households, especially those in vulnerable groups, and local governments should provide assistance to those in need.

##### **Compensation and resettlement of vulnerable groups**

- ☐ **Difference:** ADB policies require that special compensation is granted to all vulnerable groups, especially seriously affected households faced with impoverishment. Chinese provisions do not require social analysis, and compensation is based only on the amount of loss.
- ☐ **Solution:** Special funds are available to assist the vulnerable groups, who have been identified during the DMS. All measures have been specified in the RP

##### **Consultation and disclosure**

- ☐ **Difference:** ADB policies require APs are fully informed and consulted as soon as possible. Chinese provisions have improved the transparency of disclosure and compensation. However, APs still play a weak role in project decision-making, and the disclosure period is usually too short.
- ☐ **Solution:** Consultation has begun at the early stage (before and during the technical assistance). The Chaohu PMO agrees to disclose the RP to APs as required by ADB.

### **Lack of legal title**

- ☐ **Difference:** ADB policies require all demolished house/property, whether lawful or not, should be compensated for at replacement cost. According to Chinese laws, people without local registered residence are not entitled to the same compensation as local people. In addition, prevailing Chinese laws stipulate that no compensation should be provided for the acquisition of illegally owned/occupied land and illegal constructed/ possessed houses.
- ☐ **Solution:** For an ADB financed project, all APs, whether lawful or not, whether having ownership or right of use, will be protected, and provided with compensation or assistance to replace or restore lost assets/property.

### **Resettlement monitoring, evaluation and reporting**

- ☐ **Difference:** ADB requires that internal and external resettlement monitoring be conducted. However, there is no such requirement in Chinese laws, except for reservoir projects.
- ☐ **Solution:** Internal and external resettlement monitoring systems have been established for all ADB financed projects, and this has been included in the RP. The requirements for internal and external monitoring reporting are specified in the RP.

## **4.5 Compensation Principles of the Subproject**

The principles for compensation and entitlement of the Subproject have been developed in accordance with the regulations and policies of the PRC and ADB, with the aim of ensuring that all APs obtain sufficient compensation and assistance measures so that their production and livelihoods are at least restored to pre-project levels. See Table 4-2.

Table 4-2 Principles for Resettlement

Principles	
1	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible.
2	The APs are granted compensation and rights that can at least maintain or even improve their livelihoods in the absence of the project.
3	The APs are given compensation and assistance in resettlement whether legal title is available or not.
4	If the land available to everyone is insufficient to maintain his/her livelihood, replacement in cash or in kind and other income-generating activities are provided for the lost land.
5	The APs fully understand their entitlements, the method and standard of compensation, the livelihood and income restoration plan, and the project schedule, and participate in the implementation of the Resettlement Plan.
6	The executing agency and an independent agency / third party should monitor the compensation, relocation and resettlement operations.
7	Vulnerable groups are provided special assistance or treatment so that they lead a better life, and all APs should have an opportunity to benefit from the project. At least two members of each AH receive skills training, including at least one woman.

Principles	
8	The RP is consistent with the master plans of the affected city (district/county) and township.
9	The resettlement expenses are sufficient to cover all affected aspects.

## 4.6 Cut-off Date of Compensation

The cut-off date for the eligibility for compensation was 30 April 2012, which has already been disclosed. Any newly claimed land, newly built house or settlement in the subproject area by the APs after this date will not be entitled to compensation or subsidization. Any building constructed or tree planted purely for extra compensation will not be counted in.

## 4.7 Fixation of Compensation Rates for Resettlement Impacts of the Subproject

### 4.7.1 Acquisition of Collective Land

According to the Land Administration Law of the PRC, the Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition, the Measures of Anhui Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC, and the Notice of Juchao District, Chaohu City on Issues Concerning Compensation for Land Acquisition (JDG [2010] No.25), the compensation rates for land acquisition of the Subproject are shown in Table 4-3. The compensation rate for housing land is the same as that for farmland. Specific rates will be subject to adjustment with provincial policies, and such adjustments will be incorporated the final RP, if applicable.

Table 4-3 Summary of Land Compensation Rates

Area	Uniform AAOV (yuan/mu)	Compensation rates for farmland acquisition (yuan/mu)				
		Integrated rate	Where		Young crop compensation fees	Subtotal
			Land compensation fees	Resettlement subsidies		
Juchao District	1400	30800	9800	21000	800	31600

In Daishan Village, Yinping Town, compensation fees for land acquisition will be paid in cash directly.

For APs with a cultivated land less than 0.3 mu per capita, they are titled to choose endowment insurance voluntarily. And if they chose endowment insurance, the land acquisition compensation was distributed as follows: 1) Land compensation fees will belong to the rural collective economic organization, and used specifically for public welfare programs, production, livelihoods and social security. 2) If unified resettlement is not necessary or possible, resettlement subsidies will be paid to the persons to be resettled in full; if unified resettlement is necessary, resettlement

subsidies will be first used to pay endowment insurance premiums, and the remainder will be granted to the AHs. The amount of payment of endowment insurance premiums will be based on the payment level selected by each individual voluntarily. Two levels are available – 3,600 yuan and 6,600 yuan. 3) Compensation fees for ground attachments and young crops will be paid to their proprietors.

#### 4.7.2 Compensation for Temporary Land Occupation

According to the state and provincial provisions on temporary land occupation, land occupied temporarily shall be compensated for based on the actual period of occupation and the AAOV of such land.

Through consultation with the affected village, the collective wasteland occupied temporarily by the river management component (including river dredging and bank improvement) will be compensated for at 1,400 yuan/mu per annum. The waste pond occupied temporarily will not be compensated for. The sewer network will be laid along proposed roads and occupy state-owned land temporarily without compensation. The period of occupation will be two years.

#### 4.7.3 Compensation for Attachments and Infrastructure

The compensation rates for attachments and infrastructure have been fixed at replacement cost. See Table 4-4.

Table 4-4 Compensation Rates for Attachments and Infrastructure

Item	Proprietor	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)
Telegraph poles	Power supply bureau	/	30.0
Ordinary trees	Individuals	/	20.0
Fruit trees	Individuals	/	30.0

#### 4.7.4 Rates of Other Costs

See Table 4-5.

Table 4-5 Summary of Rates of Taxes and Fees Paid for Land Acquisition

No.	Tax / fee	Rate
1	Fees for using new construction land	10000 yuan/mu
2	Land reclamation costs	15000 yuan/mu
3	Water resources construction fund	500 yuan/mu
4	Farmland occupation tax	15000 yuan/mu
5	Land acquisition management costs	4% of land acquisition costs

#### 4.7.5 Vulnerable groups

In addition to the above compensation policies for land acquisition, vulnerable groups affected by the Subproject are also entitled to the following preferential policies:

- (1) Laborers in vulnerable households will be provided with occupational training, and employment information and guidance in order to increase their job opportunities;
- (2) The vulnerable persons affected by the Subproject will be included in the scope of local civil affairs assistance by the Civil Affairs Office of Yinping Town;

(3) A special support fund of 1% of resettlement costs will be established in cooperation with the labor and social security department of Yinping Town to provide assistance;

(4) The Chaohu City Government will provide institutional preferences to vulnerable APs, such as exempting or reducing taxes for those dealing with commerce.

#### 4.7.6 Supporting Measures for Women

In addition to the above compensation policies for land acquisition, women are also entitled to the following special supporting policies:

(1) Women will have priority in employment, and at least 30% of them will receive unskilled jobs;

(2) Women will have priority in receiving agricultural and nonagricultural skills training; 1,000 person-times of training will be provided under the Subproject, in which not less than 500 person-times(50%) will be available to women;

(3) Women will receive relevant information during resettlement, and are able to participate in resettlement consultation;

(4) A special FGD for women will be held to introduce resettlement policies and improve their awareness;

(5) The compensation agreement must be signed by the couple.

See Appendix 4 for a detailed gender analysis.

## 4.8 Entitlement Matrix

The entitlement matrix has been established in accordance with the applicable policies in this chapter, as shown in Table 4-6.

For all affected village groups, households with a per capita cultivated area of less than 0.3 mu will also be included in the endowment insurance system for land-expropriated farmers (LEFs). It is estimated that 19 households with 61 persons in Daishan Village will have a per capita cultivated area of less than 0.3 mu and will be included in the endowment insurance system for LEFs according to their wills.

Table 4-6 Entitlement Matrix

Type of impact	Degree of impact	APs	Compensation and resettlement policy	Measures
Permanent land acquisition	120 mu of collective land	Daishan Village, Yinping Town 57 households with 205 persons	1)Receiving compensation fees for land acquisition, including land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies, 2) receiving employment and training opportunities under the Subproject; 3) Compensation fees for ground attachments and young crops will be paid to their proprietors 4) APs with a cultivated land less than 0.3 mu per capita are titled to choose endowment insurance voluntarily.	Measures for land compensation allocation, land reallocation and production investment (cultivation and irrigation skills, tertiary industries, etc.) will be determined by the village meeting. Training will be approved and supervised by the government at the next higher level.
	Insurance system	19 households with 61 persons	The land acquisition compensation was distributed as follows: 1) Land compensation fees will belong to the rural collective economic organization, and used specifically for public welfare programs, production, livelihoods and social security. 2) If unified resettlement is not necessary or possible, resettlement subsidies will be paid to the persons to be resettled in full; if unified resettlement is necessary, resettlement subsidies will be first used to pay endowment insurance premiums, and the remainder will be granted to the AHs. The amount of payment of endowment insurance premiums will be based on the payment level selected by each individual voluntarily. Two levels are available – 3,600 yuan and 6,600 yuan. APs effecting the endowment insurance for LEFs shall receive a pension of 80 yuan per capita-month at least when attaining the age of 55 years for women or 60 years for men.	
Temporary land occupation	732.76 mu in total, including: 1) 457.7 mu of collective wasteland; 2) 154 mu of waste pond; and 3) 121.06	5 villages in 2 sub-districts	The occupied collective wasteland will be compensated for at 1,400 yuan/mu per annum, and the occupied state-owned land and waste pond will not be compensated for.	Temporary land occupation will be notified in advance supervised by the local land and resources bureaus.

Type of impact	Degree of impact	APs	Compensation and resettlement policy	Measures
	mu of state-owned highway construction land			
Women	/	98 females, of which 54 are working age women and 27 are retired, 17 aged 0-17.	(1) Women will have priority in employment, and at least 17(30%) of them will receive unskilled jobs; (2) Women will have priority in receiving agricultural and nonagricultural skills training; 1,000 person-times of training will be provided under the Subproject, in which not less than 500 person-times (50%) will be available to women; (3) Women will receive relevant information during resettlement, and are able to participate in resettlement consultation.	The women's federation will provide acceptable education to women.
Vulnerable groups	Five-guarantee households, low-income people and the disabled	5 households with 6 persons	(1) Laborers in vulnerable households will be provided with occupational training, and employment information and guidance in order to increase their job opportunities; (2) During project construction, laborers in vulnerable households will have priority in being employed for unskilled jobs; (3) A special support fund of 1% of resettlement costs will be established in cooperation with the labor and social security department of Yinping Town to provide assistance.	Vulnerable households will be re-identified at the beginning of resettlement implementation, and monitored closely until the completion of assistance measures.
Infrastructure and ground attachments	3 types, including telegraph poles and trees	Proprietors	1) Affected special facilities will be restored by proprietors after receiving compensation from the owner of the Subproject, or reconstructed by the owner according to the original size, standard and function; 2) Compensation fees will be calculated and disbursed for ground attachments as stipulated.	
Grievances and appeals	/	All APs	Free; all costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from the contingencies	

## 5. Resettlement and Income Restoration

### 5.1 Resettlement Objectives

The objective of resettlement of the Subproject is to develop an action plan for restoration and restoration for those affected by the Subproject so that they benefit from the Subproject, and their living standard is improved or at least restored to the pre-project level.

### 5.2 Resettlement Restoration Programs/Measures for Affected Villages

#### 5.2.1 Summary of Resettlement Restoration Programs for Affected Villages

The main impact of the Subproject is permanent land acquisition. The permanent acquisition of collective land will affect 57 households with 205 persons in two groups of Daishan Village, with 120 mu of collective land acquired in total. As described above, since the AHs' incomes are from nonagricultural sources mainly, land acquisition will affect their per capita income slightly.

According to the survey of the 15 AHs, all the AHs require cash compensation. They will invest compensation fees in tertiary services, and will attend free skills training provided by the government.

During the survey, almost all AHs supported the Subproject. They think that the Subproject will improve local wastewater treatment conditions and environmental hygiene, and bring productive and living convenience. All AHs require cash compensation for land acquisition, because this is easy to operate, and they can use compensation fees for production and livelihood restoration freely.

#### 5.2.2 Restoration Measures for Permanent Land Acquisition

The average income loss rates of the two village groups of Daishan Village are 7.30% and 6.29% respectively.

All APs think that land acquisition will affect their household income slightly, and expect to receive cash compensation, participate in the endowment insurance for LEFs, have priority in obtaining job opportunities under the Subproject, and attend nonagricultural skills training provided by the government for free in order to work at enterprises in the urban area of Chaohu City and Hefei Municipality.

#### 1. Cash compensation

For the affected village groups, the compensation rates for land acquisition and the amount of lost cultivated land will be determined in strict accordance with the applicable state and local policies, and compensation fees will be paid directly and timely to the APs. Compensation fees for land acquisition will be distributed as follows: 1) Land compensation fees will belong to the rural collective economic organization, and used specifically for public welfare programs, production, livelihoods and social security. 2) If unified resettlement is not necessary, resettlement subsidies will be paid



to the persons to be resettled in full; if unified resettlement is necessary, resettlement subsidies will be first used to pay endowment insurance premiums, and the remainder will be granted to the AHs. The amount of payment of endowment insurance premiums will be based on the payment level selected by each individual voluntarily. 3) Compensation fees for ground attachments and young crops will be paid to their proprietors.

## **2. Endowment insurance for LEFs**

According to the Notice of the Chaohu Municipal Government on Amending the Interim Measures of Chaohu City for the Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers (CMG [2007] No.7), and the Interim Measures of Juchao District, Chaohu City for the Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers (JDG [2008] No.48).

LEFs within the urban planning area and losing all land or having per capita cultivated area of less than 0.3 mu (household) after land acquisition according to law could participate in the endowment insurance for LEFs. It is estimated that in the Subproject, 61 persons in 19 households will have a per capita cultivated area of less than 0.3 mu, and will choose the endowment insurance.

(a) The land acquisition compensation was distributed as follows: 1) Land compensation fees will belong to the rural collective economic organization, and used specifically for public welfare programs, production, livelihoods and social security. 2) If unified resettlement is not necessary or possible, resettlement subsidies will be paid to the persons to be resettled in full; if unified resettlement is necessary, resettlement subsidies will be first used to pay endowment insurance premiums, and the remainder will be granted to the AHs.

(b) The endowment insurance fund for LEFs consists of unified funds and personal account funds, where unified funds are disbursed by the government from fees for using state-owned land and by the village collective from land compensation fees received by the village collective, and personal account funds are paid by each LEF voluntarily and include the interest thereon. There are two payment levels for individuals in one time lump sum – 3,600 yuan and 6,600 yuan. Those joining the endowment insurance for LEFs shall receive a pension for LEFs of the following month of attaining the age of 55 years for women or 60 years for men.

(c) Pensions for LEFs shall include basic pension and personal account pension. The basic pension shall be paid from the unified funds, and the personal pension from the personal account. After the personal account funds have been used out, the benefit shall be paid from the unified funds. The pension rates are as follows: (1) If the individual pays 3,600 yuan, it will receive a monthly pension of 120 yuan, including a basic pension of 90 yuan and a personal account person of 30 yuan; (2) If the individual pays 6,600 yuan, it will receive a monthly pension of 160 yuan, including a basic pension of 105 yuan and a personal account person of 55 yuan; (3) If any LEF attains the stipulated age after the effective date hereof and makes no personal payment, it will be granted a basic pension of 80 yuan per month.

## **3. Employment promotion program**

As predicted by the design agency, the Subproject will generate 1,160 temporary jobs during construction and 840 unskilled jobs during operation. The Chaohu PMO will ensure the APs have priority in obtaining unskilled jobs and their remuneration is not less than the average level of similar local jobs.

### **5.3 Training of APs**

In the subproject area, agricultural income accounts for 10% of gross income only in average, so nonagricultural skills training will also be provided to the LEFs. The town labor and social security office will be responsible for the skills training and reemployment of the LEFs, develop a training program and set up training courses scientifically. Training will be subject to semiannual reporting, and the training program will be adjusted timely based on employment needs.

Training includes pre-job training and professional skills training. Pre-job training will cover the national employment situation, employment policies, the protection of labor rights and interests, and professional ethics; professional skills training will be held irregularly as necessary. All APs may attend such training for free, and 1,000 person-times will be trained in total. See Tables 5-1 and 5-2.

The training program will be published in the affected villages, and implemented under the leadership of the municipal and town labor and social security bureaus, and the Chaohu PMO. Training costs will be disbursed from the training budget.

Table 5-1 Agricultural Technical Training Program in the Subproject Area

District	Town	Time	Trainees	person-times trained per annum	Scope	Agency responsible	Funding (10,000 yuan)	Funding source
Juchao	Yinping Town	2012.3, 2012.9	AHs	360	Greenhouse vegetable	Yinping Town Labor & Social Security Office	1.5	Government budget
Juchao	Yinping Town	2012.3, 2012.9	AHs	120	Stockbreeding	Yinping Town Labor & Social Security Office	1.5	Government budget

Table 5-2 Employment Training Program in the Subproject Area

City	Town	Time	Trainees	person-times trained per annum	Scope	Agency responsible	Funding (10,000 yuan)	Funding source
Chaohu	Yinping Town	2012.6, 2012.12, 2013.6	AHs	160	Apparel processing	Yinping Town Labor & Social Security Office	1	Government budget
		2012.6, 2012.12, 2013.6	AHs	160	Building and decorative materials	Yinping Town Government	1	Government budget
		2012.6, 2012.12, 2013.6	AHs	200	Bricklaying	Yinping Town Labor & Social Security Office	1.2	Government budget
		Other irregular training				Yinping Town Government	1	Government budget

## **5.4 Protection of Women's Rights and Interests**

At the RP preparation stage, women in the subproject area took an active part in the impact survey, and were consulted about ideas on income restoration programs. Women support the Subproject, and think the Subproject will promote the utilization of water resources, avoid water pollution, reduce the incidence of infectious diseases and protect people's health. In addition, they expect job opportunities from the Subproject, and training on apparel making skills.

During project implementation, at least 30% of women will obtain unskilled jobs. In addition, women will receive equal pay for equal work like men do. However, employment of child labor is prohibited. Priority will be given to female labor in terms of skills training so as to ensure that their economic status and income. 1,000 person-times of APs will be trained, in which not less than 500 person-times (50%) will be provided to female labor. Women will receive relevant information during resettlement, and are able to participate in resettlement consultation. A compensation agreement must be signed by the couple. During resettlement implementation, a FGD for women will be held to introduce the resettlement policies.

## **5.5 Assistance Measures for Vulnerable Groups**

According to the survey, the main vulnerable group of the Subproject is low-income people and the disabled. Among the APs, 5 households with 6 persons fall into vulnerable groups. During the whole relocation process, the PMO, implementing agency and local government will pay particular attention to the resettlement of vulnerable groups. In addition to the living and production resettlement measures under the RP, vulnerable groups will be provided certain assistance to improve their living and production conditions. The main assistance measures for low-income households are as follows:

- 1) At least two members of each AH receive skills training, including at least one woman; women will have priority in employment, and receive relevant information;
- 2) The local government will pay pensions to them;
- 3) A special support fund of 1% of resettlement costs will be established in cooperation with the labor and social security department of Yinping Town to provide assistance.

## **5.6 Restoration Program for Temporarily Occupied Land**

### **5.6.1 Restoration Program for Sludge Dump**

It has been found that river silt is free from heavy metals, and can be used for crop or tree cultivation. Before silt dumping, a geomembrane will be laid at the bottom as the anti-seepage layer to avoid secondary pollution. Silt will be plowed two years after the completion of construction to make it loose again, and field irrigation canals and tractor roads will be constructed to meet basic requirements for farmland irrigation and drainage after land reclamation.

The land occupied for the Subproject is collective wasteland. The village collective will receive compensation for temporary land occupation, and the occupied land will become new cultivated land after construction. Therefore, temporary land occupation will not cause economic losses to the affected village.

#### 5.6.2 Restoration Program for Sewer Laying

The sewer pipelines in the Subproject will be constructed using the pipe jacking method or laid along existing roads, resulting in no resettlement impact. Restoration costs for temporarily excavated roads have been included in the engineering budget of the Subproject.

### **5.7 Restoration Program for Infrastructure**

Affected special facilities and ground attachments will be restored by proprietors after receiving compensation from the owner of the Subproject.

Restoration measures for demolished facilities must be planned in advance, and suited to local conditions so as to be safe, efficient, timely and accurate, with minimum adverse impact on nearby residents. Affected public facilities will be demolished according to the construction drawings without affecting project construction and with minimum amount of relocation. Affected pipelines will be rebuilt before demolition (or relocated) without affecting regular lives of residents along such pipelines (including those not to be relocated).

## 6. Resettlement Organizational Structure

### 6.1 Resettlement Implementation and Management Agencies

#### 6.1.1 Organizational Setup

In order to ensure successful resettlement as desired, a systematic organizational structure must be established during project implementation in order to plan, coordinate and monitor resettlement activities. Since July 2011, the resettlement agencies of the Subproject have been established successively, and their responsibilities defined clearly.

The agencies responsible for resettlement in the Subproject mainly include:

- *Chao Lake Management Authority (CLMA)*
- *ADB-financed Project Working Group of the Hefei Municipal Government*
- *ADB-financed Project Working Group of the Chaohu Municipal Government*
- *Office of the ADB-financed Project Working Group of the Chaohu Municipal Government (Chaohu PMO)*
- *CUCI*
- *Chaohu Municipal Land and Resources Bureau*
- *Yinping Town Government*
- *Affected village (community) committees*
- *Affected villages and groups*
- *Design agency*
- *External M&E agency*
- *Other agencies: women's federation, labor and social security bureau*

See Figure 6-1.

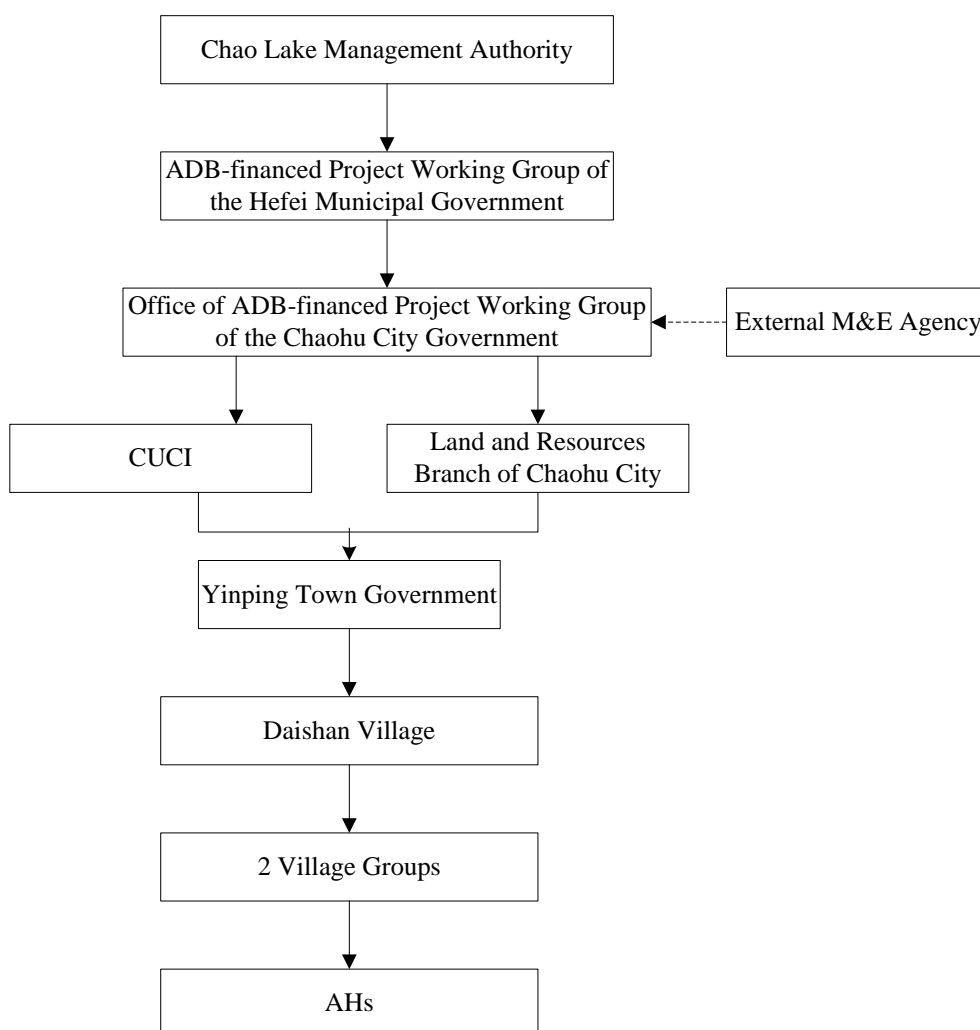


Figure 6-1 Organizational Chart

#### 6.1.2 Organizational Responsibilities

➤ **Chao Lake Management Authority (CLMA)**

Leading the decision-making and construction of the 14 subprojects

➤ **ADB-financed Project Working Group of the Hefei Municipal Government**

Leading the decision-making and construction of the Subproject

➤ **Hefei PMO**

(1) Contacting with the ADB-financed Project Working Group of the Hefei Municipal Government, ADB and the functional departments concerned of Hefei Municipality

(2) Ensuring that all plans related to resettlement of the Subproject are approved by the competent departments of the state, Anhui Province and Hefei Municipality;

(3) Inspecting and directing the implementing agency

➤ **ADB-financed Project Working Group of the Chaohu Municipal Government**

Leading the decision-making and construction of the Subproject

➤ **Chaohu PMO**

(1) Contacting with the ADB-financed Project Working Group of the Hefei Municipal Government, ADB and the functional departments concerned of Hefei Municipality

(2) Ensuring that all plans related to resettlement of the Subproject are approved by the competent departments of the state, Anhui Province, Hefei Municipality and Chaohu City;

(3) Inspecting and directing the implementing agency

➤ **CUCI**

(1) Appointing a resettlement consulting agency to prepare for resettlement;

(2) Coordinating the consulting agency with other agencies at the preparation stage;

(3) Coordinating the implementation progress of the Subproject and the RP;

(4) Reporting the resettlement fund disbursement plan and supervising the disbursement of funds;

(5) Coordinating the work of the resettlement agencies;

(6) Raising resettlement funds;

(7) Disbursing resettlement funds;

(8) Responsible specifically for resettlement implementation;

(9) Tracking and supervising the disbursement of resettlement funds;

(10) Handling grievances and appeals of APs arising from resettlement;

(11) Supporting the work of the external M&E agency;

(12) Collecting, compiling and reporting information required for internal monitoring reporting;

(13) Managing resettlement archives;

(14) Training persons responsible for resettlement

➤ **Chaohu Municipal Land and Resources Bureau**

(1) Applying for a land use permit and a construction planning permit with the competent departments;

(2) Formulating resettlement policies in coordination with the departments concerned;

(3) Responsible for all-around affairs of land acquisition (including social insurance for LEFs)

➤ **Yinping Town Government**

(1) Participating in the DMS;

(2) Participating in the calculation of compensation fees for AHs;

(3) Disbursing compensation fees to APs;

(4) Reviewing the list of receivers of compensation fees drafted by the rural collective economic organization;

(5) Handling grievances and appeals of APs arising from resettlement;

(6) Giving employment skills training to APs;

(7) Implementing employment measures for APs

➤ **Affected village (community) committees and groups**

(1) Participating in the DMS;

(2) Participating in the calculation of compensation fees for AHs;



- (3) Drafting the list of receivers of compensation fees;
- (4) Supervising the disbursement of compensation fees to APs;
- (5) Handling grievances and appeals of APs arising from resettlement;
- (6) Giving employment skills training to APs;
- (7) Implementing employment measures for APs

➤ **Design agency**

At the planning and design stage, it will survey the physical indicators of land acquisition and house demolition, the environmental capacity, the usable resources, etc. accurately, and assist the governments in the subproject area in formulating resettlement programs, preparing budgetary investment estimates for compensation for land acquisition and house demolition, and drawing the relevant drawings.

At the implementation stage, it will submit the design documents, technical specifications, drawings and notices to the owner timely, make design disclosure to the PMOs of all levels, assist in the implementation of the relocation and resettlement for production of the APs, and improve the resettlement programs based on the practical situation.

➤ **External M&E agency**

The CLMA will employ a qualified M&E agency as the external resettlement M&E agency. Its main responsibilities are:

- (1) observing all aspects of resettlement planning and implementation as an independent M&E agency, monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of resettlement and the social adaptability of the APs as set out in this RP,
- (2) submitting resettlement M&E reports to the CLMA and ADB; and
- (3) providing technical advice to the CLMA in data collection and processing.

## 6.2 Staffing and Equipment

### 6.2.1 Staffing

In order to ensure the successful implementation of the resettlement work, all resettlement agencies of the Subproject have been provided with full-time staff, and a smooth channel of communication has been established. The Chaohu PMO has a workforce of 12, of which 5 persons are responsible for resettlement. The resettlement staff has strong organizing and coordinating capabilities, and rich experience in resettlement, and is competent for the resettlement work.

### 6.2.2 Equipment

The resettlement agencies at all levels of the Subproject have been provided basic office, transport and communication equipment, including desks and chairs, PCs, printers, telephones, facsimile machines and vehicles. See Table 6-1.

Table 6-1 Equipment of Resettlement Agencies

No.	Agency	Computer	Camera	Vehicle	Office
		nos.	nos	nos	(m <sup>2</sup> )
1	ADB-financed Project Working Group of the Chaohu Municipal Government	6	2	2	60

No.	Agency	Computer	Camera	Vehicle	Office
		nos.	nos	nos	(m <sup>2</sup> )
2	Chaohu PMO	5	1	1	100
3	CUCI	3	2	2	200
4	Chaohu Municipal Land and Resources Bureau	4	1	2	60
6	Yinping Town Government	5	1	4	80
7	Village committees	2	1	1	50

### 6.2.3 Institutional Training Program

For the purpose of resettlement, the Chaohu PMO will train the resettlement staff on resettlement policies and information management, etc. The resettlement budget is 111,300 yuan. See Table 6-2.

Table 6-2 Resettlement Operational Training Program

No.	Agency responsible	Scope of training	Trainees	Time	Cost (0,000 yuan)
	A	B	C	D	
1	Chaohu PMO	Drawing on experience in resettlement for ADB-financed projects from other provinces	implementing agency	2011-2013	2.13
2	External M&E agency	ADB's resettlement policies	Resettlement office staff	Dec. 2012	1
3	External M&E agency	Updates of state policies on land acquisition and house demolition	Resettlement office staff	Jan. 2013	1
4	Chaohu PMO	Experience and lessons in resettlement of other places	Resettlement office staff	Mar. 2013	1.5
5	Chaohu PMO	Computer operation and data processing	Resettlement office staff	Apr. 2013	1.5
6	Resettlement implementing agency	Resettlement procedures and policies for ADB-financed projects	Sub-district resettlement office, village resettlement teams	Dec. 2012	2
7	Resettlement implementing agency	Resettlement policies and practice	Sub-district resettlement office, village resettlement teams	Dec. 2012	1.5
8	Chaohu PMO	Internal experience in resettlement	Resettlement staff of township PMO	2012-2014	1.5

## 7 Public Participation and Grievance Redress

### 7.1 Public Participation

In order to lay a solid foundation for the resettlement work of the Subproject, protect the lawful rights and interests of the APs and entities, and reduce grievances and disputes, great importance is attached to the participation of and consultation with the APs at the preparation and implementation stages.

#### 7.1.1 Participation at the Preparation Stage

Since December 2011, CUCI, NYMED and the survey team of NRCR have conducted a series of socioeconomic survey and public consultation activities (with 30% of participants being women) under the direction of technical assistance experts. At the preparation stage, the PMO, implementing agency and design agency conducted extensive consultation on land acquisition and resettlement. See Table 7-1 for the participation activities at the preparation stage and Appendix 2 for the minutes of public participation meetings. The RIB was distributed in April 2012.

Table 7-1 Disclosure of Resettlement Information and Key Consultation Activities

No.	Time	Activity	Participants	# of persons	Organizer
1	2011.8	Project design	NYMED, Chaohu PMO, CUCI, Chaohu Municipal Government, Yinping Town Government, villages, groups and representatives of APs	10	CUCI
2	2011.9	Optimization of project design	NYMED, Chaohu PMO, CUCI, Chaohu Municipal Government, Yinping Town Government, villages, groups and representatives of APs	12	CUCI
3	2011.9	Resettlement survey	NYMED, Chaohu PMO, CUCI, Chaohu Municipal Government, Yinping Town Government, villages, groups and representatives of APs	15	CUCI
4	2011.9	Social assessment	NYMED, NRCR, Chaohu Municipal Land and Resources Bureau, municipal labor and social security bureau, municipal women's federation, municipal poverty reduction office, municipal civil affairs bureau, villages, groups and representatives of APs	22	CUCI
5	2011.9-10	Resettlement modes	CUCI, NRCR, Chaohu Municipal Land and Resources Bureau, municipal labor and social security bureau, municipal women's federation, municipal poverty reduction office, municipal civil affairs bureau, villages, groups and representatives of APs	20	CUCI
6	2011.11	Resettlement policies	CUCI, villages, groups and representatives of APs	16	CUCI

### 7.1.2 Participation Plan at the Implementation Stage

With the progress of project preparation and implementation, the implementing agency will conduct further public participation. See Table 7-2.

Table 7-2 Public Participation Plan

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agencies	Participants	Topics
Land acquisition announcement	Village bulletin board, village meeting	July. 2012	Chaohu PMO, CUCI, land and resources bureau, township and village officials	All APs	Disclosure of land acquisition area, compensation rates and resettlement modes, etc.
Announcement of compensation and resettlement options for land acquisition	Village bulletin board, village meeting	Aug. 2012	Chaohu PMO, CUCI, land and resources bureau, township and village officials	All APs	Compensation fees and mode of payment
Verification of DMS results	Field survey	Aug~ Sep 2012	Chaohu PMO, CUCI, land and resources bureau, township and village officials	All APs	1) Finding out anything omitted to determine the final impacts 2) List of lost land and assets of APs 3) Preparing basic compensation agreements
Determination of income restoration programs	Village meeting (many times)	Before implement-tation	Chaohu PMO, CUCI, land and resources bureau, township and village officials	All APs	Discussing the final income restoration program and the program for use of compensation fees
Training program for APs	Village meeting	Dec 2012 ~ June 2014	Labor and social security bureau, township and village officials	All APs (include 54 working age women )	Discussing training needs
Monitoring	Villager participation	Jan 2013.~Jan 2015	Township and village officials	All APs	1) Resettlement progress and impacts 2) Payment of compensation 3) Information disclosure 4) Livelihood restoration and house reconstruction

## 7.2 Grievances and Appeals

Since public participation is encouraged during the preparation and implementation of the RP, no substantial dispute will arise. However, unforeseeable circumstances may arise during this process. In order to address issues effectively, and ensure the successful implementation of project construction and land acquisition, a transparent and effective grievance redress mechanism has been established. The basic grievance redress system is as follows:

Stage 1: If any right of any AP is infringed on in any aspect of land acquisition or resettlement, he/she can report this to the village committee. The village committee or the AP may resort to the township government to solve the issue. The township government shall record such appeal and solve it together with the village committee or the AP within 2 weeks.

Stage 2: If the appellant is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 1, he/she may file an appeal to CUCI within one month after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within 3 weeks.

Stage 3: If the appellant is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 2, he/she may file an appeal to the Chaohu PMO within one month after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within 4 weeks.

Stage 4: If the appellant is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 3, he/she may file an appeal to competent administrative authorities level by level in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Law of the PRC for arbitration after receiving such disposition.

Stage 5: If the grievant person is still dissatisfied with the arbitration award of Stage 4, he/she may file an action in a civil court in accordance with the Civil Procedure Law of the PRC after receiving the arbitration award.

All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the APs for free, and costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from the contingencies. During the whole construction period of the Subproject, these appeal procedures will remain effective to ensure that the APs can use them to address relevant issues. The above grievance redress system will be communicated to the APs at a meeting or through the RIB, so that the APs know their right of appeal. In addition, the appeal process will be published to affected population on mass media.

APs can also submit complaints to ADB which will be handled by the Project Team. If an AP is still not satisfied and believes they have been harmed due to non-compliance with ADB policy, they may submit a complaint to ADB's Office of Special Project Facility or Office of Compliance Review in accordance with ADB's Accountability Mechanism<sup>①</sup>.

AP also could appeal the complaints to civil courts at any stage of the LAR process directly if he or she does not want to proceed through the project GRM.

All grievances and complaints (oral or written) will be reported to the ADB in

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<sup>①</sup> For further information see: <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>.

internal and external monitoring report.

The resettlement agencies have appointed persons to collect and accept grievances and appeals of the APs, see Table 7-3.

Table 7-3 Appeal Accepting Agencies and Staff

Resettlement office	Contact	Tel
CUCI	Luo Ye	0565-2157001
Chaohu City Land and Resources Bureau	Zhou Jun	0565-2327539
Offices of letters and calls of Chaohu City	Civil Servant	0565-2315903

## 8 Resettlement Budget

### 8.1 Resettlement Budget

All costs incurred during land acquisition and resettlement will be included in the general budget of the Subproject. Based on prices in October 2011, the total resettlement costs of the Subproject are 11,575,800 yuan, including rural land acquisition costs of 3,792,200 yuan or 32.76% of total costs, temporary land occupation costs of 1,281,600 yuan or 11.07% of total costs, compensation fees for infrastructure and ground attachments of 14,200 yuan or 0.12% of total costs, survey and design costs, M&E costs, training costs and contingencies of 1,373,700 yuan or 11.87% of total costs, land taxes of 5,063,500 yuan or 43.74% of total costs, and vulnerable group support costs and pensions of 50,900 yuan or 0.44% of total costs. See Table 8-1 for the estimated resettlement costs. See Appendix 8 for the detailed resettlement budget.

Table 8-1 Resettlement Budget Sheet

No.	Item	Amount (10,000 yuan)	Percentage (%)
<b>1</b>	<b>Compensation fees for collective land acquisition</b>	<b>379.20</b>	<b>32.76%</b>
1.1	Land compensation fees	117.60	10.16%
1.2	Resettlement subsidies	252.00	21.77%
1.3	Young crop compensation fees	9.60	0.83%
<b>2</b>	<b>Temporary land occupation</b>	<b>128.16</b>	<b>11.07%</b>
2.1	Temporary land occupation for silt dump	128.16	11.07%
<b>3</b>	<b>Infrastructure and attachments</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>0.12%</b>
	<b>Subtotal of 1-3</b>	<b>508.78</b>	<b>43.95%</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Survey and design costs</b>	<b>15.26</b>	<b>1.32%</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>External M&amp;E costs</b>	<b>20.35</b>	<b>1.76%</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Internal M&amp;E costs</b>	<b>10.18</b>	<b>0.88%</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Implementation management costs</b>	<b>25.44</b>	<b>2.20%</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Training costs</b>	<b>15.26</b>	<b>1.32%</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Contingencies</b>	<b>50.88</b>	<b>4.40%</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Land taxes</b>	<b>506.35</b>	<b>43.74%</b>
10.1	Land reclamation costs	180.00	15.55%
10.2	Fees for using new construction land	120.00	10.37%
10.3	Farmland occupation tax	180.00	15.55%
10.4	Land acquisition management costs	20.35	1.76%
10.5	Water resources construction fund	6.00	0.52%
<b>11</b>	<b>Support fund for vulnerable groups</b>	<b>5.09</b>	<b>0.44%</b>
	<b>Subtotal of 4-11</b>	<b>648.81</b>	<b>56.05%</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1157.58</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

## 8.2 Resettlement Investment Schedule and Funding Sources

All resettlement funds of the Subproject are from local counterpart funds and domestic loans. Before or during project construction, the investment plan will be implemented in stages in order not to affect the production and livelihoods of the AHs, as shown in Table 8-2.

Table 8-2 Resettlement Investment Schedule

Year	2012	2013	Total
Amount of investment (0,000 yuan)	1041.83	115.76	1157.58
Percentage	90%	10%	100%

## 8.3 Disbursement and Management of Resettlement Funds

### 8.3.1 Disbursement of Resettlement Funds

The Subproject's resettlement funds will be disbursed on the following principles: After the application for land approval of CUCI has been approved, Daishan Village will draft a list of receiver of compensation fees, which will be reviewed by the township government, and approved by the municipal finance, and land and resources departments. After approval, CUCI will pay the deposit of compensation for land acquisition in full to the Chaohu Municipal Finance Bureau before acquisition. The Chaohu Municipal Finance Bureau will disburse compensation fees in full according to the approved compensation program and the approved list of receivers within 20 working days of receipt of the approval of land use. The sum payable to the rural collective economic organization will be disbursed to it; the sum payable to LEFs will be paid to them via "all-in-one" bank cards; social security funds for LEFs will be paid directly to the special account of the social security fund. The disbursement of compensation fees will be disclosed to the rural collective economic organization and the LEFs.

### 8.3.2 Management of Resettlement Funds

Resettlement funds must be disbursed in strict conformity with the compensation rates specified in the applicable state regulations on land acquisition and the policies in the RP.

The resettlement implementing agency will submit a construction progress report to CUCI on a monthly basis. CUCI will review disbursement statements and disburse funds.

Compensation fees for land acquisition, house demolition and attachments, including moving subsidies, transition subsidies and early moving rewards, will be approved by the resettlement implementing agency.

CUCI will appoint a consulting agency to conduct regular internal audits on the use of resettlement funds.

The finance and audit departments of the Chaohu Municipal Government have the power to monitor and audit the use of resettlement funds.



The external M&E agency will perform follow-up monitoring on the use of compensation fees by the AHs during external monitoring.

## 9 Resettlement Implementation Plan

### 9.1 Principles for Resettlement Implementation

According to the project implementation schedule, the Subproject will be constructed from April 2013 to 2014. In order that the resettlement schedule links up the construction schedule of the Subproject, land acquisition will begin in December 2012 and end in April 2013. The basic principles for resettlement implementation are as follows:

- Land acquisition should be completed at least 3 months prior to the commencement of construction, and the starting time will be determined as necessary.
- During resettlement, the APs shall have opportunities to participate in the Subproject. Before the commencement of construction, the range of land acquisition will be disclosed, the RIB distributed and public participation activities conducted properly.
- All compensation fees will be paid to the affected proprietors directly and fully within 3 months of approval of the resettlement and compensation program. No organization or individual should use compensation fees on their behalf, nor should compensation fees be discounted for any reason.

### 9.2 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

The general resettlement schedule of the Subproject has been drafted based on the progress of project construction, land acquisition, and resettlement preparation and implementation. The exact implementation schedule may be adjusted due to deviations in overall project progress. See Table 9-1.

Table 9-1 Schedule of Resettlement Activities

No.	Task	Target	Agencies responsible	Time	Remarks
<b>1</b>	<b>Information disclosure</b>				
1.1	RIB	2 groups of 1 village	Chaohu PMO and CUCI	Apr. 2012	
1.2	Disclosure of the RP on ADB's website		CLMA and ADB	June 2012	
<b>2</b>	<b>RP and budget</b>				
2.1	Approval of RP and budget (including compensation rates)	10,679,300 yuan	Government and CUCI	June 2012	
2.2	Village-level income restoration programs	12 groups of 2 villages	Village committees	Aug. 2012	
2.3	Finalizing of the RP based on the detailed design	/	Chaohu PMO and CUCI	Oct. 2012	
<b>3</b>	<b>DMS</b>				

No.	Task	Target	Agencies responsible	Time	Remarks
3.1	DMS on Daishan Village	1 village	CUCI	Aug. 2012	
<b>4</b>	<b>Compensation agreement</b>				
4.1	Village-level land compensation agreement	1 village	Land and resources bureau	Dec. 2012	
<b>5</b>	<b>Implementation of livelihood restoration measures</b>				
5.1	Distribution of land compensation fees to households and land reallocation (if possible)	1 village	Township and village collective	Jan. – Mar 2013	
5.2	Implementation of village-level income restoration programs	1 village	Village collective	Jan. – Mar 2013	
5.3	Advice on income restoration, commerce and work	57 AHs	Township, village collective, and labor and social security bureau	August 2012.-Jan 2013	
5.4	Implementation of training program for APs	57 AHs	Labor and social security bureau	October 2012 – Dec. 2013	
5.5	Confirming vulnerable households and implementing assistance measures	6 persons	Civil affairs bureau and Chaohu PMO	March 2013	
5.6	Hiring APs at the construction stage	205 APs	CHaohu PMO, labor and social security bureau, and contractor	April 2013~Dec 2014	
<b>6</b>	<b>Capacity building</b>				
6.1	Training of staff of CUCI, and the land and resources bureau	15 persons	ADB/PPTA consultant	Feb.-April. 2012	
6.2	Training of county, township and village officials	20 persons	Chaohu PMO, and land and resources bureau	April. – September. 2012	
<b>7</b>	<b>M&amp;E</b>				
7.1	Baseline survey	As per the RP	External M&E agency	Nov. 2012	
7.2	Establishment of internal M&E mechanism	As per the RP	CLMA, Chaohu PMO and implementing agency	July 30, 2012	
7.3	Appointing an external M&E agency	One	CLMA	Oct 2012	
7.4	Internal monitoring reporting	Semiannual report	CLMA, Chaohu PMO and implementing agency	From Aug. 2012	
7.5	External monitoring reporting	Semiannual report	External M&E agency	Jan. 2013	No.1 report
				Jul. 2013	No.2 report
7.6	External evaluation reporting	Annual report	External M&E agency	Jan. 2014	No.1 report
				Jan. 2015	No.2 report
7.7	Post-evaluation report	One report	Post evaluation agency and CLMA	Jul. 2015	
<b>8</b>	<b>Public consultation and documentation</b>		Implementing agency	Ongoing	
<b>9</b>	<b>Grievance redress and documentation</b>		Implementing agency	Ongoing	

No.	Task	Target	Agencies responsible	Time	Remarks
<b>10 Disbursement of compensation fees</b>					
10.1	Disbursement to implementing agency	Initial funds		October ~Nov. 2012	
10.2	Disbursement to villages	Most funds	Implementing agency	December. 2012	
10.3	Disbursement to households	Most funds	Implementing agency and village committees	Mar 2013	
<b>11 Commencement of civil construction</b>					
11.1	The Subproject		CUCI	Apr 2013	

## 10 Monitoring and Evaluation

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

### 10.1 Internal Monitoring

The CLMA, Chaohu PMO, CUCI with resettlement IA will develop a detailed internal monitoring plan for land acquisition and resettlement, including:

- (1) Payment, use and availability of compensation fees for land acquisition, and implementation progress and quality of production and development options of APs;
- (2) Investigation, coordination of and suggestion on key issues of the resettlement and implementing agencies during land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement;
- (3) Restoration of the household income of APs;
- (4) Special support for vulnerable groups;
- (5) Payment, use and availability of compensation fees for resettlement;
- (6) Level of public participation and consultation during land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement;
- (7) Resettlement training and its effectiveness; and
- (8) Working mechanism, training, working hours and efficiency of local resettlement offices

The CLMA will submit an internal monitoring report to ADB semiannually. Such report should indicate the statistics of the past 6 months in tables, and reflect the progress of land acquisition, resettlement and use of compensation fees through comparison.

Table 10-1 and Table 10-2 provide some formats.

Table 10-1 Progress Report of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

_____, _____ Town, _____ District (County)						
Cut-off date: MM/DD/YY						
Date completed: MM/DD/YY						
Item	Unit	RP	DMS	Actual during implementation	Accumulative total	Proportion of completion
Permanent land acquisition	Mu					
Temporary land use	Mu					
Payment of land compensation	10,000 yuan					
Personnel training	Person					
Job arrangement	Person					
Reported by:		Signature (person responsible):			Official seal:	

Table 10-2 Implementation Schedule of Fund Use

_____, _____ Town, _____ District (County)						
Cut-off date: MM/DD/YY						
Date completed: MM/DD/YY						
Affected unit	Description <sup>①</sup>	Unit/ Qty.	Investment required (yuan)	Compensation received (yuan)	Adjusted compensation	Proportion of compensation
Village 1						
Village 2						
Collectives						
APs						
Reported by:		Signature (person responsible):			Official seal:	

## 10.2 External Monitoring

According to ADB's policies, the CLMA will employ a qualified, independent and experienced resettlement agency as the independent resettlement M&E agency.

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

### 10.2.1 Scope and Methodology of External Monitoring

#### (1) Baseline survey

The external M&E agency will conduct a baseline survey of the affected villages and village groups affected by land acquisition to obtain baseline data on the monitored displaced households' production level and living standard. The production level and living standard survey will be conducted semiannually to track variations of the APs' production level and living standard. This survey will be conducted using such methods as panel survey (sample size: 20% of the households affected by land acquisition, to be sampled randomly), random interview and field observation to acquire necessary information. A subsequent analysis and an evaluation of income restoration and living standards will be made on the basis of the Baseline Survey Report.

#### (2) Periodic M&E

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

- Payment and amount of compensation fees;
- Training;
- Support for vulnerable groups;
- Restoration and rebuilding of infrastructure and special facilities;

<sup>①</sup> Fill building of village-level road (number), labor training and employment or subsidy for vulnerable groups, etc. in "Description".

- Production resettlement and restoration;
- Compensation for lost properties;
- Compensation for lost working hours;
- Transition subsidy;
- Timetables of the above activities (applicable at any time);
- Resettlement organization/performance-capacity issues;
- Use of compensation fees for collective land and income of APs;
- Income growth of labor through employment; and
- If APs have benefited from the Subproject

(3) Public consultation and participation

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

(4) Grievance redress

The external M&E agency will visit the affected villages and groups periodically, and inquire the Chaohu PMO, district and sub-district resettlement offices and implementing agencies that accept grievances about to assess how grievances have been handled. It will also meet complainants and propose corrective measures and advice for existing issues so as to resolve problems quickly and make the resettlement process more effectively.

### 10.2.2 External Monitoring Reporting

A routine monitoring report shall at least include the followings: (I) monitoring objects of the report; (II) the progress of the resettlement; (III) main findings; (IV) main existing problems; (V) basic appraisal, comments and suggestions. The external monitoring report should include the indicators detailed in Table 10-3.

Table 10-3 key indicators to be monitored

Resettlement impacts and implementation								
/	item		Planned (RP)	Updated (RP)	Actual	Completed in current period	Completed in total	Cumulative completion
1	Permanent Land Acquisition	Area (mu)						
		AH						
		AP						
2	Temporary Land occupation	Area (mu)						
		AH						
		AP						
3	resettlement compensation (CNY)							
AP's incomes and expenditures								
	Year			2012	2013	2014	2015	
1	Average annual income per capita (Yuan/person)							
2	Average annual expenditure per capita(Yuan/person)							

The external M&E agency will submit a monitoring or evaluation report to ADB and the CLMA semiannually. See Table 10-4 for the schedule for report submission.

Table 10-4 Resettlement M&E Agenda

	Report	Date
1	Socioeconomic Baseline Survey Report	Oct. 2012
2	Monitoring Report No.1	Jan. 2013
3	Monitoring Report No.2	Jul. 2013
4	Evaluation Report No.1	Jan. 2014
5	Evaluation Report No.2	Jan. 2015

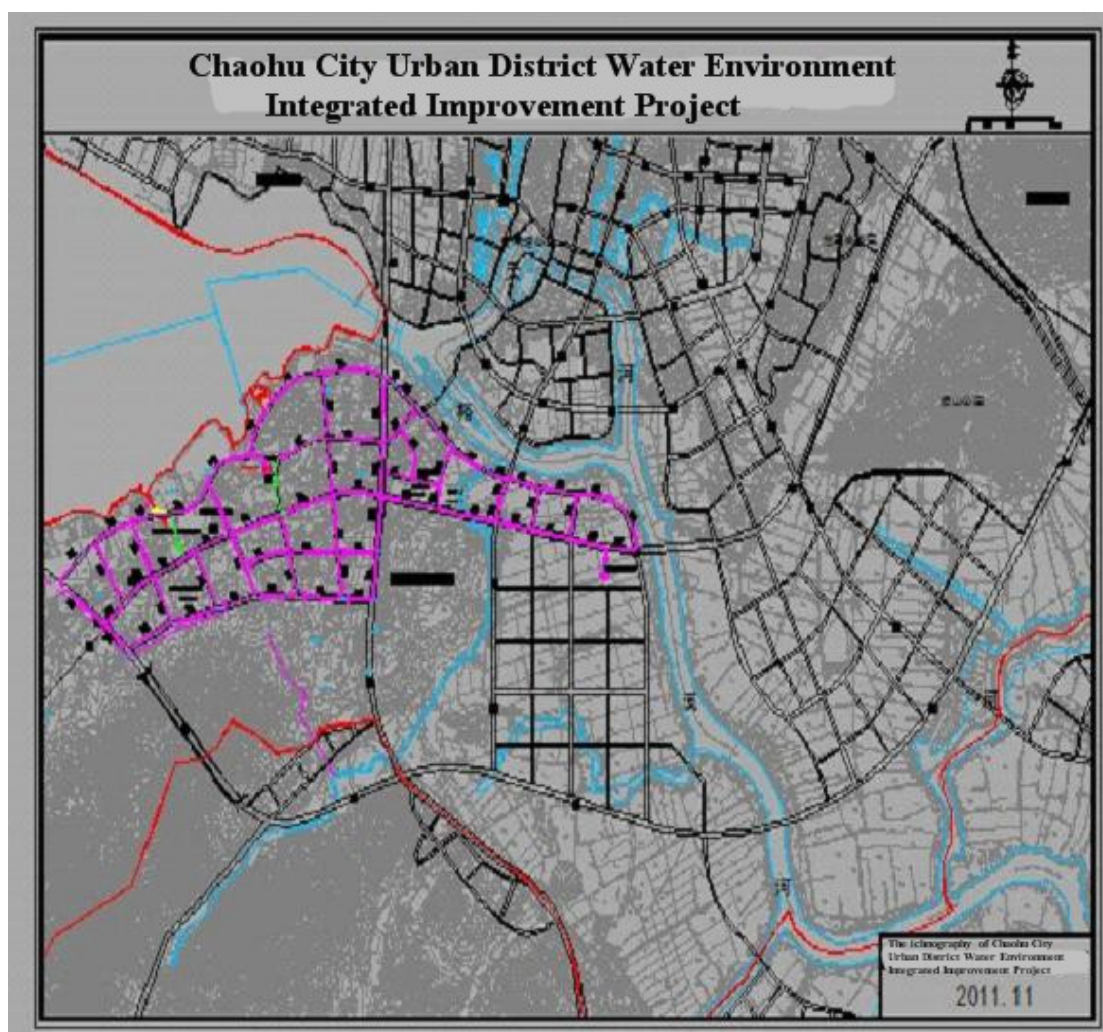
### **10.3 Resettlement Post-evaluation**

After project implementation, the theory and methodology of post-evaluation will be applied to evaluate the Subproject's resettlement activities on the basis of M&E to obtain successful experience and lessons in land acquisition and property demotion as a reference for future work. The post-evaluation agency will be entrusted to prepare terms of reference for post-evaluation, establish a system of evaluation indicators, conduct socioeconomic analysis and survey, and prepare the Resettlement Post-evaluation Report of the Subproject for submission to the CLMA and ADB.



## Appendices

### Appendix 1: Schematic Map of the Subproject



## Appendix 2: Summary of Intercepting Sewers<sup>①</sup>

No.	Subcomponent	Area	Road's name	Starting point	Ending point	Nature of road	Pipe diameter (mm)	Pipe length (m)	Temporarily occupied area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Construction method	Restoration costs (10,000 yuan)
1	Chaohu City Urban District Water Environment Integrated Improvement Project	Chaohu City	South of Chaohu urban	Weiye Road	Weiye Road	State owned	400	802	3.65	Pipe jacking method and Grooving method	12.16
2			South of Chaohu urban	Weisan Road	Weiye Road	State owned	400	495	2.25		7.51
3			South of Chaohu urban	Weiye Road	Weiye Road	State owned	400	908	4.13		13.77
4			South of Chaohu urban	Weiye Road	Weiye Road	State owned	400	505	2.30	Grooving method	7.66
5			South of Chaohu urban	Weiye Road	Weiye Road	State owned	400	826	3.76		12.53
6			South of Chaohu urban	Weiye Road	Weisan Road	State owned	400	622	2.83		9.43
7			South of Chaohu urban	Weiye Road	Weiliu Road	State owned	400	1488	6.78	Pipe jacking method and Grooving method	22.57
8			South of Chaohu urban	Weiye Road	Weiliu Road	State owned	400-500	1705	7.76	Grooving method	25.86
9			South of Chaohu urban	Weisii Road	Weiye Road	State owned	400	392	1.78		5.94
10			South of Chaohu urban	Weisan Road	Weiliu Road	State owned	600	455	2.07		6.90
11			South of Chaohu urban	Weisan Road	Weiliu Road	State owned	400	370	1.68		5.61

<sup>①</sup> Confirmed by PMO and DI, construction shall be completed within 14 days for each segment, and here is no significant disturbance to commercial activities adjacent to road.

No.	Subcomponent	Area	Road's name	Starting point	Ending point	Nature of road	Pipe diameter (mm)	Pipe length (m)	Temporarily occupied area (m³)	Construction method	Restoration costs (10,000 yuan)
12			South of Chaohu urban	Weisan Road	Weiliu Road	State owned	400	340	1.55		5.16
13			South of Chaohu urban	Jingyi Road	Jingba Road	State owned	400	2120	9.65		32.15
14			South of Chaohu urban	Jingwu Road	Jingba Road	State owned	400	1460	6.65		22.14
15			South of Chaohu urban	Jingyi Road	Jingshier Road	State owned	400-1000	5600	25.50		84.92
16			South of Chaohu urban	Jingba Road	Jingshi Road	State owned	400	526	2.39		7.98
17			South of Chaohu urban	Jingyi Road	Jingjiu Road	State owned	400-500	3852	17.54		58.41
18			South of Chaohu urban	Weisan Road	Weiwu Road	State owned	400-500	4122	18.77		62.51
Total							26588	121.06			

### Appendix 3: Minutes of Public Participation Meetings

Time	Dec. 12, 2011
Venue	CUCI
Organizer	CUCI, survey team of NRCR
Participants	NRCR, CUCI
Topic	Project progress, agenda, communication on information preparation
Key points and outputs	The PMO was consulted and its agenda arranged; policies and practices on compensation for land acquisition in the subproject area were collected.
Time	Dec. 12, 2011

Venue	Yinping Town
Organizer	CUCI, survey team of NRCR
Participants	NRCR, CUCI, Yinping Town Government, Daishan Village Committee, village group representatives, APs, women representatives, representatives of vulnerable groups
Topic	Policy publicity and satisfaction, resettlement work
Key points and outputs	The Yinping Town Government attaches great importance to the Subproject and supports it actively. The affected village groups are willing to cooperate in land acquisition on a compensated basis, and will participate in project construction. In the subproject area, women enjoy the same access to public participation as men, and enjoy almost the same family status as men. The vulnerable households differ slightly from ordinary households in terms of income, and would receive assistance from the town civil affairs office every year.
<b>Time</b>	<b>Dec. 13, 2011</b>
Venue	Daishan Village Committee
Organizer	CUCI, survey team of NRCR
Participants	NRCR, CUCI, Daishan Village Committee, village group representatives, APs, women representatives, representatives of vulnerable groups
Topic	Policy publicity and satisfaction, resettlement work
Key points and outputs	Villagers think the Yuxi River is seriously polluted, affecting their production and lives. They approve of river management for quality improvement, and will reduce the pollution of nearby waters. They also expect to connect their houses to the sewer network to reduce the pollution of rivers and Chao Lake. They have become aware of the WWTP by various means, and are clear about the compensation policies. They think it will be easy to restore production after land acquisition, because their income is mainly from nonagricultural industries. They also expect nonagricultural training.
<b>Time</b>	<b>Dec. 13, 2011</b>
Venue	Chaohu Municipal Government
Organizer	CUCI, survey team of NRCR
Participants	Municipal land and resources bureau, civil affairs bureau, labor and social security bureau, agriculture bureau, women's federation, poverty reduction office, etc.
Topic	Learning the policies and practices on compensation for land acquisition in Chaohu City, and information on the endowment insurance for LEFs, resettlement and training
Key points and outputs	Chaohu City has developed quickly in recent years, and a large amount of land would be acquired every year. Land

acquisition has been smooth because compensation policies are reasonable, the endowment insurance system for LEFs is sound, and LEFs can attend skills training and be resettled properly.



Interviews with AHs

## Appendix 4: Gender Analysis Form

Part A—Gender analysis of rural women in the subproject area			
1. Legal rights of women	According to laws of the PRC, women have equal legal rights with men, though some women are not fully aware of this.		
2. Social status of women	Women of the subproject area have relatively good social status. All key matters of a family are determined by the couple through discussion. Men are the backbone of families, and attend the important meetings of the village. However, women can influence men when they make decisions at meetings.		
3. Title to land and properties	Women have the same title as men. Like other parts of China, in the subproject area, when a daughter is married, her land will remain in her mother's family and she can only share the land owned by her husband's family since the household contract responsibility system was put into practice in 1982. However, if a second round of land contracting has been carried out at the affected village (around 1999), this situation has been corrected. If land acquisition, house demolition or resettlement is involved, women will have equal rights to compensation.		
4. Right to collective properties	Women have equal rights.		
5. Living and gender role	There is no restriction on gender role. However, women do housework and appropriate farm work mainly in Chinese rural areas, while men mostly do farm work or work outside. Generally, the working hours of women are 1.2 times those of men. In addition, many young women also work outside.		
6. Contribution to household income	Women's income is from farming and household sideline operations mainly, accounting for about 25% of household income.		
7. Family status	Women have an equal voice in decision-making; when men are away for work, women make decisions themselves in many aspects.		
8. Educational level	Boys and girls enjoy equal opportunities in receiving education, and as long as children study hard, their parents would do their best to support their school education.		
9. Health	Women's health condition is quite good and there is no significant difference in nutrition level compared to men; however, medical expenses are rising and have become a significant burden for some households, and women may suffer more.		
10. Village and government agencies	Women are represented in all village committees. In addition, women have a good informal network in the village and the village group. Women may participate in the election of the village committee, and have the right to elect and be elected; local governments attach great importance to women's development, especially in poverty reduction.		
Overall evaluation and key risks	Women enjoy a good status in the subproject area, and there is no restriction on gender role; though women seldom participate in the decision-making of public affairs of the village collective, they can express their views in many ways (e.g., through male members of their families).		
B—Gender analysis of women during resettlement			
Gender issue	Concern/risk	Impact of the Subproject	Mitigation measures
1. Land, properties and right to compensation	Women are deprived of land or properties or have no right to	Men and women have equal rights to compensation for land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement; the Subproject will not have any	(1) Cash compensation or improvement of the quality of remaining

<b>Part A—Gender analysis of rural women in the subproject area</b>			
	compensation.	significantly adverse impact on women.	land, and crop restructuring
2. House demolition and reconstruction	Women have no right to make decisions or use compensation fees.	Women have title to houses, and house reconstruction is determined jointly by all family members, so women can participate in housing site selection, house construction and transitional housing arrangement, etc.	(2) Women have title to newly built houses.
3. Production and income restoration after land acquisition	Women are affected even more seriously, and receive less assistance.	All AHs will lose part of land only, so the AHs will lose part of income only. Compensation fees will be used at the AHs' discretion. Only seriously affected households have to change their income sources. In addition to cash compensation, the AHs will be assisted in restoring income through auxiliary measures (priority in employment during construction, skills training and subsequent support, etc.)	(1) Women will receive compensation fees for land acquisition; (2) At least 50% of trainees of skills training will be women; (3) During construction, women will obtain at least 30% of unskilled job opportunities.
4. Increase of gender inequalities	Women have a heavier burden or fewer opportunities.	The Subproject will not lead to gender inequalities. For most households, resettlement impacts are not serious. Land loss and sufficient compensation will help women change the crop structure (e.g., cultivating more cash crops), which will increase their income.	Monitoring
5. Social network system	The social network is damaged.	The Subproject will not affect the social network seriously.	No impact
6. Impact on health / increase of social problems	Serious health or social problems due to the stress of resettlement (violence, AIDS propagation, etc.)	The Subproject will not affect the villages seriously, but some seriously affected households and vulnerable groups will be faced with difficulties.	Providing assistance together with the civil affairs department

## Appendix 5: Distribution and Structure of Survey Samples

No.	Township	Village	Group	# of AHs	# of sample households		Sampling rate (%)
					Households	Population	
1	Yinping Town	Daishan	North 4	45	12	44	26.67%
2			North 5	12	3	10	25.00%

## Appendix 6: Provisions of Land Laws, Regulations and Policies of the PRC and Anhui

### Abstract of the Land Management Law and Relevant Policies

Item	Key points	Index
Land ownership	The People's Republic of China resorts to a socialist public ownership i.e. an ownership by the whole people and ownerships by collectives, of land. The State introduces the system of compensated use of land owned by the State except the land has been allocated for use by the State according to law.	Article 2 of the Land Administration Law of the PRC
Application for construction land	Any unit or individual that need land for construction purposes should apply for the use of land owned by the State according to law; ..... Whereas occupation of land for construction purposes involves the conversion of agricultural land into land for construction purposes, the examination and approval procedures in this regard shall be required.	Articles 43 and 44 of the Land Administration Law of the PRC
	Governments at all levels shall strengthen the administration of plans for land use and exercise control of the aggregate land for construction purposes. If no planning quota for use of farmland for other purposes is available or such quota is exceeded, no additional land for construction shall be approved. Saved planning quotas for use of farmland for other purposes may be carried over to the next year after approval.	Article 13 of the Measures of Anhui Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (June 26, 2004)
Land acquisition authority	The acquisition of basic farmland land exceeding 35 hectares outside the basic farmland, and other land exceeding 70 hectares shall be approved by the State Council. Acquisition of land other than prescribed in the preceding paragraph shall be approved by the governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities and submitted to the State Council for the record.	Article 45 of the Land Administration Law of the PRC
	The land administrative authorities of a municipal or county government shall draft a plan for use of farmland for other purposes, a farmland replenishment plan, a land acquisition plan and a land supply plan to the municipal or county government for approval, and escalate them to governments with approval authority for approval. In case of acquisition of woodland, the consent of the woodland administrative authorities shall be obtained in advance.	Article 33 of the Measures of Anhui Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (June 26, 2004)



Item	Key points	Index
Land acquisition announcement system	<p>For the acquisition of land by the State the local governments at and above the county level shall make an announcement and organize the implementation after the approval according to the legal procedures.</p> <p>After the plan for land compensation and resettlement fees is finalized, related local governments shall make an announcement and hear the opinions of the rural collective economic organizations and peasants whose land has been acquired.</p> <p>Rural collective economic organizations shall make public to its members the receipts and expenditures of the land compensation fees for land acquired and accept their supervision.</p>	Articles 46, 48 and 49 of the Land Administration Law of the PRC
Compensation rates for land acquisition	<p>In acquiring land, compensation should be made according to the original purposes of the land acquired. Compensation fees for land acquired include land compensation fees, resettlement fees and compensation for attachments to or green crops on the land. The land compensation fees shall be 6-10 times the average output value of the three years preceding the acquisition of the cultivated land. The resettlement fee shall be calculated according to the number of agricultural population to be resettled. The number of agricultural population to be resettled shall be calculated by dividing the amount of cultivated land acquired by the per capital land occupied of the unit whose land is acquired. The resettlement fees for each agricultural person to be resettled shall be 4-6 times the average annual output value of the three years preceding the acquisition of the cultivated land. However, the maximum resettlement fee per hectare of land acquired shall not exceed 15 times of the average annual output value of the three years prior to the acquisition.</p>	Article 47 of the Land Administration Law of the PRC

Item	Key points	Index
	<p>Land compensation rates for acquisition of land other than arable land: for fishponds, etc., 6 times the average output value of the preceding 3 years; for orchards, etc., 7 times the average output value of the preceding 3 years; in case of no harvest, 6 times the average output value of similar land of the preceding 3 years; for reclaimed land which has been cultivated for less than 3 years, 3-4 times the average output value of the arable land of the same village (team) of the preceding 3 years; for reclaimed land which has been cultivated for 3 years or more, the same as arable land; land used for construction collectively owned by farmers, 4-5 times the average output value of the arable land of the same village (team) of the preceding 3 years; for other land, 2-3 times the average output value of the arable land of the same village (team) of the preceding 3 years. The compensation rates for woodland shall be governed by the applicable laws and regulations. Resettlement subsidy standard for every farmer to be resettled: for acquisition of farmland, 3-4 times the average output value of the preceding 3 years; for land used for construction collectively owned by farmers, 2-3 times the average output value of the arable land of the same village (team) of the preceding 3 years; for barren hills and slopes, no resettlement subsidy. If the farmers to be resettled are unable to maintain their former standard of living, with the approval of the provincial Government, the resettlement subsidy may be increased. However, the sum of the land compensation and the resettlement subsidy shall not exceed the following limit: (1) In case of acquisition of arable land, 30 times the average output value of the preceding 3 years of the acquired arable land; ..... young crops on the acquired arable land shall be compensated for at the output value of crops of that season; for perennial crops shall be compensated for at their annual output value; no compensation shall be granted if there is no young crop.</p>	<p>Articles 34, 35, 36 and 37 of the Measures of Anhui Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (June 26, 2004)</p>
Temporary land use	<p>Users who use the land temporarily should use the land according to the purposes agreed upon in the contract for the temporary use of land and should not build permanent structures. The term for the temporary use of land shall not usually exceed two years.</p>	<p>Article 57 of the Land Administration Law of the PRC</p>
	<p>If state land or land collectively owned by farmers is to be used temporarily for project construction or geologic examination, such use shall be approved by the land administrative authorities of the local municipal or county Government; temporary land use within the urban planning area shall be approved by the urban planning administrative authorities before submission for approval.</p>	<p>Article 45 of the Measures of Anhui Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (June 26, 2004)</p>

Key Provisions of SC [2004] No.28 and MLR [2004] No.238, and Their Application

SC [2004] No.28—Improvement of compensation and resettlement systems for land acquisition		MLR [2004] No.238
Article 12 Improvement of measures for compensation for land acquisition	County-level and above local governments shall take practical measures so that the standard of living of LEFs is not reduced by land acquisition. Land compensation, resettlement subsidy and compensation for ground attachments and crops shall be paid in full and timely pursuant to law. If the land compensation and resettlement subsidy pursuant to the prevailing laws and regulations are insufficient to maintain the former standard of living of the LEFs or to pay the social security expenses of farmers who lose all land due to land acquisition, governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government shall approve an increased resettlement subsidy. If the sum of the land compensation and the resettlement subsidy attains the statutory upper limit and is still insufficient to maintain the former standard of living of the LEFs, local governments may pay a subsidy from the income from compensated use of state land. Governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government shall fix and publish the uniform AAOV rates or integrated land prices for land acquisition of all cities and counties, so that the same price applies to the same kind of land. For key construction projects of the state, land acquisition expenses must be listed in the budgetary estimate in full.	Fixation of uniform AAOV rates Determination of uniform AAOV multiples Fixation of integrated land prices for land acquisition areas Distribution of land compensation
Article 13 Proper resettlement of LEFs	County-level and above local governments shall take specific measures to guarantee long-term livelihoods of LEFs. For projects with a stable income, farmers may become a shareholder using the right to use of land used for construction approved pursuant to law. Within the urban planning area, local governments shall bring farmers who lose all land due to land acquisition into the urban employment system, and establish a social security system; out of the urban planning area, in acquiring land collectively owned by farmers, local governments shall reserve necessary arable land or arrange appropriate jobs for LEFs within the same administrative area; farmers without land who do not have the basic living and production conditions shall be subject to non-local resettlement. The labor and social security authorities shall propose guidelines for the employment training and social security systems for LEFs as soon as possible.	Resettlement for agricultural production Resettlement by reemployment Resettlement by dividend distribution Non-local resettlement
Article 14 Improvement of land acquisition procedures	During land acquisition, the ownership of collective land of farmers and the right to contracted management of farmers' land shall be maintained. Before acquisition is submitted for approval pursuant to law, the use, location, compensation rate and mode of resettlement of the land to be acquired shall be notified to LEFs; the survey results of the present situation of the land to be acquired shall be confirmed by rural collective economic organizations and farmers to be affected by land acquisition; if necessary, the land and resources authorities shall organize a hearing in accordance with the applicable provisions. The materials for notification to and	Disclosure of information on land acquisition Confirmation of land acquisition survey results Organization of land acquisition hearing

SC [2004] No.28—Improvement of compensation and resettlement systems for land acquisition		MLR [2004] No.238
	confirmation by the LEFs shall be taken as requisite materials for approval for land acquisition. Accelerate the establishment and improvement of the coordination and judgment mechanism for disputes over compensation and resettlement for land acquisition to protect the lawful rights and interests of LEFs and land users. Approved matters of land acquisition shall be disclosed unless in special cases.	
Article 15 Strengthening Supervision over the implementation of land acquisition	If the compensation and resettlement for land acquisition has not been implemented, the acquired land shall not be used forcibly. Governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government shall formulate the procedures for the distribution of the land compensation within rural collective economic organizations on the principle that the land compensation is used for rural households affected by land acquisition mainly. Rural collective economic organizations affected by land acquisition shall disclose the receipt, disbursement and allocation of land compensation fees to their members and accept supervision. The agricultural and civil affairs authorities shall strengthen the supervision over the allocation and use of land compensation fees within rural collective economic organizations.	Disclosure of approval items of land acquisition Payment of compensation and resettlement expenses for land acquisition Post-approval supervision and inspection of land acquisition

**Abstract of the Measures of Anhui Province for the Acquisition of Collectively-owned Land**

Item	Key points	Index
Land reclamation costs	Rates of land reclamation costs: (1) In case of occupation of general farmland, land reclamation costs shall be collected at the rate specified in the table attached hereto. (2) In case of occupation of basic farmland, land reclamation costs shall be collected at 40% beyond the above rate. If farmland is occupied by any state or provincial key infrastructure construction project, land reclamation costs shall be collected at a rate not less than the lower limit of 6 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> stipulated in the Measures of Anhui Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC, unless otherwise stipulated by the State Council or the provincial government.	Article 4 of the Detailed Rules of Anhui Province for the Management of the Collection and Use of Farmland Reclamation Fees (Cai Zong [2001] No.1061)
Principles to be followed in promoting the employment and social security of LEFs	Subjects of employment and social security for LEFs shall be identified rationally, and shall be agricultural population losing all or most of farmland after land acquisition approved by the State Council or the provincial government according to law within urban (or town) planning areas in principle. Specific criteria and periods for the identification of subjects of employment and social security for LEFs shall be determined by municipal and county governments based on local conditions. The specific procedure is as follows: An individual LEF files an application; the village collective economic organization members, village committee or village group shall discuss, and	Article 2 of the Guidelines of the Anhui Provincial Government on Doing Well in Employment and Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmers (APG [2005] No.63)

Item	Key points	Index
	the township government or sub-district office shall study and disclose the list of eligible LEFs; the list shall be reviewed by the labor and social security department, and the land and resources department, and then submitted to the municipal or county government for approval.	
compensation rates for land acquisition	Compensation rates for land acquisition of cities and counties shall be fixed by the provincial government in a unified manner, and adjusted every two years based on state provisions and local economic development. Each municipal government shall fix compensation rates for houses, attachments and young crops on acquired land based on local conditions, and put them into practice after submission to the provincial department of land and resources for reference. These rates shall be adjusted every two years.	Article 4 of the Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Publishing the Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2009] No.132) (December 31, 2009)
Strengthening the employment training of LEFs	Governments at all levels shall give proper employment training to LEFs carefully and strengthen financial support. LEFs that have been trained and qualified by the state for the first time shall be subsidized with reemployment funds, and any deficiency thereof shall be disbursed from fees for using state-owned land of local governments. Labor and social security, and education departments at all levels shall organize social education and training agencies to give introductory and professional skills training to LEFs. Labor and social security departments shall issue employment service cards to eligible LEFs properly, and grant subsidies for professional skills training, business start-up training and professional skills identification to LEFs who have received employment service cards.	Article 3 of the Notice of the General Office of the Anhui Provincial Government on Forwarding the Notice of the General Office of the State Council on Forwarding the Guidelines of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security on Doing a Good Job in the Employment Training and Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers (APGO [2006] No.38) (May 30, 2006)

## **Appendix 7: Policy on the Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers**

### **➤ Chaohu Municipality**

#### ***Interim Measures of Chaohu Municipality on the Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers (CMG [2007] No.47)***

Article 1 These Procedures have been formulated to promote our city's industrialization, urbanization and modernization, protect the lawful rights and interests of LEFs, promote harmonious social and economic development, and establish the endowment insurance system for LEFs in accordance with the Guidelines of the Anhui Provincial Government on Doing Well in the Employment and Social Security for LEFs (APG [2005] No.63).

Article 2 Within the urban planning area, all LEFs having attained the age of 16 years and having not effected the basic endowment insurance of urban workers upon land acquisition shall be included in the endowment insurance for LEFs.

Article 3 LEFs referred to herein mean agricultural population losing all land or having a per capita arable area of less than 0.3 mu (in the unit of household) after land acquisition approved pursuant to law within the urban planning area.

Agricultural population whose land is acquired before the implementation of these Measures may effect the endowment insurance for LEFs voluntarily.

Article 4 The endowment insurance for LEFs shall be implemented by the municipal labor and social security, land and resources, finance, civil affairs and public security jointly.

Article 5 Endowment insurance funds for LEFs shall consist of unified funds and personal account funds.

Article 6 The unified funds shall consist of the contributions of the government and the village (team) collective.

The contribution of the government shall be disbursed from land transfer income and other incomes for compensated use of state land; the standard is 10 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for transfer of land, in which that for land for road construction 30 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> and that for industrial land 10 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>.

The contribution of the village (team) collective shall be disbursed from the land compensation received by the collective, deducted by the municipal land and resources authorities directly upon payment of land compensation fees, and paid directly to the special rural endowment insurance account of the municipal finance; the standard is 30% of the land compensation received by the collective.

Article 7 The personal account shall consist of the voluntary payment of LEFs and the interest thereon. There are two levels of personal payment: 3,600 yuan and 6,600 yuan. LEFs may select one of them voluntarily. Once the level is selected, it shall not be varied.

Article 8 For LEFs covered by endowment insurance, the starting age of receiving monthly pensions shall be 60 years for men or 55 years for women.

Pensions for LEFs shall include basic pension and personal account pension. The basic pension shall be paid from the unified funds, and the personal pension from the personal account. After the personal account funds have been used out, the benefit shall be paid from the unified funds. The standard of the pension shall be as follows:

(1) For personal payment of 3,600 yuan, 120 yuan per capita-month, in which the basic pension is 90 yuan and the personal pension is 30 yuan;

(2) For personal payment of 6,600 yuan, 160 yuan per capita-month, in which the basic pension is 105 yuan and the personal pension is 55 yuan;

(3) In case of no personal payment, for LEFs attaining the age specified in the first paragraph of this Article after the implementation of these Measures, a basic pension of 80 yuan per capita-month shall be granted.

Article 9 For LEFs having not been insured before the implementation of these Measures and attaining the age of 60 years for men or 55 years for women, the government and the village collective shall grant the basic pension from the effective date of these Measures, the standard of which shall not be less than 80 yuan per capita-month in principle, in which the government subsidy shall be 50 yuan per capita-month, and the subsidy of the village collective shall not be less than 30 yuan per capita-month in principle.

Article 10 LEFs eligible for the basic endowment insurance of urban workers may effect the basic endowment insurance of urban workers. Starting from 1996, those who can have a payment period of 15 years or more upon attaining the age of 60 years for men or 55 years for women may elect to effect the basic endowment insurance of urban workers, and may make up the portion for which his/her statutory retiring age less than 15 years. The payment standard shall be the same as that for urban self-employers. Upon attaining the retiring age, the insured shall be entitled to the pension as stipulated for the basic endowment insurance of urban workers.

Article 11 LEFs effecting the basic endowment insurance of urban workers shall not be entitled to the pension stipulated in these Measures.

Article 12 If the insured effects the basic endowment insurance of urban workers, the balance of his/her personal account can be refunded to him/her at a time.

After the insured dies, the balance of his/her personal account can be paid to his/her legal heir or designated beneficiary at a time.

Article 13 The Juchao District Government shall determine the handling agency of the endowment insurance for LEFs, which shall set up personal accounts for farmers insured in a unified manner.

Article 14 The municipal land and resources authorities shall collect endowment insurance funds for LEFs, which shall be paid at a time upon settlement of the endowment insurance formalities, withheld by the municipal land and resources authorities and transferred to the special finance account in a unified manner.

Article 15 The municipal finance authorities shall be responsible for the management and disbursement of funds, which shall be subject to management of the receipt and disbursement lines in the special finance account on the principle of special fund for special use, and shall not be lent, embezzled or occupied. When the fund receipts are insufficient to cover disbursements, the government shall make up the deficiency from land income.

Article 16 An endowment insurance reserve system shall be established for LEFs. The reserve shall be withdrawn from annual land transfer income at the ratio of 3-5%, deposited to a special account and used as a supplement to pensions for LEFs.

Article 17 Endowment insurance funds can be deposited to a bank or used to purchase national debt for value maintenance or appreciation as stipulated, and shall not be used for direct investment, mortgage or guarantee.

Article 18 The right to receive pensions for LEFs shall not be transferred, falsely reported or received, if this provision is violated, not only the corresponding amount shall be recovered as stipulated, but also the violator shall be held liable.

Article 19 Eligible LEFs shall effect endowment insurance in the unit of village (community) or team, where the village committee (neighborhood committee) shall hold a plenary session or congress for deliberation and determination, post candidates for 7 days, complete a roster, submit it to the sub-district office for examination and to the Juchao District Government for approval.

The insurance formalities of LEFs shall be settled after the land acquisition plan is completed, when the sub-district office shall provide the relevant materials to the municipal land and resources authorities and the district handling agency.

Article 20 If any person concerned neglects his/her duties, abuses his/her authorities or commits malpractice, so that the endowment insurance funds for LEFs are not collected in full or are lost, embezzled, or basic pensions for LEFs are

deducted, he/she shall be given an administrative punishment pursuant to law; if such act constitutes a crime, the criminal liability shall be ascertained pursuant to law.

Article 21 The specific procedures of each county/district shall be formulated based on its practical situation.

Article 22 These Procedures come into effect from October 1, 2005.

Chaohu Municipal Government, Anhui Province



## Appendix 8: Detailed Resettlement Budget

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan/unit)	Wastewater treatment		River management		Subtotal	Amount (10,000 yuan)	Percentage
				Qty.	Amount (10,000 yuan)	Qty.	Amount (10,000 yuan)	Qty.		
<b>1</b>	<b>Compensation fees for collective land acquisition</b>	<b>mu</b>	<b>31600</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>379.20</b>			<b>120.0</b>	<b>379.20</b>	32.76%
1.1	Land compensation fees	mu	9800	120	117.60	0.0	0.0	120.0	117.60	10.16%
1.2	Resettlement subsidies	mu	21000	120	252.00	0.0	0.0	120.0	252.00	21.77%
1.3	Young crop compensation fees	mu	800	120	9.60	0.0	0.0	120.0	9.60	0.83%
<b>2</b>	<b>Temporary land occupation</b>	<b>mu</b>	<b>1,400/year*2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>457.7</b>	<b>128.16</b>	<b>457.7</b>	<b>128.16</b>	11.07%
2.1	Temporary land occupation for silt dump	mu	1,400/year*2	0	0.00	457.7	128.16	457.7	128.16	11.07%
<b>3</b>	<b>Infrastructure and attachments</b>				<b>1.42</b>				<b>1.42</b>	0.12%
3.1	Telegraph poles	/	30	40	0.12	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.12	0.01%
3.2	Ordinary trees	/	20	500	1.00	0.0	0.0	500.0	1.00	0.09%
3.3	Fruit trees	/	30	100	0.30	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.30	0.03%
	<b>Subtotal of 1-3</b>				<b>380.62</b>		<b>128.16</b>		<b>508.78</b>	<b>43.95%</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Survey and design costs</b>	10,000 yuan	3%	380.62	<b>11.42</b>	<b>128.16</b>	<b>3.84</b>	508.78	<b>15.26</b>	1.32%
<b>5</b>	<b>External M&amp;E costs</b>	10,000 yuan	4%	380.62	<b>15.22</b>	<b>128.16</b>	<b>5.13</b>	508.78	<b>20.35</b>	1.76%
<b>6</b>	<b>Internal M&amp;E costs</b>	10,000 yuan	2%	380.62	<b>7.61</b>	<b>128.16</b>	<b>2.56</b>	508.78	<b>10.18</b>	0.88%
<b>7</b>	<b>Implementation management costs</b>	10,000 yuan	5%	380.62	<b>19.03</b>	<b>128.16</b>	<b>6.41</b>	508.78	<b>25.44</b>	2.20%
<b>8</b>	<b>Training costs</b>	10,000 yuan	3%	380.62	<b>11.42</b>	<b>128.16</b>	<b>3.84</b>	508.78	<b>15.26</b>	1.32%

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan/unit)	Wastewater treatment		River management		Subtotal	Amount (10,000 yuan)	Percentage
				Qty.	Amount (10,000 yuan)	Qty.	Amount (10,000 yuan)	Qty.		
<b>9</b>	<b>Contingencies</b>	10,000 yuan	10%	380.62	<b>38.06</b>	<b>128.16</b>	<b>12.82</b>	508.78	<b>50.88</b>	4.40%
<b>10</b>	<b>Land taxes</b>	10,000 yuan			<b>501.22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5.1</b>		<b>506.35</b>	43.74%
10.1	Land reclamation costs	mu	15000	120	180.00	0.0	0.0	120.0	180.00	15.55%
10.2	Fees for using new construction land	mu	10000	120	120.00	0.0	0.0	120.0	120.00	10.37%
10.3	Farmland occupation tax	mu	15000	120	180.00	0.0	0.0	120.0	180.00	15.55%
10.4	Land acquisition management costs	10,000 yuan	4%	380.62	15.22	<b>128.16</b>	5.1	508.78	20.35	1.76%
10.5	Water resources construction fund	10,000 yuan	500	120	6.00			120.0	6.00	0.52%
<b>11</b>	<b>Support fund for vulnerable groups</b>	10,000 yuan	<b>1%</b>	<b>380.62</b>	<b>3.81</b>	<b>128.16</b>	<b>1.28</b>	508.78	5.09	0.44%
	<b>Subtotal of 4-11</b>				<b>607.80</b>		<b>41.0</b>		<b>648.81</b>	56.05%
	<b>Total</b>				<b>988.42</b>		<b>169.17</b>		<b>1157.58</b>	100.00%

ADB-financed Anhui Chao Lake  
Environmental Rehabilitation

# **Resettlement information Booklet of Chaohu City Urban District Water Environment Integrated Improvement Project**

Chaohu·China

May, 2012

## **A. Brief Introduction of Project**

In order to prevent the further deterioration of the water quality of Chao Lake, and meet the needs for public health and sustainable economic development, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) plans to grant a loan of US\$250 million to the PRC for the Anhui Chao Lake Environmental Rehabilitation Project, and the Subproject is one of its subprojects.

The gross investment in the Subproject is 317,608,700 yuan. Construction funds will be raised by ADB and the subproject owner. The estimated resettlement costs of the Subproject are 11,575,800 yuan, accounting for 3.65% of the Subproject's budget, all from domestic counterpart funds. The construction period of the Subproject is two years, from April 2013 to 2014.

## **B. Summary of Resettlement Impacts of the Subproject**

The main resettlement impacts of the Subproject are permanent and temporary land occupation. In the Subproject, the South Chao Lake WWTP will occupy 120 mu of rural collective land, all being irrigated land, affecting 57 households with 205 persons in two village groups of Daishan Village, Yinping Town.

732.76 mu of land will be occupied temporarily, in which the silt dump in the river management component will occupy 611.7 mu of rural collective wasteland and waste pond, and the intercepting sewer work will occupy 121.06 mu of state-owned land. 3 types of infrastructure and ground attachments will be affected by the Subproject.

## **C. Legal Framework and Policies**

### **C.1 Basic Policies**

The resettlement policies of the Subproject are based mainly on the applicable regulations and policies of ADB and the PRC, including:

#### **1) ADB policies**

- Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), June 2009

#### **2) Laws, regulations and policies of the PRC**

- Land Administration Law of the PRC (January 1, 1999, amended on August 28, 2004)
- Methods for Announcement of Land Acquisition (Decree No.10 of the Ministry of Land Resources, effective from January 1, 2002)
- Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28) (October 21, 2004)
- Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238) (November 3, 2004)
- Measures for the Administration of the Preliminary Examination of the Land Used for Construction Projects (Decree No.27 of the Ministry of Land Resources, effective from December 1, 2004)
- Notice of the General Office of the State Council on Forwarding the Guidelines of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security on Doing a Good Job in the Employment Training and Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers (SCO [2006] No.29) (April 10, 2006)
- Notice of the State Council on Issues Concerning the Strengthening of Land Control and Adjustment (SC [2006] No.31) (August 31, 2006)

#### **3) Provincial and local policies**

- Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Doing Well in Compensation and Resettlement for Land Acquisition to Protect Farmers' Lawful Rights and Interests Practically
- Detailed Rules of Anhui Province for the Management of the Collection and Use of Farmland Reclamation Fees (Cai Zong [2001] No.1061)
- Guidelines of the Anhui Provincial Government on Doing Well in Employment and Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmers (APG [2005] No.63)
- Measures of Anhui Province for the Implementation of the Land

- Administration Law of the PRC (Amended) (July 1, 2004)
- Measures of Anhui Province for the Arbitration of Disputes over Compensation for Land Acquisition (APGO [2004] No.101) (January 1, 2005)
- Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Publishing the Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2009] No.132) (December 31, 2009)
- Notice of the General Office of the Anhui Provincial Government on Forwarding the Notice of the General Office of the State Council on Forwarding the Guidelines of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security on Doing a Good Job in the Employment Training and Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers (APGO [2006] No.38) (May 30, 2006)
- Notice of the General Office of the Anhui Provincial Government on Issuing the Measures for the Administration of Compensation Reserves for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APGO [2010] No.22) (May 4, 2010)
- Notice of Juchao District, Chaohu City on Issues Concerning Compensation for Land Acquisition (JDG [2010] No.25) (March 24, 2010)
- Interim Measures of Juchao District, Chaohu City for the Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers (JDG [2008] No.48) (July 3, 2008)

## **C.2 Fixation of Compensation Rates for Resettlement Impacts of the Subproject**

### ➤ Acquisition of Collective Land

According to the Land Administration Law of the PRC, the Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition, the Measures of Anhui Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC, and the Notice of Juchao District, Chaohu City on Issues Concerning Compensation for Land Acquisition (JDG [2010] No.25), the compensation rates for land acquisition of the Subproject are shown in Table 4-3. The compensation rate for housing land is the same as that for farmland. Specific rates will be subject to adjustment with provincial policies, and such adjustments will be incorporated into the final RP, if applicable.

Table1 Summary of Land Compensation Rates

Area	Uniform AAOV (yuan/mu)	Compensation rates for farmland acquisition (yuan/mu)				
		Integrated rate	Where		Young crop compensation fees	Subtotal
			Land compensation fees	Resettlement subsidies		
Juchao District	1400	30800	9800	21000	800	31600

### ➤ Compensation for Temporary Land Occupation

According to the state and provincial provisions on temporary land occupation, land occupied temporarily shall be compensated for based on the actual period of occupation and the AAOV of such land.

Through consultation with the affected village, the collective wasteland occupied temporarily by the river management component (including river dredging and bank improvement) will be compensated for at 1,400 yuan/mu per annum. The waste pond occupied temporarily will not be compensated for. The sewer network will be laid along proposed roads and occupy state-owned land temporarily without compensation. The period of occupation will be two years.

### ➤ Compensation for Attachments and Infrastructure

The compensation rates for attachments and infrastructure have been fixed at replacement cost. See Table 2.

Table 2 Compensation Rates for Attachments and Infrastructure

Item	Proprietor	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)
Telegraph poles	Power supply bureau	/	30.0
Ordinary trees	Individuals	/	20.0
Fruit trees	Individuals	/	30.0

➤ The entitlement matrix

The entitlement matrix has been established in accordance with the applicable policies in this chapter, as shown in Table 3.

Table 3 Entitlement Matrix

Type of impact	Degree of impact	APs	Compensation and resettlement policy	Measures
Permanent land acquisition	120 mu of collective land	Daishan Village, Yinping Town 57 households with 205 persons	1)Receiving compensation fees for land acquisition, including land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies, 2) receiving employment and training opportunities under the Subproject; 3) Compensation fees for ground attachments and young crops will be paid to their proprietors 4) APs with a cultivated land less than 0.3 mu per capita are titled to choose endowment insurance voluntarily.	Measures for land compensation allocation, land reallocation and production investment (cultivation and irrigation skills, tertiary industries, etc.) will be determined by the village meeting. Training will be approved and supervised by the government at the next higher level.
	Insurance system	19 households with 61 persons	The land acquisition compensation was distributed as follows: 1) Land compensation fees will belong to the rural collective economic organization, and used specifically for public welfare programs, production, livelihoods and social security. 2) If unified resettlement is not necessary or possible, resettlement subsidies will be paid to the persons to be resettled in full; if unified resettlement is necessary, resettlement subsidies will be first used to pay endowment insurance premiums, and the remainder will be granted to the AHs. The amount of payment of endowment insurance premiums will be based on the payment level selected by each individual voluntarily. Two levels are available – 3,600 yuan and 6,600 yuan. APs effecting the endowment insurance for LEFs shall receive a pension of 80 yuan per capita-month at least when attaining the age of 55 years for women or 60 years for men.	
Temporary land occupation	732.76 mu in total, including: 1) 457.7 mu of collective wasteland; 2) 154	5 villages in 2 sub-districts	The occupied collective wasteland will be compensated for at 1,400 yuan/mu per annum, and the occupied state-owned land and waste pond will not be compensated for.	Temporary land occupation will be notified in advance supervised by the local land and

Type of impact	Degree of impact	APs	Compensation and resettlement policy	Measures
	mu of waste pond; and 3) 121.06 mu of state-owned highway construction land			resources bureaus.
Women	/	98 females, of which 54 are working age women and 27 are retired, 17 aged 0-17.	(1) Women will have priority in employment, and at least 17(30%) of them will receive unskilled jobs; (2) Women will have priority in receiving agricultural and nonagricultural skills training; 1,000 person-times of training will be provided under the Subproject, in which not less than 500 person-times (50%) will be available to women; (3) Women will receive relevant information during resettlement, and are able to participate in resettlement consultation.	The women's federation will provide acceptable education to women.
Vulnerable groups	Five-guarantee households, low-income people and the disabled	5 households with 6 persons	(1) Laborers in vulnerable households will be provided with occupational training, and employment information and guidance in order to increase their job opportunities; (2) During project construction, laborers in vulnerable households will have priority in being employed for unskilled jobs; (3) A special support fund of 1% of resettlement costs will be established in cooperation with the labor and social security department of Yinping Town to provide assistance.	Vulnerable households will be re-identified at the beginning of resettlement implementation, and monitored closely until the completion of assistance measures.
Infrastructure and ground attachments	3 types, including telegraph poles and trees	Proprietors	1) Affected special facilities will be restored by proprietors after receiving compensation from the owner of the Subproject, or reconstructed by the owner according to the original size, standard and function; 2) Compensation fees will be calculated and disbursed for ground attachments as stipulated.	
Grievances and appeals	/	All APs	Free; all costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from the contingencies	



## **D. Resettlement Organization**

In order to ensure successful resettlement as desired, a systematic organizational structure must be established during project implementation in order to plan, coordinate and monitor resettlement activities. The agencies responsible for resettlement in the Subproject mainly include:

- *Chao Lake Management Authority (CLMA)*
- *ADB-financed Project Working Group of the Hefei Municipal Government*
- *ADB-financed Project Working Group of the Chaohu Municipal Government*
- *Office of the ADB-financed Project Working Group of the Chaohu Municipal Government (Chaohu PMO)*
- *CUCI*
- *Chaohu Municipal Land and Resources Bureau*
- *Yinping Town Government*
- *Affected village (community) committees*
- *Affected villages and groups*
- *Design agency*
- *External M&E agency*
- *Other agencies: women's federation, labor and social security bureau*

## **E. Grievances and Appeals**

Since public participation is encouraged during the preparation and implementation of the RP, no substantial dispute will arise. However, unforeseeable circumstances may arise during this process. In order to address issues effectively, and ensure the successful implementation of project construction and land acquisition, a transparent and effective grievance redress mechanism has been established. The basic grievance redress system is as follows:

Stage 1: If any right of any AP is infringed on in any aspect of land acquisition or resettlement, he/she can report this to the village committee. The village committee or the AP may resort to the township government to solve the issue. The township government shall record such appeal and solve it together with the village committee or the AP within 2 weeks.

Stage 2: If the appellant is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 1, he/she may file an appeal to CUCI within one month after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within 3 weeks.

Stage 3: If the appellant is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 2, he/she may file an appeal to the Chaohu PMO within one month after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within 4 weeks.

Stage 4: If the appellant is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 3, he/she may file an appeal to competent administrative authorities level by level in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Law of the PRC for arbitration after receiving such disposition.

Stage 5: If the grievant person is still dissatisfied with the arbitration award of Stage 4, he/she may file an action in a civil court in accordance with the Civil Procedure Law of the PRC after receiving the arbitration award.

APs can also submit complaints to ADB which will be handled by the Project Team. If an AP is still not satisfied and believes they have been harmed due to non-compliance with ADB policy, they may submit a complaint to ADB's Office of Special Project Facility or Office of Compliance Review in accordance with ADB's Accountability Mechanism<sup>10</sup>.

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<sup>10</sup> For further information see: <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>.

AP also could appeal the complaints to civil courts at any stage of the LAR process directly if he or she does not want to proceed through the project GRM.

All grievances and complaints (oral or written) will be reported to the ADB in internal and external monitoring report.

The resettlement agencies have appointed persons to collect and accept grievances and appeals of the APs. See Table 4.

Table 4 Appeal Accepting Agencies and Staff

Resettlement office	Contact	Tel
CUCI	Luo Ye	0565-2157001
Chaohu City Land and Resources Bureau	Zhou Jun	0565-2327539
Offices of letters and calls of Chaohu City	Civil Servant	0565-2315903

## F. Schedule of Resettlement Implementation

The general resettlement schedule of the Subproject has been drafted based on the progress of project construction, land acquisition, and resettlement preparation and implementation. The exact implementation schedule may be adjusted due to deviations in overall project progress. See Table 5.

Table 5 Schedule of Resettlement Activities

No.	Task	Target	Agencies responsible	Time	Remarks
<b>1</b>	<b>Information disclosure</b>				
1.1	RIB	2 groups of 1 village	Chaohu PMO and CUCI	Apr. 2012	
1.2	Disclosure of the RP on ADB's website		CLMA and ADB	June 2012	
<b>2</b>	<b>RP and budget</b>				
2.1	Approval of RP and budget (including compensation rates)	10,679,300 yuan	Government and CUCI	June 2012	
2.2	Village-level income restoration programs	12 groups of 2 villages	Village committees	Aug. 2012	
2.3	Finalizing of the RP based on the detailed design	/	Chaohu PMO and CUCI	Oct. 2012	
<b>3</b>	<b>DMS</b>				
3.1	DMS on Daishan Village	1 village	CUCI	Aug. 2012	
<b>4</b>	<b>Compensation agreement</b>				
4.1	Village-level land compensation agreement	1 village	Land and resources bureau	Dec. 2012	
<b>5</b>	<b>Implementation of livelihood restoration measures</b>				
5.1	Distribution of land compensation fees to households and land reallocation (if possible)	1 village	Township and village collective	Jan. – Mar 2013	
5.2	Implementation of village-level income restoration programs	1 village	Village collective	Jan. – Mar 2013	
5.3	Advice on income restoration, commerce and work	57 AHs	Township, village collective, and labor and social security bureau	August 2012.-Jan 2013	
5.4	Implementation of training program for APs	57 AHs	Labor and social security bureau	October 2012 – Dec. 2013	

No.	Task	Target	Agencies responsible	Time	Remarks
5.5	Confirming vulnerable households and implementing assistance measures	6 persons	Civil affairs bureau and Chaohu PMO	March 2013	
5.6	Hiring APs at the construction stage	205 APs	CHaohu PMO, labor and social security bureau, and contractor	April 2013~Dec 2014	
<b>6 Capacity building</b>					
6.1	Training of staff of CUCI, and the land and resources bureau	15 persons	ADB/PPTA consultant	Feb.-April. 2012	
6.2	Training of county, township and village officials	20 persons	Chaohu PMO, and land and resources bureau	April. – September. 2012	
<b>7 M&amp;E</b>					
7.1	Baseline survey	As per the RP	External M&E agency	Nov. 2012	
7.2	Establishment of internal M&E mechanism	As per the RP	CLMA, Chaohu PMO and implementing agency	July 30, 2012	
7.3	Appointing an external M&E agency	One	CLMA	Oct 2012	
7.4	Internal monitoring reporting	Semiannual report	CLMA, Chaohu PMO and implementing agency	From Aug. 2012	
7.5	External monitoring reporting	Semiannual report	External M&E agency	Jan. 2013	No.1 report
				Jul. 2013	No.2 report
7.6	External evaluation reporting	Annual report	External M&E agency	Jan. 2014	No.1 report
				Jan. 2015	No.2 report
7.7	Post-evaluation report	One report	Post evaluation agency and CLMA	Jul. 2015	
<b>8</b>	<b>Public consultation and documentation</b>		Implementing agency	Ongoing	
<b>9</b>	<b>Grievance redress and documentation</b>		Implementing agency	Ongoing	
<b>10 Disbursement of compensation fees</b>					
10.1	Disbursement to implementing agency	Initial funds		October ~Nov. 2012	
10.2	Disbursement to villages	Most funds	Implementing agency	December. 2012	
10.3	Disbursement to households	Most funds	Implementing agency and village committees	Mar 2013	
<b>11 Commencement of civil construction</b>					
11.1	The Subproject		CUCI	Apr 2013	

## Appendix 10: Resettlement Update Report Chaohu City Urban District Water Environment Integrated Improvement Project (h7) (30.June 2014)

### 1. Instructions of the Preparation

This Resettlement Update Report is based on the socioeconomic survey results of South Shore of Chao Lake Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP). The report was prepared with full participation and recognition of the APs. The expropriation agreements were signed with the APs in June, 2014. The construction scheme of River Management, which is subproject of Chaohu City Urban District Water Environment Integrated Improvement Project, is not finalized yet. Therefore, this report only updates the content of South Chao Lake WWTP and is the appendix of the original resettlement report. The subproject updates of resettlement can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1 Subproject updates of resettlement

No.	Component	Scope of construction	Length	Location (or direction)	Key resettlement impact
1	Wastewater treatment	South Chao Lake WWTP	/	/	Occupying 42.8741 mu of land and affecting 25 households with 81 persons in Yang village Group, Sansheng Village, Yinping Town, Juchao District, Chaohu City
		Bigui Garden lift pumping station	/	/	Occupying 2.68 mu of state-owned land, have been built in Bigui Garden District.
		Supporting pipe network layout	27.673km	/	Occupying 249.59 mu of state-owned road construction land temporarily, no person affected.
2	River management	Yuxi River dredging	/	/	The Plan is to be determined
		Tianhe River dredging	/	/	The Plan is to be determined

## 2. Abstract

In June, 2014, the land survey of South Chao Lake WWTP was finished by the project construction unit, land management Office, township cadres and the village committee of Yinping Town in Juchao District Chaohu City. There was no housing demolition.

South Shore Wastewater treatment Project is plan to occupy totally 45.5541 mu of land permanently, among which, 42.8741 mu of land will be occupied from collective land, , affecting 25 households with 81 persons. The Bigui Garden lift pumping station occupies 2.68 mu state-owned land, and has been completely built in Bigui Garden.

The intercepting sewer system will temporarily occupy 249.59 mu of state-owned land (currently road-use land).

From January to June, 2014, the APs participated in a wide range of activities during the preparation process of the resettlement plan (RP), and their suggestions and differing opinions have been absorbed in this RP. A series of public participation activities will be also carried out when the resettlement is under implementation.

The Project Management Office (PMO) has built several institutions, including Chaohu Urban Construction & Investment Co., Ltd. (CUCI) Project Management Department and Yinping Town Project Settlement Office, and sufficient staff and necessary office equipment have been well prepared. The resettlement budget is 3,795,400 yuan. The project started in June, 2014 and is planned to complete in June, 2015.

During the implementation of the resettlement, in accordance with ADB requirement, PMO hires National Research Center for Resettlement (NRCR) to take charge of the external monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the implementation of resettlement. Currently, NRCR has completed the 1st M&E report.

### 3. South Shore Wastewater Treatment Project

The construction plan is completed in one time according to the construction area and will be implemented step-by-step. The plan year is recently to 2015 and forward to 2030. The planed service area for recent years is 6 km<sup>2</sup> with east, west and south to planning boundary, and north to the lake. The planned area for forward years is 10 km<sup>2</sup>. The South Shore wastewater treatment Plant is mainly for processing the residential sewage of this district, the sewage from urban public facilities, industrial wastewater and unforeseen sewage, etc. The South Shore Chao Lake WWTP is located in Chaohu City, Anhui Province. According to the forward plan, the total land use area is 74.7 mu, with a processing capacity of 35,000 ton of wastewater per day. According to the recent years plan, the total land use area is 42.8741 mu, with a processing capacity of 20,000 ton of wastewater per day. The Bigui Garden lift pumping station is located in Chaohu City and occupies 2.68 mu of land. For the permanent land acquisition of South Shore Chao Lake WWTP, please see Table 2.

Table 2 Permanent land acquisition of South Shore Chao Lake WWTP

	Collective land (mu)	State-owned land (mu)	Total (mu)
South Shore Chao Lake WWTP	42.8741	0	42.8741
Bigui Garden lift pumping station	0	2.68	2.68
total	42.8741	2.68	45.5541

The sewer system will affect 23 roads, and the diameter of sewage pipe ranges from 500mm to 1200mm. The total length will be 27.673 km (including the inspection well and operation well), and 249.59 mu of land will be occupied temporarily. For the temporary land occupation of the sewer system, please see Table 3.

Table 3 Temporary land occupation of the sewer system

Sewage pipe diameter (mm)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Area (mu)
500	21738.2	6	130429.2	195.6
600	1389.9	6	8339.4	12.5
800	1297.6	6	7785.6	11.7
900	340	6	2040	3.1
1000	724.7	6	4348.2	6.5
1200	1131.4	6	6788.4	10.2
Subtotal	26621.8	6	159730.8	239.6
Inspection well	0	6	0	0.0
φ 1000	638	6	3828	5.7
φ 1250	28	6	168	0.3
φ 1500	18	6	108	0.2
1500×1100	32	6	192	0.3
φ 700 (Embedded pipe)	336	6	2016	3.0
φ 1000 (Embedded pipe)	48	6	288	0.4
Subtotal	1100	6	6600	9.9

Sewage pipe diameter (mm)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Area (mu)
Operation well , receiving well	0	6	0	0.0
φ 6800 Operation well	4	6	24	0.0
φ 4500 Receiving well	8	6	48	0.1
Subtotal	12	6	72	0.1
Total	27733.8	6	166402.8	249.59

## 4. Impacts of the Project

### 4.1 Affected Land

The wastewater treatment project will occupy a total amount of 45.5541 mu land permanently, among 42.8741 mu land is collective land, affecting 25 households with 81 persons. Bigui Garden lift pumping station occupies 2.68 mu of state-owned land and has been completed at Bigui Garden District.

### 4.2 Affected Persons

Land acquisition and demolition of South Shore Chao Lake WWTP affects 1 village group (Yang village Group) in Sansheng Village, Yinping Town. South Shore Chao Lake WWTP will occupy 42.8741 mu of cultivated land. 25 households with 81 persons are affected. There are totally 43 labor forces, of which 15 engage in agriculture, accounting for 34.9%, 23 go out for non-farming job, accounting for 53.5%. Among the APs, 43 are men, accounting for 53.1%, while 38 are women, accounting for 46.9%. 10 people are 0-17 years old, accounting for 12.3%, 46 are 18-50 years old, accounting for 56.8%, 25 are more than 50 years old, accounting for 30.9%. Among the 81 APs, 36 people are illiterate or only have received primary school education, accounting for 44.4%, 42 have received high school education, accounting for 51.9%, and 3 have received university or above education, accounting 3.7%. The net annual income per capita of the affected households (AHs) is 12,302 yuan. For the situation of APs, please see Table 4.

Table 4 Situation of APs

	Village	Sansheng village	Percentage
	Group	Yang village Group	
	Households	25	/
	Agriculture	81	100.0%
	Non-agriculture	0	0.0%
	Total	81	100.0%
Labor force	Engaged in agriculture	15	34.9%
	Working in other cities	23	53.5%
	Engaged in architecture industry	3	7.0%
	Others	2	4.7%
	Subtotal	43	100.0%
Gender	Male	43	53.1%
	Female	38	46.9%
Age	0-17	10	12.3%
	18-50	46	56.8%
	Above 50	25	30.9%
Education level	Illiterate or only received primary school education	36	44.4%
	received high school education	42	51.9%
	received university or above education	3	3.7%



## 5. Compensation Policies and Rates

### 5.1 Compensation Rates for Collective Land Acquisition

According to “the Notice of Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting the Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition” promulgated on 15 May 2012, compensation for permanent land acquisition includes land compensation fees, resettlement subsidies and young crop compensation fees. In land acquisition affected area: Chaohu City, the average annual output value (AAOV) is 1,585 yuan/mu. Land compensation and resettlement subsidies are calculated according to the multiples of AAOV (7 times for land compensation fees and 15 times for resettlement subsidies), totaling 34,870 yuan/mu for land compensation fee and resettlement subsidy fee (among which 11,095 yuan/mu for land compensation and 23,775 yuan/mu for resettlement subsidies). The compensation rate for young crops is 1,000 yuan/mu.

The actual compensation for land acquisition is 34,870 yuan/mu (not including young crops fee), among which 30,000 yuan/mu of the compensation is paid to affected households and the other 4,870 yuan/mu belongs to the rural collective economic organization and will be used for public welfare programs, production, livelihoods and social security. The young crops compensation fee of 1,000 yuan /mu is also paid to affected households. The compensation rates for land acquisition are shown in Table 5.

Table 5 Summary of Land Compensation Rates

City	Area		Uniform AAOV (yuan/mu)	Farmland			Construction land and unused land		
	No.	Administrative area		Land compensation fees	Resettlement subsidies	Subtotal	Land compensation fees	Resettlement subsidies	Subtotal
Chaohu City	I	Xiage Town, Zhongmiao Sub-district, Tongyang Town, Zhegao Town	Yuan/mu	Multiple	Multiple	Yuan/mu	Multiple	Multiple	Yuan/mu
			1585	7	15	34870	5	6	17435

## 5.2 Rates of Other Costs

See Table 6.

Table 6 Summary of Rates of Taxes and Fees Paid for Land Acquisition

No.	Tax / fees	Rate
1	Fees for using new construction land	10000 yuan/mu
2	Land reclamation costs	15000 yuan/mu
3	Water resources construction fund	500 yuan/mu
4	Farmland occupation tax	15000 yuan/mu
5	Land acquisition management costs	4% of land acquisition costs

## 6. Public Participation

During the resettlement planning period, the important issues have been well informed and consulted with the APs by all kinds of measures. The Project Resettlement Office organized the design agency, consultancy and affected resettlement departments to hold these activities. The main information disclosure and consultation activities up to now are shown in table 7.

Table 7 Disclosure of Resettlement Information and Key Consultation Activities

No.	Time	Activity	Participants	# of persons	Organizer
1	2014 1-2014 5	Optimization of project design	The design agency, PMO, rural collective and representatives of the APs	10	PMO
2	2014 5-2014 6	Cognizance of the requisition number	The design agency, PMO, rural collective and representatives of the APs	38	PMO
3	2014 5-2014 6	Compensation for land requisition	Yinping Town office of land management, township cadres, the affected village committee and Project Construction Unit	25	PMO
4	2014 5-2014 6	Land acquisition survey of AHs	Yinping Town office of land management, township cadres, the affected village committee and Project Construction Unit	40	PMO
5	2014 5-2014 6	Signing agreements with AHs	Yinping Town Government and the APs	40	PMO
6	2014 5-2014 6	Income restoration	Yinping Town Government and the APs	40	PMO
7	2014 6-2015 12	External resettlement monitoring	The external monitoring agency and the APs	40	PMO

Investigation conclusions of Yinping Town's Government are: (1) The APs support the project. (2) The compensation rates must agree with the related government regulations.

With the preparation and implementation of the project, PMO and Subproject Resettlement Office will organize further consultation activities with Yinping Town to ensure the smooth progress of construction.

## 7. Income Restoration and Resettlement

### 7.1 Restoration of the Affected Farmers' Living Standards

The main losses of the APs are the decrease of rental income of affected farmland and the agricultural income. According to the agricultural income statistics of Chaohu City, cultivated land income is about 760 yuan/mu per year. If the APs deposit the compensation fees in a bank, they can get risk-free return. Time deposits at the bank bring in about 3.25 percent a year. Whether the APs would restore their living standards or not can be estimated by comparing the agricultural income with the risk-free return. See Table 8.

Table 8 Risk-free Analysis

No.	Name	Land type	Area of land acquisition (mu)	Loss (yuan)	Compensation (yuan)	Interest (yuan)	Interest-loss (yuan)
1	a1	Cultivated land	2.058	1564	61740	2007	442
2	a2	Cultivated land	1.0751	817	32253	1048	231
3	a3	Cultivated land	1.6915	1286	50745	1649	364
4	a4	Cultivated land	1.2595	957	37785	1228	271
5	a5	Cultivated land	0.8205	624	24615	800	176
6	a6	Cultivated land	5.1443	3910	154329	5016	1106
7	a7	Cultivated land	3.2178	2446	96534	3137	692
8	a8	Cultivated land	2.3008	1749	69024	2243	495
9	a9	Cultivated land	0.7791	592	23373	760	168
10	a10	Cultivated land	3.1174	2369	93522	3039	670
11	a11	Cultivated land	3.9521	3004	118563	3853	850
12	a12	Cultivated land	1.7645	1341	52935	1720	379
13	a13	Cultivated land	2.2289	1694	66867	2173	479
14	a14	Cultivated land	3.0929	2351	92787	3016	665
15	a15	Cultivated land	0.077	59	2310	75	17
16	a16	Cultivated land	2.7603	2098	82809	2691	593
17	a17	Cultivated land	0.1819	138	5457	177	39
18	a18	Cultivated land	0.831	632	24930	810	179
19	a19	Cultivated land	2.7078	2058	81234	2640	582
20	a20	Cultivated land	0.5689	432	17067	555	122
21	a21	Cultivated land	0.9599	730	28797	936	206
22	a22	Cultivated land	0.3129	238	9387	305	67
23	a23	Cultivated land	0.9647	733	28941	941	207
24	a24	Cultivated land	0.327	249	9810	319	70
25	a25	Cultivated land	0.0053	4	159	5	1
26	Collect-ive ditch	Cultivated land	0.675	513	20250	658	145
	total	Cultivated land	42.8741	32584	1286223	41802	9218

It can be seen from Table 8 that if the APs deposit the compensation fees in a bank and get the risk-free return, the amount of risk-free income is bigger than that of the loss due to land acquisition.

## 7.2 Resettlements of the APs

The project will occupy 42.8741 mu of land permanently, mainly the cultivated land and collective ditches. The land with income belongs to Yang village Group, Sansheng Village, Yinping Town, affecting 25 households with 81 persons.

According to the resettlement survey, these cultivated lands belong to rural collective. Few APs cultivated crops on their own and most of them rented out the land. The rent was 650 yuan/mu per year. After the consultations between village committee and all the APs, the resettlement measures were decided as follows:

The village collective economic organization recommends and arranges other jobs for people from 18 to 60 years old, and the detailed job information is shown in Table 10.

According to No.67 document (2012) of Anhui Government, the compensation rate of farmland in Chaohu City is 34,870 yuan/mu, totaling 1,495,020 yuan.

30,000 yuan/mu of the compensation fees and 1,000 yuan/mu compensation for young crops will be given directly to the APs.

The rest of the compensation fees belong to the rural collective economic organization and will be used for public welfare programs, production, livelihoods and social security.

From the socioeconomic survey, villagers of Yang village Group, Sansheng Village, Yinping Town get their income mainly from non-agriculture (more than 80%). The average annual income per capita ranges from 9,000 yuan to 10,000 yuan, of which the agricultural income ranges from 1,500 yuan to 2,000 yuan. After the land acquisition, they can still continue their non-agricultural vocations. The APs can get more compensation fees than they used to get from the agricultural activities and improve their living standards. Most of the APs engage in the architecture, service or manufacturing industry. According to the socioeconomic survey, among the 25 AHs, 9 engage in architecture industry, accounting for 36%, 8 engage in service industry, accounting for 32%, and 1 engages in manufacturing industry, accounting for 4%. There are 7 households engaged in agriculture. Among these households, one household is jobless, one is enjoying the minimum living guarantee, and one household is enjoying the five guarantees. The others are supported by their relatives. The APs' types of jobs are shown in Table 9.

Table 9 the APs' Types of jobs

Types of jobs	Architecture	Service	Manufacturing	Architecture	Total
Households	9	8	1	7	25
Percentage	36%	32%	4%	28%	100%

The APs get income by engaging in architecture, service and manufacturing, so as to recover the loss from land acquisition. Their measures of income recovery are shown in Table 10.

Table 10 Measures of Recovering the Loss

No.	Name	Affected farmland/ Total farmland (%)	Total annual income (yuan)	Annual income loss (yuan)	Percentage	Income restoration measures	Subsidy
1	a1	74.8	70000	1564	2.2%	Driving a taxi	
2	a2	16.9	76000	817	1.1%	Work in a shoe factory	
3	a3	59.4	7500	1286	17.1%	Carpenter	
4	a4	28.9	8000	957	12.0%	Waiting for employment	
5	a5	11.5	73000	624	0.9%	Running a restaurant	
6	a6	67.2	38000	3910	10.3%	Working in a construction company	

No.	Name	Affected farmland/ Total farmland (%)	Total annual income (yuan)	Annual income loss (yuan)	Percentage	Income restoration measures	Subsidy
7	a7	35.3	38000	2446	6.4%	Selling clothes	
8	a8	40.4	7000	1749	25.0%	Security	
9	a9	24.5	38000	592	1.6%	Doing the coolie	
10	a10	51.1	7000	2369	33.8%	Get provision for the aged	1800 yuan/year
11	a11	62.6	12000	3004	25.0%	Getting provision for the aged	1800 yuan/year
12	a12	39.2	6000	1341	22.4%	Getting the five guarantees	1800 yuan/year
13	a13	30.2	38000	1694	4.5%	Carpenter	
14	a14	34.9	38000	2351	6.2%	Getting the minimum living guarantee	1800 yuan/year
15	a15	0.8	70000	59	0.1%	agriculture	
16	a16	34.2	83000	2098	2.5%	Carpenter contractor	
17	a17	12.1	70000	138	0.2%	Selling dishes	
18	a18	13.2	70000	632	0.9%	Get provision for the aged	1800 yuan/year
19	a19	60.4	7000	2058	29.4%	Doing the coolie	
20	a20	19.1	4000	432	10.8%	Doing the coolie	
21	a21	15.4	38000	730	1.9%	Working in a construction company	
22	a22	6.7	38000	238	0.6%	Running a shop at the railway station	
23	a23	15.8	115000	733	0.6%	Running a restaurant	
24	a24	3.1	7000	249	3.6%	Working as Cook	
25	a25	0.1	38000	4	0.0%	Working in a construction company	

The civil work of this project is scheduled to start in July, 2014. In order to ensure all the affected persons and units are well arranged, all the land acquisition and compensation activities will be completed before the start of the civil construction engineering.

## 8. Budget and Arrangement of the Resettlement

### 8.1 Components of the Resettlement Fund

The resettlement fees are composed of compensation fees for collective land acquisition, other fees and land taxes.

#### 8.1.1 Compensation Fees for Collective Land Acquisition

(1) 30,000 yuan/mu of the compensation fees for collective land acquisition and resettlement will be given to the AHs.

(2) 4,870 yuan/mu of the compensation fees for collective land acquisition and resettlement will be given to the rural collective economic organization and would be used for public welfare programs, production, livelihoods and social security.

(3) 1,000 yuan/mu of the compensation fees for young crops will be given to the AHs.

#### 8.1.2 Other Fees

Among the other fees of land acquisition, the survey and design costs are 60,000 yuan. The external monitoring and evaluation costs are 99,000 yuan and the internal monitoring and evaluation costs are 99,000 yuan. The implementation management costs are 10,000 yuan. The training costs are 10,000 yuan. The contingencies are 10% of the total fees above, including the Compensation fees for collective land acquisition.

#### 8.1.3 Land Acquisition Taxes

The land reclamation costs are 15,000 yuan/mu. The fees for using new construction land are 10,000 yuan/mu. The farmland occupation tax is 15,000 yuan/mu. The land acquisition management costs are 4% of the compensation for land acquisition. The water resources construction fund is 500 yuan/mu.

### 8.2 Resettlement Budget

According to the related compensation rates and statistical quantities, the loan from ADB used for resettlement fees are 3,795,400 yuan. Please refer to Table 11 for the detailed resettlement budget.

Table 11 Resettlement Budget Table

No.	Item	Norm (yuan/mu)	Area (mu)	Amount (yuan)	Percentage
1	Compensation fees for rural collective land acquisition				
1.1	Owned by APs	30000	42.8741	1286223	/
1.2	Owned by village collective	4870	42.8741	208797	
1.3	Young crops compensation fees (owned by APs)	1000	42.8741	42874	
	Subtotal			1537894	40.5%
2	Survey and design costs			60000	1.6%
3	External M&E costs			99000	2.6%
4	Internal M&E costs			99000	2.6%
5	Implementation management costs			10000	0.3%
6	Training costs			10000	0.3%
7	Contingencies			181589	4.8%
8	Land taxes				
8.1	Land reclamation	15000	42.8741	643112	/

	costs				
8.2	Fees for using new construction land	10000	42.8741	428741	
8.3	Farmland occupation tax	15000	42.8741	643112	
8.4	Land acquisition management costs	4%		61516	
8.5	Water resources construction fund	500	42.8741	21437	
Subtotal				1797917	47.4%
Total				3795400	100.0%

The investment plan will be implemented in years. The schedule is shown in Table 12.

Table 12 Yearly Investment Plan

Year	2014	2015	2016	Total
Percentage	85%	10%	5%	100%
Amount of investment (yuan)	3,226,090	3,791,540	189,770	3,795,400



## 9. Resettlement Agencies

Owners: Chaohu Urban Construction & Investment Co., Ltd. (CUCI)

Implementing agency: Yinping Town Government

External M&E agency: National Research Center for Resettlement (NRCR)

Table 13 Members of Resettlement

<b>Resettlement agency</b>	<b>Responsible person</b>	<b>staff</b>
CUCI	Luo Ye	Guo Chuanhao
Yinping Town Government	Qian Xiaoli	Yang Renjun
External M&E Agency Office	NRCR	

## 10. The Contact Information of Expressing Appeals and Grievances

Each subproject resettlement office arranges special staff to receive the APs and collect their appeals and grievances. The name, office address and Tel of the responsible persons are shown in Table14.

Table 14 Appeal Accepting Agencies and Staff

Resettlement office	Responsible person	Address	Telephone
CUCI	Guo Chuanhao	16th floor in ABC Building, No.238 Health Road, Chaohu City	0551-82682007
Yinping Town Government	Yang Renjun	Yinping Town Government, Chaohu City	13856580606

## 11. Schedule of Resettlement Implementation

The general resettlement schedule of this project was made according to the implementation schedule of Chaohu City Urban District Water Environment Integrated Improvement Project. The specific implementation time may be adjusted according to the progress changes of the whole project. The detailed schedule can be seen in Table 15.

Table 15 Schedule of Resettlement Project

No.	Task	Target	Agencies responsible	Time	Remarks
<b>1</b>	<b>Information disclosure</b>				
1.1	The Resettlement Information Booklet (RIB)	1 village	PMO and CUCI	May, 2014	
1.2	Disclosure of the RP on ADB's website	/	Implementing agency, PMO and ADB	June. 2014	
<b>2</b>	<b>RP and budget</b>				
2.1	Approval of RP and budget (including compensation rates)	3,795,400 yuan	The related governments and CUCI	May. 2014	
2.2	Village-level income restoration programs	1 village	The related village committee	May. 2014	
2.3	Finalizing of the RP based on the detailed design	/	Implementing agency and PMO	June. 2014	
<b>3</b>	<b>Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)</b>				
3.1	DMS on Yang village Group, Sansheng Village	1 village	CUCI	June. 2014	
<b>4</b>	<b>Compensation agreement</b>				
4.1	Village-level land compensation agreement	1 village	Land and resources bureau	8th – 15th, June. 2014	
<b>5</b>	<b>Implementation of livelihood restoration measures</b>				
5.1	Distribution of land compensation fees to households and land reallocation	1 village	Township and village collective	June – July. 2014	
5.2	Implementation of village-level income restoration programs	1 village	Village collective	July – Aug. 2014	
5.3	Advice on income restoration, commerce and work	25 AHs	Township, village collective, labor and social security bureau	Aug – Oct. 2014	
5.4	Implementation of training program for APs	25 AHs	Labor and social security bureau	July – Nov. 2014	
5.5	Confirming vulnerable households and implementing assistance measures	2 households, 4 persons	Civil affairs bureau and Chaohu PMO	June – Nov. 2014	
5.6	Hiring APs at the construction stage	81 APs	Chaohu PMO, labor and social security bureau, and contractor	July – Dec. 2015	
<b>6</b>	<b>Capacity building</b>				

No.	Task	Target	Agencies responsible	Time	Remarks
6.1	Training the staff of CUCI, the land and resources bureau	15 persons	ADB	Apr. – Dec. 2014	
6.2	Training of county, township and village officials	40 persons	Chaohu PMO, and land and resources bureau	May. – Dec. 2014	
<b>7</b>	<b>M&amp;E</b>				
7.1	Baseline survey	As per the RP	External M&E Agency	July 30, 2014	
7.2	Establishment of internal M&E mechanism	As per the RP	PMO, implementing agency	Jan 1, 2014	
7.3	Hire External M&E Agency	One	PMO	Jan 30, 2014	
7.4	Internal monitoring reporting	Semiannual report	PMO, implementing agency	From June 30, 2014	
7.5	External monitoring reporting	Semiannual report	External M&E Agency	Jan. 2014	No.1 report
				July. 2014	No.2 report
7.6	External evaluation reporting	Annual report	External M&E Agency	Dec. 2015	No.1 report
				Dec. 2016	No.2 report
7.7	Post-evaluation report	One report	Implementing agency, PMO	July. 2016	
<b>8</b>	<b>Public consultation and documentation</b>		Implementing agency	Ongoing	
<b>9</b>	<b>Grievance redress and documentation</b>		Implementing agency	Ongoing	
<b>10</b>	<b>land compensation and resettlement fund process</b>				
10.1	- Disbursement to implementing agency	Initial funds		June. 2014	
10.2	- Disbursement to villages	Most funds	Implementing agency	June – July. 2014	
10.3	- Disbursement to households	Most funds	Implementing agency and the related village committee	June – July. 2014	
<b>11</b>	<b>Commencement of civil construction</b>				
11.1	Chaohu City Urban District Water Environment Integrated Improvement Project		CUCI	Oct. 2014	

## 12. Interview Records

2014.6.23 Secretary Zhang, Sansheng Village

South Shore Chao Lake WWTP was registered last year and implemented this year. Now the agreements have been signed. The compensation fees are 35,870 yuan/mu, among which 1,000 yuan is the compensation for young crops. The affected villagers can get 31,000 yuan/mu in total and the rest of fees will be used for public welfare programs, production, livelihoods and social security. There were some wheat on the land but the villagers have already reaped the wheat at that time. They will get the 1,000 yuan compensation for young crops. There are 3,750 mu of farmland and 998 households in Sansheng Village in total. Yang village Group has about 330 mu of land and 50 households with 190 persons. Yang village Group is in medium statue of economy in the whole village. Some villagers lost much land but they had more land than others before the land acquisition.

There are totally 15 groups in the village with more than 3,900 persons, and there is no minority in the village. 44 households are low-income families and receive the minimum living guarantee. None of them are Class A, half are Class B and the others are Class C. There are 2 low-income families in Yang village Group. One gets the five guarantees with 2,420 yuan per year and he lives with his niece. The other gets the minimum living guarantee. People getting the minimum living guarantee can be divided into different types. Class A is 2,000 yuan/year, Class B1 is 1,800 yuan/year, Class B2 is 1,560 yuan/year, and Class C is 1,320 yuan/year. The other affected families all have stable income.

The average income of the villagers is about 10,000 yuan/year, including only about 2,000 yuan/year income from agriculture. Most of the villagers are workers to earn a living. Usually, the villagers work in Chaohu City. There are also several villagers working in other cities like Beijing or Shanghai.

Three meetings have been held and the first one was in May. About 20 affected villagers, at least one person from one family, attended each meeting. Women also attended each meeting. The group spent half of one day on the land survey. Some land was irregular, which made the survey difficult to conduct. However, this problem has been solved by coordination. All the agreements have been signed. The funds will be disbursed to the village in the middle of July. The related units are bidding the equipment. Commencement of civil construction will be in October. It will come into operation in December.

2014.6.23 Jiang Chuanfeng Yang village Group, Sansheng Village

I am 68 years old. I am well informed of the land acquisition and my family members went to make the land survey with other people in the village. There are 3 mu of farmland and 4 persons in my family, including my son, daughter in law, grandson and myself. My son is doing fishing to support the family. We will get 31,000 yuan/mu of the compensation fees, including 1,000 yuan of the compensation for young crops. We support the project and have no differing opinions.

2014.6.23 Yang Zuochuan Yang village Group, Sansheng Village

I am well informed of the land acquisition and survey. There are 4.5 mu of farmland and 6 persons in my family. My son is running a shop now. I know that I will receive 31,000 yuan/mu for land acquisition and young crops. The project is supported by my family and we have no differing opinions.



Interviews with the APs