

Resettlement Plan

August 2014

PRC: Anhui Chao Lake Environmental Rehabilitation Project

Updated Resettlement Plan for Chaohu City
Ecological Wetland Project of Huatang River Estuary

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>.

Asian Development Bank Loan--
Anhui Chaohu Lake Environmental
Rehabilitation Project

Chaohu City Ecological Wetland Project of Huatang River Estuary Resettlement Plan

**ADB Loan Working Group of Chaohu Municipal
People's Government
August 2014**

Letter of Commitment

Through the Ministry of Finance, Anhui Provincial Government has applied for a loan from ADB to finance part of Anhui Chaohu Environmental Rehabilitation Project. Chaohu Huatang Estuary Ecological Wetland Project is one of its subprojects. Therefore, the project must be implemented in compliance with the guidelines and policies of ADB on social security. This Resettlement Plan represents a key requirement of ADB and constitutes the basis for land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement of this project. 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 People's Government hereby approves the contents of this Resettlement Plan and guarantees that funds for resettlement will be made available in time, and be stipulated in the project budget. Chaohu Municipal People's 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 and Town Construction & Investment Co., Ltd. (CUTCIC), and authorizes the CUTCIC 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 People's Government		
Chaohu Urban and Town Construction & Investment Co., Ltd.		

ABBREVIATIONS

AAOV	-	Average Annual Output Value
ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AH	-	Affected Household
AP	-	Affected Person
DMS	-	Detailed Measurement Survey
CLMA		Chao Lake Management Authority
CUTCIC	-	Chaohu Urban and Town Construction Investment Co. , Ltd
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
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	=	USD\$0.16 (As in July 2014)
1 hectare	=	15 mu

Executive Summary

1. Status of Resettlement Plan

With the rapid development of Chaohu and Hefei regional economy in recent years, the Chaohu Town Cluster has taken its shape quickly, especially the planning and construction of Hefei Lakeshore New District, which is adjacent to Chaohu River, and exerts a far-reaching impact on Chaohu's industry and tourism. However, with the rapid development of economy, the acceleration of urbanization and improvement of the living standards of residents, overload operation to the environment has come into existence. People are desirous of good environment, relaxation and health. Meanwhile, due to the insufficient management measures, rural domestic waste water and development pollutants have been discharged into the river-way in huge quantities, which has led to the substantial pollution of agricultural area, severe wetland pollution, the worsening of water losses and soil erosion, the damage of wetland landscape and biological diversity, as well as the malfunction and vicious cycle of wetland ecosystem. Therefore, the ecological rehabilitation project is extremely urgent. By implementing the project, the quality of the lake water which cuts across the wetland and flows from Huatang River into Chaohu River will be greatly improved. In addition, the project will recover the original biological landscape, and improve the living conditions and entire landscape of Chaohu City.

The land acquisition and resettlement will cover two administrative villages and five natural villages in Zhongmiao Street and Huanglu Town. The project involves permanent land acquisition. The project will begin in 2014 and be totally completed in 2016. In order to connect the resettlement schedule planning with project construction planning, the acquisition of land will start from July, 2014 and end in Sep, 2014. The estimation for the resettlement cost is RMB34,857,600Yuan (based on the price in June, 2014), including basic cost of land acquisition, relevant taxes and contingencies, accounting for 47.47% of the total project cost.

2. Land occupation and housing demolition

The permanent land acquisition will directly affect the Hexi Village in Zhongmiao Street (four village groups) and the Linhu residents community in Huanglu Town (one village group). The permanent land acquisition will involve 483 Mu agricultural land, from which 414 Mu is in Hexi village (four village groups) and 69 Mu in Linhu residents community (one village group). In the four village groups (Wang Jiazui village group, Dongwang village group, Wu village group and Zhao village group) of Hexi village, 239 households (603 persons) will be affected. In the one village groups (Shi Qiaozhang village group) of Linhu residents community, since the land that the permanent land acquisition involves is the collective land operated by the village group, the land requisition compensation will be divided equally to every villager. Therefore the permanent land acquisition will directly affect all the population (255 households, 750 persons) in this village group. In summary, the permanent land acquisition of the project will affect 494 households (1353 persons). The project requires the demolition of the nursing shed (non-residential house), of 2400 square meters. The project does not involve temporary land occupancy.

The main resettlement impacts are summarized in the table below.

Item		Unit	Quantity
Permanent Collective land acquisition	Collective land	mu	483
	From which: cultivated land	mu	483
Temporary land occupancy		mu	0
Demolition of non-residential house(the nursing shed)		m ²	2400
Directly affected persons	affected by LA only	Household	494
		Person	1353
	affected by HD only	Household	0
		Person	0
	affected by LA & HD	Household	0
		Person	0
	Total	Household	494
		Person	1353

3. Policy framework and entitlements

During the project feasibility study, full consultation has been made in terms of site selection with affected village groups and households to avoid or reduce the adverse effect of land acquisition.

The Resettlement Plan is formulated in accordance with the Land Administrative Law of the People's Republic of China (2004), Notice on Strengthening Reform to Strict Land Management Promulgated by State Council (No.: GF [2004]28), relevant Anhui Provincial policies, Safeguard Policy Statement requirements on Involuntary Resettlement of the Asian Development Bank and relevant social security policies. On the basis of the above policies and the negotiation with the local government and affected residents, the principles of Resettlement Plan are as follows: 1) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided wherever 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 entitlement is available or not, 4) If the land available to everyone is insufficient to maintain his/her livelihood, replacement in cash or in land exchange 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) Land acquisition cannot be implemented until APs are satisfied with the compensation and resettlement (plan). 7) The executing agency and an independent agency / third party should monitor the compensation, relocation and resettlement operations, 8) Vulnerable groups are provided special assistance or treatment in order to guarantee them a better life, and all APs should have an opportunity to benefit from the project. 9) The RP is consistent with the overall plans of the affected city (district/county) and township, 10) The resettlement expenses are sufficient to cover all affected aspects.

4. Resettlement strategies

For permanent land acquisition, the compensation will include land compensation, resettlement subsidy and compensation for young crops. The unified annual production value of Chaohu City, which is affected by land acquisition, is 1,585 Yuan/Mu. The compensation standard for land acquisition is RMB 34,870 Yuan/Mu, which is 22 times the annual production value (land compensation is 7 times this value, and resettlement subsidy is 15 times this value).

The resettlement and income restoration measures include cash compensation, endowment insurance for landless farmers, technical training and priority employment from the project, etc. Permanent land acquisition is mainly caused by the construction of the ecological wetland system. Based on statistical analysis, the land acquisition will not have a large impact on the daily agricultural production of households. In the affected Hexi village (four village groups), the land acquisition compensation will be used as follows: 68.18% of total land acquisition compensation fee (i.e.23775Yuan/Mu) shall be directly given to affected farmers and 31.82% (i.e.11095Yuan/Mu) to endowment insurance of landless farmers, which will all be transferred to the exclusive financial account. In the affected Shi Qiaozhang village in Linhu residents community, the land involved is the collective land, thus the land requisition compensation will be divided equally to every villager. After receiving compensation, the affected farmers will use compensation for land improvement and extended reproduction of family sideline production. In addition, Chaohu PMO will organize the civil administration departments of the affected counties and towns to set up special fund for affected vulnerable groups.

Based on investigation and negotiation, the land affected by the project's permanent land acquisition has been contracted to three contractors (Guo Junsheng, Zhao Kesheng and Wang Guoying). This question can be reasonably solved by the contract agreement "If the government projects will occupy the land that has been contracted by contractors during the contract period, the contractors must obey the government planning and provide the land on time. At the same time, the land owner will exempt contractors the contract costs of the land occupied by the government projects and the relevant compensation for land will be solved according to the relevant compensation policy of Chaohu City". After receiving compensation, the affected contractors will use compensation for extended reproduction of family sideline production.

5. Public participation and information disclosure

Through various means, such as meetings, interviews, group discussions with villagers,

public-participation meetings and community negotiations, all the affected residents (including 50% of women) have been informed about the key contents of the Resettlement Plan. Through the above activities, APs are involved in the project and their opinions are taken into full account. The resettlement information booklet and the draft of Resettlement Plan were distributed to the affected residents or village groups at the end of May, 2014, and meanwhile the draft of Resettlement Plan has been released on the website of the Asian Development Bank prior to the end of July, 2014. The appeal channel has been set up, so each agency will deal with appeals and complaints free of charge, and the reasonable expenses will be deducted from the contingency cost.

6. Complaints and Appeals

The establishment of an appeal mechanism to settle disputes of compensation and other resettlement interests is to respond to the complaints from the affected residents timely and transparently. Possible complaints of this project would come from collective land acquisition. Therefore, Chaohu Project Management Office, Chaohu Urban & Town Construction Investment Co., Ltd, and the affected township governments and village committees will be responsible for coordinating and dealing with complaints during the process of relocation. APs can make any complaint about resettlement, including compensation standards, etc.

7. Organizations

The ChaoLake Management Authority (CLMA) will be the executive body of the whole project; Chaohu Urban and Town Construction Investment Co., Ltd (Headquarter) will be responsible for the implementation of this project; Chaohu Urban and Town Construction Investment Co., Ltd, Zhongmiao Street Office and Huanglu Town Office will be specifically responsible for the implementation of Resettlement Plan.

8. Monitoring, evaluation and report

To ensure the implementation of the Resettlement Plan, internal monitoring and external monitoring has been carried out accordingly. One monitoring report will be issued semi-annually by internal monitoring departments, such as CLMA, Chaohu PMO, Chaohu Urban and Town Construction Investment Co., Ltd and other relevant departments (such as Chaohu Land and Resources Bureau, Zhongmiao Street Office and Huanglu Town). Chaohu Project Management Office will entrust the independent monitoring body with external monitoring and evaluation semi-annually and the expenses will be included in the resettlement cost.

9. Cost estimate of resettlement

Expenses incurred during land acquisition and resettlement will be included in the overall budget of the project. Based on the price of June, 2014, the total relocation expenses are RMB 34,857,600 Yuan.

Glossary

Affected person (or household)	People (households) affected by project-related changes in use of land, water or other natural resources
Compensation	Money or payment in kind to which the people affected are entitled in order to replace the lost asset, resource or income
Entitlement	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
Income restoration	Reestablishing income sources and livelihoods of people affected
Resettlement	Rebuilding housing, assets, including productive land, and public infrastructure in another location
Resettlement impact	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
Resettlement plan	A time-bound action plan with budget setting out resettlement strategy, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation
Vulnerable group	Distinct groups of people, who might suffer disproportionately from resettlement impacts, include the disabled, five-guarantee households, female-headed households, low-income people and ethnic minorities.

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1 Project Overview

1.1 Project background and description

1.1.1 Project background

Since 1990, Chaohu Lake has absorbed nutrient substances in huge quantities, leading to the generation of seasonal algae bloom, which has caused severe damages to drinking water and has reduced fish resources. Due to relatively poor and imperfect infrastructure and imperfect environmental management, the untreated or partially treated waste water has been directly discharged into the surrounding rivers and streams of Chaohu River Basin, leading to the worsening of water quality, which has greatly impaired its functions of water supply, fishery center and main city entertainment.

To prevent the water quality from deteriorating and meet the requirements of public health and sustainable development of economy, the Asian Development Bank plans to provide USD\$250 million for the People's Republic of China for the comprehensive treatment of Anhui Chaohu River Basin water environment. The ecological wetland project of Chaohu Huatang River is one of Chaohu City Water Environment Integrated Improvement Projects funded by Asian Development Bank.

1.1.2 Project structures and resettlement identification

Located at the western side of Chaohu Zhongmiao Street Huatang Estuary—belonging to Hexi Village of Zhongmiao Street and Linhu residents community of Huanglu Town, the project will be divided into four parts: 1) Polluted rivers intensive treatment project 2) Less polluted water ecological purification project 3) Wetland ecological rehabilitation project ,and 4) Supporting project of wetland construction.

According to the preliminary impacts identification, the project will only cause some land acquisition.

This RP is compiled according to the preliminary design of this project. If during the implementation there are some changes of the project design, which might largely affect the resettlement, this RP will be updated in time.

1.1.3 Impacts overview of resettlement

The impact of the project is mainly permanent land acquisition, and housing demolition and relocation are not involved. The land acquisition will affect four village groups (Wang Jiazui Village, Dongwang Village, Wu Village, and Zhao Village) in Hexi Village at Zhongmiao Street, Chaohu City and one village group (Shi Qiaozhang Village) of Linhu residents community of Huanglu Town. The permanent land acquisition will be 483 mu, which will affect 494 households with 1353 persons. The acquired collectively-owned land is originally farmland. Currently, the land has been developed into ponds, and has been contracted to three contractors. The contract period

starts from January 24, 2014 to January 24, 2016. However, the contract agreement has mentioned that if the government projects will occupy the land that has been contracted during the contract period, the contractors must obey the government planning, provide the land on time, and accept relevant compensation according to related policies of Chaohu City.

1.2 Social and economic benefits

The ecological wetland project of Chaohu Huatang Estuary will produce no strikingly direct investment benefits, so the main social and economic benefits will be indirect investment benefits, which will be produced by reducing economic losses of water pollution to society. The benefits are listed below:

(1) After the completion of the wetland system, it will greatly reduce the pollution of the surface water and underground water in the area to ensure water supply to production, life, agriculture and fishery, and maintain the sustainable development of economy.

(2) It will improve the living conditions and landscape of Chaohu and promote the development of tourism and entertainment nearby after environmental improvement.

(3) It will prevent water source from polluting, reduce expenses of water treatment and infrastructure due to pollution (reduced dosage during treatment and adverse water source avoidance, for instance).

(4) It will improve water quality, reduce organism concentration, increase dissolved oxygen, avoid aquatic products, animal products and underproduction of food crop and ensure the development of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery.

(5) Water pollution can increase the disease incidence and health expenditure and decrease labor productivity while pollution treatment can protect the health of human beings and decrease health expenditure.

1.3 Estimate of resettlement investment and implementation plan

The total investment of the project will be RMB73, 416,900 Yuan. The preliminary planning of construction funds will be from ADB loan and domestic counterpart funds. The total cost estimate of land acquisition and resettlement will be RMB 34,857,600 Yuan, which accounts for 47.47% of the total project investment and will be totally domestic fund. The resettlement will begin from July, 2014 and be completed in July, 2016.

2 Project Impacts

2.1 Measures for avoiding or minimizing land acquisition

2.1.1 Project design and site selection principle

During the engineering design, the minimal land acquisition should be taken into consideration. The main principles are as follows:

- Avoid or minimize occupancy of existing and planning residential housing;
- Avoid or minimize occupancy of high-quality farmland;
- Use existing national and local roads to the planned construction site;
- Avoid or minimize the occupancy of environment-sensitive area.

2.2 Survey scope of land acquisition impacts

It is the collective land acquisition that the project will affect, not the residential housing demolition and resettlement. The land acquisition will affect four village groups (Wang Jiazui Village, Dongwang Village, Wu Village, and Zhao Village) in Hexi Village at Zhongmiao Street, Chaohu City and one village group (Shi Qiaozhang Village) of Linhu residents community of Huanglu Town. The project will also slightly affect the three contractors of the land.

For project impacts and survey scope, please refer to Table 2-1.

Table 2-1 List of Project Impacts and Scope

Name	Category	Unit	Quantity	Remarks
City and town	Chaohu City	nos	1	
Town/street	Zhongmiao Street, Huanglu Town	nos	2	
Village	Hexi Village, Linhu Community	nos	2	
Village groups	Wang Jiazui, Dongwang, Wu, Zhao ,Shi Qiaozhang	nos	5	
Collective acquisition land	Total	Mu	483	
	From which: Agricultural land	Mu	483	

Temporary Occupancy	Land	Total	Mu	0	
		From which: Agricultural land	Mu	0	
Housing demolition		Housing	m ²	0	
		Non-housing (the nursing shed)	m ²	2400	
Directly impacted population		Affected population of land acquisition	Household	494	
		Affected population of land acquisition	people	1353	
		Affected households of housing demolition	Household	0	
		Affected households of housing demolition	People	0	
		Household number both of land acquisition and demolition	Household	0	
		Population both of land acquisition and demolition	People	0	
		Total number of households	Household	494	
		Total population	People	1353	

2.3 Survey method and process

In August 2011, the Chaohu PMO entrusted Zhongjiao Tianjin Harbor Airline Exploration Design Institute Co., Ltd. with the preparation of Proposal on the Ecological Wetland Project of Chaohu Huatang River Estuary, and obtained the approval of the Anhui Development and Reform Commission.

In August 2011, according to the requirements of the Asian Development Bank and assisted by affected villages and villagers, Zhongjiao Tianjin Harbor Airline Exploration Design Institute Co., Ltd carried out preliminary study of the resettlement impacts within the project.

From October 2011 to November 2011, the investigation team from Hefei Design Research Institute for Coal Industry carried out a general investigation of the corresponding social and economic status and project resettlement impacts according to the feasibility study report. Meanwhile, sampling investigation was carried out to the social and economic circumstances, whose contents mainly include family population, impacts of land acquisition, family economic status and resettlement willingness, etc. During the process, the investigation team also listened to the village committee and villagers in terms of land acquisition and resettlement, and carried out extensive public participation and consultation.

From November 2011 to January 2012, based on project feasibility study, survey data and public participation, the draft Resettlement Plan was prepared. The project analyzed and evaluated resettlement impacts and risks and put forward preliminary remedies. Based on the detailed design of the project, this RP will be updated, and the updated one will be the basis for resettlement implementation.

The second half of 2011, the preparation, examination and approval of the feasibility study were completed, as well as the application for the loan of ADB .The first loan of ADB loan project has been approved by the State council and the domestic matching funds are basically in place. In view of the above situations, Chaohu People's Government decided to start this project to improve the quality of the environment of Huatang River, recover the original biological landscape and improve the living conditions. The Architectural design and Research institute of Tongji University was entrusted to undertake the engineering design of the project by Chaohu Urban & Town Construction Investment Co., Ltd and completed the instruction and design drawing of the preliminary design of the project in October, 2013 with the assistance of relevant parties.

The RP is updated due to this subproject, and some investigation are conducted. During investigation, investigators also listened to the willingness of village committee and villagers in terms of land acquisition and resettlement methods, and consulting was carried out as well. Through communicating and consulting, the main results are listed below:

1) Almost all the villagers know that the project is to be constructed soon and basically support the project.

2) The project mainly involves permanent acquisition of collective land, not housing demolition. Meanwhile, the project will affect a small amount of ground

attachments.

3) Almost all the affected APs believe that land acquisition will exert a slight impact. After land acquisition, they can continue to cultivate the remaining land and prefer to cash compensation.

4) The compensation should be paid immediately and transparently, and intermediate links should be minimized.

5) There are no ethnic minorities in the Project area.

2.4 Permanent land acquisition and impact analysis

2.4.1 Permanent acquisition of collective land

The permanent land acquisition will be 483 mu. In the four village groups (Wang Jiazui village group, Dongwang village group, Wu village group and Zhao village group) of Hexi village, 239 households (603 persons) will be affected. In the one village group (Shi Qiaozhang village group) of Linhu community, since the land the permanent land acquisition will affect in this village group is the collective land operated by the community, the land requisition compensation will be divided equally to every villager. Therefore the permanent land requisition of this project will affect directly all the population of this group (255 households, 750 villagers). In summary, the permanent land acquisition of the project will affect 494 households (1353 persons). Meanwhile it is expected to have a moderate effect on three contractors.

Table 2-2 List of Permanent Acquisition of Collective Land

Town	Administrative village	Village group	Land acquisition (mu)	Affected household	Affected person
Zhongmiao Street	Hexi Village	Wang Jiazui	155	99	239
		Dongwang	62	32	68
		Wu	153	76	198
		Zhao	44	32	98
		Subtotal	414	239	603
Huanglu Town	Linhu Community	Shi Qiaozhang	69	255	750
Total			483	494	1353

2.4.2 Impacts analysis of collective land acquisition

According to the investigation, the rural collective land acquisition will affect two administrative villages (Hexi Village and Linhu Community), and five village groups (Wang Jiazui village group, Dongwang village group, Wu village group, Zhao village group and Shi Qiaozhang village group). Before the land acquisition, the affected five village groups have 2465.4 agricultural land in total. The project will acquire 483 mu, accounting for 19.59% of total land (2465.4 mu) in average.

As it is a wetland project, the project land will be distributed in blocks. According

to the social and economic investigation, comparative analysis of farmland has been made before and after land acquisition. Among the four affected village groups, the lowest and highest land acquisition percentage is 8.12% (Shi Qiaozhang village group) and 31.19 % (Dongwang village group) respectively. For conditions of rural collective land affected by the project, please refer to Table 2-3

Table 2-3 Conditions of Rural Collective Land Affected by the Project

Village	Group	Number of household affected	Total population affected	Male	Female	Labor force	Existing farmland	Land acquisition	Percentage of land acquisition
		Household	Person	Person	Person	Person	Mu	Mu	%
Hexi Village	Wang Jiazui village	99	239	125	114	218	602.3	155	25.73%
	Dongwang village	32	68	39	29	49	198.8	62	31.19%
	Wu village	76	198	109	89	176	509.9	153	30.01%
	Zhao village	32	98	40	58	84	304.4	44	14.45%
	Subotal	239	603	313	290	527	1615.4	414	25.63%
Linhu Community	Shi Qiaozhang Village	255	750	385	365	690	850	69	8.12%
Total		494	1353	698	655	1217	2465.4	483	19.59%

The collective land acquisition has affected 494 households (1353 persons). For the degree of land acquisition, refer to Table 2-4.

Table 2-4 Land Acquisition Amount with Different Degrees

Unit: Mu

Village	Group	<10%		10%—30%		30%—50%	
		Before land acquisition	Land acquisition	Before land acquisition	Land acquisition	Before land acquisition	Land acquisition
Hexi Village	Wang Jiazui Village	0	0	522	131.7	80.3	23.3
	Dongwang Village	0	0	100.4	28.6	98.4	33.4
	Wu Village	0	0	248.4	55.3	261.5	97.7
	Zhao Village	256.4	38.5	48	5.5	0	0
Linhu Community	Shi Qiaozhang Village	850	69	0	0	0	0
Total		1106.4	107.5	918.8	221.1	440.2	154.4

Average farmland area reduced from 1.67 mu before land acquisition to 1.34 mu. Please refer to Table 2-5.

Table 2-5 Average Farmland Area before and after Land Acquisition

Village	Group	Affected population	Total population	Before land acquisition	Land acquisition	After land acquisition	Per capita land before land acquisition	Per capita land after land acquisition
		Person	person	Mu	Mu	Mu	Mu/person	Mu/person
Hexi Village	Wang Jiazui Village	239	271	602.3	155	447.3	2.22	1.65
	Dongwang Village	68	79	198.8	62	136.8	2.52	1.73
	Wu Village	198	233	509.9	153	356.9	2.19	1.53
	Zhao Village	98	141	304.4	44	260.4	2.16	1.85
	Subtotal	603	724	1615.4	414	1201.4	2.23	1.66
Linhu Community	Shi Qiaozhang Village	750	750	850	69	781	1.13	1.04
Total		1353	1474	2465.4	483	1982.4	1.67	1.34

1) The affected 414 mu land has been leased to three contractors at the price of 408.7 Yuan/Mu, so the loss of the affected farmers in Hexi Village is mainly from the loss of land rental income. The comparison between the loss that is counted as rental income and the future benefits that farmers get when they put the resettlement fees in the bank (one year deposit interest rate is 3.25%) is made to analyze if the farmers' income can restore or not. Through the analysis, the non-risk income the farmers get after depositing the compensation fees in the bank will be higher than the rental income. According to the resettlement willingness investigation of the 50 sample families of Hexi Village, they all prefer cash compensation. After they obtain the compensation, they will mainly invest in planting and tertiary industry. During the investigation, almost all Aps support this project. They believe that the local water environment and sanitary condition will be improved, which could benefit their production and life, after the implementation of the project. Cash compensation is easy to operate. Aps can restore their life and production by using the compensation fees.

2) In the one village group (Shi Qiaozhang village group) of Linhu Community, the permanent land acquisition will involve 69 mu, which is operated by the village group and has been leased to three contractors at the price of 600 Yuan/Mu. The rental income of the affected land is divided equally to every villager, so to every villager, the loss counted as rental income is 55 Yuan/Mu. The permanent land acquisition only occupies 2.44% of the reason which influences the decrease of incoming. In conclusion, the land acquisition will slightly affect farmers' daily agricultural production and income.

3) The permanent land acquisition also affects three contractors who have contracted the land. The contract period starts from January 24, 2014 to January 24, 2016, so the project would affect the production of the three contractors. This question can be reasonably solved by the contract agreement "If the government projects will occupy the land that has been contracted by contractors during the contract period, the contractors must obey the government planning and provide the land on time. At the same time, the land owner will exempt contractors the contract costs of the land occupied by the government projects and the relevant compensation for the land will be solved based on the relevant compensation policy of Chaohu City." After gaining the relevant compensation, the contractors can do work outside or operate the tertiary industry to make up the income loss caused by land acquisition.

In the meantime, a resettlement willingness investigation was conducted to 50 sample affected households in Hexi village. a) Adjust the planting structure and transform the low-benefit planting structure dominated by food crops such as rice and rape to the high-benefit planting structure dominated by vegetables and sugarcane. This method is selected by 15 households, accounting for 30% of the total; b) Use the compensation to invest tertiary industries, such as catering, small business, maintenance, to increase income. This method is selected by 29 households, accounting for 58% of the total; c) Attend the training course provided by the labor security department, learn skills and attend the training, or leave the home to seek outside job opportunities as contract workers. This method is selected by 39

households, accounting for 80% of the total. See Table 2-8.

Table 2-6 Resettlement Willingness of Affected Households

Percentage of land loss	household	Cash compensation (household)	Recovery Option (household)		
			Operation of tertiary industry	Adjustment of planting structure Services business	Skill training, migrant labor
<10%	0	0	0	0	0
11~ 29%	10	10	7	4	6
30 ~49%	28	28	12	6	20
50~69%	10	10	9	4	12
70~89%	2	2	1	1	2
90~100%	0	0	0	0	0
Total	50	50	29	15	40
Percentage			58%	30%	80%

2.5 Temporary occupancy of land

The project does not involve temporary land occupancy.

2.6 Infrastructure and ground attachment

The project will affect 6 types, such as power facilities (wire poles), telecommunication facilities (wire poles), trees, power transformers, the nursing shed and pumping station. For more details, refer to Table 2-7.

Table 2-7 List of Ground Attachments

Name	Unit/owner	Unit	Quantity
Power facilities (wire pole)	Power supply bureau	nos	18
Telecommunication facilities (wire pole)	Telecommunication bureau	nos	10
ordinary trees	Hexi Village Collective	nos	980
power transformers	Hexi Village Collective	nos	1
pumping station	Hexi Village Collective	nos	2
nursing shed	original contractors	m ²	2400

2.7 Affected population

2.7.1 Overview

The project will affect 494 rural households with 1353 persons, who are affected by collective land acquisition; there is no housing demolition.

2.7.2 Vulnerable groups

According to the tenet of the project, vulnerable groups refer to the disabled, households enjoying the five guarantees^①, single female-headed families, low-income groups^② and ethnic minorities.

According to the investigation, the affected population all belongs to Han nationality and the vulnerable groups are all receiving minimum living security. The vulnerable group in Hexi Village covers 11 households (22 persons). The vulnerable group in Linhu Community covers 8 households (24 persons). Special supports will be given to these households. For more details in this respect, refer to Table 2-8.

During the interview of the vulnerable groups, it shows that the vulnerability mainly is reflected in the fact that the yield income is lower than general families. Therefore, during the resettlement, they wish to be given preferential policies and care.

Table 2-8 Vulnerable Groups

Types		Hexi Village		Linhu Community		Total	
		Household	Person	Household	Person	Household	Person
The Rural Minimum	the first class	0	0	0	0	0	0
	the first gear of the second class	1	2	0	0	1	2
	the second gear of the second class	2	7	8	24	10	31
	the third class	8	13	0	0	8	13
	subtotal	11	22	8	24	19	46

2.7.3 Impacts on women

According to the census, the population of women is 655, accounting for 48.41% of the total. There is no single female-dominated household due to spouse bereavement, divorce or abandonment among the farmer households. According to the investigation, the affected women will be entitled to the same rights as men, including contract land, education, family planning and election, etc. Most of the female interviewees believe that they have the same autonomy in management as

^① For elderly, weak, widowed and disabled members who are unable to work and have no one to rely on, or whose households lack labor, a rural production cooperation team would provide production and living assistance, including daily supplies, education for the young and burial for the elderly.

^② Annual income per person is lower than 1000 yuan.

men and are capable of becoming resettlement workers or doing small business based on their independent selection, and, of course, men and women are different in the labor division between family life and production. Women undertake more housework, children bearing, and family sideline production (family livestock breeding, for instance) and work in handcraft factory while men are mainly engaged in transportation or seek for outside job opportunities, etc. As a rule, the working time of women is 1.2 times as much as that of men.

As for the women, the income is mainly affected by reduction of original land rent due to land acquisition. (1) In the four village groups (Wang Jiazui village group, Dongwang village group, Wu village group and Zhao village group) of Hexi Village, the affected land has been leased to three contractors at the price of 408.7 Yuan/Mu. The per capita income of original land rent of land acquisition is 280.6 Yuan/year, The average rate for actual income persons affected by land acquisition is only 3.21% (2) In the one village group (Shi Qiaozhang village group) of Linhu Community, the land that the permanent land acquisition involves is operated by the village collectively and has been leased to three contractors at the price of 600 Yuan/Mu. The rental income of the affected land is divided equally to every villager, so to every villager, the loss counted as rental income is 55 Yuan/Mu. The permanent land acquisition only occupies 2.44% of the reason which influences the decrease of incoming. In conclusion, the land acquisition will slightly affect farmers' daily agricultural production and income. Meanwhile, since the affected area is close to the Zhongmiao Street, Huanglu Town and Hefei downtown area, the non-agricultural income is becoming the main source of income in recent years, and the income percentage of farming and development industry has decreased. Farmers can work or engage in other non-agricultural production activities in the nearby city. As far as education is concerned, boys and girls are entitled to same opportunities. If the child is diligent, the parents will do their utmost to finance their tuition fee.

According to the investigation, women are concerned about the same problems as the men: (a) The compensation shall be calculated based on land yield (b) According to the requirements of the affected households, the compensation should be directly delivered to them.

As for the gender differences, the following requirements of women are different from those of men: (a) Women require cash compensation; (b) Women require the training in respect of farming, aquaculture livestock breeding and handicraft; (c) For most families, male occupies the majority in the participation, and yet women hope to participate in village management.

According to the investigation, the following is found: 1) The main impact to women is mainly attribute to the reduction of original land rent due to land acquisition; 2) Since the affected area is close to Zhongmiao Street, Huanglu Town and the provincial capital, and due to the development of Hefei and Lakeshore New District in recent years, a great many non-agricultural employment opportunities has been created for women. As a result, the income of women has shifted from farming-dominated structure to a non-farming-dominated one; 3) The project exerts a slight impact on women's income.

For the gender analysis, refer to Appendix 3.

3 Social and economic Profile

The project will affect Zhongmiao Street and Huanglu Town in Chaohu City, and it involves two administrative villages and 5 natural villages. The social and economic circumstances are as follows:

3.1 Social-economic status of affected area

3.1.1 Social-economic profile of Chaohu and affected area

Chaohu City is located in the middle of Anhui Province and surrounded by the Yangtze River nearby. Chaohu borders on Feidong, Quanjiao, Hanshan, Lujiang and Wuwei, and covers 12 towns and 5 street offices with a total area of 2,063km² and a population of 880,000. Various economic indexes continue to maintain rapid growth in 2013: GDP in 2012 is RMB 20.98 billion Yuan with the year-on-year growth rate of 11% and 2.1% higher than last year. Added valued of first industry is 2.44 billion Yuan, an increase of 5.8%; Added valued of second industry is 11.91 billion Yuan, an increase of 14.3%; added value of tertiary industry is RMB 6.44 billion Yuan with the growth rate of 7.6%; The three industries account for 11.6%, 56.7%, and 31.7% respectively. Fixed assets investment RMB 13.09 billion Yuan with the growth rate of 52.2%; financial revenue RMB 2.41 billion Yuan with the growth rate of 131.2%; total retail sales of consumer goods RMB 5.57 billion Yuan with the growth rate of 9.5%; rural per capita net income RMB 8013.5 Yuan.

Zhongmiao Street locates at the western edge of Juchao District and the northern bank of Chaohu River, Zhongmiao Street faces Huanglu Town in the east, Lujiang in the south, Feixi in the west across the river and Feidong in the north with the total area of 13.12km², covering 5 village committees, 1 neighborhood committee, as well as the population of 9302. In 2012, financial revenue reached RMB 0.11 billion Yuan, ranking the second in Chaohu City.

Huanglu Town locates at the western edge of Juchao District. Huanglu Town faces Laoshan Mountain in the east, Chaohu River in the south, with the total area of 62.1km², from which 2.8 km² is urban area. It covers 7 village committees, 2 neighborhood committees, as well as a population of 38016 (15648 households). Various economic indexes continue to maintain rapid growth in 2012: fiscal income reached 63.9 million Yuan, ranking the forth in Chaohu City. Fixed assets investment reached RMB 817.79 million Yuan with the growth rate of 89.4%, ranking the forth. There are 7 enterprises in the town, with the industrial output of 4811.52 million Yuan, with a growth rate of 49.7%, ranking the third.

For Social-economic status of Chaohu and affected Town, refer to Table 3-1

Table 3-1 Social-economic Status of Chaohu and Affected Town

Region	Land area	Population	Fiscal revenue
	Km ²	Ten thousand people	billion Yuan
Chaohu City	2063	88.94	2.41
Zhongmiao Street Office	13.12	0.93	0.11
Huanglu Town	62.1	3.8	0.06
Source: 2012Chaohu Statistical Yearbook			

3.1.2 Social-economic status of affected village (community)

There is no ethnic minority in the five village groups (Wang Jiazui village group, Dongwang village group, Wu village group, Zhao village group and Shi Qiaozhang village group). In the four village groups of Hexi village, the average income is approximately RMB 8000 Yuan, of which 12.5% is from agricultural income. In the one village group (Shi Qiaozhang village group) of Linhu Community, the average income is approximately RMB 7000 Yuan, of which 30% is from agricultural income. Since the project area is close to Hefei downtown, the income source of the villagers is mainly from serving as contract workers, which accounts for over 70% of the annual income. Therefore, the land acquisition will exert a slight impact on their lives and income. Most of the villagers support the construction of the project. For the social-economic status of 5 affected natural villages, refer to Table 3-2.

Table 3-2 Social-economic Status Investigation of Affected Villages

Village	Group	households	persons	Including male	Labor force (person)	Area of farmland (Mu)	Average population of household (person)	Per capita farmland (Mu/person)	Rural per capita net income (Yuan/person)
Hexi Village	Wang Jiazui Village	112	271	145	248	602.3	2	2.22	8000
	Dongwang Village	37	79	30	57	198.8	2	2.52	8000
	Wu Village	89	233	110	208	509.9	3	2.19	8000
	Zhao Village	46	141	76	122	304.4	3	2.16	8000
Linhu Community	Shi Qiaozhang Village	255	750	385	690	850	3	1.13	7000

3.2 Social-economic status of affected population

To be acquainted with the basic situation of the affected population, the social-economic group carried out the sampling investigation, covering 4 village groups (239 households) of Hexi Village. The sampling investigation is 50 households, accounting for 20.92% of the total affected households of Hexi Village. For the detailed percentage, refer to Table 3-3.

Table 3-3 List of Sampling Percentage

No.	Town	Village	Group	Number of household	Sample		Sampling percentage (%)
					Household	Population	
1	Zhongmiao Street	Hexi	Wang Jiazui Village	99	15	59	15.15%
2			Dongwang Village	32	13	53	40.63%
3			Wu Village	76	12	50	15.79%
4			Zhao Village	32	10	43	31.25%
Subtotal				239	50	205	20.92%

The following is the analysis based on nationality and female population, age structure, education background, housing area, farmland resources, family property, family income and expenditure.

3.2.1 Analysis of nationality and female population

The affected population belongs to Han nationality without any ethnic minority.

The total number of sample population is 205 - including female 96, labor force 120, contract workers 60, accounting for 50% of the total labor force. For the population structure of sample household, refer to Table 3-4.

Table 3-4 Population Status of Sample Household

Village	Group	Sample household	Total population	Male	Female	Labor force	Migrant worker
		Household	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person
Hexi Village	Wang Jiazui Village	15	59	32	27	37	22
	Dongwang Village	13	53	28	25	31	16
	Wu Village	12	50	27	23	27	12
	Zhao Village	10	43	22	21	25	10
Subtotal		50	205	109	96	120	60

3.2.2 Age structure

In the affected population, preschoolers account for 6.83%, 6-17 age group 22.44%, 18-35 age group 35.12%, 35-60 age group 23.41%, over 60 age group 12.20%. For the affected age structure, refer to Table3-5.

Table 3-5 Age Structure of Sample Household Population

Village	Group	Preschooler	6—17 age	18—35 age	36—60 age	Over 60 age	Subtotal
		person	person	person	person	person	person
Hexi Village	Wang Jiazui Village	4	13	20	15	7	59
	Dongwang Village	4	12	17	11	6	53
	Wu Village	3	10	18	11	6	50
	Zhao Village	3	11	17	11	6	43
Subtotal		14	46	72	48	25	205
Proportion		6.83%	22.44%	35.12%	23.41%	12.20%	100.00%

3.2.3 Education background

Among the 205 people, there are 145 people with an age of more than 17 years old, among those who cannot read occupy 7.6%, primary school graduates 30.3%, middle school graduates 55.2% and university graduates 6.9%. For the education background of sample household population, refer to Table 3-6.

Table 3-6 Education Structure of Sample Household Population

Village	Group	Illiteracy	Primary school graduate	Middle school graduate	University graduate	Subtotal
		Person	Person	Person	Person	Person
Hexi Village	Wang Jiazui Village	3	15	22	2	42
	Dongwang Village	3	10	21	3	37
	Wu Village	3	9	22	3	37
	Zhao Village	2	10	15	2	29
Subtotal		11	44	80	10	145
Proportion		7.60%	30.30%	55.20%	6.90%	100%

3.2.4 Housing area

In the sampling of 50 households covering 205 persons, the housing is mainly masonry-concrete structure and masonry-timber structure with the total housing area of 7,216 m², housing area per household 144.32 m² and per capital area of 35.2 m².

3.2.5 Farmland resources

In the sampling of 50 households covering 05 persons, the average farmland per household and per capital farmland is 5.95 mu and 1.67 mu respectively. Farmland is dominated by rice and dry land and the crops are dominated by rice and rape with the net income approximately RMB 800 Yuan per year.

3.2.6 Family property

In the sampling of 50 households covering 205 persons, color/black and while TV is 1.82 sets per household, refrigerator 0.59 set, electric fan 2.5 sets, washing machine 1.3 sets, air conditioner 0.59 set, fixed line telephone and mobile phone 1.68 sets, bicycle 1.5, motorcycle 1.4 and tractor 0.46. From the above, the living standards of the affected households are of the medium level.

3.2.7 Family income and expenditure

In the survey of sample households, the annual per capital income is RMB 5,450 Yuan/person, including agricultural income RMB 720 Yuan/person, and the rest come from urban/off-farm work of RMB 3,852 Yuan/person, accounting for 71.3%. In addition, sample households have sideline, operating and other income sources; farm income mainly comes from urban work, etc, which is in conformity with the local industrial structure. Agriculture and industry are equally important. Women are engaged in farming and handicraft while men are normally working in the factory or serve as contract workers.

The total annual household expenditure is RMB 2,250 Yuan/person (40.5% of food, 8.21% of clothing, 18.75% of housing and productive fixed assets purchasing, 8.10% of traffic communication, 9.33% education and cultural entertainment and 15.11% of other article services (healthcare, for instance).

3.3 The investigation of Shi Qiaozhang village group of Linhu Community

In the Linhu Community, the project only affects Shi Qiaozhang village group. In this village group, the total area of cultivated land is 850 mu and the cultivated land operated collectively is 214 mu. The annual per capital income is RMB 7000 Yuan/person, of which 30% is from agricultural income. The population of this group is 750, and farmers account for 50% of the total labor force. Among the 750 people, 0-17 age account for 30%.18-50 age group 40%, over 50 age group 30%. Among the 750 people, there are over 69 people who have received the undergraduate education. Villagers support this project.

3.4 Conclusion

According to the field investigation, we can conclude: 1) the income source of affected village/group from farming occupies a small proportion of per capita income while the income source of urban work occupies a greater proportion. As a result, the farming income loss due to land acquisition will be slight, without affecting normal income; 2) the affected area belongs to the key area of property development and popular scenic spots. A great number of property projects have been developed in the vicinity. Apart from this, the secondary and tertiary industries are relatively developed, which can provide many non-farming job opportunities; 3) Most of the villagers affected by the project believe that the project will benefit the nation and people. So long as the compensation is reasonable, just and timely, they will be in favor of land acquisition, and support the project as well.

4 Legal Framework and Policy

4.1 Laws, regulations and policies of resettlement

The relocation and resettlement program is mainly based on relevant laws and regulations and policies of the Asian Development Bank and the People's Republic of China:

1) ADB policy

- *Safeguard Policy Statement, June 2009 Safeguard Requirements for Involuntary Resettlement.*
- *Resettlement Operation Brochure (OM/F2), October 2003.*
- *Gender Issue, February, 2003*
- *Security Policy Statement, June 2009*

2) Chinese laws and regulations and policies

- *Land Management Law of the People's Republic of China* (implemented from January 1st, 1999, revised on August 28th, 2004)
- *Measures for Announcement of Land Expropriation* (No.10 decree of the Ministry of Land and Resources) (January 1st, 2002)
- *Notice on Strengthening Reform to Strict Land Management Promulgated by the State Council* (No. GF [2004]28) (October, 21st, 2004)
 - *Guidelines on Perfection of Land Acquisition Compensation System* (No. GTZF [2004]238)(November 3rd, 2004)
 - *Measures for Construction Project Land Pre-trial Management* (No.27 decree of the Ministry of Land and Resources)(November 1st, 2004)
- *Notice on Farmer Employment Training and Social Security Promulgated by the General Office of the State Council to the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security of the People's Republic of China* (No. GBF [2006]29) (April 10th, 2006)
- *Notice of the State Council on the Relevant Issues about Intensifying the Land Control* (No. GF[2006]31) (August 31st, 2006)
- *Notice of the State Council on the Relevant Issues about Intensifying the Land Control* (No. GF[2006]31) (August 31st, 2006)

3) Relevant policies of Anhui Province and local authorities

- *Notice of Anhui Provincial People's Government on Implementation of Land Acquisition Compensation, Resettlement and Maintenance of Farmers' Lawful Rights*
- *Implementing Regulations on Farmland Reclamation Fee Levy and Utilization Management* (No. CZ [2001] 1061)
- *Implementation of Land Management Law of the People's Republic of China in Anhui Province* (December 1st, 2002)
- *Guidelines of Anhui Provincial People's Government on Land-expropriated Farmers' Employment and Social Security* (No. YZ[2005]63)
- *Procedures of Anhui Province on the Implementation of Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China* (revision) (July 1st, 2004)
- *Measures for Compensation Settlement of Land Acquisition* (No. YZB[2004]101) (January 1st, 2005)

- *Notice of General Office of the People's Government of Anhui Province by the General Office of the State Council and the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security of the People's Republic of China on the Guidelines of Land-expropriated Farmers' Employment Training and Social Security* (No. YZB [2006]38) (May 30th, 2006)
- *Notice of Anhui Provincial People's Government on Printing and Distribution of Measures for Management of Land-expropriated Compensation Reserve* (No. YZB〔2010〕22) (May 4th, 2010)
- *Interim Procedures on Endowment Insurance of Chaohu Land-expropriated Farmers* (No. CZ〔2007〕47)
- *Notice of Anhui Provincial People's Government on Adjustment of Compensation Standards for Land Acquisition* (No. YZ[2012]67)

4.2 Summary of ADB policy

Three key basic elements of ADB involuntary resettlement policy: (i) Compensation of property loss, livelihood and income loss; (ii) Assistance to resettlement, including provision of resettlement place, suitable facilities and services; (iii) Assistance of recovery to the same living standards prior to the resettlement. Part or all of the elements will be put forward regarding involuntary resettlement. As for any project involving involuntary resettlement to be operated by the ADB, the resettlement plan is the main part of project design and should be dealt with at the early stage. Furthermore, the following principles should also be taken into account:

(i) Start the arrangement of project impacts as early as possible, and identify the history and status of involuntary resettlement and prospective impacts and risks. Based on investigation and/or census of the affected population, the scope of the resettlement plan should be determined, including gender analysis, particularly the analysis related to resettlement impacts and risks.

(ii) Consult and negotiate with the affected population and non-governmental organizations effectively. All the affected people should be familiar with the rights and resettlement options. It should be ensured that they can participate in the resettlement plan, implementation and monitoring evaluation, especially the vulnerable groups (people living under poverty line, landless farmer, elderly, women, children, indigenous and those who are deprived of lawful rights of the land). Establish appeal system and understand the problems that the affected people concern about and study the solutions. Support social and cultural system of the resettlement population, and provide assistance for the local population in the resettlement area. In case that the impacts and risks of involuntary resettlement are complex and sensitive, a social preparatory stage should be arranged before the decision of compensation and resettlement program.

(iii) Improve or recovery the living standards of all the APs through the following measures: (1) If the resettlement APs live on land, the land-based resettlement strategy should be adopted; if land loss doesn't necessarily change the way in which living is made, cash or other means of compensation can be taken into consideration; (2) Assets replacement of equivalence or higher value should be provided as soon as possible; (3) The unrecoverable assets should be compensated timely and adequately according to the replacement price; (4) If possible, extra income and services should be provided by means of benefit-sharing of the project.

(iv) Provide necessary support for the affected population: (1) In case of any relocation, the land-use right of resettlement should be ensured. Living conditions, employment and production opportunities should be available in the resettlement area to help the APs be integrated into the new community economically and financially, and to benefit the local community from the project; (2) Provide support and

assistance of development during the transition period, such as land development, credit support, training or employment opportunities; (3) Provide living facilities and community services.

(v) Improve the living standards of the affected population and vulnerable groups (including women) to be recovered to at least the minimum national living standards. In the rural area, lawful land and resources access of reasonable cost should be provided; in the urban area, appropriated income source, lawful and reasonably-priced housing options should be provided.

(vi) If land is obtained through negotiation, relevant procedures should be formulated based on the principles of transparency, consensus and fairness to make the negotiation participants maintain the original or even high level in the terms of income and life.

(vii) Ensure those who don't have land right or whose land right cannot be recognized also could gain access to resettlement assistance and compensation of non-land assets.

(viii) Formulate detailed resettlement plan, elaborate the corresponding rights, income and life recovery strategy, relevant system arrangement, monitoring and report arrangement, budget and explicit schedule.

(ix) With the understandable language and methods, the draft of resettlement plan (including the representation of negotiation process) should be announced to the affected households and other interest-related parties timely at the appropriate place prior to the approval of the project. The final resettlement plan and the updated version should also be announced.

(x) Involuntary resettlement should be regarded as part of project development or planning. All the expenses of the resettlement plan should be included during the calculation of project cost and revenue. In case that the involuntary resettlement is of considerable impacts, it can be regarded as an independent subproject.

(xi) Compensation should be provided and various rights should be specified prior to the implementation of resettlement and the enforcement of economic transformation. During the whole process, the implementation of the resettlement plan should be closely supervised.

(xii) Monitor and evaluate resettlement results, inspect the impacts to the living standards of the affected population, inspect whether the resettlement plan has achieved the expected results based on the base research and monitoring results, issue the monitoring report.

4.3 Chinese laws and regulations and relevant policies and Articles

In the project, the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China is the main legal basis. Meanwhile, on the basis of the above law, the Ministry of Land and Resources of the People's Republic of China and Anhui authorities has issued corresponding policies and regulations.

The Decision of the State Council on Deeping the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (GF [2004]2 No. 8) enacted in October 2004 states that land acquisition compensation and resettlement compensation principles and compensation standards, land acquisition procedures and monitoring systems. The similar documents include Guidelines on Perfecting the Resettlement System of Land Acquisition Compensation (GTZF [2004] No. 238). These documents become the legal basis of the resettlement program. For the above policies and main Articles in respect of the project, refer to Table 4-1 and Table 4-2.

Table 4-1 Main Article Summary of Land Administration Law and Relevant Policies

Item	Main contents	Index
Land ownership	Socialist public ownership of land of the people's republic of china, namely, ownership by the whole people and collective ownership by the working people. The state implements compensation system for land use according to the law with the exception of land-use right appropriated by the state.	Article 2, Land Administration Law
Application of construction-use land	In case any unit or individual needs land for construction, the land-use right of state-owned land should be applied according to the law... As for any construction-use land covering transformation from agricultural land to construction-use land, the approval process of agricultural land conversion shall be handled...	Article 43 and Article 44, Land Administration Law
	Governments at all levels shall strengthen annual planning management of land use and strictly implement overall control of construction-use land. Without or exceeding the planning index of agricultural land conversion, new construction-use land shall not be approved. The saved planning index of agricultural land conversion shall be for next year's use based on approval.	Article 13, Measures of Anhui Province of the Implementation of Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (June 26 th , 2004)
Authority limits of land acquisition	Basic farmland acquisition; over 35 hectares of land acquisition with the exception of basic farmland; in case of more than 70 hectares, it shall be approved by the state council. In case of any land acquisition with the exception of the above, it shall be approved by the people's governments of province, autonomous region and municipality and reported to the State Council for recording.	Article 45, Land Administration Law
	If the land administrative departments of municipal or county people's government plan to formulate the conversion Option of agricultural land and Option of compensation farmland, Option of land acquisition and Option of land supply, it shall be examined and verified by the municipal or county government and then reported to the people's government with approval authority for approval. In case of forest land acquisition, it shall be based on the consent of forest administrative department.	Article 33, Measures for Implementation of Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China in Anhui Province (June 26 th , 2004)
Announcement system of land acquisition	In case of national land acquisition, it shall be approved in accordance with the law and announced and implemented by above county-level governments... Relevant local governments shall make the announcement and listen to the opinions of rural collective economic organization and farmers affected by land acquisition. The rural collective economic organization affected by land acquisition shall make the announcement to its members in respect of revenue and expenditure of land compensation and be subject to supervision.	Article 46, Article 48, Article 49, Land Administration Law

Item	Main contents	Index
Compensation standards for land acquisition	In case of any land acquisition, compensation shall be based on the original purpose of land acquisition. Compensation of land acquisition shall include land compensation, resettlement subsidy and compensation of ground attachment and young crops. The land compensation of shall be 6~10 times as much as three-year average annual production value prior to land acquisition. The resettlement subsidy shall be calculated based on agricultural population for resettlement, which shall be calculated based on farmland area divided by per capita farmland area before land acquisition. The resettlement subsidy of each agricultural population shall be 4~6 times as much as three-year average annual production value prior to land acquisition while the resettlement subsidy of each hectare of land acquisition shall not be over 15 times as much as three-year average annual production value prior to land acquisition...	Article 47, Land Administration Law
	Standards for land compensation (excluding farmland acquisition): fish pond, for instance, shall be 6 times as much as three-year average annual production value prior to land acquisition; orchard, for instance, shall be 7 times as much as three-year average annual production value prior to land acquisition; in case of no harvest, it shall be 6 times as much as first three-year average annual production value of the same kind of land; in case of less than three-year cultivation, it shall be 3~4 times as much as the first three-year average annual production value of the village (group); in case of more than 3 years, the compensation shall be based on farmland area. In the case of construction land with rural collective ownership, it shall be 4~5 times as much as first three-year average annual production value of the village(group);in the case of other land acquisition, it shall be 2~3 times as much as first three-year average annual production value of the village (group); the compensation of forest land shall be based on relevant laws and regulations. Resettlement subsidy standards for each agricultural household: In the case of farmland, it shall be 3~4 as much as first three-year average annual production value; in the case of construction land with the farmers' collective ownership, it shall be 2~3 times as much as first three-year average annual production value of the village (group);in the case of land acquisition of barren mountain or barren slope, no resettlement subsidy shall be granted; in the case of no need for resettlement and maintenance of original living standards, the resettlement subsidy shall be increased based on the approval of the people's government. However, land compensation and resettlement subsidy shall not exceed the following limit: (1) In the case of farmland acquisition, it shall not be over 30 times as much as the first three-year average annual production value; in the case of young crops (for instance), the compensation shall be based on the corresponding crop value of the season; in the case of perennial crop, the compensation shall be based on the annual production value; in case of no young crop, no compensation shall be granted.	Article 34,35,36,37,Measures for Implementation of Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China in Anhui Province
Temporary site	The user of temporary site shall use the land according to the land contract of temporary site without constructing permanent building. Normally, the term of temporary site shall be no more than two years.	Article 57, Land Administration Law
	As for project construction and geological survey involving temporary use of state-owned land or farmers' collective land, it shall be approved by relevant municipal or county people's government; as for the temporary site within the urban planning area, it shall be based on the consent of the administrative department of urban planning prior to submission for approval.	Article 45, Measures for the Implementation of Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (June 26 th , 2004)

Table 4-2 Main Articles and Application No. GF〔2004〕28, GTZF〔2004〕238

No.: GF〔2004〕28—Perfection of land compensation and resettlement system		No.: GTZF〔2004〕238
Article 12 Measures for improvement of land compensation	<p>Above county-level governments shall take measures to make farmer's living standards be no lower than the pre-expropriation level.</p> <p>In accordance with the law, it shall be ensured adequately and timely in the compensation of land, resettlement subsidy, ground attachment and young crop. Land compensation and resettlement subsidy shall be granted in accordance with the current law. In case the original living standard cannot be ensured and compensation cannot be granted adequately, which leads to no social security of landless farmers, the government of the province, autonomous region or municipality shall approve the increase of resettlement subsidy; in case that the total amount of land compensation and resettlement subsidy reaches legal limit and cannot make farmers maintain the original living standard, the local government shall provide subsidy by compensation use of state-owned land.</p> <p>Government of province, autonomous region and municipalities shall formulate and announce unified standards of annual production value of each county or regional comprehensive land price. Land compensation shall be based on 'same land, same price' and land acquisition cost of national key projects shall be included adequately into estimate cost.</p>	<p>Formulation of unified standards for annual production value</p> <p>Decision of unified times as annual production value</p> <p>formulation of comprehensive land price of land compensation</p> <p>Distribution of land compensation</p>
Article 13 Proper resettlement of landless farmers	<p>Above county-level governments shall formulate specific measures to ensure the long-term likelihood of landless farmers.</p> <p>As for projects with stable revenue, farmers may buy shares based on the construction land-use right to be approved in accordance with the law.</p> <p>In the urban planning area, the local governments shall admit landless farmers to the urban employment system and establish corresponding social security system; beyond the urban planning area, the local governments shall reserve essential farmland or arrange corresponding working posts for landless farmers when acquiring farmers' collective land; as for landless farmers without basic living conditions, trans-regional resettlement shall be arranged.</p> <p>The labor and social security department shall put forward guidelines on employment training and social security system of landless farmers.</p>	<p>Resettlement of agricultural production</p> <p>Resettlement of occupation reselection</p> <p>Arrangement of share bonus</p> <p>Trans-regional resettlement</p>
Article 14 Procedure perfection of land acquisition	<p>During land acquisition, rights of farmers' collective land ownership and farmers' land contractual management right shall be safeguarded.</p> <p>The purpose, position, compensation standards and resettlement channel of land acquisition shall be notified to the farmers prior to the approval of land acquisition; the results of land status shall be confirmed by corresponding collective economic organization and landless farmers; if necessary, department of land and resources shall organize hearing in accordance with relevant regulations. Relevant information familiar to farmers and confirmed by farmers shall be deemed as essential material for approval.</p> <p>Accelerate establishing and perfecting the coordination and settlement mechanism of compensation resettlement dispute, safeguard the legal rights of landless farmers and land users. Matters of land acquisition after approval shall be announced with the exception of special circumstances.</p>	<p>Notice of land acquisition</p> <p>Confirmation of land acquisition results</p> <p>Organizing hearing on land acquisition</p>

No.: GF (2004) 28—Perfection of land compensation and resettlement system		No.: GTZF (2004) 238
Article 15 Strengthening Supervision of land acquisition implementation	<p>In case that resettlement of land acquisition fails to be implemented, the land shall not be expropriated.</p> <p>Governments of province, autonomous region and municipalities shall formulate the distribution method of land compensation of the internal rural collective economic organization.</p> <p>The corresponding rural collective economic organization shall announce the income & expenses of land compensation and distribution to its members, subject to supervision. Departments like agricultural and civil administration departments shall strengthen the supervision of land compensation distribution and use inside the organization</p>	<p>Matters of land acquisition for approval</p> <p>Cost of land compensation resettlement</p> <p>Supervision and inspection after land acquisition</p>

4.4 Main difference between ADB policies and Chinese law

Land resettlement compensation

Difference: ADB policies require the compensation to offset any income loss and recover long-term potential of income creation. In contrast, the Chinese standards are based on the annual production value.

Option: The option is to provide land replacement at the early stage, but it may not be practicable. To most people, cash compensation is the top priority though they cannot ensure reasonable use of compensation. Therefore, the project needs further technical support to monitor the family income, especially those severely affected and the vulnerable groups. Meanwhile, the local governments should provide financial aid to the vulnerable families.

Resettlement compensation of vulnerable groups

Difference: According to the policies of the ADB, special compensation is to be granted to all the vulnerable groups—especially the families to be impoverished. In contrast, according to Chinese regulations, social analysis will not be needed, so compensation is merely quantity-based losses.

Option: Special fund is to be provided for vulnerable groups and to be determined during detailed measuring and investigation. A number of measures have been specified in the Resettlement Plan.

Negotiation and announcement

Difference: According to ADB policies, the affected households should be acquainted with the comprehensive information, and the negotiation should be carried out as soon as possible. In contrast, according to Chinese regulations, transparency of announcement and compensation has been improved. However, the affected households exert a slight impact on the project decision and the announcement period is too short.

Option: Negotiation has begun at the early stage (prior to technical support and during the period). Chaohu PMO agrees to announce the Resettlement Plan to the affected households according to the ADB policies.

Lack of legal rights

Difference: According to ADB policies, whether they are lawful or not, all the buildings to be demolished should be compensated in line with the same standards. In contrast, according to the Chinese law, anyone without local household registration shall not be entitled to the same rights for compensation. In addition, in accordance with the current Chinese law, compensation shall not be granted to the owners of illegal land and house.

Option: As for any project funded by ADB loan, all the APs will be protected without any exception, whether land or house ownership is lawful or not. Therefore, according to the ADB, assistance shall be granted to ensure the AP is not seriously affected.

Monitoring, evaluation and report of resettlement plan

Difference: The ADB requires resettlement monitoring both internally and externally. In contrast, no such requirements are specified in the Chinese law with the exception of reservoir project.

Option: For all the ADB Loan projects, monitoring systems of resettlement plan both externally and internally have been established and have been included in the Resettlement Plan. The internal reports and external reports require specifications to be laid down in the Resettlement Plan.

4.5 Project Compensation Principles

The compensation and rights and interests principles are made according to the laws, regulations and policies of the Chinese government and Asian Development Bank. The purpose is to ensure that the APs have sufficient compensation and assistance and at least ensure that the local production and living standards are recovered to be the same as before the project starts. For the details of project resident resettlement, refer to Table 4-3.

Table 4-3 Project Resident Resettlement Principles

Principles	
1	Avoid or minimize resettlement, wherever feasible.
2	The compensation and rights gained by the affected people shall at least enable them to maintain the same living standards as “without the project” or even better.
3	All affected people regardless of the legal titles shall be entitled to get compensation and demolition assistance.
4	If the remainder land after land acquisition fails to guarantee the livelihood of the APs, compensation in forms of cash or land replacement, plus other necessary profit-earning activities shall be provided for the APs.
5	The APs shall have good understanding of the qualification, means and standards of compensation, livelihood and restoration plan as well as project construction arrangement etc., and participate in the implementation of the resettlement plan.
6	The executive organization and the independent/the third party will supervise the operation of compensation and land acquisition and relocation.
7	The vulnerable groups will receive special assistance or treatment so as to ensure they can live better. All the involved groups shall have opportunity to benefit from the project. 2 members of each affected family will receive skill training, and at least 1 of the family members is female.
8	The resettlement plan is in accordance with the general plan of the city (districts, counties) and towns involved in the project.
9	The resettlement budget shall be enough to cover all aspects that are caused by the project construction.

4.6 Cut-off date of Compensation

The cut-off date for the eligibility for compensation will be in August, 2014. Any newly claimed land, newly built houses or settlement in the subproject area by the APs after this date will not be entitled to compensation or subsidization. Any buildings constructed or trees planted purely for extra compensation will not be counted in.

4.7 Determination of Compensation Standard for resettlement impacts of the Project

4.7.1 Collective Land Acquisition

According to the Land Administration Law of the People’s Republic of China, the *Guidelines about Improving Land Acquisition Relocation System and the Policies and Regulations* relevant to the *Land Administration Law of the People’s Republic of China* implemented in Anhui Province, and after the consultation with APs, the compensation standard of the acquired collective land of the project is set based on the *Notice of Anhui Provincial People’s Government on Adjustment of Compensation Standards for Land Acquisition* (No. YZ [2012]67). For the details of collective land acquisition compensation standards of this project, refer to Table 4-4.

Table 4-4 Collective land acquisition compensation standards of this project

Uniform annual production value standard	Farm land			Land for construction and unused land		
(Yuan/mu)	Land compensation multiples	Relocation allowance multiples	Land acquisition compensation standard (Yuan/mu)	Land compensation multiples	Relocation allowance multiples	Land acquisition compensation standard (Yuan/mu)
1585	7	15	34870	5	6	17435
The compensation standard of the young crops in the confiscated farmland is 1000 Yuan/Mu.						

The compensation standard of the young crops in the confiscated farmland is 1000 Yuan/Mu. The land where the project's permanent land acquisition will affect has been leased to three contractors (Guo Junsheng, Zhao Kesheng, and Wang Guoying). The contract period starts from January 24, 2014 to January 24, 2016. This question can be reasonably solved by the contract agreement "If the government projects will occupy the surface of the water that has been contracted by contractors during the contract period, the contractors must obey the government planning and provide the land on time. At the same time, the land owner will exempt contractors the contract costs of the land occupied by the government projects and the relevant compensation for the land will be solved by the relevant compensation policy of Chaohu City". The compensation fees of the young crops will give the contractors.

4.7.2 Ground attachments and Infrastructure Compensation

The attachments and infrastructure compensation standard of this project is determined according to the principle of resettlement price. For the details, refer to Table 4-5.

Table 4-5 Attachments and infrastructure compensation standard

Item	Unit	Compensation standard (Yuan/unit)
Telecommunication (wire pole)	nos	500
ordinary trees	nos	5
power transformers	nos	300000
pumping station	nos	30000
nursing shed	m ²	320

4.7.3 Other Fees Standards

For the details of other fees standards, refer to Table 4-6.

Table 4-6 Taxes and dues standard of project resident resettlement

No.	Item	Standard for collecting fees	Reference	Receiver
1	Farmland conversion tax	26.25 Yuan/m ²	WZNC[2008] No.367	Collected by Land and Resources Bureau for another department
2	Farmland reclamation fee	8 Yuan/m ²	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		For officials and APs.
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		

4.7.4 Vulnerable Groups

The vulnerable groups involved by the project can enjoy not only compensation policies of acquisitioning lands mentioned above, but also other preferential policies.

(1) The family labors in the vulnerable groups can get vocational training, and be provided with all kinds of employment information and guidance to have more employment opportunities.

(2) During the construction process of the project, the family labor in vulnerable groups is the priority to recruit for some unskilled work.

(3) Special assistance fund is set up to offer help with the coordination of the department of labor and social security of Chaohu City, and the expenses will be deducted from the contingency cost.

4.7.5 Measures to Support Women

Besides the compensation policies of acquisitioning lands, the women enjoy special measures.

(1) The priority to get employment opportunities means that 30% of the women can have chances to do unskilled work.

(2) The priority to get agriculture and non-agriculture technical trainings. 400 person-times of trainings will be provided by the Subproject, women can get not less

than 200 person-times (50%).

(3) The women involved can gain the relevant information during the process of resettlement, and take part in the impartial advice and the resettlement.

(4) In the implementation process of the resettlement, the special symposiums for the women are hold to introduce the relevant policies to the resettlement, and to raise the awareness of the women.

(5) The compensation agreements must be signed by the couples.

4.8 Entitlement Matrix

The entitlement matrix is established according to the relevant policies in this chapter. For the details, refer to Table 4-7.

Table 4-7 Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Degree of Impacts	Eligible People	Entitlements	Implementing issues
Permanent land acquisition	483 mu, all the farmland	1353 affected persons of 494 households in the four village groups in Hexi Village and Shiqiaozhang Village in Chaohu City	<p>1) Receive land acquisition compensation. 2) Receive in priority in project employment opportunities. 3) Receive labor employment information free of charge. 4) Receive technology training referentially. 5) Receive opportunities of export of labor service.</p> <p>The land acquisition compensation will be distributed as follows: 1) In the four village groups of Hexi Village, the land acquisition compensation will be used as follows: 68.18% of total land acquisition compensation fee (i.e.23775Yuan/Mu) shall be directly given to affected farmers and 31.82% (i.e.11095Yuan/Mu) be used as endowment insurance of landless farmers, which will be transferred to the exclusive financial account in a</p>	<p>The villager community will decide the allocation of land compensation fee, land adjustment and investment and production measures (training of planting techniques, irrigation techniques and service industry and etc.). If the training is needed, it shall be approved and the village collectivity's determination shall be supervised by the superior government.</p>

			<p>unified way.</p> <p>2) In the one village group of Linhu Community, since the land the permanent land acquisition affects in this village group is operated by the village group and the land requisition compensation (34870 Yuan/mu) will be divided equally to every villager.</p> <p>3) The ground attachment and young crop compensation will be paid to the owner. The compensation standard of the young crops in the confiscated farmland is 1000 Yuan/Mu. The land affected by the project's permanent land acquisition has been leased to three contractors (Guo Junsheng, Zhao Kesheng, and Wang Guoying). The contract period starts from January 24, 2014 to January 24, 2016. This question can be reasonably solved by the contract agreement "If the government projects will occupy the surface of the water that has been contracted by contractors during the contract period, the contractors must obey the government planning and provide the land on time. At the same time, the land owner will exempt contractors the contract costs of the land occupied by the government projects and the relevant compensation for the surface of water will be solved by the relevant compensation policy of Chaohu City". The compensation fees of the young crops will give the contractors.</p>	
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Women	/	655 women	<p>1) Have the priority of being employed and ensure that 30% of the women get the non-technical employment opportunity.</p> <p>2) Have the priority of receiving free technical training. 200 APs will receive agriculture technical training and 600 APs will receive non agriculture technical training, from which female labors shall not be fewer than 400 (accounting for 50%).</p> <p>3) Ensure that they have the relevant information during resettlement process and are able to participate in negotiating the resident relocation issues. During the implementation of resettlement, the FGD will be held to introduce the relevant resettlement policies so as to improve the women's awareness.</p>	The women's Federation will offer the acceptable education to the women.
Income Recovery Measures	1353 APs affected by the permanent land acquisition, and the land contractors		<p>1) 603 persons in Hexi village are affected by the permanent land acquisition. The villagers have contracted the land to three persons at the price of 408.7 Yuan/mu, so the income loss is mainly from the loss of rent. Calculate the non-risk income of depositing the compensation fees of villagers at the contract price in bank (one year fixed rate 3.25%), compare it with the income of rent, and then analyze whether villagers can recover their income. Refer to Appendix 8 for non-risk analysis. Based on the analysis, if villagers deposit the compensation fees in banks, the non-risk income they get will be higher than the loss of rent. The compensation fees will be mainly invested in planting development, tertiary industry development, and seek outside employment opportunities. 2) The land acquired permanently in Shiqiaozhang Village in Linhu Community is 69 mu, which is operated collectively and has been contracted to three persons at the price of 600 Yuan/mu. The contract fees are divided equally to</p>	

			<p>every villager at 55 Yuan/year. The loss due to land acquisition only accounts for 2.44% of villagers' total income in average. Therefore, the permanent land acquisition only has a small impact on villagers' income. In the meantime, since the land acquired is collectively owned, it will not affect villagers' production or employment outside the village. 3) For the contractors of the land acquired, this problem can be reasonably solved by the contract agreement "If the government projects will occupy the surface of the water that has been contracted by contractors during the contract period, the contractors must obey the government planning and provide the land on time. At the same time, the land owner will exempt contractors the contract costs of the land occupied by the government projects and the relevant compensation for the surface of water will be solved by the relevant compensation policy of Chaohu City". The contractors will be informed of the project schedule in time in order to reduce their loss as much as possible. After getting the reasonable compensation, the three contractors will expand family sideline to expand production or seek outside employment opportunities.</p>	
The vulnerable groups	Low income population (below the national poverty line)	46 persons of 19 households	<p>1) 2 family members of each household will receive the technical training opportunities, of whom at least 1 is female and has the priority of being employed.</p> <p>3) According to the relevant policy of Chaohu City, the security categories of the rural minimum living standard can be divided to the first class (2000 Yuan/Year), the second class (the first grade 1800 Yuan/Year, the second grade 1560 Yuan/Year), and the third class (1320 Yuan /Year), the government will give funds to the vulnerable groups according to the</p>	<p>The families belonging to the vulnerable group will be verified again after the specific design and close monitoring will be carried out till the implementation of the assistance measures are completed.</p>

			standard above.	
Special facilities and ground attachments	6 categories including power facilities (wire pole), telecommunication facilities(wire pole), trees, power transformers, nursing shed, pumping station	Property owners	<p>1) The owners of affected facilities will be compensated by the project unit and the owners will rebuilds them. Or instead the project unit rebuilds the affected facilities according to the original standard and scale.</p> <p>2) The compensation fee for the land attachments is counted according to the relevant regulations and the price in June 2014. The compensation for nursery shed is 320 Yuan/m2, for electric poles 500 Yuan each, for pump station 300,000 Yuan each, for transformer 30,000 Yuan each, for trees 5 Yuan each.</p>	
Complaints and appeal	/	All involved persons	Free of charge. The reasonable fee caused by this will be paid by the contingencies in this project.	

5 Resettlement and Income Recovery

5.1 Resettlement Objective

The objective of the resettlement project is to make an action plan of resettlement and recovery for the persons who are affected by the project in order to ensure they will benefit from the project and their living standards will be improved, or the living standards can be recovered after the completion of the project.

5.2 Resettlement and Recovery Planning of the Impacted Villages

5.2.1 Resettlement and Recovery Planning Review of the Impacted Villages

The main resettlement impacts are the permanent land acquisition. The permanent land acquisition will cover two administrative villages, i.e. Hexi Village and Linhu Community, which include five village groups. The project will acquire 483 mu collective land. According to the investigation, the people affected by the permanent land acquisition can be divided into two classes: one is the villagers who own the land and the other one is the contractors who have contract the land. The analysis of resettlement and income recovery can be divided into two aspects in the following.

Firstly, to analyze the villagers affected by the project. The permanent land acquisition will involve 483 Mu, covering 414 Mu in four village groups of Hexi Village of Zhongmiao Street, 69 Mu in one village group of Linhu community of Huanglu Town, which are all the agricultural land. The permanent land acquisition of the project will affect 494 households (1353 villagers).(1) In the four village groups of Hexi village, the land acquisition compensation will be used as follows: 68.18% of total land acquisition compensation fee (i.e.23775Yuan/Mu) shall be directly given to affected farmers and 31.82% (i.e.11095Yuan/Mu) to endowment insurance of landless farmers, which will be transferred to the exclusive financial account in a unified way. The affected land has been leased to three contractors at the price of 408.7 Yuan/Mu, so the loss of the affected farmers is mainly due to the loss of the rental income. According to the loss that is counted as rental income and the interest that farmers get when they put the resettlement fees (23775 Yuan/Mu) in the bank (one-year deposit interest rate is 3.25%), the non-risk income can be calculated to analyze if the farmers' income can restore or not. Through the analysis, the non-risk income the farmers get will be higher than the rental income. (Please see Appendix 8: Hexi Village's the non-risk income analysis). It shows from the analysis that if Aps deposit the compensation in the bank, the non-risk income they get is higher than the loss of land acquisition. According to the resettlement willingness investigation of the 50 sample families in Hexi Village, the affected families all prefer cash compensation. The cash

compensation obtained by the APs is expected to be mainly invested to the planting industry and tertiary industry. From the field investigation, almost all the affected households take a welcoming attitude to the project; the affected households believe that the implementation of the project can improve the local water environment conditions and surrounding sanitary conditions, which will bring the convenience for the production and living of the villagers. Cash compensation is simple and easy to operate. And the affected households can freely use the compensation funds in the recovery of the living and production. Secondly, In the Shi Qiaozhang village group of Linhu Community, the land that the permanent land acquisition involves is operated by the village community and has been leased to three contractors at the price of 600 Yuan/Mu. The rental income of the affected land is divided equally to every farmer, so to every farmer, the loss counted as rental income is 55 Yuan/Mu, which occupies an average of 2.44% of their income. In conclusion, the land acquisition will slightly affect farmers' income. Thirdly, the permanent land acquisition also affects three contractors who have contracted the land. The contract period starts from January 24,2014 to January 24,2016. This question can be reasonably solved by the contract agreement "If the government projects will occupy the land that has been contracted by contractors during the contract period, the contractors must obey the government planning and provide the land on time. At the same time, the land owner will exempt contractors the contract costs of the land occupied by the government projects and the relevant compensation for the surface of water will be solved by the relevant compensation policy of Chaohu City." After gaining the relevant compensation, the contractors can invest in their family sidelines to expand production or to seek outside employment opportunity. .

The recovery planning of the acquisition of land is made according to the impact degree, the availability of the remained land resources and the will of APs. Different income restoring plans have been made through the full consultation between village committee and APs during the social-economic investigation. Most affected people are slightly impacted and still have some certain quantity of cultivated land after the land acquisition. Therefore, most APs are inclined to directly get the currency compensation.

5.2.2 Recovery Measures of the Permanent Land Acquisition

In the affected villages, if the farmers cultivate the land by themselves, the project acquisition of land has a highest impact on the incomes of Dongwang Village (3.90%) and a lowest impact on Zhao Village (1.81%). Refer to Table 5-1 for detail.

Table 5-1 Analysis on Land Acquisition Impacts

Village	Group	Per capita income	Per capita agricultural income	Agricultural income proportion	Impacted Household Number	Impacted population	Land acquired (Mu)	Existing farmland (Mu)	Acquisition of land proportion	Income loss proportion
Hexi	Wang Jiazui village	8000	1000	12.50%	99	239	155	602.3	25.73%	3.22%
	Dongwang village	8000	1000	12.50%	32	68	62	198.8	31.19%	3.90%
	Wu village	8000	1000	12.50%	76	198	153	509.9	30.01%	3.75%
	Zhao village	8000	1000	12.50%	32	98	44	304.4	14.45%	1.81%
Linhu Community	Shi Qiaozhang village	7000	2100	30.00%	255	750	69	850	8.12%	2.44%

To sum up, according to the wills of affected persons, the project will carry out cash compensation. After the affected persons get the compensation, they will invest compensation fees in tertiary services, and will attend free skills training provided by the government to make up the income loss due to land acquisition. At the same time, in the process of project construction, the resettlement implementation organization will take some measures to support the APs, including:

(a) The APs will be given priority in terms of employment in the period of project construction, which will bring cash income to the affected persons

(b) If there is any project of export of labor service in the range of affected towns, the APs shall be arranged in priority.

(c) Information of employment opportunities will be provided free of charge.

(d) During the whole production restoration process, technical training will be organized for the affected people, such as trainings on the cultivation of crops and stockbreeding. Technicians from the agricultural and labor and social security authorities will be invited to give trainings on agriculture and cultivation in the affected areas, so that every affected rural household can receive at least one session of agricultural or nonagricultural technical trainings. These measures will serve to improve the quality and output of crops, increase the economic income of the affected people, and restore their livelihoods.

5.3 Training of APs

The livelihood recovery methods which the APs prefer decide the training requirements. In order to ensure that the APs change the traditional employment concept, the correct professional awareness should be established and necessary labor technology and skills should be obtained by the APs. In the project affected area, the agricultural production income only accounts for 12.5%-30% of the total incomes, so the non-agricultural skills training for the land losing farmers to improve their employment skills and employment abilities is also the important measure to improve the employment rate. The labor security office of the Zhongmiao Street undertakes the technical trainings and re-employment implementation of the landless farmers, formulates the training planning, and scientifically sets up the training lessons. The training adopts semiannual reporting system and adjusts the training planning according to the labor demand timely. Training contents include agricultural technology training, pre-employment training and professional skills training. Main contents of agricultural technology training are planting of vegetables and followers; pre-employments training mainly concerns employment situations, employment policies, protection of laborers' rights and ethnic trainings; professional skills training will be held periodically according to demands, and the main contents are non-agricultural vocational skill, such as clothing processing, etc. See Table 5-2 and 5-3 for detail.

Table 5-2 Agriculture Technology Training Programs of the Affected Area

County	Township	Training Time	Training Objects	Training Numbers (person/year)	Training Content	Accountability Unit	Funds Allocation
Chaohu	Zhongmiao District	August ,2014- October,2014	Households involved	200	Developing some greenhouse vegetables, flowers & grass, seedling planting	Zhongmiao Sub-district labor security office	This funds will be added to the contingencies

Table 5-3 Employment Training Programs of the affected Area

County	Township	Training Time	Training Objects	Training Numbers (person/year)	Training Content	Accountability Unit	Funds Allocation
Chaohu	Zhongmiao District	August ,2014, October,2014 December,2014	Households involved	300	wardrobe production training	Zhongmiao Sub-district labor security office	This funds will be added to the contingencies
		August ,2014, October,2014 December,2014	Households involved	300	building materials, decorating material management training	Zhongmiao Sub-district	
		Other periodical trainings				Zhongmiao Sub-district	

5.4 Women Rights Protection

In the preparation stage of resettlement planning, the investigation team organizes the women to actively take part in the investigation of the project impacts and solicits their ideas of income recovery planning. The women have a favorable attitude toward project construction and believe that the construction of the project will improve the usage of the water resource, avoid the pollution of the water resource, reduce the diseases infection rate, protect the good health of the people, and reduce the payment of the hospitalization costs. After the women are liberated from the land by the land acquisition, they can get the cash compensation, opportunities of employment in the project and trainings of the crop cultivation, fruit planting, and garment technology, etc.

Based on the women's willingness, 30% of the women shall be ensured to get the opportunity of unskilled labor in the process of project construction. In addition, if their works are same, the female and male will get the same remuneration. However, it forbids employ children. The technical trainings shall give the affected women priority to ensure their economic status and economic income will not be damaged. The people of the livelihood training are 800 persons (including agriculture and non-agriculture technology training), in which, the women labor force shall not be less than 400 persons (50%). At the same time, the affected women can acquire related information in the resettlement process and can take part in the consultation and resettlement. The compensation agreement shall be both signed by the husband and the wife. In the implementation of resettlement, it will convene the special women formal symposia to introduce the related resettlement policies and improve the awareness of the women.

5.5 Recovery measures of the original contractors

The permanent land acquisition also affects three contractors who have contracted the land. The contract period starts from January 24, 2014 to January 24, 2016. This question can be reasonably solved by the contract agreement "If the government projects will occupy the surface of the water that has been contracted by contractors during the contract period, the contractors must obey the government planning and provide the land on time. At the same time, the land owner will exempt contractors the contract costs of the land occupied by the government projects and the relevant compensation for the surface of water will be solved by the relevant compensation policy of Chaohu City." After the contractors receive the relevant compensation, they can invest in their family sideline business to expand production or to seek outside employment opportunities

5.6 Assistance Measures for Vulnerable Groups

According to the investigation, the main vulnerable groups of the project are low-income groups and the disabled people. From the affected households, 19

households (46 people) belong to the vulnerable group, and they all receive minimum living security. In the entire process of resettlement, the Chaohu PMO, implementing agency and local government will pay special attention to the resettlement of the vulnerable groups. In addition to the production arrangement of the vulnerable groups according to the project implementation planning; the Chaohu PMO also will provide help to the vulnerable groups to improve their production and living conditions. The main measures are as follows:

➤ **Assistance Measures for the Disabled People**

- 1) Provide special assistance to the disabled.
- 2) The labor force in the family of the disabled shall be given priority of training and employment.

➤ **Assistance Measures for the Low-income Group**

- 1) Two family members of every family will receive the technology trainings, in which there is at least 1 female from each family who shall also have the priority of employment opportunities, for example, outdoor work of the project construction.
- 2) The local government pays the old-age pension.

5.7 Restoration Plan for the Infrastructure

The recovery and reconstruction of the affected special facilities and ground attachments will be carried out by the property unit after the implementing agency pays the compensation.

The recovery of the relocated facilities must be planned and arranged in advance, and it shall be adjusted to the local conditions and the actual field situations and shall be safe, efficient, timely and accurate, and the negative impacts on the surrounding people should be reduced as much as possible. The project implementing agency will demolish the affected public utilities and will avoid unnecessary demolition based the construction plan of the project and the principle of not affecting the project construction. For the affected electricity supply and telecommunication facilities, the project implementing agency will first rebuild (relocate) and then remove the affected facilities to make sure that the daily life of the residents (including those who do not have to relocate) will not be affected.

For the production and living facilities that will be affected by the project, the design institute has made a lot of investigations on the possible impacts on the local residents in the project investigation and design stage. The investigation adopts the form of forum and questionnaires to solicit the opinions of local government at all levels, related departments, social groups and local residents. Most of these opinions have been shown in the project design. The recovery of the electric pole will be conducted by the Contractor. The expenditures have all been included in the project total budget, and will not be calculated in this report.

6 Resettlement Organization

6.1 Resettlement Implementation Management Authority

6.1.1 Organization Structuring

In order to ensure that the resettlement work can run smoothly and reach the expected effects, governments at all levels of Chaohu firstly build up the institutional framework and strengthen their capabilities to ensure the smooth preparation and operation of the resettlement work . Since April 2011, the government has successively built related organizations of the resettlement work and specifies the responsibilities. Refer to Figure 6-1 for organizational network of resettlement.

The main organizations related to the resettlement of the project:

- *Chao Lake Management Authority (CLMA) (Provincial PMO)*
- *ADB Loan Working Group of Chaohu Municipal People's Government*
- *Office of ADB Loan Working Group of Chaohu Municipal People's Government (Chaohu PMO)*
- *Chaohu Urban and Town Development & Investment Co., Ltd.*
- *Chaohu Land and Resources Bureau*
- *Zhongmiao Sub-district Office , Huanglu Town Office*
- *Affected Village (Neighborhood) Committee*
- *Affected Village/Group*
- *Project Design Institute*
- *National Research Center for Resettlement*
- *Other Organization: Land and Resources Bureau, the Women's Federation, Labor and Social Security Bureau*

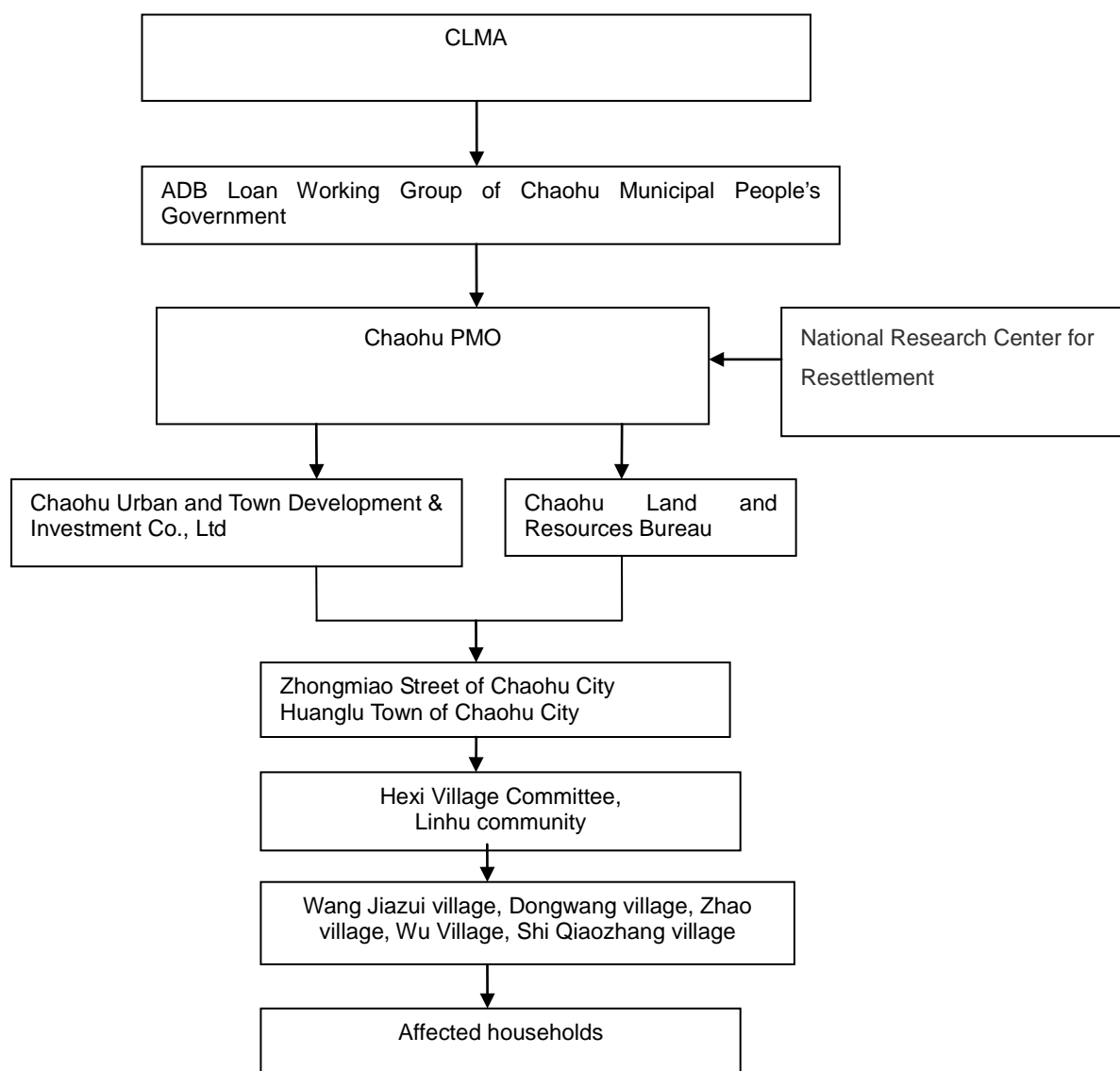


Figure 6-1 Organization Chart

6.1.2 Responsibilities of the Organizations

➤ **CLMA**

Be responsible for the decision of the Chaohu Water Environment Treatment Project and the leading job of the project construction; be responsible for communication between project implementing agencies and ADB.

➤ **ADB Loan Working Group of Chaohu Municipal People's Government**

Be responsible for leading the decision-making and construction of the Subproject.

➤ **Chaohu PMO**

(1) Be responsible for the communication with the Work Group Office of ADB Loan Project of the People's Government of Chaohu City, Asian Development Bank and related functional departments of project management office of Hefei City and Anhui Province.

(2) Be responsible for the related plans of the resettlement and the reports which

shall be agreed and approved by the related departments of the State, Anhui Province, Hefei City and Chao City.

(3) Be responsible for the check and guidance of the project implementing agency.

➤ ***Chaohu Urban and Town Development & Investment Co., Ltd.***

(1) Entrust the Resettlement Consulting Institution to conduct the preparation work of the resettlement

(2) Be responsible for the cooperation with consulting companies and other organizations in the preparation period.

(3) Coordinate the implementation schedule of the project construction and resettlement planning.

(4) Report the resettlement fund planning to the Finance Department of Chaohu and supervise and urge the payment of the fund.

(5) Coordinate the work of the organizations related to resettlement.

(6) Be responsible for the collection of the resettlement fund

(7) Be responsible for the appropriation of the resettlement fund

(8) Be responsible for the implementation of the resettlement of the project

(9) Be responsible for the following and supervision of the availability of the resettlement fund of the project

(10) Be responsible for complaints and appeals of the resettlement in the process of the resettlement

(11) Be responsible for cooperation with the external monitoring organization of resettlement

(12) Be responsible for the collection and reporting of internal monitoring data of the subproject

(13) Be responsible for management of the resettlement files of the project

(14) Train the persons in charge of the resettlement of subprojects.

➤ ***Chaohu Land and Resources Bureau***

(1) Be responsible for the application of land-use planning permits and land-use construction permits to the related departments

(2) Coordinate to formulate the various policies of resettlement planning

(3) Be fully responsible for the affairs of the acquisition of land (including the social insurance of the landless farmers)

➤ ***Zhongmiao Sub-district Office, Linhu Community office***

(1) Take part in the investigation of the quantity survey

(2) Take part in the calculation of the compensation fund of AHs

(3) Be responsible for the distribution of the compensation of APs

(4) Be responsible for complaints and appeals of the resettlement in the process of the resettlement

- (5) Be responsible for the trainings of the employment skills of APs
- (6) Be responsible for the implementation of the employment of APs.

➤ ***Affected Village Committees and Village groups***

- (1) Take part in the investigation of the quantity survey
- (2) Take part in the calculation of the compensation fund of the affected families
- (3) Supervise the distribution of the compensation fund to APs
- (4) Take part in the treatment of the complaints and appeals of the resettlement
- (5) Take part in the trainings of the employment skills of APs
- (6) Take part in the implementation of the employment measures of APs

➤ ***Project Design institute***

In planning and design stage, project design institute shall accurately investigate the quantity survey of the resettlement, environmental capacity, developable resources, etc., assist the government in the project area in formulating the resettlement plans, and draw up relevant plans.

In construction stage, project design institute shall provide the design documents, technical regulations, drawings and notices in due time to the owners, submit relevant designs to the project offices at all levels periodically, assist the implementation of the resettlement and production recovery and improve the resettlement planning based on the actual situation.

➤ ***National Research Center for Resettlement***

During the planning and implementation of the resettlement, the National Research Center for Resettlement is responsible for conducting external monitoring, providing resettlement schedule reports and monitoring report to project resettlement office and ADB. The CLMA will employ National Research Center for Resettlement 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, and submitting resettlement M&E reports to the CLMA and ADB;
- (2) Providing technical advice to the CLMA in data collection and processing.

6.2 Personnel Allocation and Facility Layout

6.2.1 Personnel Allocation

To achieve the smooth running of resettlement, the resettlement organizations at all levels of the project all allocate special staffs and form the smooth information transmission channels. Chaohu PMO now has employed 17 people recently, from whom 5 people are responsible for resettlement and have strong organizational coordination ability and rich experience of resettlement and fully meet the requirement of resettlement. For personnel allocation of Chaohu PMO in all levels, refer to Table 6-1.

Table 6-1 Facility Layout Situation of Resettlement Organizations at All Levels

No.	Working Organization	Computer	camera	working car	office
		(set)	(set)	(unit)	M ²
1	The Leading Group of ADB Loan Project of People Government of Chaohu City	6	2	1	55
2	Chaohu PMO	5	1	1	100
3	Chaohu Urban and Town Development & Investment Co., Ltd.	3	2	2	125
4	Chaohu Land and Resources Bureau	4	1	1	60
5	Collection Office of Key Engineering Construction Administration in Chaohu	6	6	6	70
6	Zhongmiao Sub-district	5	1	4	80
7	Huanglu Town Office	5	1	4	100
8	Hexi Village Committee	3	1	2	40

6.2.2 Facility Layout

The organizations at all levels of the resettlement of the project can take advantage of available resources, the allocated basic office equipment, transportation equipment and communication apparatus, including office desks and chairs, computers, printers, telephones, fax, vehicles and any other device resources.

6.2.3 Institution Training Planning

In order to better implement Resettlement Planning, ensure that the persons involved are benefit from the project, and meet the general planning of the work progress, the leading group office of ADB Loan Project of People's Government of Chaohu City will take the following measures to strengthen the ability of the organizations and improve the efficiency.

1) Leader responsibility system: leaders with assigned responsibility of the governments of all departments take the lead; the related department leaders of the government consist of strong and powerful collective leadership.

2) Allocate high-quality staff: the personnel of the resettlement institutions of all levels shall have fairly strong global concept, clear policy understanding, professional competence, especially the relevant work experience.

3) Specify responsibilities: Specify the responsibilities of the resettlement offices at all levels according to the requirement of the ADB and related laws and regulations of the state.

4) Arrange personnel training: train the resettlement personnel on resettlement policies, information management irregularly according to the requirement of resettlement.

5) Give a full play to the monitoring roles of the public: the information of the resettlement shall all be open to the public and accept the supervision of the masses and the public at all times.

6) Irregularly convene resettlement briefing and issue to every area in the form of brief report.

7) The project office allocates necessary vehicles and related office facilities for the resettlement organizations at all levels to meet the working requirement.

Refer to Table 6-2 for the future organization strengthening and training planning.

Table 6-2 Business Training Planning Schedule of Resettlement Organization

No.	Training institutions that are responsible for	Training Content	Training Target	Planned Training Time	Cost
	A	B	C	D	(ten thousand Yuan)
1	Chaohu PMO	Study and investigate the resettlement experience of ADB Project in other provinces	implementing agency	July.2014-Dec.2015	3
2	external monitoring organization	Resettlement Policy of Asian Development Bank	resettlement office of Chaohu Urban and Town Development & Investment Co., Ltd	July. 2014	2
3	external monitoring organization	Add the latest changes of the acquisition of land policy	resettlement office of Chaohu Urban and Town Development & Investment Co., Ltd	August.2014	2
4	Chaohu PMO	resettlement experience and lessons of the other places	resettlement office of Chaohu Urban and Town Development & Investment Co.	August.2014	2
5	Chaohu PMO	computer operation and data processing	resettlement office of Chaohu Urban and Town Development & Investment Co.,Ltd	August.2014	2

6	Chaohu PMO	resettlement procedure and policy of Asian Development Bank loan project	affected groups of Hexi Village and Linhu Community	August.2014-Sep.2014	3
7	Chaohu PMO	internal experience investigation of resettlement	Removal office of Chaohu Urban and Town Development & Investment Co., Ltd	July.2014-Dec.2015	2

7 Public Participation and Complaints and Appeals

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 during the Project Preparation

Since July, 2011, Zhongjiao Tianjin Harbor Investigation and Design Institute Co., Ltd, Chaohu Urban Development & Investment Co., Ltd. and Investigation Group of Hefei Design Institute of Coal Industry has already conducted a series of socioeconomic surveys and public opinion consulting (30% women take part in) under the guidance of the technical assistance advisory consultants. During the project preparation, the project office, implementation organization and Design Institute conducted the extensive consultation on the land acquisition and resettlement. Refer to Table 7-1 for the detailed participated activities during the project preparation. Refer to Appendix 3 for the meeting summary of the public participation; refer to Appendix 9 for the content of resettlement information booklet which was issued in May, 2014.

7.1.2 Participation Plans during Project Construction

With the process of the engineering preparation and construction, the project implementation organization still will develop further public participation. Refer to Table 7-2 for the details of public participation arrangement.

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

No.	Time	The Content of Public Participation and Consultation	Participants	Number of Participant (person)	Organizer
1	2011.8	Project design Options	Zhongjiao Tianjin Harbor Investigation and Design Institute Co., Ltd., Chaohu PMO, Chaohu Urban and Town Development & Investment Co., Ltd., People's Government of Chaohu, all the villages, groups and representatives of APs	8	Chaohu Urban and Town Development & Investment Co., Ltd.
2	2011.9	The optimizing of project design Options	Zhongjiao Tianjin Harbor Investigation and Design Institute Co., Ltd., Chaohu PMO, Chaohu Urban and Town Development & Investment Co., Ltd., People's Government of Chaohu, all the villages, groups and representatives of APs	10	Chaohu Urban and Town Development & Investment Co., Ltd.

3	2011.9	Intention investigation of quantity survey	Zhongjiao Tianjin Harbor Investigation and Design Institute Co., Ltd., Chaohu PMO, Chaohu Urban and Town Development & Investment Co., Ltd., People's Government of Chaohu, all the villages, groups and representatives of APs	15	Chaohu Urban and Town Development & Investment Co., Ltd.
4	2011.9	Project social value appraisal	Chaohu Urban and Town Development & Investment Co., Ltd., Hefei Design Institute of 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	Chaohu Urban and Town Development & Investment Co., Ltd.
5	2011.9-10	Resettlement methods and willingness	Chaohu Urban and Town Development & Investment Co., Ltd., Hefei Design Institute of 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	Chaohu Urban and Town Development & Investment Co., Ltd.
6	2011.11	Resettlement policies	Chaohu Urban and Town Development & Investment Co., Ltd., all the villages, groups and APs	18	Chaohu Urban and Town Development & Investment Co., Ltd.

7	2014.6	The update of the Resettlement Plan	Chaohu Urban and Town Development & Investment Co., Ltd., Nation Research Center for Resettlement, all the villages, groups and APs	17	Chaohu Urban and Town Development & Investment Co., Ltd.
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Table 7-2 Project Public Participation Plan

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agencies	Participants	Topics
Land acquisition announcement	Village bulletin board, village meeting	July. 2014	Chaohu PMO, Chaohu Urban and Town Development & Investment Co., Ltd, 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. 2014	Chaohu PMO, Chaohu Urban and Town Development & Investment Co., Ltd, land and resources bureau, township and village officials	All APs	Compensation fees and modes of payment

Verification of DMS results	Field survey	June.2014	Chaohu PMO, Chaohu Urban and Town Development & Investment Co., Ltd, 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)	June.2014-July,2014	Chaohu PMO, Chaohu Urban and Town Development & Investment Co., Ltd, 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.2014	Labor and social security bureau, township and village officials	All APs (include 54 working age women)	Discussing training needs
Monitoring	Villager participation	Dec.2014	Township and village officials	All APs	1) Resettlement progress and impacts
					2) Payment of compensation
					3) Information disclosure

					4) Livelihood restoration and house reconstruction
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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 still 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 Chaohu Urban and Town Development & Investment Co., Ltd within one month after receiving such disposition. The CUTDIC 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 2 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 4: 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 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.

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

No.	Resettlement office	Contact	Tel
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1	Chaohu Urban and Town Development & Investment Co., Ltd	Guo Chuanhao	0551-82682007
2	Project Resettlement Implementation and Execution Organization	Civil servants/staff	0565-2315903

8 Resettlement Budget

8.1 Resettlement Budget

All the costs produced in the process of acquisition of land and resettlement shall be listed in the general budget of the project. The resettlement expenses of the project are RMB 34.8576 million Yuan in total according to the price of June 2014. In the total resettlement expenses, the expenses of the rural collective land acquisition are RMB17.3252 million Yuan which takes up 49.70%; compensation fees of infrastructure and attached objects are RMB1.1469 million Yuan; various taxes and management fees are RMB16.3855 million Yuan which takes up 47.01%. Refer to Table 8-1 for resettlement expenses.

Table 8-1 Resettlement Expenses Budget

No.	Project	Unit	Standard	Quantity	Fees	proportion (%)
			ten thousands Yuan/unit		ten thousands Yuan	
1	Collective land					
1.1	Resettlement subsidy fees (to villagers)	mu	2.3775	483	1148.33	/
1.2	Land compensation fees (to the collective)	mu	1.1095	483	535.89	
1.3	Young crops compensation fees (to contractors)	mu	0.1	483	48.30	
Subtotal					1732.52	49.70%
2	Attached objects					
2.1	the nursing shed	m ²	0.032	2400	76.80	/
2.2	trees	nos	0.0005	980	0.49	
2.3	pumping station	nos	30	1	30.00	
2.4	power transformers	nos	3	2	6.00	
2.5	wire poles	nos	0.05	28	1.40	
Subtotal					114.69	3.29%
Total of 1~2					1847.21	52.99%
3	Management fees of land acquisition	/	4% of the sum of land acquisition fee	/	73.89	2.12%
4	Survey and design scientific research	/	3% of the sum of land acquisition fee	/	55.42	1.59%

	fees					
5	Administrative expenses	/	5% of the sum of land acquisition fee	/	92.36	2.65%
6	Technical training	/	3% of the sum of land acquisition fee	/	55.42	1.59%
7	External monitoring and evaluation fees	/	4% of the sum of land acquisition fee	/	73.89	2.12%
8	Contingencies	/	10% of the sum of land acquisition fee, design fee, management fee, training fee and monitoring fee	/	184.72	5.30%
9	Land acquisition occupancy tax	m ²	0.002625	322001.61	845.25	24.25%
10	Land acquisition reclamation costs	m ²	0.0008	322001.61	257.60	7.39%
Total of 3~10					1638.55	47.01%
Total cost					3485.76	100.00%

8.2 Resettlement Investment Program and Capital Source

All the resettlement funds of the project are from local fiscal funds and domestic loans. Before construction or in the process of construction, in order to avoid the impacts on the production and living conditions of the landless farmers, the investment plan shall be carried out in various stages; refer to Table 8-2 for details.

Table 8-2 Project Resettlement Investment Planning

Year	2014	2015	2016	Total
Amount invested (ten thousand Yuan)	1045.728	2091.456	348.576	3485.76
proportion	30%	60%	10%	100%

8.3 Resettlement Fund Management and Appropriation

8.3.1 The Resettlement Fund Appropriation

The appropriation of the resettlement funds of the project will adhere to the following principles:

All the expenses related to the land acquisition will be added to the general project budget estimates. Chaohu Urban and Town Development & Investment Co., Ltd appropriates the compensation according to compensation standard. The

compensation fund is directly paid to the related government departments under administration through special accounts, and then is distributed to every village/group to be distributed to individuals. The land compensation fees will be paid before land acquisition.

8.3.2 Management and Monitoring of the Resettlement Fund

The payment of the resettlement fund must be strictly conducted in compliance with the related national regulation of land acquisition and the policies in the Resettlement Plan. The compensation shall not be lower or less than the compensation standards and scopes confirmed in the resettlement plan.

Chaohu Urban and Town Development & Investment Co., Ltd will be responsible for reporting construction schedule to the Land Resources Bureau , examining payment statements which shall be signed and accepted by the main directors of Chaohu PMO, and shall be reported to CUTDIC.

Land compensation fees and ground attachment compensation fees will be approved by Chaohu City People's Government.

Chaohu ADB Office will appoint special advisory organizations to conduct regular internal verification of the usage of resettlement fund of Resettlement Office.

The Chaohu Financial and Audit Department is entitled to the monitoring and auditing of the usage of special fund.

The external monitoring agency of resettlement shall carry out the special tracking and monitoring on the arrangement of the compensation fund of AHs in the process of the external monitoring.

9 Resettlement Implementation Plan

9.1 Resettlement Implementation Principle

According to the project implementation schedule, the project will start in 2014, and will be entirely finished in 2016. In order to connect the resettlement schedule plan with the project construction plan, the land acquisition will start from July, 2014 and end in Sep, 2014. The implemented basic principles of the resettlement are:

- The completion time of the land acquisition shall be finished 3 months in advance before the construction of the project. The detailed start time shall be confirmed according to the work requirements of land acquisition and resettlement.
- In the process of resettlement, the APs shall have the opportunity to take part in the project. Before the construction of the project, the land acquisition area shall be announced to the public. The resettlement information booklets shall be issued. Public participation and relevant work shall be well done.
- All the compensations shall be fully paid to the owners of the properties within three months since the date of approval of land acquisition compensation and resettlement options. Any unit and individual shall not represent owners to use the property compensation fees, which shall not be deducted in the issuance for any reasons.
- Young crops will be compensated according to the actual situation. Based on investigation and negotiation, the land affected by the project's permanent land acquisition has been leased to three contractors. The contract period is from Jan 24, 2013 to Jan 24, 2016. This question can be reasonably solved by the contract agreement "If the government projects will occupy the land that has been contracted by contractors during the contract period, the contractors must obey the government planning and provide the land on time. At the same time, the land owner will exempt contractors the contract costs of the land occupied by the government projects and the relevant compensation for the surface of water will be solved by the relevant compensation policy of Chaohu City".

9.2 Implementation Timetable of Resettlement

The general resettlement schedule of the Subproject has been drafted based on the construction progress of Huatang Estuary Ecological Wetland Project, land acquisition, and resettlement preparation and implementation. The exact implementation schedule may be adjusted due to deviations in overall project progress. Refer to Table 9-1 for the implementation timetable of resettlement.

Table 9-1 Timetable of Resettlement Activities

No.	Resettlement Tasks	Object	Responsible Department	Time	remark
1	Information disclosure				
1.1	Information booklet	5 groups of 2 villages	Chaohu PMO, Urban and Town Development & Investment Co., Ltd.	May, 2014	completed
1.2	Upload the resettlement plan on the website of Asian Development Bank		CLMA, ADB and implementing agency	Jul, 2014	
2	Resettlement plan and budget				
2.1	Approve resettlement plan and budget (including compensation standard)	34.8576 million Yuan	Government and Chaohu Urban and Town Development & Investment Co., Ltd.	Jul, 2014	

2.2	Village-level income restoration programs	2 villages	village committees	Jul, 2014	
2.3	Update resettlement plan according to the detailed design		Implementing agency and PMO	Jul, 2014	
3	Detailed measurement investigation				
3.1	Measure the collective land in details in Hexi Village and Linhu Community	2 villages	Chaohu Urban and Town Development & Investment Co., Ltd.	Jun, 2014	
4	Compensation agreement				
4.1	Land compensation agreement of village	2 villages	Land and resources bureau	Aug, 2014	
5	Livelihoods recovery measure implementation				
5.1	Land compensation to the affected household	2 villages	Township and village collective	Aug~ Dec 2014	

5.2	Implement recovery planning of village	2 villages	village collective	Aug~ Dec 2014	
5.3	The advice of income recovery and work	494 AHs	Township, village collective, Labor Bureau	Aug~ Dec 2014	
5.4	Implement livelihood training planning	494 AHs	Labor and social security bureau	Aug~ Dec 2014	
5.5	Confirming vulnerable group, implement supporting measures	19 households	Civil Affairs Bureau and project office	Aug~ Dec 2014	
5.6	In the project construction, hire persons involved	494 APs	Chaohu PMO, labor and social security bureau, and contractor	Apr~ Dec 2014	
6	Capacity building				

6.1	Train related persons of Chaohu Urban and Town Development & Investment Co., Ltd. and land department	15 persons	ADB	Apr~ Dec 2014	
6.2	Train related persons of county, township and village	400 persons	PMO, and land and resources bureau	May~ Dec 2014	
7	Monitoring and assessment				
7.1	Baseline survey	Based on RP	External M&E agency	31/Jan/14	
7.2	Establishment of internal M&E mechanism	Based on RP	Chaohu PMO and implementing agency	31/Jan/14	
7.3	Appointing an external M&E agency	One	PMO	31/Jan/14	

7.4	Internal monitoring reporting	Semiannual report	CLMA, Chaohu PMO and implementing agency	start from 2014/1/31	
7.5	External monitoring report	semi-annual report	External M&E agency	Jan. 2014	1 st report
				Jul. 2014	2 nd report
7.6	External assessment report	annual report	External M&E agency	Dec. 2014	1 st report
				Dec. 2015	2 nd report
7.7	Post-evaluation report	One report	Chaohu PMO and implementing agency	Jul. 2016	
8	Public participation documentation		Implementing agency	Ongoing	
9	Grievance redress documentation		Implementing agency	Ongoing	
10	Land Compensation and resettlement fund procedure				
10.1	-Disbursement to implementing agency	Initial funds		Jul. 2014	

10.2	-Disbursement to villages	Most funds	Implementing agency	Aug~ Oct 2014	
10.3	-Disbursement to households	Most funds	Implementing agency and village committees	Sep~ Nov 2014	
11	Commencement of civil construction				
11.1	Ecological wetland project of the river Estuary of Huatang River in Chaohu		Chaohu Urban and Town Development & Investment Co., Ltd.	Dec. 2014	

10 Monitoring and Evaluation

In order to ensure the smooth implementation of the resettlement plan and realize the objectives of proper arrangement of APs, regular monitoring and evaluation for the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement activities will be conducted according to the resettlement policies of ADB. The monitoring includes internal monitoring and external monitoring of resettlement.

10.1 Internal Monitoring

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

- (1) The situations of resettlement, housing allocation and housing re-construction;
- (2) The payment, usage and disbursement of land acquisition compensation fees and the schedule and the quality of APs' production development project;
- (3) The investigation, coordination and advice of the main problems of APs and the implementation agency in the process of land acquisition and resettlement;
- (4) The conditions of family income recovery after the land acquisition;
- (5) The recovery situation of the vulnerable groups;
- (6) The payment, usage and disbursement of resettlement compensation fees;
- (7) The degrees of APs' participation and consultation during the land acquisition and resettlement;
- (8) APs' training and its effects;
- (9) The working organizations, training, working time and efficiency of the local resettlement office.

The CLMA will submit an internal monitoring report to the ADB every half year. The report will show the statistical figures of the past six months with tables through the comparisons of actual/ planned land acquisition, actual/ planned resettlement, and actual/planned usage of the compensation fees to reflect the project schedule. Table 10-1 and 10-2 provide some formats.

Table 10-1 Acquisition of land Resettlement Schedule Report

_____, ____ Town, ____ District (County)					
Cut-off date: MM/DD/YY					
Date completed: MM/DD/YY					
Item	Unit	RP	Actual completion	Accumulative total	Proportion of completion

Permanent land acquisition	Mu				
Temporary Land Usage	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 Scheduling of Fund Usage

District (County) _____ Town _____						
Expiration date: Y M D						
Date Completed: Y M D						
Unit involved	Description [®]	Unit /quantity	Required investment (¥)	Received compensation (¥)	Adjustment compensation	Compensation proportion
Village Group1						
Village 2						
Collective						
Affected households						
Unit						
Reported by:		Signature (person in charge):		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 the progress, quality and funding of resettlement, 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.

[®] Description will be filled with, for example, (the number of) village-level roads built, skill training and employment, compensation for vulnerable groups.

10.2.1 Content and Methods of the External Monitoring

(1) Baseline survey

The external monitoring organization will conduct baseline survey on the villages and groups which are affected by the land acquisition and acquire the baseline materials of the production and living status (living, production and income levels) of the affected families. The investigation of production and living levels shall be carried out every half year to track the changes of production and living levels. The related materials will be obtained by adopting the tracking investigation of typical samples (the sample households will be extracted by random sampling method), random interviews and field observation, etc. A subsequent analysis and an evaluation of income restoration and living standards will be made on the basis of the Baseline Survey Report.

(2) Regular monitoring and assessment

During the implementation of the resettlement plan, the external monitoring agency will carry out the regular follow-up monitoring on the project resettlement twice a year. The following activities will be monitored by field investigation, tracking investigation of sample households and random interviews of the APs:

- The payment of the compensation and its amount;
- The income and livelihood restoration of the affected persons;
- Training;
- The assistance of vulnerable groups
- Recovery of infrastructure, special facilities;
- Production resettlement and recovery;
- The compensation of damaged property;
- The compensation of the lost working time;
- The timetable of the above-mentioned activity (applicable in any time);
- The organization structure of the resettlement network;
- The usage of the collective land compensation fees and the benefits of APs;
- Situation of the employment income of labor force (increase or not);
- Whether the affected persons benefit from the project.

(3) Public consultation

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 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 report

A routine monitoring report shall at least includes 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 (RRP)	Updated (RP)	Actual	Completed in current period	Completed in total	Cumulative completion
1	Permanent Land Acquisition	Area (mu)						
		AH						
		AP						
2	resettlement compensation (CNY)							
AP's incomes and expenditures								
	Year			2014	2015	2016		
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 every half year. Refer to Table 10-4 for the report submit arrangement.

Table 10-4 Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Agenda

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

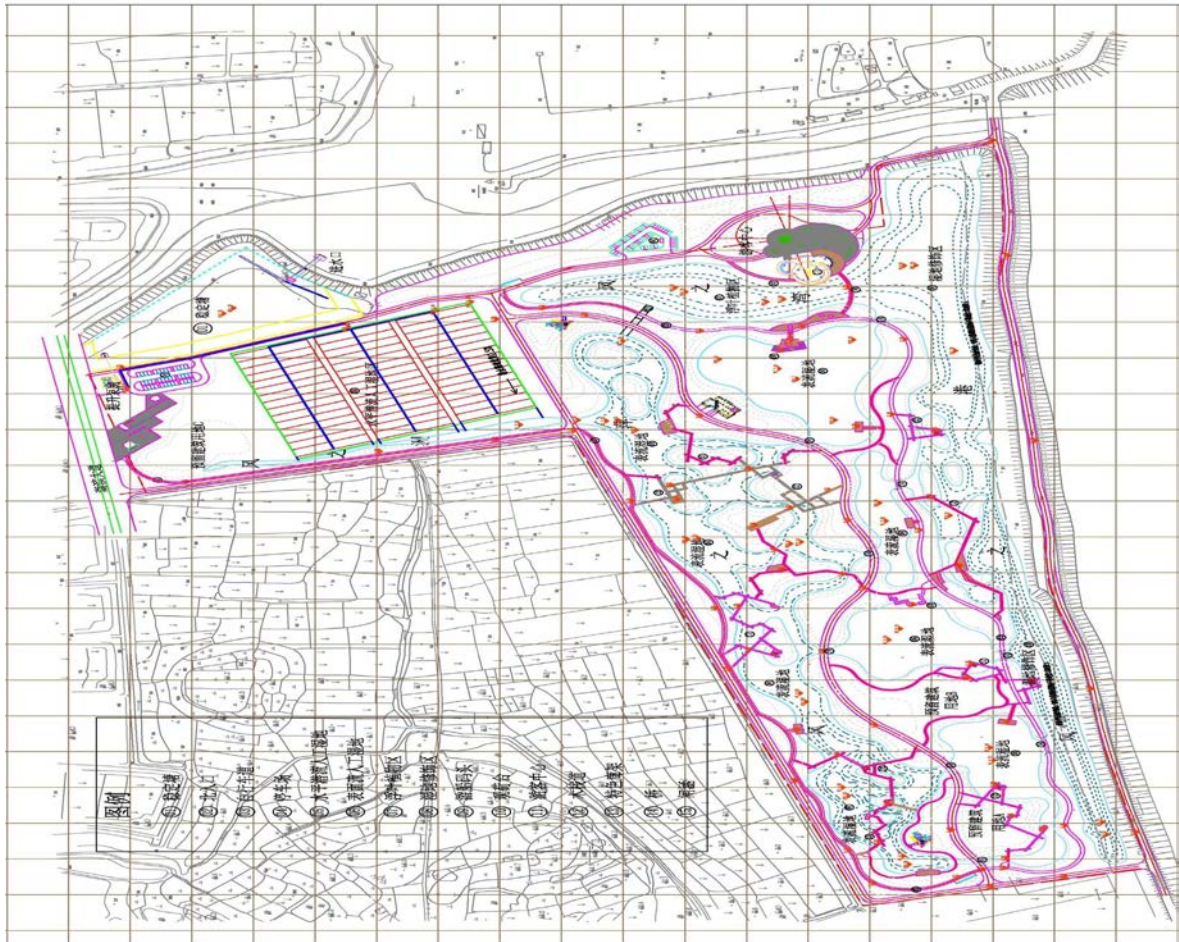
10.3 Post-Evaluation for Resettlement

After project implementation, the theories and methodologies of post-evaluation will be applied to evaluate the Subproject's resettlement activities on the basis of M&E

to obtain useful experience and lessons in land acquisition as a reference for future work. The post-evaluation agency will be entrusted to prepare for guidelines of post-evaluation, establish a system of evaluation indicators, conduct socioeconomic analysis and survey, and prepare for the Resettlement Post-evaluation Report of the Subproject for submission to the CLMA and ADB.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Project Schematic Diagram



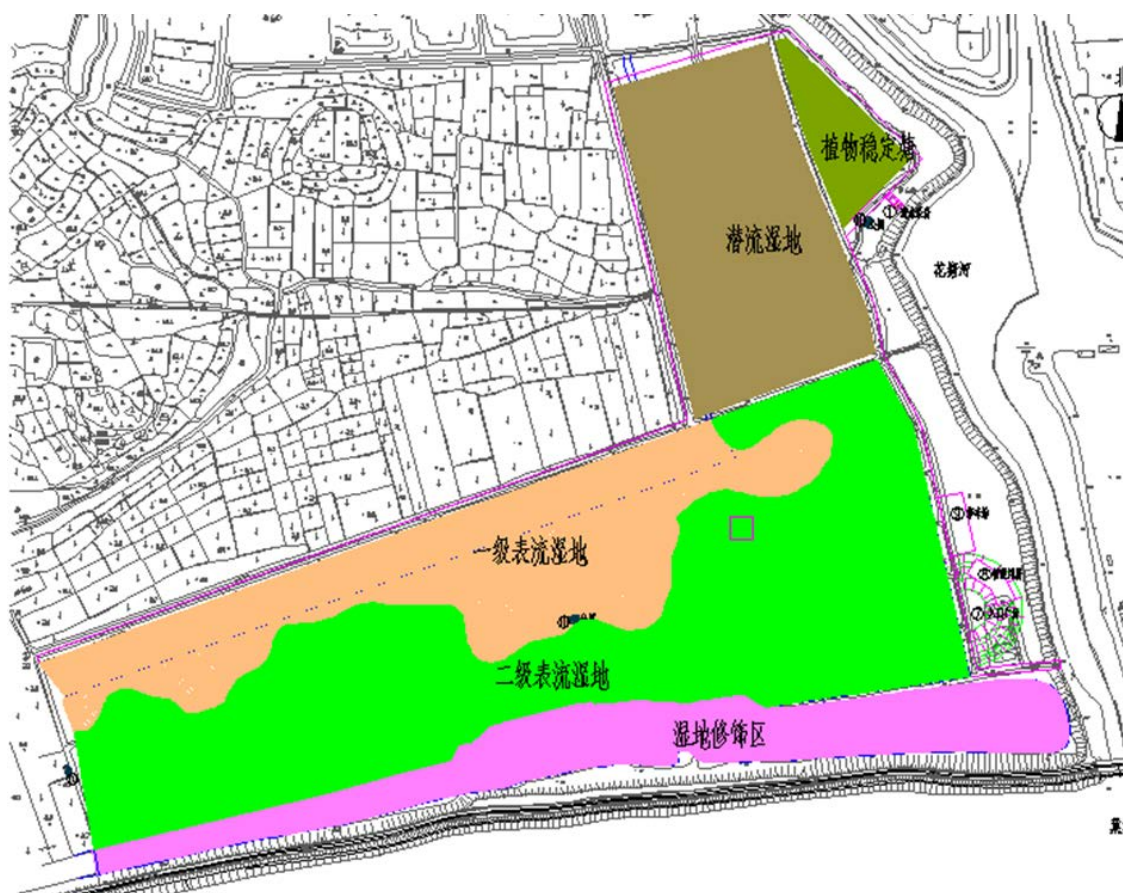


Figure 2: Layout Plan of Huatang Wetland

Appendix 2: Public Participation and Minutes of Meeting

Time	Oct. 15, 2011
Address	Hexi Neighborhood Committee
Organizer	Project Office of Zhongmiao Street, Investigation group of Hefei Design and Research Institute of Coal Industry
Participants	Hefei Design and Research Institute of Coal Industry, Chaohu Urban and Town Development & Investment Co., Ltd., Chaohu City Zhongmiao Street Government, Hexi Village Committee, representatives of villager groups, APs, women representatives, representatives of vulnerable groups
Participation theme	Policy advocacy and degrees of satisfaction, resettlement working conditions
Main content and results	Recently, the pollution Huatang Estuary joining Chaohu Lake is fairly serious; especially the water quality of the off-shore of Chaohu Lake is worse and worse, which seriously impacts the living and production of people. People fully agree the cleaning of the river Estuary which will be reformed as wetland to improve the water quality of river and believe that it will reduce the pollution to the surrounding water in the future.
Time	Nov. 15, 2011
Address	Project office of Chaohu City
Organizer	Project office of Chaohu City, Investigation group of Hefei Design and Research Institute of Coal Industry
Participants	Hefei Design and Research Institute of Coal Industry, Chaohu Urban and Town Development & Investment Co., Ltd., APs, Chaohu Land and Resources Bureau, Human Resources and Social Security Bureau of Agricultural, Social Security, Poverty Relief, Women's Federation, Civil Administration and any other related departments, Chaohu Women's Federation, Chaohu Poverty Relief Development Office, Chaohu Federation for the Disabled
Participation theme	know about the related information of Land, Agricultural, Social Security, Poverty Relief, Women's Federation, Civil Administration, etc.
Main content and results	Chaohu Land and Resources, Agricultural, Social Security, Poverty Relief, Women's Federation, Civil Administration and Human Resources and Social Security Bureau, Chaohu Women's Federation, Chaohu Poverty Relief Development Office, Chaohu Federation for the Disabled and any other department attach great importance to the resettlement of landless farmers and formulate a series of complete compensation standards and social elder security system.
Time	Jun. 23, 2014
Address	Hexi Neighborhood Committee
Organizer	Chaohu Urban and Town Development & Investment Co., Ltd
Participants	Chaohu Urban and Town Development & Investment Co., Ltd, Nation Research Center for Resettlement , Hexi Village Committee
Participation	To be acquainted with the permanent land acquisition of the four affected groups of Hexi Village, and to know about the economic circumstances, population, policy

theme	advocacy, public support of the project, resettlement, and compensation for the land and ground attachments
Main content and results	In the four village groups (Wang Jiazui village group, Dongwang village group, Wu village group and Zhao village group) of Hexi Village, the permanent land acquisition will involve 414 mu, not involving residential house demolition and the temporary land occupancy. Based on Notice of Anhui Provincial People's Government on Adjustment of Compensation Standards for Land Acquisition (No. YZ[2012]67), the land acquisition compensation will be used as follows: 68.18% of total land acquisition compensation fee (i.e.23775Yuan/Mu) shall be directly given to affected farmers and 31.82% (i.e.11095Yuan/Mu) as endowment insurance of landless farmers, which will be transferred to the exclusive financial account in a unified way. The compensation of young crops and ground attachments will be paid to the owners. The average income in the four affected groups in Hexi Village is approximately RMB 8000 Yuan, of which 12.5% is from agricultural income. The land affected by the project's permanent land acquisition has been contracted to three contractors. This question can be reasonably solved by the contract agreement. The affected people all support this project.
Time	Jun. 23, 2014
Address	Linhu Neighborhood Committee
Organizer	Chaohu Urban and Town Development & Investment Co., Ltd
Participants	Chaohu Urban and Town Development & Investment Co., Ltd, Nation Research Center for Resettlement, Linhu Village Committee
Participation theme	To be acquainted with the basic situation of the affected population of Linhu Community, and to know about the economic circumstances, population, policy advocacy, public support of the project, resettlement, and compensation for the land and ground attachments
Main content and results	In the one village group (Shi Qiaozhang village) of Linhu Community, the permanent land acquisition will involve 69 mu (all collective owned land), not involving residential house demolition and the temporary land occupancy. The average income is approximately RMB 7000 Yuan in the Shi Qiaozhang Village, of which 30% is from agricultural income. The land the permanent land acquisition will affect in this village group is the collective land operated by the community. Based on Notice of Anhui Provincial People's Government on Adjustment of Compensation Standards for Land Acquisition (No. YZ[2012]67), the land acquisition compensation will be divided equally to every villager. The compensation of young crops and ground attachments will be paid to the owners. The land affected by the project's permanent land acquisition has been contracted to three contractors the same as the contractors in Hexi Village. This question can be reasonably solved by the contract agreement. The affected people all support this project. 8 households in the village receive 'class 2' rural minimum living security.



Communication with the Affected Households

Appendix 3: Gender Analysis in Project Area

A— Gender Analysis of Rural Women in Project Area	
1 legal rights and interests of women	According to the legal document of China, though some women do not realize it, the female and male have the same legal rights and interests.
2 social status of women	If the women statuses are fairly good in the project area, the important matters of the family are decided by the husband and wife through negotiation. Men are the backbone of the family and attend the main conferences in the village, but the women have the impacts on the decision made in the conferences.
3 rights and interests of land and property	The women have the same rights. The project area is the same as other areas of China. Since the household contract responsibility system was adopted in 1982, when the women are married, their lands will be left in the home of their mothers and can only share the land owned by the their husbands. If the impacted village has conducted the second land contract (in around 1992), the situation has been corrected. If it involves the land acquisition and resettlement, the women enjoy the same compensation rights and interests.
4 collective property right	The women have the equal right.
5 Living and gender roles	No limit of gender roles. But in the suburban, women mainly are engaged in housework and other agricultural production work if their abilities allow. Men mostly are engaged in the agricultural production and outside employment. Generally, the working time of the women is 1.2 times of men. At the same time, many young women also are working outside the village.
6 the contribution to the family income	The incomes of the women mainly are from agriculture and family sideline production which take up about 25% of the family income.
7 family status	The women have the equal right of speak. When the men are away from the family to work, the women themselves decide many matters.
8 educational level	The education opportunity of girls and boys is equal. If the children study hard, parents always try their best to support the children to go to school.
9 physical condition	The women physical conditions are good. Compared with men, there are no obvious nutritional differences; but the proportion of medical cost is rising in the household expenditure. Thus the burden of the women may possibly be heavier.
10 village and government organization	In the villager committee, there are women representatives. At the same time, in the villages and groups, the women have good informal networks. Women can take part in the general elections of village committee and have the right to vote and the right to be elected; the local governments attach importance to the development of women, especially the poverty relief.
general assessment and main risks	If the women statuses are fairly good in the project area, there is no limit of gender roles; though women hardly attend the decision of the public affairs of village collective, they can express their opinions through many ways (such as through their family male members).

B— Gender Analysis of Women in APs			
Gender Problem	Stake/risk	Project impacts	Alleviating measures
1 land, property and compensation rights	The women will be deprived of the land or property or the right of compensation	The women have the same right of land acquisition and resettlement compensation as that of men; the project will not have obvious vulnerable impacts on women.	(1) Cash compensation or improve the quality of remained land and adjust the planting structure
2 the production and income recovery after acquisition of land	The women are impacted more seriously and obtain less assistance.	All the households involved only lose part of their land. Therefore, the households involved only lose part of their income. The usage of the compensation fund is decided by the households involved. Only the households which are impacted seriously need to change the source of income. Besides cash compensation, the project will help the households involved to recover the income through auxiliary measures (employment, technical training and following support during the period of construction)	(1) women will get the land expropriation compensation fees; (2) Among the people receiving technical training, the women shall at least take up 50%; (3) In the period of project construction, women can get at least 30% of the non-technical work.
3 increase gender inequality	The resettlement makes the burden of women heavier or gives less opportunity to women.	It will not cause gender inequality. For most families, the impacts of resettlement are not serious. The lost land and sufficient compensation will help the women to change the planting structure(such as planting more economic crops), which will increase the income of women	Be monitored
4 committee network system	the social network is damaged	The project will not have serious impacts on the community network.	No impacts
5 Impact health/increase social problem)	The health problems or social problems (violence, the spread of HIV, etc.)are seriously caused by the pressure of resettlement	The project will not have serious impacts on village, but some households which are impacted seriously and vulnerable groups meet some difficulties.	Provide assistance with Civil Administration Department

Appendix 4: The Sample Distribution Structure of Sampling Investigation

County/District	Township	Committee（village）	Natural village（group）	Sampling households（household）	Affected households（household）	Sampling proportion（%）
Chaohu	Zhongmiao Street	Hexi Neighborhood Committee	Wang Jiazui	15	99	14.56%
			Dongwang	13	32	56.52%
			Wu Village	12	76	17.91%
			Zhao Village	10	32	16.95%
Total				50	239	20.92%

Appendix 5: Provisions in Legislations, Laws and Relative Policies of China Concerning Land Use

Extracts of Important Points from Land Administration Law and Relative Regulations

Contents	Extracts	Reference
Ownership of Land	The People's Republic of China shall practice socialist public ownership of land, namely ownership by the whole people and collective ownership by the working people. The state shall, in accordance with the law, implement a system of the compensated use of state-owned land. However, the right to the use of state-owned land may be transferred according to law.	Article 2, <u>Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China</u>
Applications for the Construction-purposed Land	All units and individuals that need land for construction purposes shall, in accordance with law, apply for the use of State-owned land, ... Where land for agriculture is to be used for construction purposes, the formalities of examination and approval shall be gone through for the conversion of usage. ...	Article 43 and 44, <u>Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China</u>
	People's governments at all levels shall apply strict control to the annual plans for land use and the total area of the land purposed for construction. Areas of construction land out of or beyond quota for conversion of the purpose of agricultural land may not be approved. The quota for conversion of the purpose of agricultural land in one year may be used in the following year after approval.	Article 13, <u>Measures of Anhui Province for Enforcement of Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China</u> (Effective on June 26th, 2004)
Authorities of Land Expropriation	Expropriation of the following land shall be subject to approval by the State Council: capital farmland; cultivated land that not included in capital farmland, but exceeds 35 hectares; other land that exceeds 70 hectares. Expropriation of land other than that provided for in the preceding paragraph shall be subject to approval by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government and be submitted to the State Council for the record.	Article 45, <u>Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China</u>
	The departments of cities/counties' governments competent for land administration shall draft the plans for conversion of purpose of agricultural land, compensated farmland, expropriated land and land supply, which shall	Article 33, <u>Measures of Anhui Province for</u>

Contents	Extracts	Reference
	be submitted after approvals by cities/counties' governments to people's governments competent for approval. Expropriation of woodland shall be subject to prior consent if the authorities competent for forestry administration.	<u>Enforcement of Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China</u> (Effective on June 26th, 2004)
Land Expropriation Announcement System	Where land is to be expropriated by the State, the expropriation shall, after approval is obtained through legal procedure, be announced by people's governments at or above the county level, which shall help execute the acquisition. Once a plan for compensation and resettlement subsidies for acquisitioned land is decided on, the local people's government concerned shall make it known to the general public and solicit comments and suggestions from the collective economic organizations, the land of which is acquisitioned, and the farmers. The rural collective economic organization, the land of which is expropriated shall, accept supervision by making known to its members the income and expenses of the compensation received for land expropriation.	Article 46, 48 and 49, <u>Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China</u>
Standards of Compensation for Land Expropriated	Land expropriated shall be compensated for on the basis of its original purpose of use. Compensation for expropriated cultivated land shall include compensation for land, resettlement subsidies and compensation for attachments and young crops on the acquired land. Compensation for expropriation of cultivated land shall be six to ten times as the average annual output value of the expropriated land, calculated on the basis of three years preceding such acquisition. Resettlement subsidies for expropriated cultivated land shall be calculated according to the agricultural population to be resettled. The agricultural population to be resettled shall be calculated by dividing the area of expropriated cultivated land by the average area of the original cultivated land per person of the acquired. The standard resettlement subsidies to be divided among members of the agricultural population to be resettled shall be four to six times as the average annual output value of the expropriated cultivated land calculated on the basis of three years preceding such expropriation. However, the maximum resettlement subsidies for each hectare of the expropriated cultivated land shall not exceed fifteen times as its average annual output calculated on the basis of three years preceding such expropriation. ...	Article 47, <u>Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China</u>
	Compensation for expropriation of the land other than farmland: compensation for expropriation of a fish farm etc, shall be six times as the annual average of total output value of the expropriated farm in the preceding three years immediately before the expropriation. Compensation for expropriation of an orchard etc. shall be seven times the annual average of total output value of the expropriated farm in the three years immediately before the expropriation; if the orchard has never output any fruit, the compensation for expropriation of it shall be six times the annual average of total output value of the expropriated farm in the three years immediately before expropriation. Compensation for expropriation of the reclaimed wasteland which has been cultivated for less than 3 years shall be three or four times as the annual average of total output value of the farmland of the village/group where the reclaimed wasteland is in the three years immediately before the expropriation; compensation for expropriation of the reclaimed wasteland which has been cultivated more than three years shall be as much as that for farmland. Compensation for expropriation of the construction-purposed land owned by farmers collective shall be four or five times as annual average of total output value of the farmland of the village/group where the expropriated land is in three years immediately before the expropriation; compensation for expropriation of the construction-purposed land owned by farmers collective shall be two or three times as the annual average of total	Article 34,35,36 and 37, <u>Measures of Anhui Province for Enforcement of Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China</u> (Effective on June 26th, 2004)

Contents	Extracts	Reference
	output value of the farmland of the village/group where the expropriated land is in the three years immediately before the expropriation. Compensation for expropriation of woodland shall be given according to provisions in relative laws and regulations. Compensation for each agricultural person in need of resettlement: for expropriation of agricultural land, three or four times as the annual average of total output value of the expropriated land in the three years immediately before the expropriation; for expropriation of the construction-purposed land owned by farmers collective, two or three times as the annual average of total output value of the farmland of the village/group where the expropriated land is in the three years immediately before the expropriation; for expropriation of the waste hills and waste slopes, there is no compensation for resettlement. Subject to approval from the Provincial Government, more compensation can be given to the landless farmers whose living standards are lower than theirs before the expropriation even after compensation. However, under no circumstances the sum of the compensations for land and resettlement may exceed the following limits: compensation for expropriated land may not exceed thirty times as the annual average of total output value of the expropriated land in the three years immediately before the expropriation;...compensation for the young crops grown on the expropriated land shall be as much as the price of young crops in the season when the land is expropriated; compensation for perennial plants shall be as much as the annual output price of the plants; and no compensation for the young crops if there is no young crops grown on the expropriated land.	
Land for Temporary Use	The temporary land user shall use the land for purposes stipulated in the contract for temporary use of the land and may not build permanent structures on it. Generally, the period for temporary use of land shall not exceed two years	Article 57, <u>Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China</u>
	The temporary use of a piece of state-owned or farmers collective-owned land arising from construction of buildings or geological explorations shall be subject to the examination and approval of the departments of the government competent for land administration where the land is; the temporary use of a piece of land located in a city planned area shall be subject to consent of the authority competent for the city plan first.	Article 45, <u>Measures of Anhui Province for Enforcement of Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (Effective on June 26th, 2004)</u>

Extracts from Doc. GF (2004) 28 and Doc. GTZF (2004)238

Doc. GF (2004) 28—Amendment of the Measures for Compensation and Resettlement for Land Expropriation		Doc. GTZF (2004)238
Article 12 Revision of the Measures of Compensation for Land Expropriation	The people's governments at/above the county level shall adopt effective measures to ensure that the living standards of landless farmers won't be lowered due to land acquisition. Payment of enough and timely compensation in accordance with law for land expropriation, resettlements, ground attachments and young crops shall be ensured. Subject to approval by the people's government of a province, an autonomous region or a municipality under the direct government of central government, more payment shall be paid to the landless farmers whose receipts of compensation for land expropriation and resettlements are not enough to keep their living standards unchanged or pay for their social insurance. A local people's government may subsidize payment for compensations for land expropriation or resettlements with the income from payment for use of the state-owned land if the living standards of landless farmers cannot be kept unchanged even though the sum of	Unify the Formulation of the Annual Output Standards Unify the Determination of the Numbers by which the Annual Output Values are Multiplied Formulation of Comprehensive Prices of the Districts in the land Expropriated Distribution of the Compensation for

Doc. GF (2004) 28—Amendment of the Measures for Compensation and Resettlement for Land Expropriation		Doc. GTZF (2004)238
ion	<p>compensations for land expropriation and resettlements has been as much as the limited amount provided in law.</p> <p>The people's government of a province, an autonomous region or a municipality under the direct government of central government shall formulate and announce the unified standards of annual output value or comprehensive land prices of different districts for land expropriation in each city and county, and make sure that prices of land of the similar quality are in similar amount, and enough payment for land expropriated for the state's key construction projects must be listed in general estimation.</p>	Land Expropriation
Article 13 Proper Resettlement of the Landless Farmers	<p>The people's governments at/above the county level shall formulate specific measures to ensure the living methods of the landless farmers in the long run.</p> <p>Farmers can be stockholders of projects on expropriated land which generates stable benefits by means of their rights to use the land approved in accordance with the law.</p> <p>The people's government in local city shall integrate the farmers in the planned city area who have become landless because of land expropriation into city employment system and provide them with social insurance; In expropriation of land owned by farmers collective, the people's government in the local city shall reserve farmland necessary for cultivation or provide jobs in its administrative area for the landless farmers , or move them to a different place to live if they no longer have basic conditions for production or living.</p> <p>The department competent for labor and social insurance shall propose guidance for establishment of a system as soon as possible for employment training and social insurance for landless farmers by working together with relative departments.</p>	<p>Resettlement Concerning Agricultural Production</p> <p>Resettlement Concerning Reemployment</p> <p>Resettlement Concerning Stockholding and Dividend Receiving</p> <p>Resettlement Concerning Population Relocation</p>
Article 14 Amendment to the Procedures for Land Expropriation	<p>In land expropriation, the rights and benefits from the land owned by farmers collective or contracted by farmers for agriculture production must be protected.</p> <p>Before a submission of the plan for land expropriation to authority for approval, purpose, situations, compensation amounts and resettlement ways concerning the land expropriation shall be announced to the farmers whose land is going to be expropriated; results from the survey of the current conditions of the land intended for expropriation shall be confirmed by the farmers' collective organization and farmers themselves; the department competent for land resource administration shall organize hearings in accordance with relative regulations if they are necessary. Documents related to knowledge and confirmation of farmers whose land is going to be expropriated shall be necessary part of documents for approval.</p> <p>System for conciliation and arbitration to resolve the dispute arising from compensation and resettlement for land expropriation shall be established and completed as soon as possible; the legal rights of landless farmers and land users shall be defended. Proposals approved concerning land expropriations shall be announced except some special ones.</p>	<p>Information of the Land Expropriation</p> <p>Confirmation of the Results from the Survey of Land Intended for Expropriation</p> <p>Organization of Land Expropriation Hearings</p>
Article 15 Stricter Supervision on the Fulfillment of Land Expropriation	<p>Land expropriation may not be used forcibly if the compensation and resettlement haven't been put into practice.</p> <p>The people's government of a province, an autonomous region or a municipality under the direct government of central government shall formulate measures for distribution of the compensation fund for land expropriation among the rural collective economic organizations based on the principle that most of the compensation fund shall be paid to the landless farmers.</p> <p>Rural collective economic organizations where land is expropriated shall announce the receipt and distribution of the compensation fund for land expropriation to their members to accept their supervisions. Authorities competent for agriculture and civil administration shall apply strict supervisions on distributions and uses of the compensation for land</p>	<p>Announcement of the Approvals Concerning Land Expropriation</p> <p>Payment of Compensation Fund for Land Expropriation</p> <p>Supervisions and Inspections after Approval of Land Expropriation</p>

Doc. GF (2004) 28—Amendment of the Measures for Compensation and Resettlement for Land Expropriation	Doc. GTZF (2004)238
expropriation by rural collective economic organizations.	

Appendix 6: Relevant Policies of Endowment Insurance for Land Acquisition Farmers

Chaohu City

Notice of printing and distributing Interim Procedures of Endowment Insurance for Land Acquisition Farmers in Chaohu City

(CZ[2005] No.27)

To the People's Government of each county and district, departments of the municipal government, organizations directly under the municipal government and administrative commission of the development zone,

Interim Procedures of Endowment Insurance for Land Acquisition Farmers in Chaohu City has been approved by the examination in the fourth general meeting of the municipal government and hereby is printed and distributed to you. Please follow and implement the procedures strictly.

People's Government of Chaohu City

July 14, 2005

Interim Procedures of Endowment Insurance for Land Acquisition Farmers in Chaohu City

Article 1 In order to promote the process of industrialization, urbanization and modernization in our city, protect the legal rights and interests of Land Acquisition farmers and promote the harmonious development of the economy and the society, the endowment insurance system is established and the interim procedures are made according to the spirit of *Guidelines from the People's Government of Anhui Province about Completing the Employment and Social Security Work for Land Acquisition Farmers* (Wanzheng [2005] No. 63).

Article 2 The Land Acquisition farmers in the urban planning area of this city, having reached the age of 16 while having not participated in urban basic endowment insurance when being deprived of land are all covered in the scope of endowment insurance for Land Acquisition farmers.

Article 3 The Land Acquisition farmers in this procedure refer to the agricultural population in the urban planning area who have lost the whole land or the agricultural acreage is fewer than 0.3 mu per capita (take household as the unit) after land acquisition according to the law.

The agricultural population affected by Land Acquisition before the implementation of this procedure can participate in the endowment insurance for Land Acquisition farmers voluntarily.

Article 4 The municipal labor and social security department, national land and resources administration, finance, civil administration and public security departments etc. are responsible for the organization and implementation of the endowment insurance for Land Acquisition farmers

Article 5 The endowment insurance fund for Land Acquisition farmers is composed of the planned fund and the personal account fund.

Article 6 The planned fund includes the contributions both from the government and from the village (group) collectivity.

The contribution from the government is disbursed from the cost and expense of land leasing income and other income of paid use of national land. The collecting standard is 10 Yuan charged for the allocated land per square meter; 30 Yuan charged for the land leasing per square meter, of which 10 Yuan is charged for the industrial land per square meter.

The contribution from the village (group) collectivity is disbursed from the cost and expense of land compensation fees, collective economic organization operating income and other incomes of village (group) collectivity. The collecting standard is 6600 Yuan charged for each Land Acquisition farmer according to the condition of purchase of social insurance Option.

Article 7 The personal account is composed of the voluntary payment by Land Acquisition farmers and the interest. The personal payment standards are divided into two grades: the first grade is 3600 Yuan and the second grade is 6600 Yuan. The Land Acquisition farmers can choose one of the grades at their will. Once the grade is chosen, it cannot be changed.

Article 8 Among the Land Acquisition farmers covered by endowment insurance, the male and the female can receive endowment insurance premium every month from the second month when they reach the age of 60 and 55 respectively.

The endowment insurance premium that the Land Acquisition farmers receive is composed of the basic endowment insurance premium and the personal account fund. The basic endowment insurance premium is paid by the planned fund while the personal account fund is paid by personal account. After the personal account fund is paid off, it will be paid by the planned fund. The specific payment standards are as follows:

(1) For the farmers choosing the individual contribution of 3600 Yuan, they can get 120 Yuan per month, of which 90 Yuan is the basic endowment insurance premium and 30 Yuan is the personal account fund.

(2) For the farmers choosing the individual contribution of 6600 Yuan, they can get 160 Yuan per month, of which 105 Yuan is the basic endowment insurance premium and 55 Yuan is the personal account fund.

(3) After this procedure is implemented while the Land Acquisition farmers having reached the age regulated in Item 1 of this Article haven't made payments, each of them can get the basic endowment insurance premium of 80 Yuan per month.

Article 9 Among the Land Acquisition farmers having not participated in the social insurance Option before this procedure is implemented, the male having reached one full year of life of 60 and the female having reached one full year of life of 55 can get the basic endowment insurance premium from the government and the village collectivity since the implementation of this procedure. The payment standards shall not be fewer than 80 Yuan per capita per month in principle, of which 50 Yuan per capita per month is granted by the

government and the allowance from the village collectivity shall not be fewer than 30 Yuan per capita per month in principle.

Article 10 The Land Acquisition farmers who meet the conditions of the basic endowment insurance for urban workers can take part in it. The male reaching the age of 60 and the female reaching the age of 55 afford the payment of 15 years calculating from the year of 1996 can choose to participate in the basic endowment insurance for urban workers. When they participate in it, they can repay the fund for the years which are short of 15 years before reaching the mandatory retirement age. The payment standards are the same as that of the urban individual business. After they reach the mandatory retirement age, they can enjoy the endowment insurance treatment according to the regulations of basic endowment insurance for urban workers.

Article 11 The Land Acquisition farmers having purchased in the basic endowment insurance for urban workers do not enjoy the endowment insurance treatment regulated in this procedure.

Article 12 If the farmers having purchased the social insurance Option have taken part in the basic endowment insurance for urban workers, the balance of their personal account will be returned to them in person.

If the farmers have purchased the social insurance Option die, the balance of their personal account will be paid to the heir at law or the appointed beneficiary one-off.

Article 13 The endowment insurance agency for Land Acquisition farmers is appointed by the government of Juchao District. The insurance agency shall open personal account for the Land Acquisition farmers uniformly.

Article 14 The municipal ministry of land and resources is responsible for collecting the endowment insurance premium for Land Acquisition farmers. The endowment insurance premium for Land Acquisition farmers shall be paid off when they process the endowment insurance procedures. The premium shall be withheld and allocated to the special financial account by the municipal ministry of land and resources.

Article 15 The municipal financial department is responsible for the management and appropriation of the fund. The separation between revenue and expenditure of the fund is made. The fund is included in the management of the financial special account and the fixed fund is for fixed purpose which shall not be under-lease, embezzled or misappropriated. When the cash revenue is less than the expenditure, the government will draw allowance from the land revenue.

Article 16 Establish the endowment insurance revolving fund system for Land Acquisition farmers. Each year 3-5% of the land revenue is drew for the revolving fund and deposited in the special account. The revolving fund is used as the supplement when the endowment insurance premium for Land Acquisition farmers runs short.

Article 17 The value of the endowment insurance premium can be kept or increased by depositing in the bank and purchasing the governmental debts. The fund cannot be used to make direct investment or as guarantee or mortgage.

Article 18 The Land Acquisition farmers shall not transfer their rights of the endowment insurance premium payment, or make a false declaration or false claim. The

fund will be retrieved from the violators according to the relevant regulations and the violators will be called to account.

Article 19 The Land Acquisition farmers in accordance with the conditions and having purchased the endowment insurance in the unit of village (community) or (group) shall be decided after the village committee (community neighborhood committee) hold the plenary meeting or the deputies meeting for discussion. After 7 days of public notice, the register is made. After it is reviewed by the sub strict office, it will be reported to the district government for approval.

The procedures of Land Acquisition farmers having purchased the social insurance Option will be transacted after the land acquisition plan is completed. When transacting the procedures, the sub district office shall submit the relevant materials to the municipal ministry of national land and resources and district agency.

Article 20 The relevant personnel who have misconducted in office, misused authority, played favoritism and committed irregularities during the endowment insurance work for Land Acquisition farmers, which have caused insufficient collection of the endowment insurance premium for Land Acquisition farmers or have caused the premium running off, will suffer disciplinary sanction and the personnel who have committed crimes will be given criminal sanctions according to the law.

Article 21 Each county and district shall develop the regulations corresponding to their own practical situations.

Article 22 This procedure is implemented since October 1, 2005.

Notice of revising the Interim Procedures of Endowment Insurance for Land Acquisition Farmers in Chaohu City

Chaozheng (2007) No.47

To the People's Government of each county and district, departments of the municipal government, organizations directly under the municipal government and administrative commission of the development zone,

By the examination and approval of the 33rd general meeting of the municipal government on September 6, 2007, the *Interim Procedures of Endowment Insurance for Land Acquisition Farmers* (Chaozheng [2005] No.27) in Chaohu City is revised. The details are as follows: Item 3 of Article 6 "the contribution from the village (group) collectivity is disbursed from the cost and expense of land compensation fees, collective economic organization operating income and other incomes of village (group) collectivity. The collecting standard is that 6600 Yuan is charged for each Land Acquisition farmer according to the condition of having purchased social insurance Option" is revised to be "the contribution from the village (group) collectivity is disbursed from the cost and expense of the collective owned land compensation fees, which will be deducted directly from the land compensation fees paid by the municipal ministry of national land and resources and deposited in the municipal financial special account of rural endowment insurance. Its collecting standard is 30% of the collectively-owned land compensation

fees." It is hereby to print and distribute the revised *Interim Procedures of Endowment Insurance for Land Acquisition Farmers* to you. Please follow and implement it strictly.

People's Government Office of Chaohu City

September 13, 2007

Asian Development Bank Loan--
Anhui Chao Lake Environmental
Rehabilitation Project

Chaohu City Ecological Wetland Project of Huatang River Estuary

Resettlement information booklet

**ADB Loan Working Group of Chaohu Municipal
People's Government**

May 2014

1 The objectives of Resettlement Information Booklet

The objective of the Resettlement Information Booklet is to provide a brief introduction of the project, especially compensation principles, resettlement interests, compensation fees, and the methods and time to make payment to the affected individuals and groups. This is part of the information disclosure, the objective of which is to disclose the policies and procedures about land acquisition, compensation, payment, and the settlement of complaints and appeals. The project implementation agency will distribute the information booklet to APs before DMS. The booklet will also be distributed to every village committee.

2 Project Overview

Anhui Chaohu Lake Environmental Rehabilitation Project includes 15 subprojects, from which 9 subprojects involve the issue of resettlement, including H1 Hefei Binghu New District Beilaoyu Environmental Rehabilitation Subproject, H3 Feidong County Chaohu Lake (Cuozen District) Environmental Rehabilitation Subproject, H4 Feixi County Estuary to Chaohu Lake Rehabilitation Subproject, H7 Chaohu City Water Environment Rehabilitation Subproject, H8 Chaohu Zhegao River, Tongyang River Environment Rehabilitation Subproject, H9 Chaohu City Ecological Wetland Project of Huatang River Estuary, Lujiang County Xian River and Steams Environment Rehabilitation Subproject, L1 East Liuan New District Water Environment Rehabilitation Subproject, WW1 Wuwei County Wucheng Water Environment (West Lake Wuwei Section) Rehabilitation Subproject.

3 Project Implementation Schedule

The implementation period is from July, 2014 to July, 2016.

4 Implementation Organizations

The main organizations related to the resettlement of the project:

- *ADB Loan Working Group of Chaohu Municipal People's Government*
- *Office of ADB Loan Working Group of Chaohu Municipal People's Government (Chaohu PMO)*
- *Chaohu Urban and Town Development & Investment Co., Ltd.*
- *Chaohu Land and Resources Bureau*
- *Chaohu Key Construction Projects Management Bureau Office*
- *Zhongmiao Sub-district Office, Huanglu Town Office*
- *Affected Village (Neighborhood) Committees*
- *National Research Center for Resettlement (External Resettlement Monitoring Institute)*

5 Land Acquisition Compensation

Please refer to Appendix Table 1 for compensation standards,

Appendix Table 1

No.	District	Area	Unified Standard of Annual Production Value (Yuan/ mu)	Agricultural Land		
				Land Compensation Multiples	Resettlement Compensation Multiples	Land Acquisition Compensation Multiples
1	Chaohu	Zhongmiao Street, Huanglu Town	1585	7	15	34870

6 Cut-off Date

The cut-off date of the identification of compensation qualification is August 30, 2014. The newly planted land and newly built houses of the APs as well as to live in the affected area will not be qualified for compensation. Any buildings, trees and crops which are built or planted purely for the compensation will also not account for

compensation.

7 The Payment of Compensation Fees

In principle, the compensation for group attachments in the affect area should be paid directly to the legal owner. The construction unit should be responsible for distributing the land and resettlement compensation fees to the villages/groups in the affected area, and the villages/groups will distribute the fees to individuals.

8 Appeals

To ensure that the interests and properties of related units and individuals will not be violated or damaged, their complaints and appeals should be reported based on the following procedures:

Stage 1: If the AP have any complaint about land acquisition or resettlement, he/she can submit oral or written report to the village committee. If the issue is not resolved, she/he can submit a report to the Street Office, Land Acquisition and Resettlement Office (Town level). If she/he is not satisfied with the solution, withing three weeks, she/he can submit a written report to relevant city level management departments, or she/he can directly report to the city level management departments.

Stage 2: After receiving the complaints or appeals of APs or affected units, the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Leading Group should resolve the issue within four weeks. The the APs or affected units are still not satisfied with the solution, they can file an action in a civil court.

Stage 3: If the appellant is still dissatisfied with the disposition of the civil court, he/she may file an action to the Chaohu People's Court, the disposition of which is the final disposition and should be executed.

Affected people can appeal in any aspect of resettlement, compensation payment, as well as the amount of compensation. In the resettlement information booklet, the specific procedures of appeals and complaints are published to every APs.

The procedures are in effect during the whole construction period of the project in order to ensure that villagers can apply those procedures to solve the problems regarding the recovery of infrastructure, including the rebuild of irrigation system, the design and location of drainage channels and walkways, the entrance of roads, and the usage of temporary land. In this way, the villagers could have an effective channel to report these problems to the project management organizations and project contractors so that the problems can be openly discussed and resolved in time.

Appendix 8: Hexi Village's the Non Risk Income Analysis

Hexi Village's the Non Risk Income Analysis			
village	group	interest minus loss	
		minimum	average
Hexi Village	Wang Jiazui village	64.24	569.3
	Dongwang village	84.63	703.02
	Wu village	55.97	718.97
	Zhao village	61.81	504.78
Total		61.81	626.17