

# Resettlement Plan

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October 2014

## PRC: Anhui Chao Lake Environmental Rehabilitation Project

### Updated Resettlement Plan for Chaohu City Water Environment Integrated Improvement Project of Zhegao River and Tongyang River

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>.

# **Appendix: Resettlement Update Report** **Chaohu City Water Environment Integrated Improvement** **Project of Zhegao River and Tongyang River (h8)** **(8, October 2014)**

## **1. Instructions of the Preparation**

This Resettlement Update Report is based on the socioeconomic survey results of Zhegao Town, Xiage Town and Tongyang Town. The report was prepared with full participation and recognition of the APs. As the Surveys for Aps of river rehabilitation in Tongyang Town have not been investigated yet. Therefore, this report has only updated the sewer system of Zhegao Town, wastewater treatment plant and sewer system of Xiage Town, wastewater treatment plant and sewer system of Tongyang Town, river rehabilitation in Zhegao Town and Xiage Town. This report is the Appendix of original Resettlement Report. The updated resettlement detail of subprojects can be seen in Table1-1.

**Table 1-1 Project Construction Content and Resettlement Impacts**

No.	Component	Scope of construction	Length	Area	Key resettlement impact
1	Supporting sewer system of Wastewater Treatment Plant Zhegao Town	Supporting pipeline network	23.50km	211.49 mu	The subproject occupies 6 mu of farmland permanently and affects 35 households with 120 persons in 2 villages. 240 square meters of houses need to be demolished and relocated and it affects 3 households with 6 persons in 2 villages. 120 square meters of simple house need to be demolished and it affects 6 households with 16 persons in 2 villages. The others occupy the municipal

No.	Component	Scope of construction	Length	Area	Key resettlement impact
					available road temporarily.
2	Wastewater treatment plant and supporting sewer system of Xiage Town	Wastewater treatment plant	/	28.3 mu	The subproject occupies 28.3 mu of farmland permanently and affects 30 households with 106 persons in a village.
		Supporting pipeline network	29.64km	266.75 mu	The subproject occupies 5 mu of farmland and other municipal roads temporarily. There is no permanent land acquisition.
3	Wastewater treatment plant and sewer system of Tongyang Town	Wastewater treatment plant	/	24.3 mu	The subproject occupies 24.3 mu of farmland permanently and affects 9 households with 32 persons in a village.
		Supporting pipeline network	26.30km	236.69 mu	The subproject occupies the municipal road temporarily.
4	River rehabilitation	Zhegao River		The length of river dredging is 18.5km. 5 km of the dike reinforcement is built on both the left and right bank, combined with river dredging,. The ecological revetment length is 5.8	The river dredging occupies 652.12 mu of fishpond and 327.99 mu of farmland temporarily. The dike reinforcement and the ecological revetment occupy 15 mu of farmland permanently. 500 square meters of houses need to be demolished and

No.	Component	Scope of construction	Length	Area	Key resettlement impact
				km.	occupies 167.95 mu of farmland temporarily. The construction of roads and construction layout area need to occupy 12.72 mu of farmland temporarily.
		Xiage River		The length of river dredging is 5.8 km. 5.61 km of the dike reinforcement is built on both the left and right bank, combined with river dredging, The ecological revetment length is 2.4 km.	The river dredging occupies 204.45 mu of fishpond and 102.83 mu of farmland temporarily. The dike reinforcement occupies 35.28 mu of state-owned wasteland and 14.50 mu of fishpond permanently. It also occupies 110.54 mu of farmland temporarily. The ecological revetment occupies 1.18 mu of fishpond and 24.09 mu of state-owned wasteland permanently. It also occupies 29.33 mu of farmland temporarily. The construction of roads and construction layout need to occupy 6.03 mu of farmland temporarily.
		Tongyang River		The length of river dredging is 6.8 km. The ecological revetment is 3.0 km long.	The socioeconomic survey has not been finished.

No.	Component	Scope of construction	Length	Area	Key resettlement impact

## 2. Abstract

The rural land acquisition involved by the construction of the project affected 4 villages with 74 households in 3 towns, totally 258 persons. The involving residential housing removed accounted for 240 m<sup>2</sup>, affecting 2 villages in a town, 3 households with 6 persons. In addition, the construction of the project still needs to remove 120 m<sup>2</sup> of simple houses, and temporarily occupy totally 1618.96 mu of farmland and water (fish) ponds

The sewer system of wastewater treatment plant in Zhegao Town needs to permanently occupy 6 mu of farmland. 240 m<sup>2</sup> of houses need to be demolished. The river rehabilitation in Zhegao Town occupies 15 mu of farmland permanently and 500 m<sup>2</sup> of houses need to be demolished. It also occupies 652.12 mu of water (fish) pond and 508.65 mu of farmland temporarily.

The construction of wastewater treatment plant in Xiage Town needs to permanently occupy 28.3 mu of farmland, and the sewer system in Xiage Town needs to temporarily occupy 5 mu of land. The river rehabilitation in Xiage River need to permanently occupy 59.37 mu of state-owned waste land and 15.68 mu of water (fish) pond, and temporarily occupies 204.45 mu of water (fish) pond and 248.74 mu of farmland.

The construction of wastewater treatment plant in Tongyang Town needs to permanently occupy 24.3 mu of farmland, and lands temporarily occupied by the sewer system are state-owned waste land. Surveys of the river rehabilitation works of Tongyang River haven't been carried out, so it is not updated by now.

The actual compensation standard for permanent farmland occupation in the project is 34,870 yuan/mu (not including the young crops compensation fees), of which settlement compensation fee is 23,775 yuan/mu and owned by the affected persons, and the other 11,095 yuan/mu land compensation fee is used to pay for the land-lost endowment insurance. 1,000 yuan/mu of the young crops compensation fee is owned by the affected owners.

The compensation standards for house demolition were negotiated and decided according to the willing of the affected persons. The 3 households affected by supporting pipe network in Zhegao Town are Li family, Zhang family in the West Street and Wang family in the East Street. Wang family adopts the exchange of house

property right (housing relocation). The government compensates the original houses for 1,000 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> and sells the family new houses at a discounted price of 2,000 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>. Zhang family and Li family in the West Street both choose monetization compensation which means compensating the original houses with a unit price of 800 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>, 5,000 yuan of the compensation for attachment per household one time, and another 5,000 yuan of the compensation fee for moving house per household one time. Because the two families live in a poverty life, the government compensates 3,000 yuan per household one time. The supporting pipe network affects 1 house and deserted buildings, monetization compensation will be taken to compensate for the demolition.

The farmland and water (fish) ponds temporarily occupied by the project are compensated according to the occupying years and the standard is 1,000 yuan/mu per year.

The APs participated in a wide range of activities during the preparation process of the Resettlement Plan (RP), and their suggestions and 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), the Immigrant Settlement Office of Zhegao Town, Xiage Town and Tongyang Town, etc. There are plenty staff and necessary conditions for office. The budget for settling the immigrants of the project is 14,031,825 yuan.

During the implementation of the resettlement, in accordance with ADB requirement, PMO has hired National Research Center for Resettlement (NRCR) of Hohai University to take charge of the external monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the implementation of resettlement.

### **3. The Project of Water Environment Treatment for Zhegao River & Tongyang River**

Chaohu City Water Environment Integrated Improvement Project of Zhegao River and Tongyang River includes four contents: 1) sewer system of wastewater treatment plant of Zhegao Town; 2) wastewater treatment plant and supporting sewer system of Xiage Town; 3) wastewater treatment plant and supporting sewer system of Tongyang Town; 4) sediment dredging and new-built ecological revetment of Zhegao River, Xiage River and Tongyang River.

The supporting sewer system of wastewater treatment plant in Zhegao includes placing pipeline network in the available service area of the wastewater treatment

plant to collect the wastewater of the town into the wastewater treatment plant. The sewer system of Zhegao Town involves 23 roads with a total length of 23.5 kilometers.

The wastewater treatment plant of Xiage Town is located in the north of the Zhuke Village, near the Xiage River, so the treated sewage can be discharged directly to the Xiage River. The location of the plant belongs to the Xiage neighborhood committee of Xiage Town. The capacity of the wastewater treatment plant is 5,000 m<sup>3</sup>/d. According to the overall development plan and the actual condition of the Chaohu River basin, the sewer network planning has been designed for the near future (2015) and the far future (2020), and it will be implemented in phases.

The supporting sewer system of wastewater treatment plant in Xiage Town includes placing pipe network in the available service area of the wastewater treatment plant to collect the sewage of the town into the wastewater treatment plant. The sewer system involves 8 roads totally, and the sewage pipe diameter is 400mm-800mm, the pressure pipe diameter is 200mm. The total length is 29,640 meters (including the pressure pipes).

The wastewater treatment plant of Tongyang Town is planned to be built in the south of Tongyang Town area, southeast of the intersection of the Xinmiao Zhong Road and the Hechao interurban railway, about 1 kilometer away from the center of the town. The plant is located in the Tongyang Committee, Tongyang Town. The capacity of the wastewater treatment plant is 6,000 m<sup>3</sup>/d. The effluent of the WWTP will be discharged to Tongyang River, and finally flowing into Chao Lake. Taking the overall development plan and the actual condition of the Chaohu basin into account, the planning of WWTP and sewer system has been designed for the near future (2015) and for the far future (2020) respectively, and will be implemented in phases.

The construction of the supporting sewer system of the wastewater treatment plant in Tongyang Town includes placing sewer network in the service area of the wastewater treatment plant to collect sewage from the town to the wastewater treatment plant. The sewer system of Tongyang town is scattered in old Miao Zhong road, new Miao Zhong road, Xingtong road, Weier road, old Hema road, Wutong road, Fengtong road, Jinger road, old downtown. The sewage pipeline along Tong River is 26,300 meters long, temporarily occupies 236.69 mu of state-owned land (existing road-used land).

In the subprojects of dredging silt and rebuilding ecological revetments for Zhegao River, Xiage River, Tongyang River, the total length of river dredging is 31.413km, and the dredging soil is 1,830,500 m<sup>3</sup>, of which the involved dredging cube is 1,722,000 m<sup>3</sup> and the exceeding dredging cube is 108,500 m<sup>3</sup>. At the same time, the project will reinforce the unsafety sections of embankments, including

embankments in Zhegao River and Xiage River. The standard of reinforced embankments is able to defend a 20-year once flood. Filling soil is 250,200 m<sup>3</sup>. Excavated soil for clearing basis and cutting dike is 82,700 m<sup>3</sup>. In addition, new-built ecological retaining walls and revetments in Zhegao Town, Xiage Town, and Tongyang Town townships are 11,207 kilometers long. The Zhegao River dredging length is 18,500 meters this time. 1,271,500 m<sup>3</sup> of mud is cleared, of which excavation are 1,187,200 m<sup>3</sup> and extra excavation are 84,300 m<sup>3</sup>. Combining with river dredging, the project will reinforce both right and left embankments with a total length of 5,000 meters and 5,800 meters of ecological revetment, which is mostly located at the township.

The dredging length of Xiage River is 5,800 meters this time. 182,600 m<sup>3</sup> of mud is cleared, of which excavation are 174,500 m<sup>3</sup> and extra excavation are 8,100 m<sup>3</sup>. Combining with river dredging, the project will reinforce 5,610 meters of the right embankment. The ecological revetment is 2,400 meters long. The dredging length of Tongyang River is 6,800 meters this time. 376,400 m<sup>2</sup> of mud will be cleared, of which excavation are 360,300 m<sup>3</sup> and extra excavation are 16,100 m<sup>3</sup>. The ecological revetment is 3,000 meters long.



## 4. Impacts of the Project

### 4.1 Affected Land

The influences of the project mainly include collective farmland acquisition, housing demolition and temporary land occupation. The land acquisition affects 3 towns in Chaohu City including Zhegao Town, Xiage Town and Tongyang Town. Please see Table 4-1 for the scope of affected project.

Table 4-1 Scope of the Affected Project

Town	Project Content	Detail	Village	Group	Land Acquisition					House Demolition				Remarks
					Farmland	Water Pond	Subtotal	Affected	Affected	Brick	Simple	Affected	Affected	
					mu	mu	Mu	Households	Persons	m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>	Households	Persons	
Zhegao Town	Supporting Pipe Network Project of Wastewater Treatment Plant	Pipe Network	Jianhe Village	Xiaojing Village Group	3	0	3	20	65	0	0	0	0	
			Xinghuo Village	Yangbao Village Group	3	0	3	15	55	0	0	0	0	
			East Street		0	0	0			120	60	4	12	

Town	Project Content	Detail	Village	Group	Land Acquisition					House Demolition				Remarks
					Farmland	Water Pond	Subtotal	Affected	Affected	Brick	Simple	Affected	Affected	
					mu	mu	Mu	Households	Persons	m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>	Households	Persons	
			West Street		0	0	0			120	60	5	13	
Xiage Town	Wastewater Treatment Plant and Supporting Pipe Network Project	Sewage Treatment Plant	Xiage Community	Dongtou Village Group	28.3		28.3	30	106	0	0	0	0	
		Pipe Network			0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tongyang Town	Wastewater Treatment Plant and Supporting Pipe Network Project	Sewage Treatment Plant	Chaohu Village	Yeli Village Group	24.3		24.3	9	32	0	0	0	0	
		Pipe Network			0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Zhegao Town, Xiage Town,	River Treatment	Zhegao River Treatment	Hepu Village		5	0	5	0	0	200	0	0	0	
			Xinghuo Village		3		3							
			Ershan Village		2		2			300				

Town	Project Content	Detail	Village	Group	Land Acquisition					House Demolition				Remarks
					Farmland	Water Pond	Subtotal	Affected	Affected	Brick	Simple	Affected	Affected	
					mu	mu	Mu	Households	Persons	m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>	Households	Persons	
Tongyang Town			Zhegao Community		5		5							
		Xiage River Treatment	Xiage Community, Villages along the river		0	15.68	15.68	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Tongyang River Treatment			0		0							Without Survey
Total					73.6	15.68	89.28	74	258	740	120	9	25	

#### 4.1.1 Lands Affected by the Supporting Sewer System of Wastewater Treatment Plant in Zhegao Town

The total land acquisition of the supporting pipe network in Zhegao Town affects 6 mu of land, which influences 2 villages in Zhegao Town, 35 households with 120 persons.

The supporting pipe network in Zhegao Town influences 360 m<sup>2</sup> of houses. It influences 2 villages, 9 households' houses totally, of which 3 households are residential houses which are 240 m<sup>2</sup> and 6 households are simple houses which are 120 m<sup>2</sup>. The 6 affected simple houses are not residential houses, so it causes a little impact on the APs. The 3 residential houses impact a lot to APs. For the detail condition of the affected houses, please refer to Table 4-2.

**Table 4-2 Survey List of Affected Houses Conditions**

Householder	Population	Location	Type	Property Areas	Character	Orientation	Building Year	Usage
Li Family	1	West Street Village	Bungalow	60	Private	South	1960	Residential
Zhang Family	1	East Street Village	Bungalow	60	Private	North	1960	Residential
Wang Family	2	East Street Village	Bungalow	120	Private	North	1980	Residential

For conditions of lands temporarily occupied by supporting sewer system of wastewater treatment plant in Zhegao Town, refer to Table 4-3.

**Table 4-3 Conditions of Lands Temporarily Occupied by Sewer System in Zhegao Town**

Road Name	Pipe Diameter	Length	Remarks	Length	Width	Areas	Areas
	mm	m		m	m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>	mu
Yulan West Street	500	905	Dual	1810	6	10860	16.29
Zhezhong Road	300	210		210	6	1260	1.89
Sanxing Street	500	650		650	6	3900	5.85
Zhexiao Road	400	520		520	6	3120	4.68
Binhe West Street	500	525		525	6	3150	4.72
West Part of Sun Road	500	470		470	6	2820	4.23
Xinjie North Road、Beizha Street	500	900	Dual	1800	6	10800	16.20
Miaokan Village	300	800		800	6	4800	7.20
Binhe East Street	500	550		550	6	3300	4.95
Hexia Road	300	250		250	6	1500	2.25
Nongmao	300-500	827	Dual	1654	6	9924	14.89

Road Name	Pipe Diameter	Length	Remarks	Length	Width	Areas	Areas
	mm	m		m	m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>	mu
Road							
Huangjin Road	300-500	200	Dual	400	6	2400	3.60
Xiaozhao Village	300	250		250	6	1500	2.25
Yulan East Street	300-500	490		490	6	2940	4.41
Shiliang East Street	300	100		100	6	600	0.90
Shichang Road	300	250		250	6	1500	2.25
Pichang Road	300	150		150	6	900	1.35
Xiaojing village	300	300		300	6	1800	2.70
Lianjian Family	300	100		100	6	600	0.90
S208	300-500	670	Dual	1340	6	8040	12.06
Xiawan Road	300-500	640		640	6	3840	5.76
East Part of Sun Road	300-500	380	Dual	760	6	4560	6.84
Gulou Street	300	570		570	6	3420	5.13
Subsum				14589		87534	131.29

#### 4.1.2 Lands Affected by the Supporting Sewer System of Sewage Treatment Plant in Xiage Town

Construction of the wastewater treatment plant in Xiage Town needs to occupy 28.3 mu of farmland permanently, which affects 30 households with 106 persons.

In the sewer system of Xiage Town, conditions of lands temporarily occupied by the sewer system can be seen in Table 4-4. 266.75 mu of land is occupied temporarily, including 5 mu of farmland and 261.75 mu of state-owned wasteland.

**Table 4-4 Conditions of Lands Occupied Temporarily by the Sewer System in Xiage Town**

Road Name	Pipe Diameter	Length	Width	Area	Area
	Mm	m	M	m <sup>2</sup>	mu
East Street, West Street	400	746	6	4476	6.71
S208	800	1263	6	7578	11.37
No.1 Road	400-500	12360	6	74160	111.23
No.3 Road	400-500	4340	6	26040	39.06
No.2 Road	500	3340	6	20040	30.06
No.4 Road	500	1780	6	10680	16.02
No.6 Road	500	1040	6	6240	9.36
No.8 Road	500	2631	6	15786	23.68
Stress Pipe	200	2140	6	12840	19.26
Total		29640	6	177840	266.75

#### 4.1.3 Lands Affected by the Supporting Sewer System Project and Wastewater Treatment Plant in Tongyang Town

Construction of wastewater treatment plant in Tongyang town needs to occupy

24.3 mu of farmland permanently, which affects 9 households with 32 persons.

Sewer system in Tongyang town is scattered in Old Miaozechong Road, New Miaozechong Road, Xingtong Road, Weier Road, Old Hema Road, Wutong Road, Fengtong Road, Jinger Road, old downtown. Sewage pipe line along Tong river is 26,300 meters long and temporarily occupies 236.69 mu of state-owned lands (road lands at present).

#### 4.1.4 Lands Affected by the Sediment Dredging and New-built Ecological Revetments of Zhegao River, Xiage River and Tongyang River

The length of the river dredging of Zhegao River is 18,500 meters this time. It temporarily occupies 652.12 mu of water (fish) ponds and 327.99 mu of farmland.

Combined with the river dredging, embankments of the left bank and the right bank are consolidated, totally 5 kilometers long, which needs to occupy 6 mu of the farmland permanently. It also occupies 96.97 mu of farmland temporarily.

The ecological revetment constructed in Zhegao River is 5.8 kilometers long, which needs to occupy 9 mu of farmland permanently. 500 m<sup>2</sup> of houses need to be demolished. It also occupies 70.98 mu of farmland temporarily.

Construction roads and construction layout areas need to occupy 12.72 mu of farmland temporarily.

For conditions of lands permanently occupied by the river rehabilitation for Zhegao River, refer to Table 4-5, and the conditions of lands temporarily occupied can be seen in Table 4-6.

**Table 4-5 Conditions of Lands Permanently Occupied by the River Rehabilitation for Zhegao River**

Project	Length	Farmland	Housing demolition
	km	Mu	M <sup>2</sup>
Embankment Reinforcement	5.00	6.00	0.00
Ecological Revetment	5.81	9.00	500.00
Subtotal		15.00	500.00

**Table 4-6 Conditions of Lands Temporarily Occupied by the River Rehabilitation for Zhegao River**

Project	Length	Water(Fish) Pond	Farmland
	km	mu	mu

Project	Length	Water(Fish) Pond	Farmland
Dredging	18.50	652.12	327.99
Embankment Reinforcement	5.00	0.00	96.97
Ecological Revetment	5.81	0.00	70.98
Lands Occupied and Collected by Construction Roads and Construction Layout Areas		0.00	12.72
Subtotal		652.12	508.65

The length of Xiage River dredging is 5.8 kilometers, which needs to temporarily occupy 204.45 mu of water (fish) ponds and 102.83 mu of farmland.

Combined with the river dredging, embankments of the left bank and the right bank are reinforced, totally 5.7 kilometers long, which needs to occupy 14.50 mu of water (fish) ponds and 35.28 mu of wasteland permanently. It also occupies 110.54 mu of farmland temporarily.

The length of the ecological revetment constructed in Xiage River is 2.4 kilometers, which needs to occupy 1.18 mu of water (fish) pond and 24.09 mu of wasteland permanently. It also occupies 29.33 mu of farmland temporarily.

Construction roads and construction layout areas need to occupy 6.03 mu of farmland temporarily.

For conditions of lands permanently occupied by the river rehabilitation for Xiage River, refer to Table 4-7, and the conditions of lands temporarily occupied can be seen in Table 4-8.

**Table 4-7** Conditions of Lands Permanently Occupied by the River  
Rehabilitation for Xiage River

Project	Length	Wasteland	Water(fish) Pond
	km	Mu	Mu
Embankment Reinforcement	5.70	35.28	14.50
Ecological Revetment	2.40	24.09	1.18
Subtotal		59.37	15.68



**Table 4-8 Conditions of Lands Temporarily Occupied by the River Rehabilitation for  
Xiage River**

<b>Project</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Water(Fish) Pond</b>	<b>Farmland</b>
	km	mu	mu
Dredging	5.80	204.45	102.83
Embankment Reinforcement	5.70	0.00	110.54
Ecological Revetment	2.40	0.00	29.33
Lands Occupied and Collected by Construction Roads and Construction Layout Areas		0.00	6.03
Subtotal		204.45	248.74

## 4.2 Affected Persons

### 4.2.1 APs in Zhegao Town

The Supporting Pipe Network Project of Wastewater Treatment Plant in Zhegao Town occupies 6 mu of the farmland. The land acquisition affects 2 villages (Xiaojing Village Group in Jianhe Village and Yangbao Village Group in Xinghuo Village) in Zhegao Town. It affects 35 households with 120 people. 240 square meters of houses need to be demolished and it affects 3 households with 6 persons in 2 villages.

According to the socioeconomic survey results of the APs, 38 households with 126 people are affected by land acquisition. There are totally 61 labor forces, of which 24 engage in agriculture, accounting for 39.3%, 18 go out for non-farming job, accounting for 29.5%, 14 engage in construction industry, accounting for 23.0%. Among the APs, 70 are men, accounting for 55.6%, while 56 are women, accounting for 44.4%. 29 persons are 0-17 years old, accounting for 23.0%, 62 persons are 18-50 years old, accounting for 49.2%, 35 persons are older than 50 years, accounting for 27.8%. Among the 126 APs, 19 persons are illiterate or only have received primary school education, accounting for 15.1%, 84 have received high school education, accounting for 66.7%, and 23 have received university or above education, accounting for 18.3%. The net annual income per capita of the affected households (AHs) is 5,800 yuan. For the situation of APs in Zhegao Town, please see Table 4-9.

**Table 4-9 Situation of APs**

	Town	Zhegao Town	Percentage
	Households	38	
	Person	126	
	Agriculture	121	96.0%
	Non-agriculture	5	4.0%
	Total	126	100.0%
Labor force	Engaged in agriculture	24	39.3%
	Working in other cities	18	29.5%
	Engaged in architecture industry	14	23.0%
	Others	5	8.2%
	Subtotal	61	100.0%
Gender	Male	70	55.6%
	Female	56	44.4%
Age	0-17	29	23.0%
	18-50	62	49.2%
	Above 50	35	27.8%
Education level	Illiterate or only received primary school education	19	15.1%
	received high school education	84	66.7%
	received university or above education	23	18.3%

#### 4.2.2 APs in Xiage Town

The Wastewater Treatment Plant and Supporting Pipe Network Project in Xiage Town occupy 28.3 mu of farmland and the land acquisition affects Dongtou Group Village, Xiage Community in Xiage Town.

A total of 30 families with 106 people are affected by land acquisition. There are 64 labor forces in total, of which 28 engaged in agriculture, accounting for 43.8%, 18 persons go out for non-farming job, accounting for 28.1%. 54 are men, accounting for 50.9%, while 52 are women, accounting for 49.1%. 28 persons are 0-17 years old,

accounting for 26.4%, 57 persons are 18-50 years old, accounting for 53.8%, 21 persons are older than 50, accounting for 19.8%. Among the 106 APs, 57 people are illiterate or only have received primary school education, accounting for 53.8%, 46 have received high school education, accounting for 43.4%, and 3 have received university or above education, accounting for 2.8%. The net annual income per capita of the affected households (AHs) is 9,135 yuan. For the situation of APs, please see Table 4-10.

**Table 4-10 Situation of APs**

	Town	Zhegao Town	Percentage
	Households	30	
	Person	106	
	Agriculture	89	84.0%
	Non-agriculture	17	16.0%
	Total	106	100%
Labor force	Engaged in agriculture	28	43.8%
	Working in other cities	18	28.1%
	Engaged in architecture industry	3	4.7%
	Others	15	23.4%
	Subtotal	64	100.0%
Gender	Male	54	50.9%
	Female	52	49.1%
Age	0-17	28	26.4%
	18-50	57	53.8%
	Above 50	21	19.8%
Education level	Illiterate or only received primary school education	57	53.8%
	received high school education	46	43.4%
	received university or above education	3	2.8%

#### 4.2.3 APs in Tongyang Town

The Wastewater Treatment Plant and Supporting Pipe Network Project in Tongyang Town occupy 24.3 mu of farmland and the land acquisition affects Yeli Group Village, Chaohu Village in Tongyang Town.

The land acquisition affects 9 households with 32 persons in Yeli Group Village, Chaohu Village in Tongyang Town. There are 24 labor forces in total, of which 17 engaged in agriculture, accounting for 70.8%, 2 go out for non-farming job, accounting for 8.3%. 15 are men, accounting for 46.9%, while 17 are women, accounting for 53.1%. 1 person is 0-17 years old, accounting for 3.1%, 24 are 18-50 years old, accounting for 75.0%, 7 are more than 50 years old, accounting for 21.9%. Among the 32 APs, 14 persons are illiterate or only have received primary school education, accounting for 43.8%, 11 have received high school education, accounting for 34.4%, and 7 have received university or above education, accounting for 21.9%. The net annual income per capita of the affected households (AHs) is 5,500 yuan. For the situation of APs, please see Table 4-11.

**Table 4-11 Situation of APs**

	Town	Tongyang Town	Percentage
	Households	9	
	Person	32	
	Agriculture	29	90.6%
	Non-agriculture	3	9.4%
Labor force	Engaged in agriculture	17	70.8%
	Working in other cities	2	8.3%
	Engaged in architecture industry	2	8.3%
	Others	3	12.5%
	Subtotal	24	100.0%
Gender	Male	15	46.9%
	Female	17	53.1%
Age	0-17	1	3.1%
	18-50	24	75.0%
	Above 50	7	21.9%
Education level	Illiterate or only received primary school education	14	43.8%
	received high school education	11	34.4%

	received university or above education	7	21.9%
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## 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 23,775 yuan/mu of the compensation is paid to affected households and the remaining 11,095 yuan / mu of land compensation fees for land-lost endowment insurance. 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 5-1.

**Table 5-1 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 Compensation Rates for House Demolition

The APs can choose the method of exchange of house property right or monetary compensations. The compensations for the APs can be divided into three components, including the compensations for the housing demolition and appendages and indoor decoration, compensations for the move and temporary resettlement, compensations for the business suspension because of the housing demolition.

The relevant regulations about housing demolition are listed as follows:

- (1) For the exchange of house property right, the real estate appraisal agency will be invited to evaluate the value of the house to be demolished and the house for resettlement. The house with same inside floor area will be provided and the difference between the prices should be paid.
- (2) For the monetary compensations, the compensation fees should be based on both the standard price and information of the houses' structure, condition, floors and towards.

The compensation rates of appendages and ancillary facilities, indoor decoration and all kinds of trees are decided according to “*Chaohu City compensation for expropriation and relocation compensation, temporary relocation costs, appendages on the state-owned land*” ( CJ[2012] No.121 ).

The compensation fees for residential house moving are 500 yuan per time. Households chosen poverty swap will get two times of the house moving compensation fees.

According to “*the Notice of Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting the Compensation Rates for the Young Crops, Houses and Other Attachments because of Land Acquisition*”, the compensation fees for simple houses can be seen in Table 5-2.

**Table 5-2 Compensation Fees for Simple Houses**

Unit: yuan/m<sup>2</sup>

Category	Brick wall and tile roof	Others
Compensation fees	320	265

### **5.3 Compensation Rates for Temporary Land Occupation**

According to “*the Notice of Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting the Compensation Rates for the Young Crops, Houses and Other Attachments because of Land Acquisition*”, the compensation rate for temporary water (fish) ponds and farmland occupation is 1,000 yuan/mu per year.

## 5.4 Rates of Other Costs

See Table 5-3.

**Table 5-3 Summary of Rates of Taxes and Fees Paid for Land Acquisition**

No.	Item	Standard for collecting fees	Reference	Receiver
1	Land occupation tax	26.25 Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	WZNC[2008] No.367	Collected by Land and Resources Bureau for another department
2	Land reclamation fee	8 Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	WCZ[2001]No. 1061	Land and Resources Bureau
3	Land acquisition management fee	4% of the sum of land acquisition fee		Land and Resources Bureau
4	Investigation, design and scientific research fee	3% of the sum of land acquisition fee		Design department
5	Administrative expenditure	5% of the sum of land acquisition fee		Resettlement executive organization
6	Technical training fee	3% of the sum of land acquisition fee		
7	External monitoring and appraisal fee	4% of the sum of land acquisition fee		
8	Contingencies	10% of the sum of land acquisition fee, design fee, management fee, training fee and monitoring fee		



## 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 6-1.

**Table 6-1 The Main Open and Consultative Activities**

No.	Time	The Content of Public Participation and Consultation	Participant	Number of Participant (person)	Organizer
1	2011.8	Project Design Option	Chaohu Engineering Consultation Institution, Chaohu PMO, CUDIC., People's Government of Chaohu, all the villages, groups and representatives of APs.	8	CUDIC
2	2011.9	The optimizing of project design Option	Chaohu Engineering Consultation Institution, Chaohu PMO, CUDIC, People's Government of Chaohu, all the villages, groups and representatives of APs.	10	CUDIC
3	2011.9	Impact investigation of physical quantity	Chaohu Engineering Consultation Institution, Chaohu PMO, CUDIC, People's Government of Chaohu, all the villages, groups and representatives of APs.	15	CUDIC
4	2011.9	Project social value appraisal	CUDIC, Hefei Design Institute on Coal Industry, Chaohu Land and Resources Bureau, Chaohu Labor and Social Security Bureau, Chaohu Women's Federation, Chaohu Agricultural Bureau, Chaohu Poverty Relief Office, Chaohu Civil Affairs Bureau, villages, groups and APs	25	CUDIC
5	2011.11-12	Resettlement	CUDIC, Hefei Design Institute on	25	CUDIC

No.	Time	The Content of Public Participation and Consultation	Participant	Number of Participant (person)	Organizer
		method and willing	Coal Industry, Chaohu Land and Resources Bureau, Chaohu Labor and Social Security Bureau, Chaohu Women's Federation, Chaohu Agricultural Bureau, Chaohu Poverty Relief Office, Chaohu Civil Affairs Bureau, villages, groups and APs		
6	2012.2	Resettlement policy	CUDIC, People's Government of Chaohu, all the villages, groups and representatives of APs.	18	CUDIC
7	2014.8	Resettlement Plan Update	CUDIC, resettlement experts hired by CUDIC, responsible persons in affected villages and APs.	11	CUDIC

The results of investigation in the affected town show that :(1) APs support the construction of the project.(2) Government's compensation standards need to be implemented.

With the steady preparation and implementation of the project, PMO, subproject resettlement department and the affected town governments will also organize further negotiation activities, so as to ensure the smooth progress of construction.

## 7. Income Restoration and Resettlement

### 7.1 Restoration of the People Affected by Land Acquisition

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. Take 1 mu of land acquisition as an example to make the risk-free

analysis. See Table 7-1.

**Table 7-1 Risk-free Analysis**

Area	Loss	Compensation	Interest	Interest-loss
mu	Yuan	Yuan	Yuan	yuan
1	760	23775	773	13

It can be seen from Table 7-1 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 Resettlement of the People Affected by Land Acquisition

### 7.2.1 Resettlement Desires and Livelihood Training of the APs

According to the survey of the 74 households, the affected households express their desire which is set forth below: a) Use the compensation of land acquisition to transform the small-size field which has disadvantages in mechanization to be large-size field. This method is selected by 26 households, accounting for 35.14% of the total; b) Adjust the planting structure and transform the low-benefit planting structure dominated by food crops like rice and rape to the high-benefit structure dominated by vegetables and sugarcane. This method is selected by 20 households, accounting for 27.03% of the total; c) Use the compensation to invest tertiary industries, such as catering, small articles, maintenance and so on to increase income. This method is selected by 26 households, accounting for 35.14% of the total; d) Attend the training course provided by the labour security department, learn skills and attend the training, or leave the home to seek job opportunities. This method is selected by 52 households, accounting for 70.27% of the total. For the influence recovery option of land acquisition, refer to Table 7-2.

**Table 7-2 Resettlement Desire of Affected Households<sup>①</sup>**

Percent of land loss	Number of household	Cash compensation (household)	Recovery Option (household)			
			Farmland transformation	Adjustment of planting structure	Operation of tertiary industry	Skill training, migrant labor
<10%	63	63	21	15	18	40
11~ 29%	11	11	5	5	8	12
≥30	0	0	0	0	0	0

<sup>①</sup> In the affected areas, most of the villagers are engaged in land operation and other production types to increase income. For example, most of the family elders go in for farming while their children (including son and daughter-in-law) are migrant workers or engaged in other industries. So crossing phenomenon exists in the resettlement desire shown in the figure.

Percent of land loss	Number of household	Cash compensation (household)	Recovery Option (household)			
			Farmland transformation	Adjustment of planting structure	Operation of tertiary industry	Skill training, migrant labor
Total	74	74	26	20	26	52
Percent	/	/	35.14%	27.03%	35.14%	70.27%

The resettlement and recovery method which the APs intend to adopt decides the training requirements. In order to ensure the APs change the traditional employment concept, establish correct professional awareness and grasp necessary labor technology, various training activities will be organized.

In the project affected areas, the agricultural production income of one family only accounts for about 20% of their total incomes, so the non-agricultural technology training for the land lost farmers to improve their employment skills and employment abilities is also the important measure and method to improve the employment rate. The labor security offices of the Zhegao Town, Tongyang Town and Xiage Town will organize the technical training and re-employment arrangements for the land lost farmers, formulate the training planning and scientifically set up the training lessons. The training will conduct semi-annual reporting system and adjust the training plan according to the labour demand timely. The main contents of the training include agricultural technology training, job training and vocational skill training. The main contents of the agricultural technology training are the growing of the vegetables, flowers and plants. The main contents of the job training concern about the national employment situation, employment policies, labour rights protection and professional ethics training; vocational skill training will be held irregularly according to the position requirements, which mainly is non-agricultural technology training, such as garment processing, etc. Refer to Table 7-3 and Table 7-4 for the training plan.

**Table 7-3 Agriculture Technology Training Planning of the Influenced Area**

County	Township	Training Time	Training Objects	Training Numbers (person/year)	Training Content	Accountability Unit	Funds Allocation(Ten Thousand Yuan)	Source of Funding
Chaohu City	Zhegao Town, Xiage Town, Tongyang Town	Jun 2014 Oct 2014	Affected household	100	Developing some greenhouse vegetables, flowers & grass, seedling planting	Tongyang Town and Xiage Town labor security office	1.5	Government budgetary funds

**Table 7-4 Employment Training Planning List of the Influenced Area**

County	Township	Training Time	Training Objects	Training Numbers (person/year)	Training Content	Accountability Unit	Funds Allocation(Ten Thousand Yuan)	Source of Funding
Chaohu City	Zhegao Town, Xiage Town, Tongyang Town	Mar 2014 Aug 2014	Affected Households	150	wardrobe production training	Tongyang Town and Xiage Town labor security office	2	Government budgetary funds
		Oct 2014 Mar 2015	Affected Households	150	building materials, decorating material management training	Tongyang Town, Xiage Town	2	Government budgetary funds
		Other irregular trainings				Tongyang Town, Xiage Town	2	Government budgetary funds

### 7.2.2 Living Standard Restoration of the People Affected by Housing Demolition

Housing demolition due to supporting sewer system of Zhegao Wastewater Treatment Plant affects 2 villages (East Street and West Street). The total area of the house demolition is 360 m<sup>2</sup>.

River rehabilitation in Zhegao Town affects 2 villages (Ershan Village and Hepu Village). The total area of the house demolition is 500 m<sup>2</sup>.

Among the housing demolition of the supporting sewer system of Zhegao Town, 120 m<sup>2</sup> of the house is simple house, which affects 6 households. The owners of these simple houses all have residential houses in other places. So the effects are quite little. Monetary compensation is taken to compensate for simple houses. According to “*the Notice of Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting the Compensation Rates for the Young Crops, Houses and Other Attachments because of Land Acquisition*”, the compensation rate is 320 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>.

There are 240 m<sup>2</sup> of residential houses need to be demolished which affect 3 households with 6 persons. All the residential houses need to be demolished will be compensated by exchange of house property right or monetary compensation. The desire of the APs will be fully considered.

The 2 AHs chose the monetary compensation and the compensation rates are decided according to the negotiation with the APs. The compensation rate for the house is 800 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> and for the decorations is 5,000 yuan per household. The AHs will get 5,000 yuan/household for their house moving. Because 2 households are low-income families, the government will provide 3,000 yuan subsidy to each of them. According to the survey, the monetary compensation plan can guarantee the APs’

living standard and relocation.

1 AH chose the exchange of house property right and the APs will move to Jintai New Town. The compensation rate for the old house is 1,000 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> and the new house is sold to the AH at a discounted price of 2,000 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>.

According to the investigation, Jintai New Town is located in Zhegao Town and the total area is 66,263 m<sup>2</sup>. The location is low and flat. The transportation is very convenient and the supporting facilities are complete. Its west is near the river with good water quality. So this estate is equipped with the superior conditions for residential buildings. The estate has a total landscape system which combined with green land, pool, corridor type pergola and pavilions. The architectural styles focus on reflecting the feature of the Huizhou Building and the buildings look beautiful. The main buildings use white coating, windows and doors made of steel and carved beautiful windows. The flat can meet the basic living standard of high-end household. Each flat has independent living room, kitchen, bathroom, study, storage and bedroom. The designs are north-south permeability and the area is appropriate. Every household has a functional balcony, which is advantageous for the kitchen, laundry and other domestic operations. The house planning design considers the balconies, installation of the air conditions and space for storage. French windows and balconies with accordion doors make the residents enjoy the sunshine and beautiful scene. The new house can improve the APs' living standard.

Housing demolition due to the river rehabilitation in Zhegao Town include 1 residential house with area of 300 m<sup>2</sup> in Ershan Village and 200 m<sup>2</sup> of the deserted buildings in Hepu Village. The deserted building was used as the ferry, an old timber company and fish shed. The compensation fees belong to the owners. Compensation plan of the affected houses is monetary compensation, and the compensation rates are according to "*House Demolition of Chaohu City Zhegao River Water Environment Integrated Improvement Project*".

## **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, compensation fees for housing demolition, compensation fees for temporary occupation fees and other taxes and fees.

#### 8.1.1 Compensation Fees for collective land acquisition

- (1) 24,775 yuan/mu of the land compensation fees for collective land acquisition will be given to the AHs.
- (2) 11,095 yuan/mu of the resettlement subsidies for collective land acquisition will be used to pay for the land-lost endowment insurance
- (3) 1,000 yuan/mu of the compensation fees for young crops will be given to the AHs.

#### 8.1.2 Compensation Fees for Housing Demolition

Residential houses demolished within the scope of red line are compensated in the method of exchange of house property right or monetary compensation. The compensation for simple houses takes the method of monetary compensation. The compensation rates are determined according to the latest announced land price and negotiation with the APs.

For APs choosing the monetary compensation method, they can get 800 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for the old house. The compensation fees for attachments are 5,000 yuan per household and for house moving are 5,000 yuan per household. The government provides 2 low-income households with subsidy of 3,000 yuan each.

For APs choosing the exchange of house property right method, they will move to Jintai New Town and they can get 1,000 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for their old house. The new house will be sold at a discounted price of 2,000 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> to the AHs.

#### 8.1.3 Compensation Fees for Temporary Occupation

The compensation rates for occupying the water (fish) pond and farmland temporarily is 1,000 yuan/mu for a period up to 2 years.

#### 8.1.4 Other Taxes and Costs

During the process of land acquisition, other taxes and costs include land acquisition management fee, investigation, design and scientific research fee, administrative expenditure, technical training fee, external monitoring and appraisal fee, contingencies, land occupation tax and land reclamation fee.

- (1) The land acquisition management fee accounts for 4% of the capital cost.
- (2) The investigation, design and scientific research fee accounts for 3% of

the capital cost.

- (3) The administrative expenditure accounts for 5% of the capital cost.
- (4) The technical training fee accounts for 3% of the capital cost.
- (5) The external monitoring and appraisal fee accounts for 4% of the capital cost.
- (6) The contingencies account for 10% of the capital cost.
- (7) The land occupation tax is 26.25 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> (17,501 yuan/mu).
- (8) The land reclamation fee is 8 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> (5,334 yuan/mu).

## 8.2 Resettlement Budget

Please refer to Table 11 for the detailed resettlement budget.

**Table 8-1 Resettlement Budget Sheet**

No.	Item	Unit	Norm	Area	Amount (yuan)	Percentage
1	<b>Farmland acquisition</b>					
	Land compensation fees (owned by AHs)	Mu	23775	89.28	2122632	
	Resettlement subsidies (owned by rural collectives)	Mu	11095	89.28	990562	
	Young crops compensation fees (owned by APs)	Mu	1000	89.28	89280	
	Unutilized land	mu	34870	59.37	2070232	
	Subtotal				5272706	37.58%
2	<b>Housing demolition</b>					
	Monetary compensation	m <sup>2</sup>	800	740	592000	
	Compensation for attachment	household	5000	4	20000	
	Removal resettlement	household	5000	4	20000	
	Subsidy for	household	3000	2	6000	



No.	Item	Unit	Norm	Area	Amount (yuan)	Percentage
	low-income household					
	Property swap	m <sup>2</sup>	1000	120	120000	
	Simple house demolition	m <sup>2</sup>	320	120	38400	
	Subtotal				796400	5.68%
3	<b>Temporary occupation</b>					
	Water pond	mu	2000.0	856.57	1713140	
	Farmland	mu	2000.0	757.39	1514780	
	Subtotal				3227920	23.00%
4	<b>Capital cost</b>				9297026	66.26%
5	<b>Land acquisition management fee</b>	4% of the capital cost	0.04	9297026	371881	2.65%
6	<b>Investigation, design and scientific research fee</b>	3% of the capital cost	0.03	9297026	278911	1.99%
7	<b>Administrative expenditure</b>	5% of the capital cost	0.05	9297026	464851	3.31%
8	<b>Technical training fee</b>	3% of the capital cost	0.03	9297026	278911	1.99%
9	<b>External monitoring and appraisal fee</b>	4% of the capital cost	0.04	9297026	371881	2.65%
10	<b>Contingencies</b>	10% of the capital cost	0.10	9297026	929703	6.63%
11	<b>Land occupation tax</b>	mu	17501	89.28	1562479	11.14%
12	<b>Land reclamation fee</b>	mu	5334	89.28	476184	3.39%
<b>Total</b>					14031825	100.00%

The investment plan will be implemented in years. The schedule is shown in Table 8-2.

**Table 8-2 Yearly Investment Plan**

Year	2015	2016	2017	Total
Percentage	85%	10%	5%	100%
Amount of investment	11927051	1403183	701591	14031825

Year	2015	2016	2017	Total
(yuan)				

## 9. Resettlement Agencies

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

Implementing agency: Zhegao Town Government, Xiage Town Government, Tongyang Town Government

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

**Table 9-1 Members of Resettlement of Wastewater Collection and Treatment**

Resettlement agency		Responsible person	staff	Telephone
CUCI		Luo Ye	Guo Chuanhao	0551-82682007
Sewer system in Zhegao Town	Chaohu City Wastewater Management Office	Wang Chuanjiang	Yang Yong	0551-82605958
Sewer system and WWTP in Xiage Town				
Sewer system and WWTP in Tongyang Town				
External M&E Agency Office		NRCR		

**Table 9-2 Members of Resettlement of River rehabilitation**

Resettlement agency		Responsible person	staff	Telephone
CUCI		Luo Ye	Guo Chuanhao	0551-82682007
River rehabilitation in Zhegao River	Chaohu City Water Department	Fang Rongyue	Chen Yulong	0551-82314272
River rehabilitation in Xiage River				
River rehabilitation in Tongyang River				
External M&E Agency Office		NRCR		

## 10. The Contact Information for Redress of 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 Table 10.

**Table 10 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
Chaohu City Wastewater Management Office	Yang Yong	502 in B Building of Xintaijindihuafu, People Road, Chaohu City	0551-82605958
Chaohu City Water Department	Chen Yulong	No.436 Dongfeng Road, Chaohu City (the original Juchao District government compound)	0551-82314272

## 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 11-1.

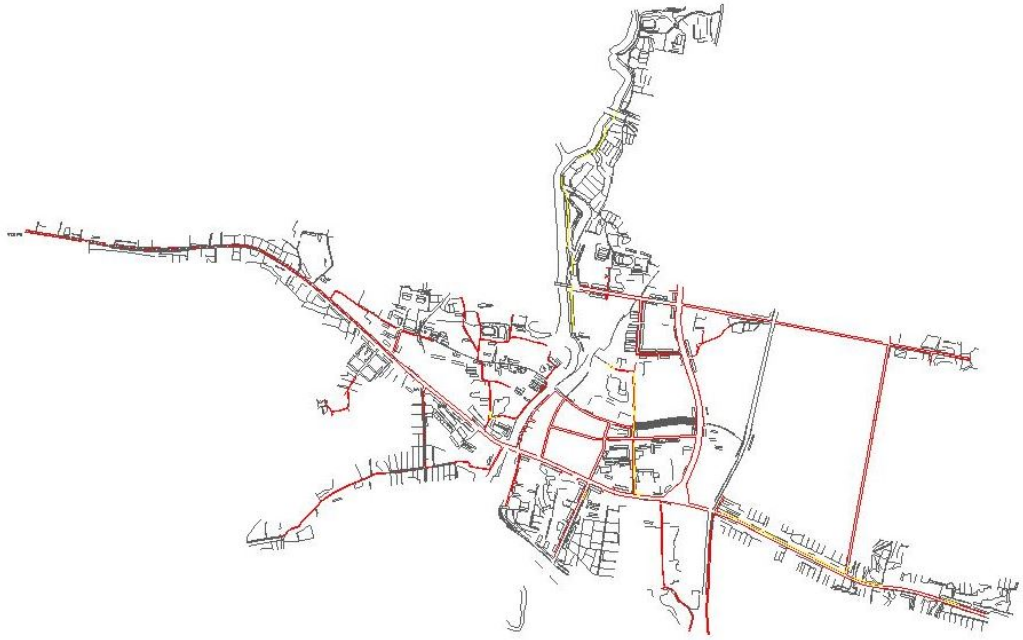
**Table 11-1 Schedule of Resettlement Project**

No.	Task	Target	Agencies responsible	Time	Remarks
1	Information disclosure				
1.1	The Resettlement Information Booklet (RIB)	All affected people	PMO and CUCI	May, 2014	
1.2	Disclosure of the RP on ADB's website	/	Implementing agency, PMO and ADB	Sep. 2014	
2	RP and budget				
2.1	Approval of RP and budget (including compensation rates)	14031825 yuan	The related governments and CUCI	Aug. 2014	
2.2	Village-level income restoration programs	All affected villages of the 3 towns	The related village committee	Aug. 2014	
2.3	Updating of the RP	/	Implementing agency	Sep. 2014	

No.	Task	Target	Agencies responsible	Time	Remarks
	based on the detailed design		and PMO		
3	Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)				
3.1	DMS on land acquisition	All affected villages of the 3 towns	CUCI	Aug. 2014	
4	Compensation agreement				
4.1	Village-level land compensation agreement	All affected villages of the 3 towns	Land and resources bureau	Oct.2014	
5	Implementation of livelihood restoration measures				
5.1	Distribution of land compensation fees to households and land reallocation	All affected villages of the 3 towns	Township and village collective	Aug– Sep. 2014	
5.2	Implementation of village-level income restoration programs	All affected villages of the 3 towns	Village collective	Aug– Sep. 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	Aug– Dec. 2014	
5.5	Confirming vulnerable households and implementing assistance measures	All APs	Civil affairs bureau and Chaohu PMO	Aug– Dec. 2014	
5.6	Hiring APs at the construction stage	All APs	Chaohu PMO, labor and social security bureau, and contractor	Aug.2014 – Dec. 2017	
6	Capacity building				
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	400 persons	Chaohu PMO, and land and resources bureau	May. – Dec. 2014	

No.	Task	Target	Agencies responsible	Time	Remarks
	officials				
7	M&E				
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	Quarterly 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	
8	Public consultation and documentation		Implementing agency	Ongoing	
9	Grievance redress and documentation		Implementing agency	Ongoing	
10	Land compensation and resettlement fund process				
10.1	- Disbursement to implementing agency	Initial funds		Sep. 2014	
10.2	- Disbursement to villages	Most funds	Implementing agency	Oct – Nov. 2014	
10.3	- Disbursement to households	Most funds	Implementing agency and the related village committee	Oct – Nov. 2014	
11	Commencement of civil construction				
11.1	Chaohu City Zhegao River and Tongyang River Water Environment Integrated Improvement Project		CUCI	Oct. 2014	

## 12 Project Schematic Diagrams



**Figure 1 Zhegao Wastewater Treatment Plant and Pipeline Network**

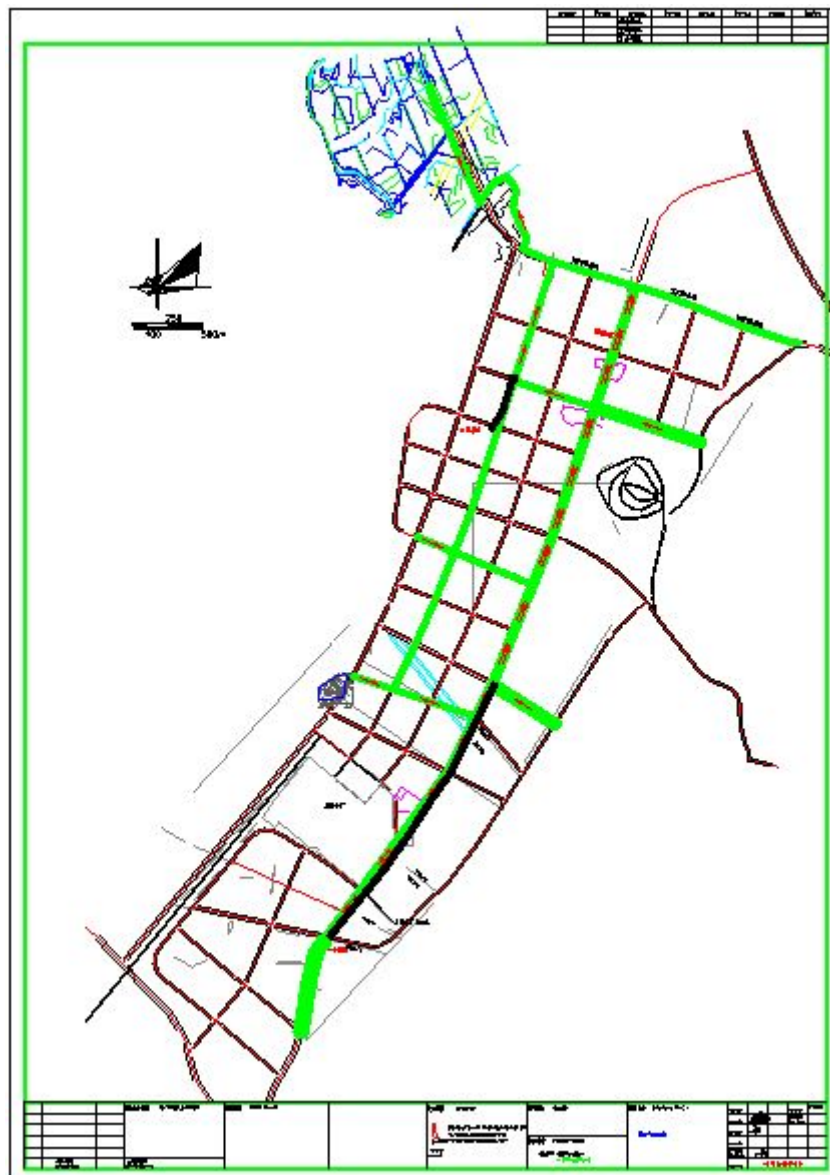


Figure 2 Xiage Wastewater Treatment Plant and Pipeline Network





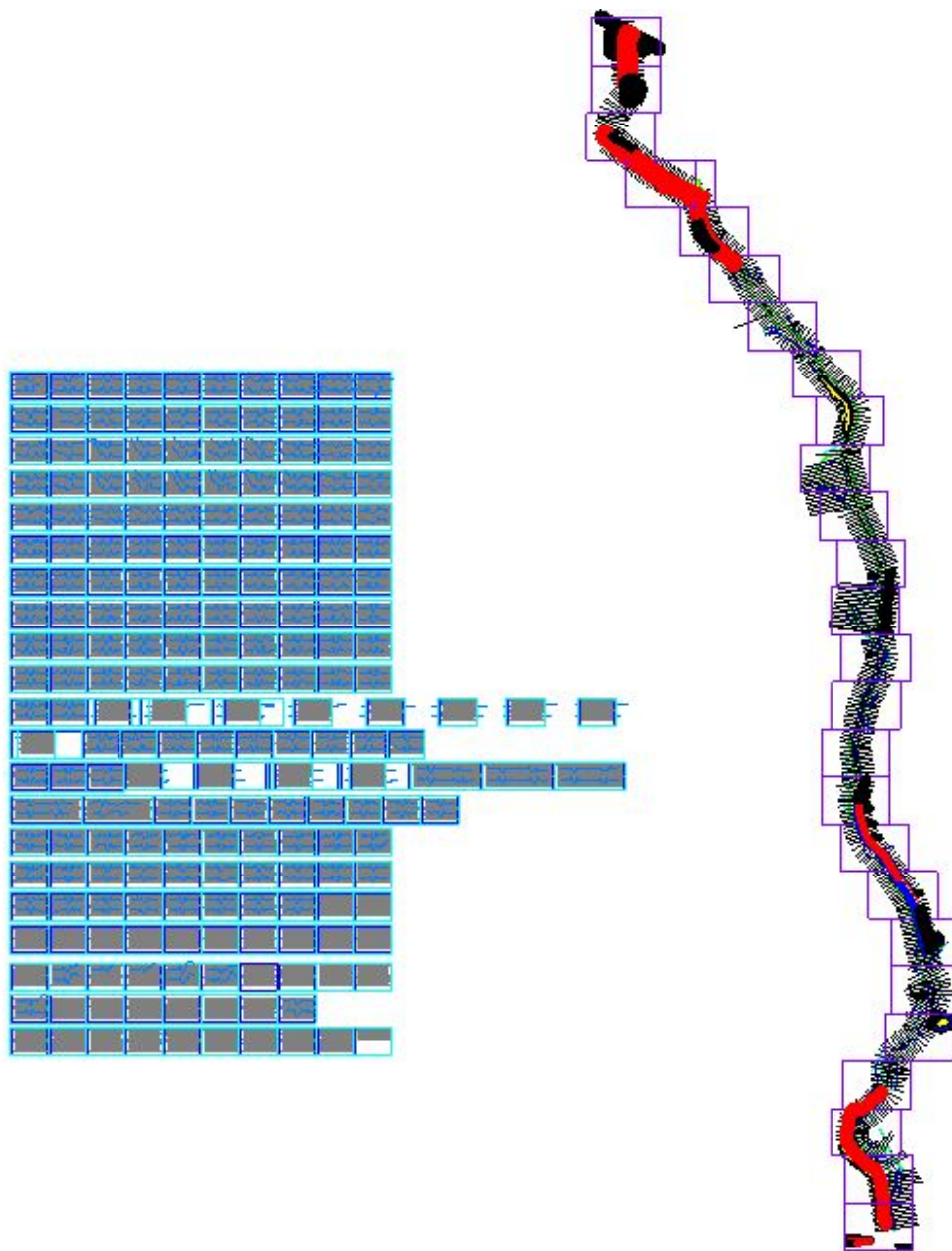


Figure 4 Zhegao River rehabilitation

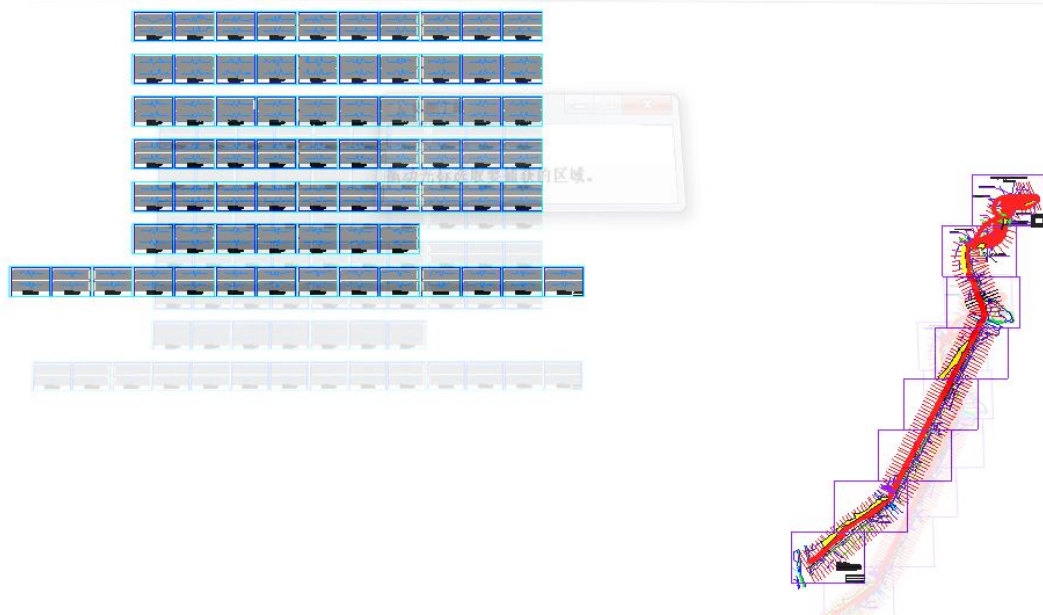


Figure 5 Xiage River rehabilitation

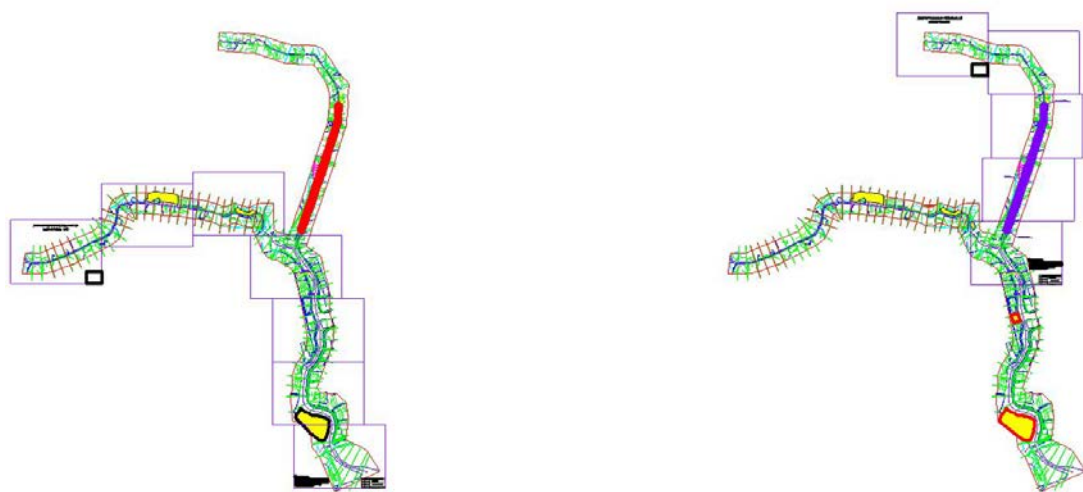


Figure 6 Tongyang River rehabilitation