

# Resettlement Plan (Draft)

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September 2013

## PRC: Anhui Intermodal Sustainable Transport Development

Prepared by Nanling County ADB-financed Project Leading Group.

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**ADB-financed Anhui Intermodal Sustainable  
Transport Development Project**

**Resettlement Plan  
Of  
the Yimu Highway Kedian to Mujiating Section Improvement  
Project**

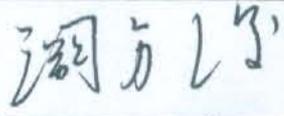
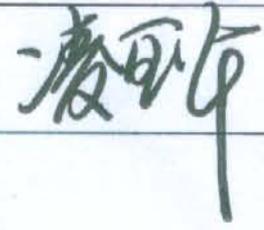
**Nanling County ADB-financed Project Leading Group**

**August 2013**

## Letter of Commitment

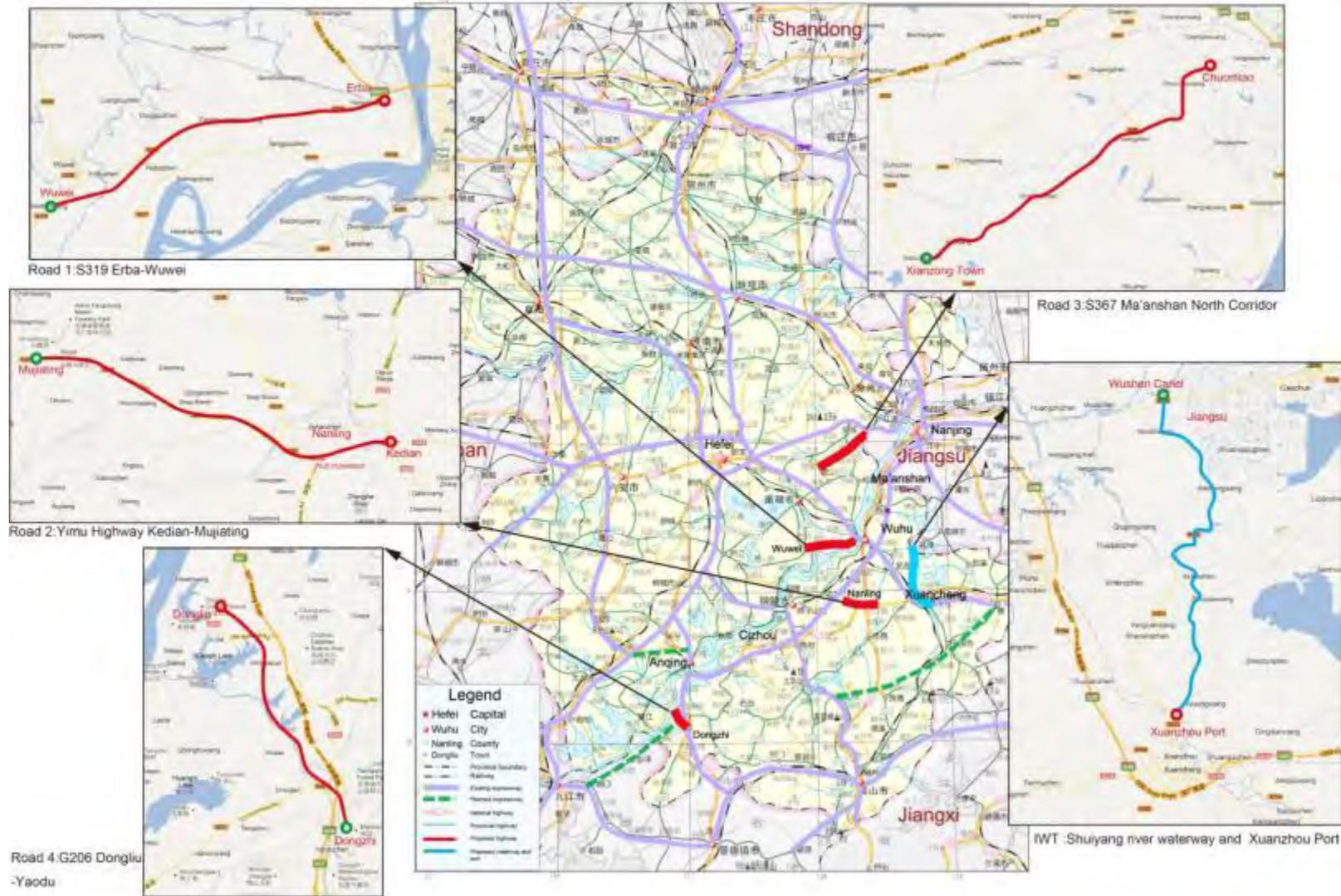
The Anhui Provincial Government has applied for a loan with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for the Anhui Intermodal Sustainable Transport Development Project through the Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China (the "PRC"), and the Yimu Highway Kedian to Mujiating Section Improvement Subproject (hereinafter, the "Subproject") is a component thereof. Therefore, the Subproject must be implemented in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement for Involuntary Resettlement. This resettlement plan (RP) represents a key requirement of ADB and becomes a basis for the land acquisition (LA), house demolition (HD) and resettlement work of the Subproject. This RP complies with the applicable laws of the PRC and local regulations. In order to complete resettlement more effectively, this RP includes some additional measures, and implementation and monitoring arrangements.

The Nanling County Government hereby acknowledges the contents of this RP, and warrants that the budgetary funds under this RP will be included in the general budget of the Subproject and made available on time. The Nanling County Government has discussed the first draft of this RP with the agencies concerned through the Nanling County Project Management Office (Nanling PMO) and Nanling County Transport Bureau (NCTB), and obtained their consensus. NCTB will be responsible for the implementation of the Subproject and related resettlement work as authorized by the Nanling County Government, and other governments in the project area to will be responsible for the implementation of the Subproject and related resettlement work within their jurisdictions.

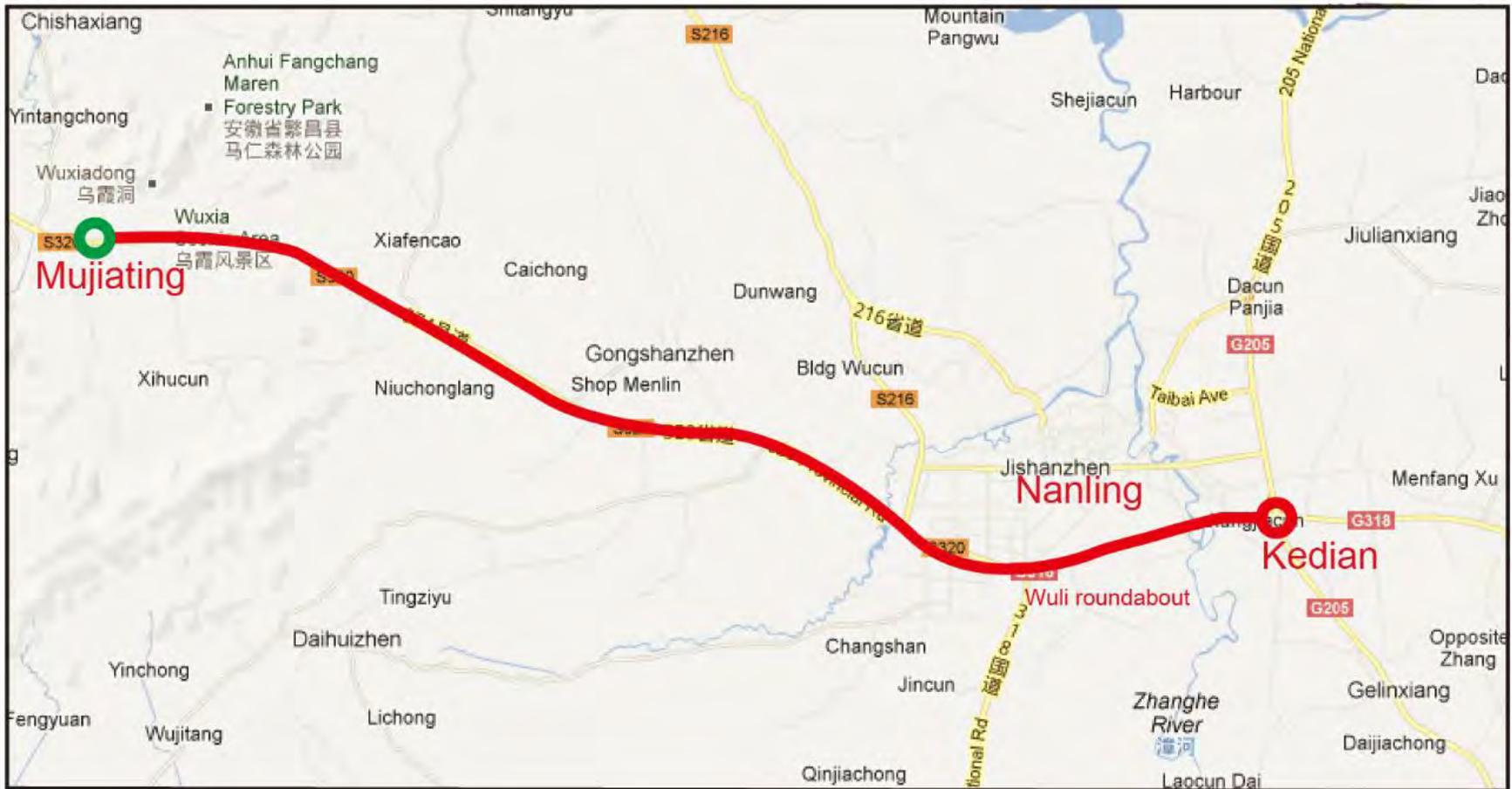
Agency	Signature	Date
Nanling County Government		
NCTB		2013.9.25



# Anhui Intermodal Sustainable Transport Development Project



### Location of the Subproject



## **Executive Summary**

### **1. Overview of the Subproject and preparation of this RP**

The Subproject is a component of the ADB-financed Anhui Intermodal Sustainable Transport Development Project.

The Subproject starts from Kedian Village, Jishan Town, Nanling County, runs through Nanling County Economic Development Zone westward to Tongling City, and ends in Tongjie, Gongshan Town, with a full length of 22.36km, of which the Class-1 highway section is 8.8km long, with two lanes in each direction with a width of 30m; and the urban road segment is 13.56km long, with 3 lanes in each direction plus non-motorized vehicle lanes with a width of 60m. The Subproject will break ground in June 2014 and be completed in October 2016, with a construction period of 28 months. Land acquisition (LA), house demolition (HD) and resettlement will start in April 2014 and will be completed in December 2015.

Based on the identification of resettlement impacts, the a resettlement plan (RP) has been prepared for the Subproject based on the option identified in the Feasibility Study Report. The RP will be finalized based on project detailed design and detailed measurement survey (DMS) prior to the award of civil work contracts.

### **2. Land Acquisition and Relocation (LAR) Impacts**

The main types of resettlement impacts of the Subproject are permanent land acquisition and demolition of rural houses and non-residential properties. 10 villages in two towns of Nanling County will be affected by LA and resettlement, namely Dagang, Chafeng, Qilin, Guting and Shanggang Villages, Jishan Town, and Gongyi, Gongshan, Gaoling, Yuejin and Dagong Villages, Gongshan Town.

A total of 1319.1 mu land will be permanently acquired, of which 1,149.9 mu is collective land and 169.2 mu is state-owned land. Demolition of rural houses and non-residential properties is 14,815.6m<sup>2</sup> that includes residential houses totaling 11,811.6m<sup>2</sup> and non-residential properties totaling 3,004 m<sup>2</sup>. While permanent occupation of state-owned land will affect no one, collective land acquisition will affect 437 households with 1648 persons. Demolition of rural residential houses will affect 57 households with 235 persons, in which 49 households with 209 persons will be affected by HD only, and 8 households with 26 persons by both LA and HD. Permanent land acquisition and house demolition will affect 494 households with 1883 persons. Demolition of non-residential properties will affect 25 entities (15 stores and 10 enterprises) with 49 persons. The Subproject will therefore affect a total of 519 entities (494 households and 25 non-residential properties) with 1932 persons by land acquisition, house demolition and non-residential property demolition.

935 mu of land will be occupied temporarily, including 890 mu for borrow areas and spoil

grounds located in collectively owned barren hill areas, affecting no one, and 45 mu for ordinary purposes, affecting 12 households with 38 persons;

According to the survey, among the 445 households (437 households affected by LA and 8 households affected both by LA and HD) with 1,674 persons affected by LA, 127 households with 495 persons have land loss rates of less than 10%, 220 households with 818 persons have land loss rates of 10%-29%, 72 households with 275 persons have land loss rates of 30%-49%, 24 households with 80 persons have land loss rates of 50%-69%, one household with 4 persons has a land loss rate of 70%-89% and one household with two persons has a land loss rate of 90%-100%.

### **3. Policy framework and entitlements**

In order to avoid or reduce negative impacts of LA and HD, adequate consultation was conducted along the proposed road alignment, and included consultation with the affected village groups and affected persons at the feasibility study stage. An optimal option was selected through comparison to minimize the LAR impacts of the Subproject.

This RP is based on the Land Administration Law of the PRC (2004), Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28), applicable policies of Anhui Province (e.g., Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2012] No.67)), and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009). Based on the above policies and through consultation, the affected persons (APs) will be compensated and resettled as follows:

- 1) Compensation for the acquisition of rural collective land includes land compensation fees, resettlement subsidies and young crop compensation fees.
- 2) The affected households (AHs) and entities will receive compensation for young crops on the temporarily occupied land for the actual period of occupation, and the temporarily occupied land will be restored by the contractor after the occupation period of two years.
- 3) The demolished rural residential houses will be compensated at replacement cost, and the AHs will receive moving and transition subsidies; the AHs may select cash compensation or property swap.
- 4) If only attachments of an enterprise are demolished without affecting its regular operation, it will receive one-time cash compensation; if an enterprise is relocated, it may choose cash compensation or non-local reconstruction, and receive moving and transition subsidies, and compensation fees for operating losses.
- 5) Any relocated store will be compensated for at the rates for demolished rural residential houses, receive moving and transition subsidies, and compensation fees for operating losses, and may be subject to cash compensation or property swap; in the latter case, the proprietor will have priority in selecting a shop front in a resettlement community.

#### 4. Compensation and restoration

In Jishan Town, the compensation rate for farmland is 36,300 yuan/mu, and that for construction land and unused land 18,150 yuan/mu; in Gongshan Town, the compensation rate for farmland is 32,130 yuan/mu, and that for construction land and unused land 16,065 yuan/mu.

The compensation rates for demolished rural houses in both towns are the same: 920 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for masonry concrete structure, 860 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for masonry tile structure, 180 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for simple structure, a moving subsidy of 500 yuan per household per time and a transition subsidy of 3 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> per month for 18 months.

The compensation rates for properties of enterprises are 180 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for simple structure, 20 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for masonry enclosing walls (dry-laid), 30 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for masonry enclosing walls (mortar), a moving subsidy of 8 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>, a transition subsidy of 5yuan/m<sup>2</sup> per month for 18 months and compensation fees for operating losses of 2,000 yuan each.

The compensation rates for stores are 920 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>, 860 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for masonry tile structure, 180 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for simple structure, a moving subsidy of 500 yuan per household per time, a transition subsidy of 5 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> per month for 18 months and compensation fees for operating losses of 2,000 yuan each.

After receiving compensation for land acquisition, income restoration measures for the APs include skills training and priority employment for the Subproject. The Subproject is an expansion of the existing highway, the project area is linear in shape. Based on a statistical analysis, though many village groups and a large population will be affected by the Subproject, each household is affected slightly and LA will have little impact on the AHs' routine agricultural production.

Restoration measures for rural residential houses: The AHs may select either cash compensation or property swap. In the former case, a demolished house will be compensated for at replacement cost based on its structural type and rates of similar past projects; in the latter case, resettlement housing will be provided by the local government.

Restoration measures for enterprises: If only attachments of an enterprise are demolished without affecting its regular operation, it will receive cash compensation; if an enterprise is relocated, it may choose cash compensation or non-local reconstruction, and receive moving and transition subsidies, and compensation fees for operating losses.

Restoration measures for rural stores: Any relocated store will be compensated for at the rates for demolished rural residential houses, receive moving and transition subsidies, and compensation fees for operating losses, and may choose cash compensation or property swap;

in the latter case, the proprietor will have priority in selecting a shop front in a resettlement community.

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

All affected persons (APs) are Han people. In the affected population, 9 households covered by minimum living security (MLS) fall into vulnerable groups. They will not only be resettled as contemplated in this RP, but also be provided with certain assistance to improve living and production conditions.

998 women will be affected by the Subproject. During project implementation, at least 30% of women will obtain unskilled jobs. In addition, women will receive equal pay for equal work like men do. Priority will be given to female labor in terms of skills training so as to ensure that their economic status and income. 1,000 person-times of APs will be trained, in which not less than 500 person-times (50%) will be provided to female labor. Women will receive relevant information during resettlement, and are able to participate in resettlement consultation.

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

All APs have been informed of the key points of this RP by various means and involved in the Subproject, such as meeting, interview, FGD, public participation meeting and community consultation, and their opinions have been well incorporated into this RP. The Resettlement Information Booklet (RIB) will be distributed to the affected villages in September 2013, and the first draft RP will be published on ADB's website by the end of September 2013. A redress mechanism has been established. All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the affected persons for free, and costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from contingency costs.

## **7. Grievances and appeals**

An appeal procedure has been established in February 2013 to settle disputes over compensation and resettlement. The aim is to respond to appeals of the APs timely and transparently. Grievances about the Subproject may be from collective LA and temporary land occupation. Correspondingly, the Nanling County Project Management Office (Nanling PMO), NCTB, and the affected town governments and village committees will coordinate and handle grievances and appeals arising from resettlement. The APs may file appeals about any aspect of resettlement, including compensation rates.

## **8. Organizational structure**

The Anhui PMO is the executing agency of the Anhui Intermodal Sustainable Transport Development Project, the Nanling PMO is the executing agency of the Subproject, Nanling County Transport Bureau (NCTB) is the implementing agency (IA) for this Subproject. NCTB and town governments will be responsible for the implementation of this RP.

## **9. Monitoring and evaluation**

In order to ensure the successful implementation of this RP, resettlement implementation will be subject to internal and external monitoring. The internal monitoring agency is the Nanling PMO, which will conduct internal monitoring together with other agencies concerned (e.g., land and resources bureau), and an internal monitoring report will be submitted to ADB quarterly. The Anhui PMO will appoint an independent agency to conduct external monitoring and evaluation (M&E) semiannually, and M&E costs are included in the resettlement budget.

## **10. Resettlement budget**

The general resettlement budget of the Subproject is 75.8198 million yuan ( accounting for 8.69% of total project cost), including compensation fees for rural collective land acquisition of 28.3314 million yuan or 37.37% of the budget, compensation fees for the demolition of rural residential houses of 14.1307 million yuan or 18.64% of the budget, compensation fees for temporary land occupation of 1.494 million yuan or 1.97% of the budget, compensation fees for ground attachments of 507,100 yuan or 0.67% of the budget, land taxes of 20.7494 million yuan or 27.37% of the budget, indirect costs of 6.1609 million yuan or 8.12% of the budget, and contingencies of 4.4463 million yuan or 5.86% or 10% of basic resettlement costs.

## Glossary

<b>Affected person (or household)</b>	Displaced/affected persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas
<b>Compensation</b>	Money or payment in kind to which the people affected are entitled in order to replace the lost asset, resource or income
<b>Entitlement</b>	Range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation which are due to affected people, depending on the nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base
<b>Income restoration</b>	Reestablishing income sources and livelihoods of people affected
<b>Resettlement</b>	Rebuilding housing, assets, including productive land, and public infrastructure in another location
<b>Resettlement impact</b>	Loss of physical and non-physical assets, including homes, communities, productive land, income-earning assets and sources, subsistence, resources, cultural sites, social structures, networks and ties, cultural identity, and mutual help mechanisms
<b>Resettlement plan</b>	A time-bound action plan with budget setting out resettlement strategy, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation
<b>Vulnerable group</b>	Distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately from resettlement effects

## Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>OVERVIEW OF THE SUBPROJECT</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	BACKGROUND AND DESCRIPTION OF THE SUBPROJECT	1
1.1.1	<i>Background of the Subproject</i>	1
1.1.2	<i>Subcomponents and Identification of Resettlement Impacts</i>	1
1.1.3	<i>Summary of Resettlement Impacts</i>	4
1.2	SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC BENEFITS	5
1.3	ESTIMATED RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN	6
<b>2</b>	<b>IMPACTS OF THE SUBPROJECT</b>	<b>7</b>
2.1	MEASURES TO AVOID OR MINIMIZE LA AND HD	7
2.1.1	<i>Principles for Project Design and Site Selection</i>	7
2.1.2	<i>Comparison and Selection of Options</i>	7
2.2	RANGE OF IMPACT SURVEY OF LA AND HD	9
2.3	SURVEY METHODS AND PROCESS	10
2.4	PERMANENT ACQUISITION OF COLLECTIVE LAND AND IMPACT ANALYSIS	12
2.4.1	<i>Permanent Acquisition of Collective Land</i>	12
2.4.2	<i>Impact Analysis</i>	12
2.4.3	<i>Permanent Occupation of State-owned Land</i>	15
2.5	TEMPORARY LAND OCCUPATION	15
2.6	DEMOLITION OF RURAL RESIDENTIAL HOUSES	17
2.7	DEMOLITION OF RURAL NON-RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES	17
2.7.1	<i>Enterprises</i>	17
2.7.2	<i>Stores</i>	20
2.8	AFFECTED POPULATION	23
2.8.1	<i>Summary</i>	23
2.8.2	<i>Affected Vulnerable Groups</i>	24
2.8.3	<i>Affected Women</i>	24
2.9	AFFECTED INFRASTRUCTURE AND GROUND ATTACHMENTS	25
<b>3</b>	<b>SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE</b>	<b>27</b>
3.1	SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE SUBPROJECT AREA	27
3.1.1	<i>Socioeconomic Profile of Nanling County</i>	27
3.1.2	<i>Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Towns</i>	27
3.1.3	<i>Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Villages</i>	28
3.1.4	<i>Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Enterprises</i>	28
3.2	SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED POPULATION	30
3.2.1	<i>Analysis of Household and Female Population</i>	30
3.2.2	<i>Age Structure</i>	30
3.2.3	<i>Educational Level</i>	31
3.2.4	<i>Housing Conditions</i>	31
3.2.5	<i>Residential Infrastructure</i>	32
3.2.6	<i>Land Resources</i>	32
3.2.7	<i>Household Properties</i>	32

3.2.8	<i>Household Income and Expenditure</i> .....	32
3.2.9	<i>Expected Resettlement Modes</i> .....	33
3.3	SOCIAL AND GENDER ANALYSIS .....	33
3.3.1	<i>Summary</i> .....	33
3.3.2	<i>Income Analysis</i> .....	33
3.3.3	<i>Educational Level</i> .....	34
3.3.4	<i>Occupations</i> .....	34
3.3.5	<i>Analysis of Expected Resettlement Modes</i> .....	35
3.4	SUMMARY .....	35
<b>4</b>	<b>LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND POLICIES</b> .....	<b>36</b>
4.1	LAWS, REGULATIONS AND POLICIES APPLICABLE TO RESETTLEMENT .....	36
4.2	ABSTRACT OF ADB POLICIES .....	37
4.3	KEY PROVISIONS OF PRC LAWS, REGULATIONS AND POLICIES .....	38
4.4	MAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE ADB POLICY AND PRC LAWS.....	41
4.5	PRINCIPLES FOR COMPENSATION .....	42
4.6	CUT-OFF DATE OF COMPENSATION .....	42
4.7	FIXATION OF COMPENSATION RATES FOR RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS OF THE SUBPROJECT43	
4.7.1	<i>Compensation Rates for Acquisition of Collective Land</i> .....	43
4.7.2	<i>Compensation Rates for Temporary Land Occupation</i> .....	43
4.7.3	<i>Compensation Rates for Rural Residential Houses</i> .....	44
4.7.4	<i>Compensation for Affected Stores</i> .....	45
4.7.5	<i>Compensation for Affected Enterprises</i> .....	45
4.7.6	<i>Compensation Rates for Attachments and Infrastructure</i> .....	45
4.7.7	<i>Rates of Other Costs</i> .....	46
4.7.8	<i>Vulnerable Groups</i> .....	46
4.7.9	<i>Supporting Measures for Women</i> .....	47
4.8	ENTITLEMENT MATRIX.....	47
<b>5</b>	<b>RESETTLEMENT AND INCOME RESTORATION</b> .....	<b>52</b>
5.1	RESETTLEMENT OBJECTIVES.....	52
5.2	PRINCIPLES FOR RESETTLEMENT AND RESTORATION .....	52
5.3	IMPACTS OF COLLECTIVE LAND ACQUISITION AND RESTORATION PROGRAMS.....	52
5.3.1	<i>Summary of Restoration Programs for the Affected Villages</i> .....	52
5.3.2	<i>Restoration Programs for the Affected Villages</i> .....	56
5.4	RESTORATION PROGRAMS FOR RURAL HD .....	59
5.4.1	<i>Restoration Programs for Demolished Rural Residential Houses</i> .....	60
5.4.2	<i>Resettlement Program for Affected Stores and Enterprises</i> .....	62
5.5	RESTORATION PROGRAM FOR TEMPORARILY OCCUPIED LAND .....	63
5.6	RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM FOR INFRASTRUCTURE AND GROUND ATTACHMENTS.....	63
5.7	ASSISTANCE MEASURES FOR VULNERABLE GROUPS .....	64
5.8	TRAINING OF APs .....	65
5.9	PROTECTION OF WOMEN’S RIGHTS AND INTERESTS .....	65
<b>6</b>	<b>RESETTLEMENT ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</b> .....	<b>67</b>
6.1	RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT AGENCIES.....	67

6.1.1	Organizational Setup.....	67
6.1.2	Organizational Responsibilities .....	68
6.2	STAFFING AND EQUIPMENT .....	70
6.2.1	Staffing.....	70
6.2.2	Equipment.....	71
6.2.3	Organizational Training Program.....	71
<b>7</b>	<b>PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS.....</b>	<b>73</b>
7.1	PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.....	73
7.1.1	Public Participation at the Preparation Stage.....	73
7.1.2	Participation Plan at the Implementation Stage.....	74
7.2	GRIEVANCES AND APPEALS .....	75
7.2.1	Grievance Redress Procedure .....	75
7.2.2	Recording, Tracking and Feedback of Grievances and Appeals .....	76
7.2.3	Contact Information for Grievances and Appeals.....	76
<b>8</b>	<b>BUDGET AND FUNDING SOURCES.....</b>	<b>78</b>
8.1	RESETTLEMENT BUDGET.....	78
8.2	ANNUAL INVESTMENT PLAN .....	78
8.3	DISBURSEMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF RESETTLEMENT FUNDS.....	79
8.3.1	Management of Resettlement Funds .....	79
8.3.2	Disbursement of Resettlement Funds .....	79
<b>9</b>	<b>RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN .....</b>	<b>81</b>
9.1	PRINCIPLES FOR RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION .....	81
9.2	RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE.....	81
<b>10</b>	<b>MONITORING AND EVALUATION .....</b>	<b>84</b>
10.1	INTERNAL MONITORING .....	84
10.1.1	Scope of Internal Monitoring.....	84
10.1.2	Methodology of Internal Monitoring .....	85
10.1.3	Interval and Reporting of Internal Monitoring .....	86
10.2	EXTERNAL MONITORING.....	87
10.2.1	Scope and Methodology of External Monitoring.....	87
10.2.2	External Monitoring Reporting .....	88
10.3	POST-RESETTLEMENT EVALUATION.....	89
<b>APPENDIXES.....</b>		<b>90</b>
APPENDIX 1	SUMMARY OF COLLECTIVE LAND ACQUIRED PERMANENTLY FOR THE SUBPROJECT .....	90
APPENDIX 2	IMPACT ANALYSIS OF COLLECTIVE LAND ACQUISITION .....	92
APPENDIX 3	LAND LOSS RATES OF AHS .....	95
APPENDIX 4	SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED VILLAGE GROUPS.....	97
APPENDIX 5	DISTRIBUTION OF THE SAMPLE POPULATION (GROUP LEVEL).....	99
APPENDIX 6	REPLACEMENT COST CALCULATION .....	101
APPENDIX 7	RESETTLEMENT REVIEWS.....	102
APPENDIX 8	SCENES OF RESETTLEMENT HOUSING.....	104
APPENDIX 9	DETAILED BUDGET .....	105
APPENDIX 10	PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND MINUTES .....	107

APPENDIX 11 GENDER ANALYSIS FORM.....	109
APPENDIX 12 RIB .....	111

## List of Tables

TABLE 1-1 IDENTIFICATION OF SUBCOMPONENTS AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS .....	4
TABLE 1-2 SUMMARY OF RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS .....	5
TABLE 2-1 COMPARISON OF PROJECT OPTIONS.....	8
TABLE 2-2 RANGE OF LA AND HD .....	9
TABLE 2-3 SUMMARY OF COLLECTIVE LAND ACQUIRED PERMANENTLY FOR THE SUBPROJECT .....	12
TABLE 2-4 IMPACT ANALYSIS OF COLLECTIVE LAND ACQUISITION ON AFFECTED GROUPS .....	12
TABLE 2-5 LAND LOSS RATES OF AHS .....	14
TABLE 2-6 LOSS RATES OF CULTIVATED LAND OF AHS.....	14
TABLE 2-7 SUMMARY OF PERMANENTLY OCCUPIED STATE-OWNED LAND.....	15
TABLE 2-8 SUMMARY OF DEMOLISHED RURAL RESIDENTIAL HOUSES .....	17
TABLE 2-9 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS ON ENTERPRISES .....	18
TABLE 2-1 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS ON STORES.....	21
TABLE 1-2 SUMMARY OF THE AFFECTED POPULATION.....	23
TABLE 1-3 SUMMARY OF THE SERIOUSLY AFFECTED POPULATION .....	23
TABLE 1-4 SUMMARY OF AFFECTED VULNERABLE GROUPS.....	24
TABLE 1-5 SUMMARY OF AFFECTED GROUND ATTACHMENTS.....	26
TABLE 3-1 SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF NANLING COUNTY AND THE AFFECTED TOWNS (2011) .....	28
TABLE 3-2 SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED VILLAGES (2011) .....	28
TABLE 3-3 SUMMARY OF AFFECTED ENTERPRISES .....	29
TABLE 3-4 SUMMARY OF SAMPLING RATES.....	30
TABLE 3-5 LIVING ENVIRONMENT OF THE HOUSEHOLDS AFFECTED BY HD .....	32
TABLE 3-6 HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS .....	32
TABLE 3-7 EXPECTED RESETTLEMENT MODES OF THE HOUSEHOLDS AFFECTED BY LA.....	33
TABLE 3-8 HOUSEHOLD INCOME OF THE SAMPLES BY GENDER .....	34
TABLE 3-9 EDUCATIONAL LEVELS OF THE SAMPLES BY GENDER .....	34
TABLE 3-10 STATISTICS OF OCCUPATIONS OF THE SAMPLE POPULATION BY GENDER .....	34
TABLE 3-11 EXPECTED RESETTLEMENT MODES OF WOMEN IN THE HOUSEHOLDS AFFECTED BY LA	35
TABLE 5-1 SUMMARY OF THE INSURED IN THE SLIGHTLY AFFECTED VILLAGE GROUPS .....	57
TABLE 5-2 SUMMARY OF THE INSURED IN THE SERIOUSLY AFFECTED VILLAGE GROUPS .....	59
TABLE 5-3 SUMMARY OF RESETTLEMENT SITES FOR THE HOUSEHOLDS AFFECTED BY HD .....	61
TABLE 5-4 RESETTLEMENT DESTINATIONS OF THE HOUSEHOLDS AFFECTED BY HD .....	61
TABLE 5-5 SUMMARY OF SKILLS TRAINING PROGRAMS IN THE PROJECT AREA .....	65
TABLE 6-1 STAFFING OF RESETTLEMENT AGENCIES.....	71
TABLE 6-2 PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR RESETTLEMENT OF THE NANLING PMO .....	71
TABLE 6-3 RESETTLEMENT STAFF TRAINING SCHEDULE.....	72
TABLE 7-1 REGISTRATION FORM OF GRIEVANCES AND APPEALS .....	76
TABLE 7-2 AGENCIES ACCEPTING GRIEVANCES AND APPEALS, AND STAFF .....	77
TABLE 8-1 RESETTLEMENT BUDGET.....	78
TABLE 8-2 RESETTLEMENT INVESTMENT PLAN .....	79
TABLE 9-1 RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE.....	81
TABLE 10-1 SAMPLE SCHEDULE OF LA AND HD.....	85
TABLE 10-2 SAMPLE SCHEDULE OF FUND UTILIZATION .....	85
TABLE 10-3 SAMPLE MONITORING FORM .....	86
TABLE 10-4 RESETTLEMENT M&E SCHEDULE .....	88

## List of Figures

FIGURE 1-1 CROSS-SECTIONAL VIEW OF THE CLASS-1 HIGHWAY SEGMENT .....	2
FIGURE 1-2 CROSS-SECTIONAL VIEW OF THE URBAN ROAD SEGMENT .....	2
FIGURE 1-3 PROJECT PLAN AND PROFILE DESIGN MAP OF YIMU HIGHWAY .....	3
FIGURE 2-1 PASSAGE ON THE SMALLER PILE NUMBER SIDE OF GAOLING SEGMENT .....	9
FIGURE 2-2 PASSAGE ON THE LARGER PILE NUMBER SIDE OF GAOLING SEGMENT .....	9
FIGURE 3-1 AGE DISTRIBUTION .....	31
FIGURE 3-2 DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATIONAL LEVELS .....	31
FIGURE 5-1 BORROW AREA / SPOIL GROUND IN GELING VILLAGE, JISHAN TOWN .....	63
FIGURE 6-1 BLOCK DIAGRAM OF RESETTLEMENT MANAGEMENT AGENCIES .....	68
FIGURE 8-1 DISBURSEMENT FLOWCHART OF RESETTLEMENT FUNDS .....	79

## Abbreviations

AAOV	-	Average Annual Output Value
ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AH	-	Affected Household
AP	-	Affected Person
DMS	-	Detailed Measurement Survey
FGD	-	Focus Group Discussion
HD	-	House Demolition
LA	-	Land Acquisition
LEF	-	Land-expropriated Farmer
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
NCTB	-	Nanling County Transport Bureau
PMO	-	Project Management Office
PRC	-	People's Republic of China
RIB	-	Resettlement Information Booklet
RP	-	Resettlement Plan

## Units

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



# 1 Overview of the Subproject

## 1.1 Background and Description of the Subproject

### 1.1.1 Background of the Subproject

In January 2010, the State Council approved the Development Plan for the Demonstration Area for Industry Shift to the Wanjiang River Urban Belt. The demonstration area includes 59 counties (cities/districts) inclusive of Hefei and Wuhu Cities. According to the above plan, infrastructure construction will be accelerated, an integrated transport system integrated with the Yangtze River Delta established, regional energy supply level strengthened, and regional information integration boosted in the Wanjiang River Urban Belt. The construction of the expressway network will be accelerated and highway network structure improved with focus on the interconnection of the demonstration area with surrounding areas.

The Subproject runs through Nanling County from east to west via the county town, with bazaars densely distributed along it, being a transversal trunk road for the county town. With the rapid development of the national economy and the expansion of introduced capital, traffic volume will increase sharply and the throughput of the existing roads will be insufficient. Therefore, there is an urgent need to improve the existing roads to relieve traffic pressure and improve the urban living environment.

In order to reduce maintenance costs, improve the service level (rapidness, safety and comfort) and throughput of the highway, further strengthen traffic and economic connections of Nanling County with Wuhu City and the Yangtze River Delta, and promote the development of the county's export-oriented economy and regional economic integration, ADB plans to grant a loan of US\$200 million to the PRC for the Anhui Intermodal Sustainable Transport Development Project. This Yimu Highway Upgrading Project is a component thereof.

### 1.1.2 Subcomponents and Identification of Resettlement Impacts

The Subproject starts from Kedian Village, Jishan Town, Nanling County, runs through Nanling County Economic Development Zone westward to Tongling City, and ends in Tongjie, Gongshan Town, with a full length of 22.36km. The current subgrade is 15m in width and the pavement 12m in general. West of Wuli Roundabout and the end section which is close to the town have been upgraded according to the city road standard. West of Wuli Roundabout upgraded section (K16+600~K17+760) is 1.16km in length, 31.5m in width, and the end section (K33+125~K34+205) is 1.14km in length, 25m in width. See Figure 1-3.

The Subproject will be the Class-1 highway segment of 8.8km long, with two lanes in each direction and an LA boundary line width of 30m (see Figure 1-1); and the urban road segment of

13.56km long, with 3 lanes in each direction plus non-motorized vehicle lanes and an LA boundary line width of 60m (see Figure 1-2), composed of part of the Nanling segment of the existing G318 Xuannan Highway and the Nanling segment of the S320 Nantong Highway. S320 connects Nanling to the area west of Tongling City, and G318 connects Nanling to the Xuancheng and Taihu areas.

The Subproject is located in the transitional zone between the southern Anhui mountainous region and the riverfront plain, composed mainly of plain and slightly hilly terrains. Most of the area along the Subproject is farmland, and the urban planning department has made a detailed plan for the use of such land. To reduce the amount of demolition, preserve the existing urban plan and reduce construction costs, the Subproject should be routed along the existing highway where possible. The total amount of construction costs of the Subproject is 872.4 million yuan. The Subproject will break ground in June 2014 and be completed in October 2016, with a construction period of 28 months.

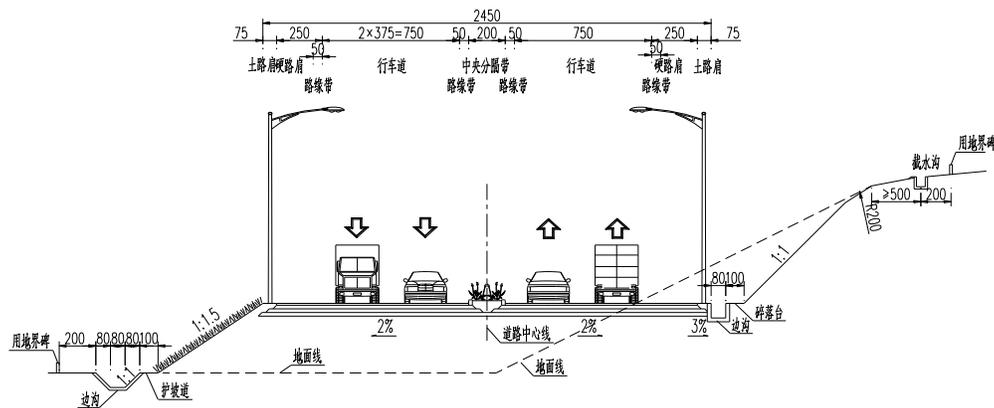


Figure 1-1 Cross-sectional View of the Class-1 Highway Segment

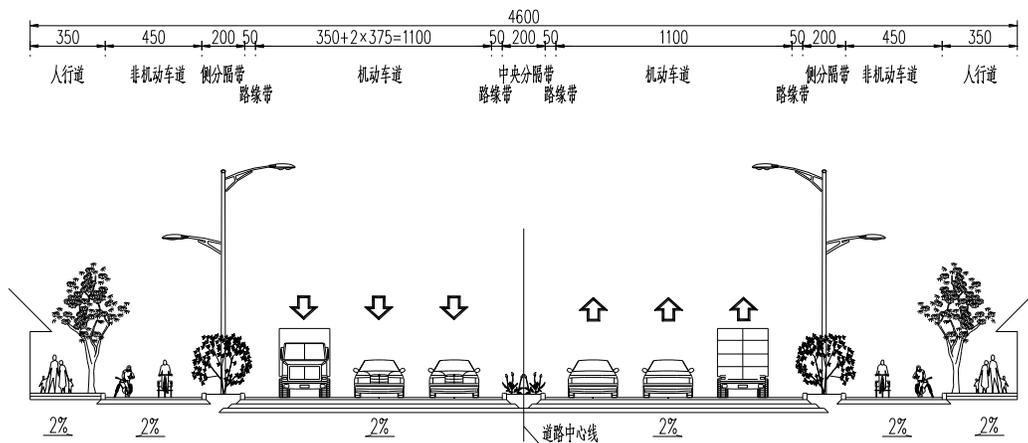


Figure 1-2 Cross-sectional View of the Urban Road Segment

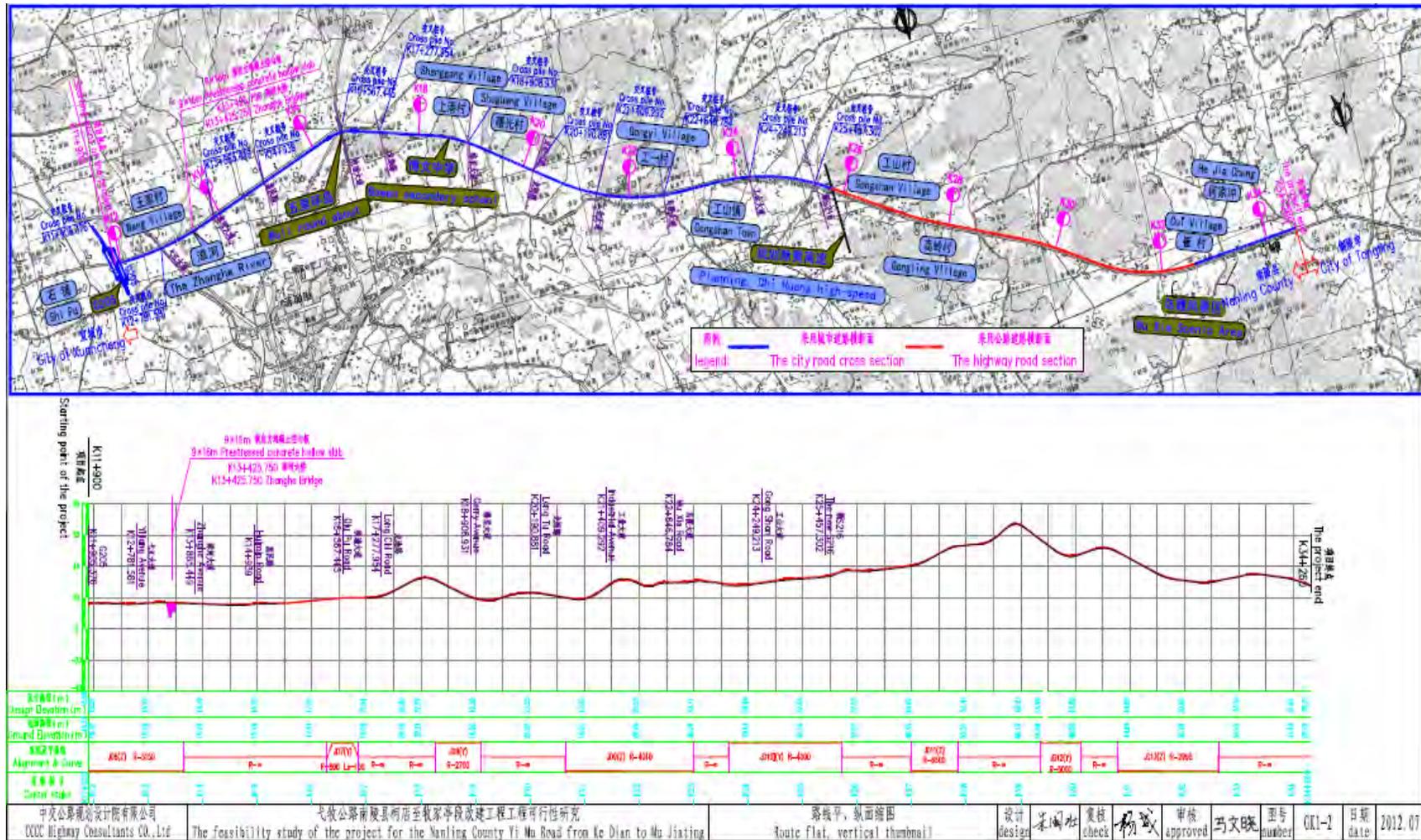


Figure 1-3 Project Plan and Profile Design Map of Yimu Highway

Based on preliminary identification, the main types of resettlement impacts of the Subproject are LA, temporary land occupation and the demolition of rural houses. See Table 1-1.

This RP has been prepared in accordance with the Feasibility Study Report of the Subproject. If there is any material change in resettlement impacts at the preliminary design or construction stage, this RP will be updated.

**Table 1-1 Identification of Subcomponents and Resettlement Impacts**

Project	Scope of construction	Size	Location (or direction)	Key resettlement impacts
The Subproject	Old highway reconstruction and widening	22.36km, in which the Class-1 highway segment is 8.8km long, and the urban road segment 13.56km long	Starting from Kedian in Jishan Town, ending in Mujiating in Gongshan Town	Affecting 10 villages in two towns; occupying 1,319.1 mu of additional land, including 1,149.9 mu of collective land and 169.2 mu of state-owned land; rural houses totaling 14,815.6m <sup>2</sup> will be demolished, including residential houses totaling 11,811.6 m <sup>2</sup> , non-residential properties totaling 3,004 m <sup>2</sup> ; temporarily occupying 890 mu for borrow areas and spoil grounds and 45 mu for other construction activities.

### 1.1.3 Summary of Resettlement Impacts

The main types of resettlement impacts of the Subproject are permanent land occupation and demolition of rural houses and non-residential properties . 10 villages in two towns, Nanling County will be affected by LA and resettlement, namely Dagang, Chafeng, Qilin, Guting and Shanggang Villages, Jishan Town, and Gongyi, Gongshan, Gaoling, Yuejin and Dagong Villages, Gongshan Town. 1,319.1 mu of land will be acquired permanently for the Subproject, including 1,149.9 mu of collective land, including 316.6 mu of cultivated land (27.53%), 124.8 mu of woodland (10.85%), 216.7 mu of housing land (18.85%), 86.3 mu of ponds (7.51%) and 405.5 mu of unused land (35.26%).

Of the total of 1319.1 mu land that will be permanently acquired, 1,149.9 mu is collective land and 169.2 mu is state-owned land. Demolition of rural houses and non-residential properties is 14,815.6m<sup>2</sup> that includes residential houses totaling 11,811.6m<sup>2</sup> and non-residential properties totaling 3,004 m<sup>2</sup>. While permanent occupation of state-owned land will affect no one, collective land acquisition will affect 437 households with 1648 persons. Demolition of rural residential houses will affect 57 households with 235 persons, in which 49 households with 209 persons will be affected by HD only, and 8 households with 26 persons by both LA and HD. Permanent land acquisition and house demolition will affect 494 households with 1883 persons.<sup>1</sup> Demolition of non-residential properties will affect 25 entities (15 stores and 10 enterprises) with 49 persons. The Subproject will therefore affect a total of 519 entities

<sup>1</sup> LA accounting for 1648 persons and HD counting for 209 persons. Additionally 26 persons will be affected by both LA and HD and without double counting total number of affected people by LA and HD is 1883.

(494 households and 25 non-residential properties) with 1932 persons by land acquisition, house demolition and non-residential property demolition.

935 mu of land will be occupied temporarily, including 890 mu for borrow areas and spoil grounds located in collectively owned barren hill areas, affecting no one, and 45 mu for ordinary purposes, affecting 12 households with 38 persons. See Table 1-2.

**Table 1-2 Summary of Resettlement Impacts**

County			Nanling County		Total
Town			Jishan	Gongshan	
Pile No.			K11+900 -K20+800	Left of K20+800- K34+260	
Villages			5	5	10
Village groups			13	27	40
Permanent LA (mu)	Collective land	Subtotal	300.3	849.6	1149.9
		Where: cultivated land	75.2	241.4	316.6
		Non-cultivated land	225.1	608.2	833.3
	State-owned land		169.2	0	169.2
	Total		469.5	849.6	1319.1
Temporary land occupation (mu)	Ordinary		26.3	18.7	45
	By borrow areas and spoil grounds		502.5	387.5	890
HD	Demolished rural residential houses (m <sup>2</sup> )		1715.8	10095.8	11811.6
	Demolished rural non-residential properties (m <sup>2</sup> )		1877	1127	3004
	Total (m <sup>2</sup> )		3592.8	11222.8	14815.6
Directly affected population	LA	HHS	137	300	437
		Population	472	1176	1648
	HD	HHS	10	39	49
		Population	38	171	209
	Both LA and HD	HHS	1	7	8
		Population	3	23	26
	Subtotal	HHS	148	346	494
		Population	513	1370	1883
	Demolition of non- residential properties	HHS	13	12	25
		Population	22	27	49
	Total	HHS	161	358	519
Population		535	1397	1932	

## 1.2 Social and Economic Benefits

- 1) The Subproject will further strengthen transport and economic connections with the Yangtze River Delta, and promote the development of the county's export-oriented economy.
- 2) The Subproject will realize rapid connection in the east-west direction, improve the local traffic conditions and investment environment greatly, attract more investment, further tap the development potential of Nanling County, promote the county's construction and

urbanization, and facilitate its connections with other areas.

- 3) The Subproject will improve the highway traffic of Nanling County, reduce highway transport costs, realize the rapid circulation and exchange of commodities, improve the economic efficiency of logistics operators, and offer more extensive market opportunities to local enterprises.
- 4) The Subproject will improve the tourist environment of Nanling County, make it more convenient and comfortable for tourists to travel, and promote local tourism development greatly.
- 5) The Subproject will generate a large number of jobs, so that local farmers can participate in project construction to increase their income. After the completion of the Subproject, residents can go out for work or business more easily.
- 6) The Subproject will improve the influence of local industrial parks, guide surplus labor to shift to nonagricultural industries and towns orderly, and increase the employment income of farmers.

### **1.3 Estimated Resettlement Budget and Implementation Plan**

The gross investment in the Subproject is 872.4 million yuan. Construction funds will be raised from the following four sources, namely the Ministry of Transport, and Anhui Provincial, Wuhu Municipal and Nanling County Governments.

The estimated resettlement costs of the Subproject are 75.8198 million yuan, accounting for 8.69% of gross investment, all from domestic counterpart funds. The Subproject will break ground in June 2014 and be completed in October 2016, with a construction period of 28 months. LA and HD will begin in March 2014.

## **2 Impacts of the Subproject**

### **2.1 Measures to Avoid or Minimize LA and HD**

#### 2.1.1 Principles for Project Design and Site Selection

Resettlement impacts have been minimized at the design stage on the following principles:

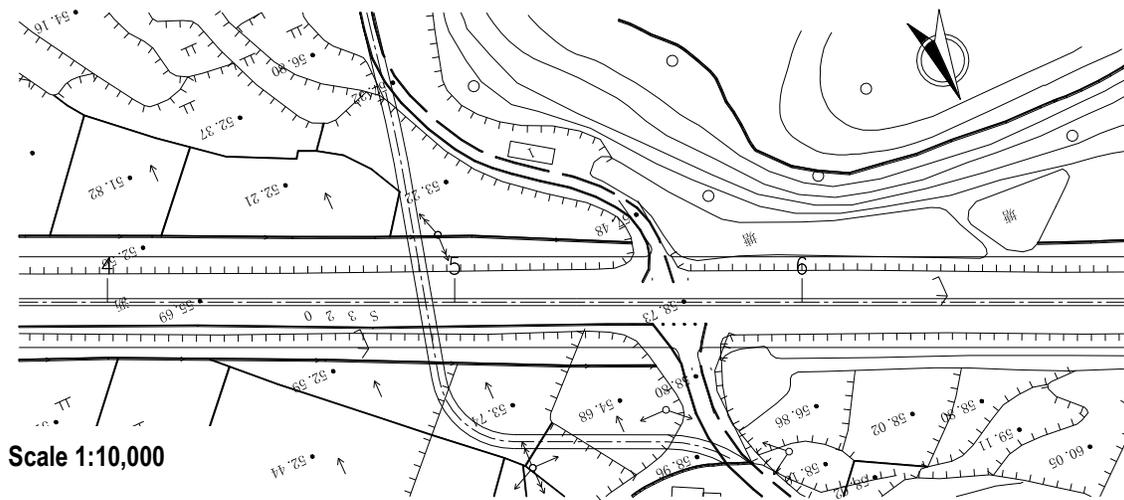
- Avoiding or minimizing occupation of existing and planned residential areas;
- Avoiding or minimizing occupation of high-quality farmland;
- Gaining access to the proposed construction sites through existing state and local roads;
- and
- Avoiding or minimizing occupation of environmentally sensitive areas.

#### 2.1.2 Comparison and Selection of Options

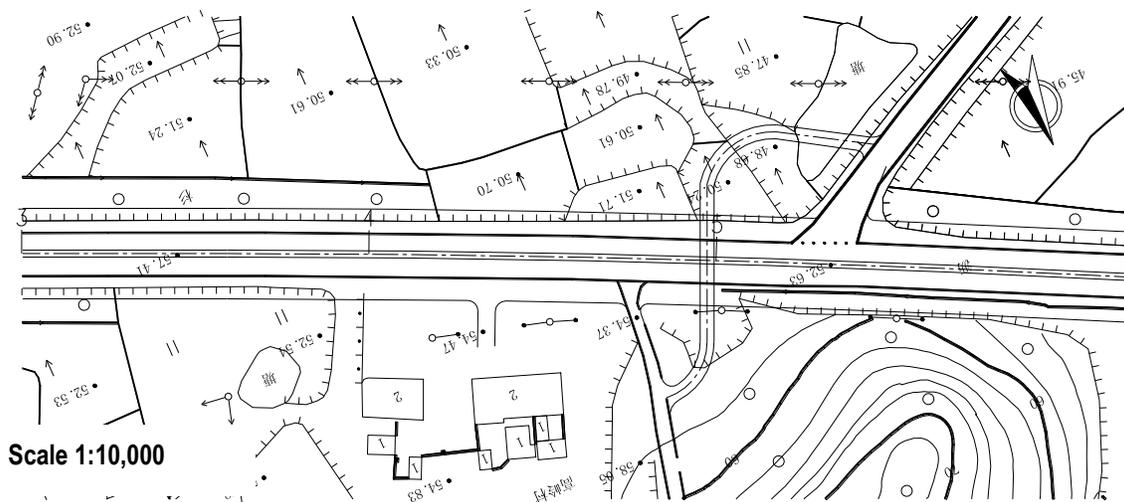
At the design stage, through the field survey of the project area and the optimization of the project design, negative impacts of the Subproject have been minimized without affecting the design outputs, especially the amount of resettlement. See Table 2-1, Figure 2-1 and Figure 2-2. In addition, at the detailed design stage, the project design will be further optimized to avoid or minimize LA and HD impacts.

**Table 2-1 Comparison of Project Options**

Project	Type of optimization	Existing problem	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Conclusion
The Subproject	Overall routing	/	The north side of the urban road segment is widened on the north, considering the both sides of around Wuli roundabout with densely distributed houses and stores, the Wuli roundabout to Pengcheng Machinery Factory segment is widened on both sides and the segment thereafter is widened on the south mainly, and the terminal segment widened on both sides.	The north side of the urban road to Wuli roundabout segment is widened on the north , the segment thereafter is widened on the south mainly, and the terminal segment widened on both sides.	/	Compared to Option 2, line length in Option 1 is the same, but the amount of demolition is reduced by 28,500 m <sup>2</sup> .
	Vertical section design in special segment: K28+412-K29+840 (Gaoling segment)	This segment sees a high incidence of traffic accidents, mainly between vehicles on the main line and those on the intersected roads.	Deceleration marks are added on downhill segments, and steep slope signs and traffic accident warning signs set up to remind drivers.	The front gradient of the point of gradient change at K28+890 is changed to 2%, and the gradient and length of two sloped segments reduced.	The vertical section of the existing road is kept, and the two intersected roads are changed to “right in and right out”, with downward passages provided for vehicles in both directions to turn around. Access bridges are provided in the uphill segment (smaller pile number side, see Figure 2-1 ) and downhill segment (bigger pile number side, See Figure 2-1), so that left-turning vehicles on the intersected roads may turn around via the passages and do not have to meet vehicles on the main line.	Compared to Options 1 and 2, the existing road is utilized to a greater extent in Option 3, and the possibility of traffic accidents is avoided by engineering means.



**Figure 2-1 Passage on the Smaller Pile Number Side of Gaoling segment**



County	Town	Pile No.	Village	Group		
				Wangcun		
				Yucun		
		Right of K13+375-K14+955, K14+955-K16+567	Dagang		Batang	
					Shicun	
					Zhanghe	
		K16+567-K18+365	Guting		Yaoshan	
					Qianshan	
		K18+365-K20+800	Shanggang		Shantouchong	
					Wuliting	
		Gongshan	K20+800-K23+364		Gongyi	Meishan
	Wangcun					
	Hewan					
	Tuwan					
	K23+364-K27+141				Gongshan	Zhoubai
						Shantou
						Guchong
						Qiaonan
						Gongshan 2
						Gongshan 1
						Xuchong
						Xudong
						Shanyang
	K27+141-K31+883			Gaoling	Haijia	
Haiquan						
Guolong						
Lingtou						
Baichen						
Dalufang						
K31+883-K33+713			Yuejin	Hejiachong		
				Yingtao		
				Tiantouwu		
				Kantouzhang		
		Left of K33+713-K34+260	Dagong	Mujiating		

### 2.3 Survey Methods and Process

In March 2012, the Wuhu Municipal Highway Bureau appointed China Highway Planning and Design Institute to prepare the Feasibility Study Report of the Subproject.

During September-October 2012, the survey team of Hohai University conducted a survey on the socioeconomic profile of the project area, and resettlement impacts on 445 households affected by LA, and 57 households, 10 enterprises and 15 stores affected by HD according to the

Feasibility Study Report, and a sampling socioeconomic survey on 135 AHs (sampling rate: 26%), covering household population, impacts of LA, household economic status, and expected resettlement modes. The main survey methods are as follows:

**Door-to-door questionnaire survey:** A door-to-door questionnaire survey was conducted on 145 AHs in the project area, with 135 valid copies collected, with the aim of: (1) learning the potential positive and negative impacts of the Subproject; (2) learning local residents' attitude to, expectations for and suggestions on the Subproject; and (3) learning the public participation and opinions of local residents.

**Focus group discussion (FGD):** The aim is to: (1) collect the APs' awareness of, attitude to and expectations for the Subproject; and (2) learn the main modes of information disclosure in the affected towns and villages, and promote public participation. 3 town-level FGDs were held, including one FGD with women and two ordinary FGDs.

**In-depth interview:** The aim is to further learn the APs' production and living conditions, positive and negative impacts of the Subproject on them, potential risks, and their attitude to, expectations for and suggestions on the Subproject. Women, old people, store proprietors, enterprise workers and staff members of public institutions in 10 villages were interviewed in depth.

**Key informant interview:** Key informant interviews were conducted with heads of the women's federation, poverty reduction office, ethnic and religious affairs bureau, land and resources bureau, LA and HD management office, civil affairs bureau, statistics bureau, and labor and social security bureau at the county level, and village heads at the village level, with the aim of learning the stakeholders' comments and suggestions on the Subproject. 32 key informant interviews were conducted in total.

Through consultation, the key findings are as follows:

- 1) Almost all villagers know that the Subproject is about to break ground, and support it.
- 2) The Subproject involves the permanent acquisition of collective land, HD and temporary land occupation mainly, as well as the demolition of small quantities of infrastructure and ground attachments.
- 3) Almost all APs think that they are affected slightly by LA. No AH relies entirely on farming, and all AHs have members working outside or doing business, so agricultural income accounts for a low proportion to household income. The AHs prefer cash compensation.
- 4) Compensation fees should be paid timely and transparently with minimum intermediate steps.

## 2.4 Permanent Acquisition of Collective Land and Impact Analysis

### 2.4.1 Permanent Acquisition of Collective Land

1,149.9 mu of collective land will be acquired permanently for the Subproject, including 316.6 mu of cultivated land (27.53%), 124.8 mu of woodland (10.85%), 216.7 mu of housing land (18.85%), 86.3 mu of ponds (7.51%) and 405.5 mu of unused land (35.26%), affecting 445 households with 1,674 persons in 40 groups of 10 villages in two towns. See Table 2-3 .

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

Town	# of affected villages	# of affected groups	Collective land to be acquired (mu)						Affected	
			Cultivated land	Wood land	Housing land	Ponds	Unused land	Sub-total	HHs	Popula tion
Jishan	5	13	75.2	15.7	67.7	34.4	107.3	300.3	138	475
Gong-s han	5	27	241.4	109.1	149	51.9	298.2	849.6	307	1199
Total	10	40	316.6	124.8	216.7	86.3	405.5	1149.9	445	1674

300.3 mu of collective land in Jishan Town will be acquired, including 75.2 mu of cultivated land, 15.7 mu of woodland, 67.7 mu of housing land, 34.4 mu of ponds and 107.3 mu of unused land, affecting 138 households with 475 persons; 849.6 mu of collective land in Gongshan Town will be acquired, including 241.4 mu of cultivated land, 109.1 mu of woodland, 149 mu of housing land, 51.9 mu of ponds and 298.2 mu of unused land, affecting 307 households with 1,199 persons. See **Appendix 1** for details.

### 2.4.2 Impact Analysis

Since the Subproject involves the reconstruction of an existing highway and is linear in shape, though many people are affected by the acquisition of collective land, overall land loss rate is low. Since no farmland is acquired in Guting and Shanggang Villages, these two villages are excluded from the following analysis.

All the 9 groups of Jishan Town affected by LA have land loss rates of less than 10%; among the 27 affected groups of Gongshan Town, 23 groups have land loss rates of less than 10%, 3 have land loss rates of 10%-20%, and one has a land loss rate of over 20%. See

Table 2-4 for a summary and **Appendix 2** for details.

**Table 2-4 Impact Analysis of Collective Land Acquisition on Affected Groups**

Town	# of affected villages	# of affected groups	Land loss rate of groups		
			<10%	10%-20%	>20%
Jishan	5	9	9	0	0
Gongshan	5	27	23	3	1
Total	10	36	32	3	1

According to the survey, among the 445 households with 1,674 persons affected by LA, 127 households with 495 persons have land loss rates of less than 10%, 220 households with 818 persons have land loss rates of 10%-29%, 72 households with 275 persons have land loss rates of 30%-49%, 24 households with 80 persons have land loss rates of 50%-69%, one household with 4 persons has a land loss rate of 70%-89% and one household with two persons has a land loss rate of 90%-100%.

Among the 127 households with land loss rates of less than 10%, 25 households have existing cultivated areas of 1-3 mu (19.69%), 99 have 3-5 mu (77.95%) and 3 have more than 5 mu (2.36%); among the 220 households with land loss rates of 10%-29%, 85 households have existing cultivated areas of 1-3 mu (38.64%), 133 have 3-5 mu (60.45%) and two have more than 5 mu (0.91%); among the 72 households with land loss rates of 30%-49%, 29 households have existing cultivated areas of 1-3 mu (40.28%), 42 have 3-5 mu (58.33%) and one has more than 5 mu (1.39%); among the 24 households with land loss rates of 50%-69%, one household has less than 1 mu, 10 have 1-3 mu (41.67%), 10 have 3-5 mu (41.67%) and 3 have more than 5 mu; the one household with 4 persons with a land loss rate of 70%-89% has an existing land area of 3-5 mu; the one household with two persons with a land loss rate of 90%-100% has an existing cultivated area of 1-3 mu.

The affected villages boast good natural conditions and have two harvests a year. Rape is grown in autumn and winter, and paddy rice in spring and summer mainly, with annual output value of 1,000-1,500 yuan/mu and the net income of 650~1000 Yuan/ mu . Over 90% of the income of the persons affected by LA is from employment and doing business, more details of income source refer to Table 3-6.

Per capita cultivated land in the project area is available in small pieces of 0.35-1.27 mu, which is adverse to mechanized farming. In the affected village groups, land loss rate ranges from 0.32% to 28.62%, per capita income loss ranges from 56 yuan to 957.69 yuan, and income loss rate ranges from 0.26% to 7.98% only. In sum, LA will have a slight impact on the APs' income.

See Table 2-5 and Table 2-6 for loss rates, and **Appendix 3** for details.

**Table 2-5 Land Loss Rates of AHs**

Project	Town	Village	Group	Land loss rate												Total		
				<10%		10%-29%		30%-49%		50-69%		70%-89%		90%-100%				
				HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	
The Subproject	Jishan	Dagang	3	36	120	34	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	216
		Chafeng	4	17	68	10	47	5	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	132
		Qilin	2	18	64	15	52	3	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	127
	Gongshan	Gongyi	4	0	0	1	3	1	3	14	45	1	4	1	2	18	57	
		Gongshan	12	15	50	71	300	12	53	6	20	0	0	0	0	104	423	
		Gaoling	6	4	15	48	142	50	188	4	15	0	0	0	0	106	360	
		Yuejin	4	28	144	37	163	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	310	
		Dagong	1	9	34	4	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	49	
Total				127	495	220	818	72	275	24	80	1	4	1	2	445	1674	

**Table 2-6 Loss Rates of Cultivated Land of AHs**

Land loss rate	Number of households						Subtotal
Former cultivated area	<10%	11-29%	30-49%	50-69%	70-89%	90-100%	
<1 mu	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
1-3 mu	25	85	29	10	0	1	150
3-5 mu	99	133	42	10	1	0	285
5 mu or more	3	2	1	3	0	0	9
Total	127	220	72	24	1	1	445

### 2.4.3 Permanent Occupation of State-owned Land

169.2 mu of state-owned unused land will be occupied permanently for the Subproject by allocation, affecting no one. See Table 2-7 .

**Table 2-7 Summary of Permanently Occupied State-owned Land**

<b>Town</b>	<b>Village</b>	<b>Group</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Nature</b>	<b>Affected population</b>
Jishan	Guting	Yaoshan	35.4	State-owned unused land	None
Jishan	Guting	Qianshan	40.6	State-owned unused land	None
Jishan	Shanggang	Shantouchong	39.2	State-owned unused land	None
Jishan	Shanggang	Wuliting	54	State-owned unused land	None
Total			169.2		

### 2.5 Temporary Land Occupation

935 mu of land will be occupied temporarily, including (i) 45 mu for ordinary purposes (11.8 mu of cultivated land and 14.5 mu of unused land in Jishan Town, and 11.5 mu of cultivated land and 7.2 mu of unused land in Gongshan Town), affecting 12 households with 38 persons; and (ii) 890 mu for borrow areas and spoil grounds on unused wasteland owned by collectives, affecting no villagers. The planned period of occupation will be two years. See Table 2-8.

**Table 2-8 Summary of Temporary Land Occupied**

Project	Town	Village	Collective land(mu)		Subtotal(mu)	Affected population		Occupied plan	Remark
			Cultivated land	Unused land		HHs	Population		
The Subproject	Jishan	Dagang	11.8	0	11.8	5	17	24months	Construction detour, Precast yard, Mixing station
		Qilin	0	9	9	3	9	24months	Construction detour, Precast yard
		Shanggang	0	5.5	5.5	0	0	24months	Construction detour, Precast yard, Mixing station
	Gongshan	Gongyi	0	7.2	7.2	0	0	24months	Construction detour, Precast yard, Mixing station
		Gaoling	11.5	0	11.5	4	12	24months	Construction detour, Precast yard, Mixing station
	Total		23.3	21.7	45	12	38	24months	
	Jishan	Geling	0	345	345	0	0	24months	borrow areas and spoil grounds
	Jishan	Eling	0	157.5	157.5	0	0	24months	borrow areas and spoil grounds
	Gongshan	Gaochong	0	387.5	387.5	0	0	24months	borrow areas and spoil grounds
	Total		23.3	911.7	935	12	38		
	Proportion		2.49%	97.51%					

## 2.6 Demolition of Rural Residential Houses

Rural residential houses totaling 11,811.6m<sup>2</sup> will be demolished for the Subproject, affecting 57 households with 235 persons. See Table 2-8 .

**Table 2-8 Summary of Demolished Rural Residential Houses**

Town	Village	Demolished house area (m <sup>2</sup> )				Affected by HD		Also affected by LA	
		Masonry concrete	Masonry tile	Simple	Subtotal	HHs	APs	HHs	APs
Jishan	Dagang	370.5	96.0	79.2	545.7	2	7	0	0
	Qilin	227.5	198.0	105.6	531.1	4	14	1	3
	Guting	375.0	0	0	375.0	3	12	0	0
	Shanggang	264.0	0	0	264.0	2	8	0	0
Gongshan	Gongyi	611.4	115.2	52.8	779.4	4	19	2	5
	Gongshan	908.7	983.7	155.7	2048.2	11	45	1	4
	Yuejin	5276.9	0	693.0	5969.9	21	92	3	11
	Gaoling	806.0	144.0	215.6	1165.6	6	25	1	3
	Dagong	0	132.6	0	132.6	4	13	0	0
Total		8840.1	1669.6	1301.9	11811.6	57	235	8	26

The residential houses to be demolished mostly were built in 1990's and have a relatively poor living environment, mainly because they are too close to the existing highway, so that vehicles bring noise and dust pollution to nearby residents.

## 2.7 Demolition of Rural Non-residential Properties

The demolition of non-residential properties for the Subproject will affect 25 stores and enterprises with 49 persons, with a total demolition area of 3,004 m<sup>2</sup>, including 15 rural stores with 47 persons and a total demolition area of 2,240 m<sup>2</sup>, and 10 enterprises with two persons and a total demolition area of 764 m<sup>2</sup>. In addition, enclosing walls of enterprises with a total area of 691.7 m<sup>2</sup> will be demolished.

### 2.7.1 Enterprises

10 enterprises with two persons will be affected by the Subproject, with a total demolition area of 764 m<sup>2</sup>, including 65 m<sup>2</sup> in frame structure and 699 m<sup>2</sup> in masonry concrete structure; enclosing walls with a total area of 691.7 m<sup>2</sup> will be demolished. HD will affect the normal operation of the gas station only. During resettlement, this gas station will be rebuilt elsewhere, and receive moving and transition subsidies, and compensation fees for operating losses; the operation of the other enterprises and the lives of their employees will not be affected by HD. Since the enclosing walls to be demolished are located on the land used for highway construction, the land occupied by the walls will not be compensated for. See Table 2-9.

**Table 2-9 Summary of Impacts on Enterprises**

Town	Village	Enterprise	Nature	Demolition area (m <sup>2</sup> )			Demolished enclosing walls (m <sup>2</sup> )	Affected staff	Degree of impact	Expected mode of resettlement	Remarks
				Frame	Masonry concrete	Subtotal					
Jishan	Shanggang	Wuhu Zhongxing Industrial Co., Ltd.	Enterprise	0	0	0	122.5	0	Attachments demolished only	One-time cash compensation	Demolishing enclosing walls only, not affecting its normal operation
		Nanling Liangli Electric Tools Co., Ltd.	Enterprise	0	0	0	108	0	Attachments demolished only	One-time cash compensation	Demolishing enclosing walls only, not affecting its normal operation
		Wuhu Changcheng Woodworking Co., Ltd.	Enterprise	0	0	0	135.6	0	Attachments demolished only	One-time cash compensation	Demolishing enclosing walls only, not affecting its normal operation
		Wuhu Shunrong Automobile Parts Co., Ltd.	Enterprise	0	0	0	118	0	Attachments demolished only	One-time cash compensation	Demolishing enclosing walls only, not affecting its normal operation
		Wuhu Baishen Apparel Co., Ltd.	Enterprise	0	0	0	123	0	Attachments demolished only	One-time cash compensation	Demolishing enclosing walls only, not affecting its normal operation
		Wuhu Wanli Highway & Bridge Maintenance Co., Ltd.	Enterprise	0	365	365	84.6	0	Full demolition	One-time cash compensation	Not affecting its normal operation
		Subtotal				0	365	365	691.7	0	
Gongshan	Gonghan	Yinan Tiles	Enterprise	0	113	113	0	0	Demolishing 3 unused masonry tile rooms	One-time cash compensation	Not affecting its normal operation, no need for relocation
		Huaxin Tiles	Enterprise	0	96	96	0	0	Demolishing 4 simple sheds	One-time cash compensation	Not affecting its normal operation, no need for relocation
		Xinyuan Tiles	Enterprise	0	125	125	0	0	Demolishing 4 masonry tile rooms	One-time cash compensation	Not affecting its normal operation, no need for relocation
		Gas station	Enterprise	65	0	65	0	2	Full demolition	Non-local reconstruction	Commercial
Subtotal				65	334	399	0	2			

Town	Village	Enterprise	Nature	Demolition area (m <sup>2</sup> )			Demolished enclosing walls (m <sup>2</sup> )	Affected staff	Degree of impact	Expected mode of resettlement	Remarks
				Frame	Masonry concrete	Subtotal					
Total				65	699	764	691.7	2			

## 2.7.2 Stores

15 rural stores with 47 persons will be affected by the Subproject, with a total demolition area of 2,240 m<sup>2</sup>, including 2,142 m<sup>2</sup> in masonry concrete structure, 40 m<sup>2</sup> in masonry timber structure and 58 m<sup>2</sup> in simple structure. The properties of these stores were formerly residential houses, and have been used for commercial purposes by their proprietors without legal formalities. During resettlement, the properties of these stores will be compensated for at the rates for rural residential houses, and their proprietors will also receive moving and transition subsidies, and compensation fees for operating losses. See Table 2-10.

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**Table 2-10 Summary of Impacts on Stores**

Town	Village	Store	Nature	Demolition area (m <sup>2</sup> )				Affected staff	Degree of impact	Expected mode of resettlement	Remarks
				Masonry concrete	Masonry timber	Simple	Subtotal				
Jishan	Guting	Shiwen Supermarket	Store	216	0	0	216	3	Full demolition	Property swap	Residential house in nature, operating independently
		Auto repair shop	Store	216	0	0	216	4	Full demolition	Property swap	
		Auto repair shop	Store	216	0	0	216	3	Full demolition	Property swap	
		Auto repair & parts shop	Store	216	0	0	216	3	Full demolition	Property swap	
		Auto repair shop	Store	216	0	0	216	4	Full demolition	Property swap	
		Aiying Supermarket	Store	216	0	0	216	3	Full demolition	Property swap	
		Yingqiao Restaurant	Store	216	0	0	216	2	Full demolition	Property swap	
Subtotal				1512	0	0	1512	22			
Gongshan	Gongshan	Pickled fish restaurant	Store	40	0	0	40	5	Full demolition	Property swap	Residential house in nature, operating independently
		Inflation shop	Store	0	0	18	18	2	Full demolition	Property swap	
		Auto repair & parts shop	Store	70	0	0	70	2	Full demolition	Property swap	
		Barber's shop	Store	40	0	0	40	4	Full demolition	Property swap	
		Breakfast restaurant	Store	40	0	0	40	2	Full demolition	Property swap	
		Tailor's shop	Store	40	0	0	40	3	Full demolition	Property swap	
	Grocery	Store	180	0	0	180	2	Full demolition	Property swap		
Gaoling	Lanxing Restaurant	Store	220	40	40	300	5	Full demolition	One-time cash compensation		

Town	Village	Store	Nature	Demolition area (m <sup>2</sup> )				Affected staff	Degree of impact	Expected mode of resettlement	Remarks
				Masonry concrete	Masonry timber	Simple	Subtotal				
Subtotal				630	40	58	728	25			
Total				2142	40	58	2240	47			

## 2.8 Affected Population

### 2.8.1 Summary

519 households with 1,932 persons will be affected by the Subproject, including 494 rural households with 1,883 persons and 25 enterprises and stores with 49 persons. Among 494 rural households with 1,883 persons, 437 households with 1,648 persons will be affected by LA only, 49 households with 209 persons by HD only, and 8 households with 26 persons by both LA and HD. Furthermore, 12 households with 38 persons will be affected by temporary land occupation. The Subproject will affect no ethnic minority. See Table 2-11.

Error! Reference source not found. **Summary of the Affected Population**

Town	Village	Permanently affected									
		APs						Enterprises and stores		Total	
		By LA only		By HD only		By both LA and HD		#	Population	#	Population
		HHs	APs	HHs	Population	HHs	Population				
Jishan	Dagang	70	216	2	7	0	0	0	0	72	223
	Chafeng	32	132	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	132
	Qilin	35	124	3	11	1	3	0	0	39	138
	Guting	0	0	3	12	0	0	7	22	10	34
	Shanggang	0	0	2	8	0	0	6	0	8	8
Gongshan	Gongyi	16	52	2	14	2	5	0	0	20	71
	Gongshan	103	419	10	41	1	4	11	22	125	486
	Gaoling	103	349	18	81	3	11	1	5	125	446
	Yuejin	65	307	5	22	1	3	0	0	71	332
	Dagong	13	49	4	13	0	0	0	0	17	62
Total		437	1648	49	209	8	26	25	49	519	1932

375 households with 1,414 persons will be affected seriously by the Subproject, in which 318 households with 1,179 persons will have land loss rates of over 10%, and 57 households with 235 persons will be affected by HD. See Table 2-12.

**Table 2-12 Summary of the Seriously Affected Population**

Project	Town	Village	Land loss rate >=10%		Households affected by HD		Subtotal	
			HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population
The Subproject	Jishan	Dagang	34	96	2	7	36	103
		Chafeng	15	64	0	0	15	64
		Qilin	18	63	4	14	22	77
		Guting	0	0	3	12	3	12
		Shanggang	0	0	2	8	2	8
	Gongshan	Gongyi	18	57	4	19	22	76

Project	Town	Village	Land loss rate >=10%		Households affected by HD		Subtotal	
			HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population
		Gongshan	89	373	11	45	100	418
		Gaoling	102	345	21	92	123	437
		Yuejin	38	166	6	25	44	191
		Dagong	4	15	4	13	8	28
Total			318	1179	57	235	375	1414

### 2.8.2 Affected Vulnerable Groups

For the purpose of the Project, vulnerable groups include the disabled, five-guarantee households, widows, low-income people<sup>2</sup> and ethnic minorities.

In the affected population, 9 MLS households with 16 persons fall into vulnerable groups, in which 6 households with 12 persons will be affected by LA, and 3 households with 4 persons by HD, all being Han people.

Vulnerable groups affected by the Subproject will be further identified during resettlement based on household structure, labor employment, resource possession and information available from local civil affairs authorities. Once an AH is identified as vulnerable, they will be provided with special assistance by the owner during resettlement.

**Table 2-13 Summary of Affected Vulnerable Groups**

County	Town	Village	MLS		Type of impact
			HHs	Population	
Nanling	Gongshan	Gongshan	2	5	LA
		Gaoling	4	7	LA
		Yuejin	3	4	HD

### 2.8.3 Affected Women

In the population affected by the Subproject, there are 1,061 women, accounting for 51.2%. No widowed, divorced or abandoned woman was found among the respondents. The affected women enjoy the same rights as men, including land contracting, education receiving, family planning and election. Most of the female labor respondents think that they have the same autonomy in production and management as men, and may elect to get employed or do small business independently.

The impact of the Subproject on women's income is due to the acquisition of cultivated land and the demolition of houses that affects household stockbreeding, while per capita crop

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

cultivation and stockbreeding income is 1,000-1,500 yuan, accounting for 8% of household income. Boys and girls have equal opportunities in education, showing no gender-related difference.

According to the survey, women have the same concerns as those of men: (a) Compensation rates should comply strictly with the state laws and policies; (b) Compensation fees should be disbursed directly to the AHs; and (c) Housing sites should be allocated in advance.

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

## **2.9 Affected Infrastructure and Ground Attachments**

The Subproject will affect 11 types of attachments, namely enclosing walls, fences, cement grounds, telegraph poles, streetlamps, junction boxes, transformers, tombs, wells and trees. See Table 2-14.

**Table 2-14 Summary of Affected Ground Attachments**

Town / entity	Village	Type											Remarks	
		Enclosin g walls (m <sup>2</sup> )	Fence s (m <sup>2</sup> )	Cemen t groun ds (m <sup>2</sup> )	Tomb s	Wells	Trees	Telegra ph poles	Wires (m)	Stree t lamp s	Junctio n boxes	Transforme rs		
Jishan	Qilin	118.1												
Jishan	Dagang	691.7	68.5	241.9										
Jishan	Guting	127	623.4	2529.9										
Jishan	Shanggang	0		3912	5									Belonging to the gas station
Gongshan	Gongyi	0					310							Incl. 230 collective firs, 80 landscaping trees, owned by individuals
Gongshan	Gongshan	222.3		457				98						
Gongshan	Gaoling	872.3		873.9	2		712	130	842					Incl. 544 landscaping trees and 168 fruit trees, owned by individuals
Gongshan	Yuejin			1766.2	7	20	190	228						Incl. 40 fruit trees and 150 timber trees, owned by individuals
China Mobile Nanling Branch								93						
Nanling Power Supply Company								313					7	
China Telecom Nanling Branch								86	15472			1		
China Unicom Nanling Branch								15	4296					
Anhui Radio & TV Network Co., Ltd. Nanling Branch								82	25810					
Nanling Streetlamp Office										79				
Total		2031.4	691.9	9780.9	14	20	1212	589	45578	79	1	7		

## 3 Socioeconomic Profile

### 3.1 Socioeconomic Profile of the Subproject Area

#### 3.1.1 Socioeconomic Profile of Nanling County

Nanling County is located in southeastern Anhui Province, southern Wuhu City and south of the lower Yangtze River, bordered by Xuancheng City on the east, Tongling City and Qingyang County on the west, Jingxian County on the south, and Fanchang and Wuhu Counties on the north. It governs 8 towns (Jishan, Xuzhen, Yejiang, Sanli, Hewan, Gongshan, Jiafa and Yandun), 157 villages and 19 communities. In 2011, the county's land area was 1,264 km<sup>2</sup>, population 555,000 and cultivated area 493,500 mu (0.89 mu per capita), including 309,100 of irrigated land. In 2011, the county's population birth rate was 8.3‰, mortality 7.6‰ and natural population growth rate 0.7‰. In 2011, urban residents' per capita disposable income was 15,573 yuan, per capita nonproductive expenditure 11,198 yuan, per capita housing size 34 m<sup>2</sup> and rural residents' per capita net income 9,211 yuan.

In 2011, the county's regional GDP was 12.493 billion yuan, up 14.2% year on year, 22,509 yuan per capita. The added values of primary, secondary and tertiary industries were 2.271 billion yuan, 7.542 billion yuan and 2.68 billion yuan respectively, and their ratio changed from 17.6:59.0:23.4 at the end of 2010 to 18.2:60.3:21.5. In 2011, gross investment in fixed assets was 11.408 billion yuan, up 29.1% from 2010, in which investment in primary industries was 240 million yuan, down 50.0%, that in secondary industries 7.699 billion yuan, up 21.5%, and that in tertiary industries 3.468 billion yuan, up 71.9%. The degree of agricultural modernization kept rising, preliminary specialized agricultural production was realized, and production bases of characteristic products, such as high-grade rice, edible fungi, aquatic products, livestock and poultry, kept expanding. In 2011, the gross output value of farming, forestry, stockbreeding, sideline operations and fishery was 2.271 billion yuan, up 5.1%. An industry mix pillared by the equipment manufacturing, mineral resources further processing, textile, apparel and food processing industries has taken shape.

#### 3.1.2 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Towns

**Jishan Town**—In 2011, Jishan Town's land area was 17,210 hectares, and governed 10 communities and 30 villages. At the end of 2011, there were 49,560 households with 138,709 persons in total, including a nonagricultural population of 52,436, 70,157 men and 68,552 women. At the end of 2011, cultivated area was 5,514 hectares, equivalent to 82,668.67 mu, 0.6 mu per capita. The number of rural employees was 54,202, including 13,008 in secondary industries and 14,093 in tertiary industries; there were 610 enterprises (including 230 industrial enterprises), with a total workforce of 6,710. In 2011, there were 45 specialized agricultural cooperatives, with 6,594 members in total; there were 5 old people's homes and welfare houses, accommodating 165 persons in total; 107,722 persons were covered by new-type rural cooperative medical care, 51,952 by rural endowment insurance and 2,515 by MLS. In 2011, farmers' per capita net income was 9,241 yuan, in which agricultural income was 680 yuan, industrial income 5,620 yuan and income from tertiary industries 2,941 yuan.

**Gongshan Town**—In 2011, Gongshan Town's land area was 18,010 hectares, and governed 18 villages. At the end of 2011, there were 18,744 households with 56,328 persons in total, including a nonagricultural population of 2,943, 29,370 men and 26,958 women. At the end of 2011, cultivated area was 4,918 hectares, equivalent to 73,733.13 mu, 1.31 mu per capita. The number of rural employees was 35,284, including 6,351 in secondary industries and 9,527 in

tertiary industries; there were 69 enterprises (including 57 industrial enterprises), with a total workforce of 4,149. In 2011, there were 10 specialized agricultural cooperatives, with 108 members in total; there were two old people's homes and welfare houses, accommodating 88 persons in total; 55,116 persons were covered by new-type rural cooperative medical care, 32,172 by rural endowment insurance and 2,438 by MLS. In 2011, farmers' per capita net income was 9,121 yuan, in which agricultural income was 850 yuan, industrial income 5,200 yuan and income from tertiary industries 3,071 yuan.

**Table 3-1 Socioeconomic Profile of Nanling County and the Affected Towns (2011)**

Town	# of village/ community committees	HHs	Population	Where, men	Rural labor force	Cultivated area (mu)	Average population per household	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	Per capita net income of farmers (yuan)
Jishan	40	49560	138709	70157	92632	82668.67	2.8	0.60	9241
Gongshan	18	18744	56328	29370	37603	73733.13	3.0	1.31	9121

### 3.1.3 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Villages

10 villages will be affected by the Subproject, as detailed in Table 3-2. See **Appendix 4** for details.

**Table 3-2 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Villages (2011)**

Town	Village	HHs	Population	Where, men	Rural labor force	Cultivated area (mu)	Average population per household	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	Per capita net income of farmers (yuan)
Jishan	Dagang	1293	4175	2302	2700	1250	3.23	0.30	10250
	Chafeng	972	3424	1758	2054	1832	3.52	0.54	10055
	Qilin	1051	3117	1750	1900	585	2.97	0.19	9956
	Guting	865	3152	1624	1895	965	3.64	0.31	10055
	Shanggang	649	2566	1368	1520	2846	3.95	1.11	10065
Gongshan	Gongyi	1213	4414	2210	2869	4590	3.64	1.04	9300
	Gongshan	817	2569	1280	1670	2877	3.14	1.12	10000
	Gaoling	971	3038	1520	1975	2916	3.13	0.96	10200
	Yuejin	978	3418	1720	2144	2834	3.49	0.83	9800
	Dagong	1200	3650	1900	2500	3500	3.04	0.96	8500

### 3.1.4 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Enterprises

See Table 3-3.

**Table 3-3 Summary of Affected Enterprises**

Town	Enterprise	Land type	Floor area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Building area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Main business line	Workforce	Annual turnover (0,000)	Annual profit (0,000)	Average pay (yuan/month)		Properties owned or leased
									Contractual employees	Casual employees	
Jishan	Wuhu Zhongxing Industrial Co., Ltd.	State-owned land	40160	15000	Production of sand carriers	60	5000	600	3000	2000	Owned
	Nanling Liangli Electric Tools Co., Ltd.	State-owned land	7535	5000	Production of stator cores	160	26893	3000	3500	2200	Owned
	Wuhu Changcheng Woodworking Co., Ltd.	State-owned land	45000	11000	Production of wood products	100	4500	500	2800	1800	Owned
	Wuhu Shunrong Automobile Parts Co., Ltd.	State-owned land	59823	35620	Production of automobile parts	500	5200	600	2800	1500	Owned
	Wuhu Baishen Apparel Co., Ltd.	State-owned land	70000	46000	Apparel processing	1100	18500	2300	3500	2000	Owned
	Wuhu Wanli Highway & Bridge Maintenance Co., Ltd.	State-owned land	13320	700	Bridge and highway maintenance	80	/	/	3000	1800	Owned
Gongshan	Yinan Tiles	Collective land	1800	650	Production of glazed tiles	28	500	80	2600	/	Owned
	Huaxin Tiles	Collective land	1600	420	Production of glazed tiles	26	560	70	2500	/	Owned
	Xinyuan Tiles	Collective land	1300	400	Production of glazed tiles	28	520	75	2600	/	Owned
	Gas station	State-owned land	180	65	Providing gas	2	180	18	/	2500	Owned

### 3.2 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Population

In order to learn the basic information of the APs, the survey team conducted a sampling survey on the AHs. Among the 519 households in 40 groups of 10 villages, 135 households were sampled (90 affected by LA and 45 by HD), with a sampling rate of 26.01%. See Table 3-4.

**Table 3-4 Summary of Sampling Rates**

Town	Village	All AHs	Sample size		Sampling rate (%)
			HHs	Population	
Jishan	Dagang	72	17	55	23.61%
	Chafeng	32	8	26	25.00%
	Qilin	39	10	33	25.64%
	Guting	10	8	21	20.00%
	Shanggang	8	8	32	12.50%
Gongshan	Gongyi	20	4	12	20.00%
	Gongshan	125	28	90	22.40%
	Gaoling	125	30	97	24.00%
	Yuejin	71	17	55	23.94%
	Dagong	17	5	17	29.41%
Total		519	135	438	26.01%

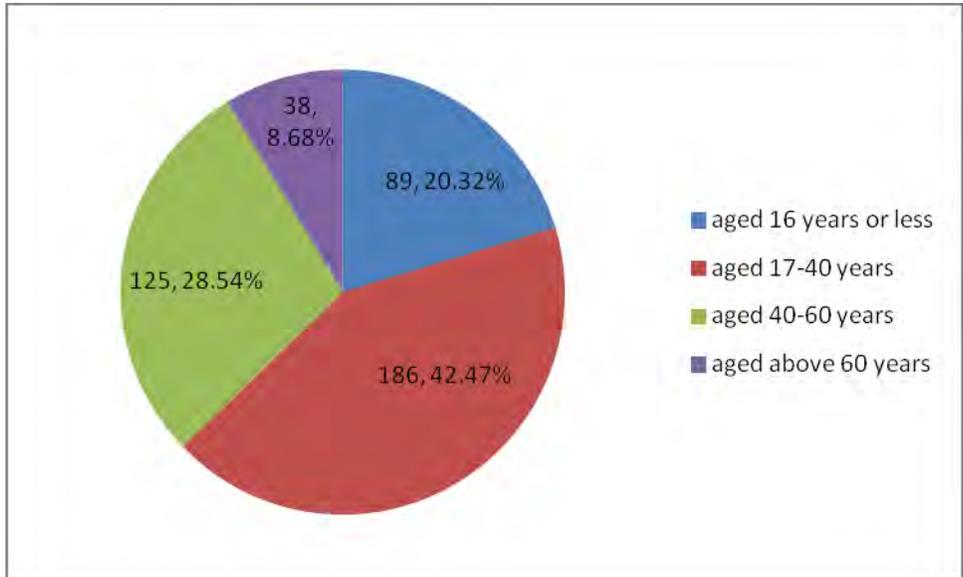
The sample households will be analyzed for ethnic and gender composition, age structure, educational level, housing size, cultivated area, household properties, and household income and expenditure below.

#### 3.2.1 Analysis of Household and Female Population

The 135 sample households with 438 persons have 280 laborers in total and an average population of 3.24 persons, all being Han people, including 217 women, accounting for 49.54%. Women deal with crop cultivation and housework mainly.

#### 3.2.2 Age Structure

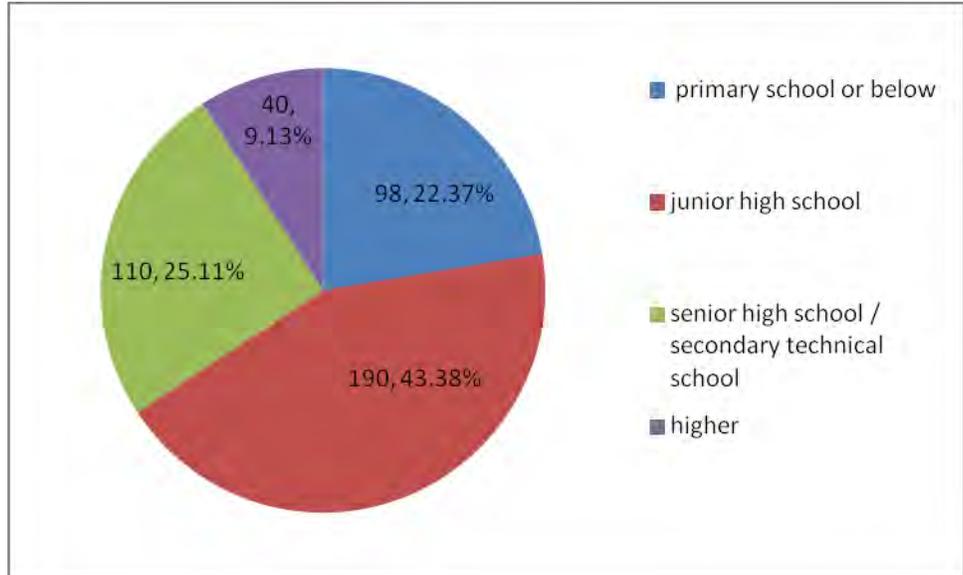
Among the 135 sample households with 438 persons, 89 persons are aged 16 years or less, accounting for 20.32%; 186 aged 17-40 years, accounting for 42.47%; 125 aged 40-60 years, accounting for 28.54%; and 38 aged above 60 years, accounting for 8.68%. See Figure 3-1.



**Figure 3-1 Age Distribution**

**3.2.3 Educational Level**

Among the 135 sample households with 438 persons, 98 have received primary school or below education, accounting for 22.37%; 190 have received junior high school education, accounting for 43.38%; 110 have received senior high school / secondary technical school education, accounting for 25.11%; and 40 have received higher education, accounting for 9.13%. See Figure 3-2.



**Figure 3-2 Distribution of Educational Levels**

**3.2.4 Housing Conditions**

The houses of the 135 sample households are in masonry concrete and earth timber structures mainly, with a total size of 24,815 m<sup>2</sup>, and an average size of 183.8 m<sup>2</sup> per household

or 56.7 m<sup>2</sup> per capita.

### 3.2.5 Residential Infrastructure

Among the 45 sample households with 139 persons affected by HD, the average distance from the county town is 4.56 kilometers, that from the nearest school 1.48 kilometers, that from the nearest hospital 1.19 kilometers and that from the nearest station 1.3 kilometers. See Table 3-5.

**Table 3-5 Living Environment of the Households Affected by HD**

Living environment	Average distance (km)
Distance from county town (Km)	4.56
Distance from the nearest school (Km)	1.48
Distance from the nearest hospital (Km)	1.19
Distance from the nearest station (Km)	1.3

Data Source: socioeconomic survey

### 3.2.6 Land Resources

Among the 135 sample households, average cultivated area is 2.01 mu per household or 0.78 m per capita. The main crops are paddy rice and wheat, and some land is also used to grow vegetables, commercial forests and fruits. Annual net income from land is about 950 yuan per mu.

### 3.2.7 Household Properties

Among the 135 sample households, an average household has 1.42 TV sets, 0.84 refrigerator/air-conditioner, 0.41 hi-fi, 2.85 fixed telephones/mobile phones, 2.34 bicycles/motorcycles and 0.08 tractor/water pump, indicating a medium living standard.

### 3.2.8 Household Income and Expenditure

Among the 135 sample households, per capita net income is 9,847.61 yuan, in which agricultural income is 314.05 yuan, accounting for 5.47%. The main income sources are outside employment and doing business (e.g., building, catering, transport, individual operations, and about 80-90% of laborers work in the county), and per capita gross expenditure is 3,704.19 yuan. See Table 3-6.

**Table 3-6 Household Income and Expenditure Analysis**

Item		Average per household (yuan)	Per capita (yuan)	Percent
Annual household income	Agricultural income	1993	615	6.24%
	Forestry income	470	144.86	1.47%
	Stockbreeding income	500	154.11	1.56%
	Industrial income	1330	409.93	4.16%
	Building income	4650	1433.22	14.55%
	Transport income	2340	721.23	7.32%
	Income from trade and catering services	4600	1417.81	14.40%

Item		Average per household (yuan)	Per capita (yuan)	Percent
	Individual business income	6157	1900.31	19.27%
	Employment income	8400	2589.04	26.29%
	Collective distribution income	1000	308.22	3.13%
	Property income	510	157.19	1.60%
	Subtotal	31950	9847.59	100.00%
Annual household expenditure	Operating expenses	3200	986.31	13.87%
	Consumptive expenses	18650	5748.37	80.84%
	Other	1220	376.03	5.29%
	Subtotal	23070	7110.71	100.00%

### 3.2.9 Expected Resettlement Modes

According to the survey, the households affected by LA expect the following resettlement modes: a) investing in catering, general merchandise, etc. to increase household income, chosen by 176 households, accounting for 39.55% of all households affected by LA; and b) attending skills training for outside employment, chosen by 269 households, accounting for 60.45% of all households affected by LA. See Table 3-7.

**Table 3-7 Expected Resettlement Modes of the Households Affected by LA<sup>3</sup>**

Land loss rate	AHs	Cash compensation	Resettlement mode			
			Farmland improvement	Crop restructuring	Tertiary operations	Skills training & employment
<10%	127	127	0	0	20	107
11- 29%	220	220	0	0	52	168
30 -49%	72	72	0	0	32	40
50-69%	24	24	0	0	8	16
70-89%	1	1	0	0	0	1
90-100%	1	1	0	0	1	0
Total	445	445	0	0	113	332
Percent		100%	0	0	25.39%	74.61%

## 3.3 Social and Gender Analysis

### 3.3.1 Summary

To further learn the basic information of affected women, the survey team conducted a sampling survey by means of interview, questionnaire survey and women's FGD. No widowed, divorced or abandoned woman was found among the survey respondents.

### 3.3.2 Income Analysis

The occupations of women have restricted their income. In people's eyes, farming, doing

<sup>3</sup> In the project area, most villagers deal with other operations while farming to increase household income. For example, in most families, old people farm at home, and their children and their spouses work outside or deal with other nonagricultural operations, so the modes listed above may overlap.

housework and taking care of families in rural areas is not counted as income, and only the money earned by men through employment is counted as income. The survey shows that the proportion of men's income to household income (71.28%) is much higher than that of women's income (28.72%). See Table 3-8.

**Table 3-8 Household Income of the Samples by Gender**

Item	Household income
Men (%)	71.28
Women (%)	28.72
Total	100

### 3.3.3 Educational Level

The survey shows that the overall educational level of women in the project area is much lower than that of men. For example, the proportion of men having received junior high school education (50.05%) is higher than that of women (45.18%), the proportion of men having received senior high school / technical secondary school education (22.32%) is higher than that of women (18.5%), the proportion of women having received higher education (3.52%) is lower than that of men (4.47%), and the proportion of women having received primary school or below education (32.8%) is much higher than that of men (23.16%). See Table 3-9.

**Table 3-9 Educational Levels of the Samples by Gender**

Educational level	Women (%)	Men (%)
Primary school or below	32.8	23.16
Junior high school	45.18	50.05
Senior high school / technical secondary school	18.5	22.32
Higher education	3.52	4.47
Total	100	100

### 3.3.4 Occupations

Elder women take care of families mainly, while many young women work outside. In general, women working outside account for about 36% of all women. Among women not working outside, those taking care of family members account for 42.5% and those doing farm work account for 21.5%. In contrast, men taking care of family members account for 6.71%, men doing farm work account for 22.3% and men working outside 70.99%. The Subproject affects no ethnic minority.

**Table 3-10 Statistics of Occupations of the Sample Population by Gender**

Occupations	Women (%)	Men (%)
Taking care of family	42.5	6.71
Farm work	21.5	22.3
Outside employment	36	70.99
Total	100	100

Note: Women take care of family members and/or do farm work mainly, so these two items may overlap.

### 3.3.5 Analysis of Expected Resettlement Modes

Cash compensation is a resettlement mode accepted by and available to every household affected by LA. After receiving compensation, the AHs may choose agricultural or nonagricultural (including working outside or doing small business after training) resettlement. Most women prefer nonagricultural resettlement (62.12%), and women preferring agricultural resettlement account for 37.88%, which is closely associated with their current occupations and household division of labor. In addition, eligible APs may participate in endowment insurance for LEFs voluntarily. See Table 3-11.

**Table 3-11 Expected Resettlement Modes of Women in the Households Affected by LA<sup>4</sup>**

Town	Village	AHs	Affected population	Where: women	Expected resettlement mode			
					Cash compensation	nonagricultural resettlement	agricultural resettlement	Social security
Jishan	Dagang	70	216	103	103	64	39	103
	Chafeng	32	132	61	61	38	23	61
	Qilin	36	127	59	59	37	22	59
Gongshan	Gongyi	18	57	22	22	14	8	22
	Gongshan	104	423	213	213	132	81	213
	Gaoling	106	360	82	82	51	31	82
	Yuejin	66	310	154	154	96	58	154
	Dagong	13	49	23	23	14	9	23
Total		445	1674	717	717	445	272	717
Percent (%)					100	62.12	37.88	100

### 3.4 Summary

The survey team has found that: 1) The land acquired for the Subproject is linear in shape. According to analysis, the per capita income loss of APs from land acquisition varies from 56 yuan to 957.69 Yuan (0.26%~7.98% of total income). For a land-expropriated farmer (LEF) with a per capita cultivated area of less than 0.3 mu or a land loss rate of 40% or more after LA may participate in basic endowment insurance for LEFs according to the local policy; 2) In the affected village groups, agricultural income accounts for a low proportion to gross income, and business and employment are the main income sources, so LA will affect the APs' income level slightly; 3) Most APs think the Subproject is good to the country and the people, and are willing to accept LA as long as compensation is reasonable and timely.

<sup>4</sup> In the project area, most villagers deal with other operations while farming to increase household income. For example, in most families, old people farm at home, and their children and their spouses work outside or deal with other nonagricultural operations, so the modes listed above may overlap.

## **4 Legal Framework and Policies**

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

The resettlement policies of the Subproject have been developed in accordance with the laws and regulations of the PRC, and ADB's policies, including:

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

- Safeguard Policy Statement, June 2009

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

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

#### **3) Provincial policies**

- Measures of Anhui Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (Amended) (July 1, 2004)
- Measures for the Ruling of Disputes over Compensation for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APGO [2004] No.101) (January 1, 2005)
- Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2012] No.67)
- Guidelines of the Anhui Provincial Government on Doing Well in Employment and Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmers (APG [2005] No.63)
- Measures of Anhui Province for the Implementation of the Farmland Occupation Tax Law (WC Rural [2008] No.367)
- Notice of the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Land and Resources, and People's Bank of China on Adjusting the Policy on Fees for Compensated Use of New Construction Land (CZ [2006] No.48)
- Notice of the Price Bureau of Anhui Province, Ministry of Finance, and Ministry of Land and Resources on Regulating Issues Concerning Land Acquisition Management Costs (APB [2002] No.47)

#### **4) Local policies**

- Notice on Issuing the Detailed Rules for the Implementation of Social Endowment Insurance for Urban and Rural Residents in Wuhu City (WHRB [2012] No.317)
- Notice of the Nanling County Government on Issuing the Measures for the Implementation of Social Endowment Insurance for Urban and Rural Residents in

Nanling County (NCG [2012] No.1)

- Measures for Resettlement for the Demolition of Houses on Collective Land in the New Urban Construction Area in the Nanling County Town (NCGO [2009] No.68)
- Interim Measures of Nanling County for Basic Living Security for Land-expropriated Farmers (NCG [2005] No.42)
- Notice of the General Office of the Nanling County Government on the Trial of the Allocation Program for Compensation Fees for Land Acquisition in Jishan and Jiafa Towns (NCGO [2010] No.53)
- Notice of the General Office of the Nanling County Government on the Implementation of the New Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition in Some Towns of Our County (NCGO [2010] No.37)

#### **4.2 Abstract of ADB Policies**

ADB's policy on involuntary resettlement has three key elements: (1) compensation for lost properties, livelihoods and income; (2) assistance in resettlement, including the provision of a resettlement site, and appropriate facilities and services; and (3) assistance for restoration, as a minimum, to the standard of living in the absence of the project, taking into account the following basic principles:

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

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

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

The Land Administration Law of the PRC is the main policy basis of the Subproject. The Ministry of Land and Resources, and the Anhui Provincial Government have promulgated policies and regulations on this basis. The Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28) promulgated in October 2004 defines the principles and rates of compensation and resettlement for land acquisition, and land acquisition procedures and monitoring system. These legal documents constitute the legal basis for resettlement in the Subproject together with the Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238).

The Wuhu Municipal and Nanling County Governments have also developed appropriate measures in light of the Real Property Law of the PRC, Land Administration Law of the PRC and its implementation regulations, and the Measures of Anhui Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC to regulate the acquisition of collective land, and protect the lawful rights and interests of owners and users of collective land. See Table 4-1.

**Table 4-1 Abstract of Measures for Resettlement for the Acquisition of Collective Land and House Demolition of Wuhu City and Nanling County**

Item	Key points	Index
Acquisition of collective land	<p>(1) Land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies for acquired collective land in the administrative region of our province shall be subject to the new compensation rates for land acquisition. If the same AAOV or integrated location-based price applies to construction land, the compensation rate shall be consistent. The compensation rates for land acquisition for large and medium water resources and hydropower projects shall be subject to the applicable provisions of the State Council. Municipal and county governments may increase compensation rates for land acquisition for special types of land as the case may be. (2) If land of a state-owned agricultural (forest, livestock or fish) farm is acquired, the compensation rates for land acquisition of the area in which such farm is located shall apply. If such farm spans more than one area, the highest rate of such areas shall apply. (3) Municipal and county governments shall carry out the transition between the new and old compensation rates properly, strengthen policy communication, and solve issues arising from implementation properly to ensure the successful implementation of the new compensation rates. If the acquisition of any land has been approved according law before the new compensation rates take effect, and the municipal or county government has developed and announced the compensation and resettlement program for land acquisition, the compensation rates specified in the announcement shall apply; if no compensation and resettlement program has been developed and announced, and land acquisition has not begun, the new compensation rates shall apply. (4) The compensation rates for land acquisition of each city or county shall be fixed by the provincial government in a unified manner, and adjusted every two years based on local conditions. Each municipal government shall develop compensation rates for houses, other attachments and young crops on acquired land based on local conditions, submit them to the provincial department of land and resources for reference before implementation, and adjust them every two years.</p>	Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2012] No.67)
	Subjects of endowment insurance	Interim Measures of Nanling County for Basic Living Security for Land-expropriated Farmers (NCG [2005] No.42)

Item	Key points	Index	
	Raising of endowment insurance funds	Endowment insurance for LEFs has a pooling fund and an individual fund. Pooling fund: from fees for using additional construction land and county finance, etc. Individual fund: Each LEF participating in supplementary endowment insurance shall pay 6,400 yuan at a time.	Interim Measures of Nanling County for Basic Living Security for Land-expropriated Farmers (NCG [2005] No.42)
	Benefits of endowment insurance	Each LEF will receive a basic pension from 60 years for men or 55 years for women as follows: for land compensation of 10,000 yuan per mu or less, 120 yuan per capita per month multiplied by land loss rate; for land compensation of 10,000 yuan or more but less than 20,000 yuan, 100 yuan per capita per month multiplied by land loss rate; and for land compensation of 20,000 yuan or more, 80 yuan per capita per month multiplied by land loss rate. Each LEF participating in supplementary endowment insurance voluntarily shall receive a supplementary pension of 50 yuan per capita per month in addition to basic pension when attaining 60 years for men or 55 years for women after paying 6,400 yuan at a time. The basic living security subsidy for each LEF shall be raised from 80 yuan, 100 yuan and 120 yuan to 160 yuan, 180 yuan and 200 yuan respectively, effective from March 1, 2010.	Interim Measures of Nanling County for Basic Living Security for Land-expropriated Farmers (NCG [2005] No.42); Notice of the General Office of the Nanling County Government on the Trial of the Allocation Program for Compensation Fees for Land Acquisition in Jishan and Jiufa Towns (NCGO [2010] No.53); Notice of the General Office of the Nanling County Government on the Implementation of the New Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition in Some Towns of Our County (NCGO [2010] No.37)
Demolition of rural houses	Principles for resettlement	For buildings and structures to be demolished due to the acquisition of collective land, residential houses shall be subject to property swap or cash compensation, structures and other attachments subject to cash compensation, and non-residential properties subject to cash compensation in principle; eligible enterprises shall be encouraged to enter planned clustering zones of relevant industries.	Measures for Resettlement for the Demolition of Houses on Collective Land in the New Urban Construction Area in the Nanling County Town (NCGO [2009] No.68)
	Compensation and resettlement	For property swap: If the existing per capita housing size of an AH is not more than 30 m <sup>2</sup> , the size for resettlement will be 30 m <sup>2</sup> ; if the existing per capita housing size of an AH is more than 30 m <sup>2</sup> but not more than 45 m <sup>2</sup> , the size for resettlement will be equal to the effective size of the demolished house; if the existing per capita housing size of an AH is more than 45 m <sup>2</sup> ,	

Item	Key points	Index
	<p>the size for resettlement will be 45 m<sup>2</sup> per capita in principle and the balance will be paid in cash.</p> <p>If the size of the house to be demolished differs from the sizes available for resettlement, and the AH chooses the mode of property swap, the size for resettlement chosen shall not exceed the size of the former house by 10 m<sup>2</sup>.</p>	
Other subsidies	Affected persons may receive moving and transition subsidies.	

#### 4.4 Main Differences between the ADB Policy and PRC Laws

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

Difference: ADB policies require that compensation should be sufficient to offset any income loss, and restore long-term income-generating potential. Chinese standards are based on average annual output value (AAOV).

Solution: An early-stage solution is to provide replacement land, which is hardly practical. Cash compensation is the preference of most people, though they cannot ensure the rational use of such compensation. Therefore, further technical support is needed to monitor the income of seriously affected households, especially those in vulnerable groups, and local governments should provide assistance to those in need.

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

Difference: ADB policies require that special compensation is granted to all vulnerable groups, especially seriously affected households faced with impoverishment. Chinese provisions do not require social analysis, and compensation is based only on the amount of loss.

Solution: Special funds are available to assist the vulnerable groups, who will be identified during the DMS. The funds are part of the general resettlement budget. All measures have been specified in the RP.

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

Difference: ADB policies require APs are fully informed and consulted as soon as possible. Chinese provisions have improved the transparency of disclosure and compensation. However, APs still play a weak role in project decision-making, and the disclosure period is usually too short.

Solution: Consultation has begun at the early stage (before and during the technical assistance). The Nanling PMO agrees to disclose the RP to APs as required by ADB. And will continue during the project implementation.

##### **Lack of legal title**

Difference: ADB policies require all demolished houses, whether lawful or not, should be compensated for at the same rates. According to Chinese laws, people without local registered residence are entitled to the same compensation as local people. In addition, prevailing Chinese laws stipulate that no compensation should be provided for the acquisition of illegally owned land and houses.

Solution: For an ADB financed project, all APs, whether lawful or not, whether having ownership or right of use, will be protected, and provided with compensation or assistance. Such impact is not involved in the Subproject.

**Resettlement monitoring, evaluation and reporting**

Difference: ADB requires that internal and external resettlement monitoring be conducted. However, there is no such requirement in Chinese laws, except for reservoir projects.

Solution: Internal and external resettlement monitoring systems have been established for all ADB financed projects, and this has been included in the RP. The requirements for internal and external monitoring reporting are specified in the RP.

**4.5 Principles for Compensation**

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

**Table 4-2 Principles for Resettlement**

<b>Principles</b>	
1	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible.
2	The APs are granted compensation and rights that can at least maintain or even improve their livelihoods in the absence of the project.
3	The APs are given compensation and assistance in resettlement whether legal title is available or not.
4	If the land available to everyone is insufficient to maintain his/her livelihood, replacement in cash or in kind and other income-generating activities are provided for the lost land.
5	The APs fully understand their entitlements, the method and standard of compensation, the livelihood and income restoration plan, and the project schedule, and participate in the implementation of the Resettlement Plan.
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 so that they lead a better life, and all APs should have an opportunity to benefit from the project. At least two members of each AH receive skills training, including at least one woman.
9	The RP is consistent with the master plans of the affected city (district/county) and town.
10	The resettlement expenses are sufficient to cover all affected aspects.

**4.6 Cut-off Date of Compensation**

The cut-off date for the eligibility for compensation is September 30, 2013, which will be disclosed in the project area. Any newly claimed land, newly built house or settlement in the project area by the APs after this date will not be entitled to compensation or subsidization. Any building constructed or tree planted purely for extra compensation will not be counted in.

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

### 4.7.1 Compensation Rates for Acquisition of Collective Land

According to the Land Administration Law of the PRC, Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition, and Measures of Anhui Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC, compensation fees for LA include land compensation fees, resettlement subsidies and young crop compensation fees. In the Subproject, the acquired collective land will be compensated for in accordance with the Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2012] No.67). See Table 4-3.

**Table 4-3 Compensation Rates for Acquired Collective Land**

Town	AAOV rate (yuan/mu)	Farmland			Construction land and unused land		
		Compensation multiple	Subsidy multiple	Compensation rate (yuan/mu)	Compensation multiple	Subsidy multiple	Compensation rate (yuan/mu)
Jishan	1650	7	15	36300	5	6	18150
Gongshan	1530	7	14	32130	5	5.5	16065

Basis: Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2012] No.67)

In accordance with ADB policy requirements, the proposed standards should be at least equivalent than the replacement cost. Since there is no market value for collective land<sup>5</sup> in the PRC, compensation standards for acquisition of collective land are based on the gross annual output value of the land category times a multiple. In 2004, the State Council issued a decree stipulating that the minimum multiple for farmland should be 16 times. This was determined based on nearly 20 years of experience with multiples of 6 and 10 times, which were deemed to be inadequate because many villages had refused to transfer their lands. Furthermore, the net income from farmland is typically 30% to 50% of the of the gross output value after deducting production costs. This is supported by evidence of low lease rates for idle farmland (i.e., the person with the land use right doesn't expect much income from the land and can earn much more from off-farm employment). This means the compensation with a multiple of 16 times is equivalent to 32 to 50 years of net income from the land. The proposed multiple of farmland for this project is 21 or 22, which is equivalent to 42 or 44 years of net income at least. Farmers suffering partial loss (say 20% loss of their 5 mu of farmland) would receive 32,000~36,000 Yuan which can be used to improve their remaining farmland, or plant cash crops, or seek off-farm employment or save in a bank and earn enough interest<sup>6</sup> to cover the net income loss.

The compensation rates for young crops on acquired cultivated land are based on average annual output value, namely 1,650 yuan/mu in Jishan Town and 1,530 yuan/mu in Gongshan Town.

### 4.7.2 Compensation Rates for Temporary Land Occupation

According to the Notice of the Land and Resources Department of Anhui Province on Strengthening the Management of Temporary Land Use (ALRD [2010] No.119), temporarily occupied land will be compensated for at local AAOV, namely 1,650 yuan/mu per annum in

<sup>5</sup> Collective land cannot be directly sold; it must be converted to state-owned construction land. Collective land can be leased out but these rates are often much less than the value of land.

<sup>6</sup> A savings account earning 4% interest annually would earn the same as the net income from the land, without touching the principle amount.

Jishan Town and 1,530 yuan/mu per annum in Gongshan Town. The period of temporary land occupation of the Subproject will be two years.

NCTB and the contractor will restore the temporarily occupied land after the expiry of the above period, and relevant costs will be included in the general budget of the Subproject.

#### 4.7.3 Compensation Rates for Rural Residential Houses

The compensation rates for demolished rural houses have been fixed at replacement cost and based on practices of similar projects. The AHs will receive house compensation at replacement cost, and moving and transition subsidies. See Table 4-4. During resettlement, actual compensation rates will not be less than these rates.

**Table 4-4 House Compensation Rates of the Subproject**

Structural type		Unit	Compensation rate		Structure & decoration
			Jishan	Gongshan	
Masonry concrete		yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	920	920	Reinforced concrete frame, beams and pillars, pre-fabricated, cast-in-situ as a whole, design and constructed at a time, wooden door, PVC or aluminum alloy doors and windows, complete water, power, kitchen and bathroom facilities
Masonry tile		yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	860	860	Brick bearing walls, wooden roof truss, tile roof, cement or wooden floor, wooden doors and windows, complete water, power, kitchen and bathroom facilities
Simple		yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	180	180	Irregular wooden or bamboo roof truss, various types of roof, bamboo, earth or board walls, tabia or simple cement floor, power supply
Moving subsidy	Residential houses	yuan per household per time	500	500	Paid twice to each household for forward delivery housing
	Non-residential properties	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	8	8	Based on the lawful building area of the demolished house
Transition subsidy		yuan/m <sup>2</sup> per month	3	3	18 months for forward delivery housing in cash of property swap, at 3 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> of the building area of the demolished house per month, to be doubled beyond 18 months

Rural residential houses demolished for the Subproject may select cash compensation or property swap, and non-residential properties and simple houses will receive cash compensation in principle.

In case of cash compensation, compensation will be paid to proprietors at replacement cost; housing sites will be compensated for at the rate for construction land specified in the Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2012] No.67).

In case of property swap, resettlement communities will be constructed in the affected towns, and the AHs will be relocated based on the floor space as follows:

- If the existing per capita housing size of an AH is not more than 30 m<sup>2</sup>, the size for

resettlement will be 30 m<sup>2</sup>;

- If the existing per capita housing size of an AH is more than 30 m<sup>2</sup> but not more than 45 m<sup>2</sup>, the size for resettlement will be equal to the effective size of the demolished house;
- If the existing per capita housing size of an AH is more than 45 m<sup>2</sup>, the size for resettlement will be 45 m<sup>2</sup> per capita in principle. The excess floor space will be compensated at replacement price set in Table 4-4.

If an AH expects a larger size than the above sizes, it may purchase an additional size of 10 m<sup>2</sup> at the preferential price fixed by the government (1.4 times the average price of the resettlement community) after approval by the town government.

The purchase price of resettlement housing is 900 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> in Jishan Town and 920 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> in Gongshan Town.

#### 4.7.4 Compensation for Affected Stores

The resettlement of cash compensation or property swap is available. The properties of the 15 affected stores were formerly residential houses, and have been used for commercial purposes by their proprietors without legal formalities, so the properties of these stores will be compensated for at the rates for rural residential houses; in case of property swap, each proprietor will have priority in selecting a shop front in a resettlement community. In addition, their proprietors will also receive moving and transition subsidies, and compensation fees for operating losses.

#### 4.7.5 Compensation for Affected Enterprises

If all properties of an affected enterprise will be demolished, the enterprise may choose cash compensation or relocation, and receive moving and transition subsidies, and compensation fees for operating losses; if only part of simple properties and enclosing walls will be demolished without affecting the enterprise's normal operation, it will be subject to cash compensation through consultation at the same compensation rates for rural residential houses.

#### 4.7.6 Compensation Rates for Attachments and Infrastructure

The compensation rates for attachments and infrastructure have been fixed at replacement cost. See Table 4-5.

**Table 4-5 Compensation Rates for Attachments and Infrastructure**

Type of impact	Compensation rate
Enclosing walls (m <sup>2</sup> )	Masonry (dry-laid): 20 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> , masonry (mortar): 30 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>
Fences (m)	Earth: 15 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>
Cement grounds (m <sup>2</sup> )	25 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>
Tombs	Earth tombs: 200 yuan each (one coffin each); 300 yuan/ each (two or more coffins each) Cement tombs: 300 yuan each (one coffin each); 400 yuan/ each (two or more coffins each). Space for shifting tombs will be provided free in the cemetery.
Wells	150 yuan each
Fruit trees	Ordinary trees: diameter at breast height <10cm: 10 yuan each; 11-20cm: 30 yuan each; 21-30cm: 50 yuan each; 31-40cm: 60 yuan each; 41-50cm: 70 yuan each; 51-60cm: 80 yuan each; 61-70cm: 90 yuan each; 71cm or more: 100 yuan each

Type of impact	Compensation rate
	Fruit trees: diameter at breast height <10cm: 50 yuan each; 11-20cm: 100 yuan each; 21-30cm: 250 yuan each; 31-40cm: 350 yuan each; 41-50cm: 450 yuan each; 51cm or more: 500 yuan each
Telegraph poles	To be relocated by proprietors during construction without compensation according to the existing agreement
Electric wires (m)	To be relocated by proprietors during construction without compensation according to the existing agreement
Streetlamps	To be relocated by proprietors during construction without compensation according to the existing agreement
Transformers	Moving subsidy: 6,000 yuan each, to be relocated by proprietors during construction without compensation according to the existing agreement
Junction boxes	To be relocated by proprietors during construction without compensation according to the existing agreement

#### 4.7.7 Rates of Other Costs

See Table 4-6.

**Table 4-6 Rates of Resettlement Taxes**

No.	Item	Rate	Basis	Received by
1	Farmland occupation tax	17500 yuan/mu (26.25 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> )	WC Rural [2008] No.367	Land and resources bureau
2	Land reclamation costs	8 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	Cai Zong [2001] No.1061	Land and resources bureau
3	LA management costs	2.8% of basic costs	APB [2002] No.47	Land and resources bureau
4	Fees for using additional construction land	16 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	Notice of the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Land and Resources, and People's Bank of China on Adjusting the Policy on Fees for Compensated Use of New Construction Land (CZ [2006] No.48)	Land and resources bureau
5	Survey and design costs	3% of basic costs		Design agency
6	Administrative costs	5% of basic costs		IA
7	Skills training costs	3% of basic costs		
8	External M&E costs	2% of basic costs		
9	Internal M&E costs	0.5% of basic costs		
10	Water resources fund	500 yuan/mu	Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Issuing the Administrative Measures for the Raising and Use of Local Water Resources Construction Funds (APG [2012] No.54)	
11	Contingencies	10% of basic resettlement costs		

#### 4.7.8 Vulnerable Groups

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

- (i) Laborers in vulnerable households will be provided with occupational training, and employment information and guidance in order to increase their job opportunities.
- (ii) During project construction, laborers in vulnerable households will have priority in being employed for unskilled jobs.
- (iii) A special support fund will be established in cooperation with the Nanling County Labor and Social Security Bureau; this fund will be included in administrative costs and not listed separately in the resettlement budget.

#### 4.7.9 Supporting Measures for Women

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

- (i) At least 30% of women will obtain unskilled jobs.
- (ii) 1,000 men-times of APs will be trained, in which not less than 500 men-times (50%) will be provided to female labor.
- (iii) Women will receive relevant information during resettlement, and are able to participate in resettlement consultation.
- (iv) A special FGD for women will be held to introduce resettlement policies and improve their awareness.
- (v) The compensation agreement must be signed by the couple.

#### **4.8 Entitlement Matrix**

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

**Table 4-7 Entitlement Matrix**

Type of impact	Degree of impact	APs	Compensation and resettlement policy	Entitlements
Permanent acquisition of collective land	1149.9 mu, incl. 316.6 mu of cultivated land, 124.8 mu of woodland, 216.7 mu of housing land, 86.3 mu of pond and 405.5 mu of unused land	445 households with 1,674 persons in 10 villages of Jishan and Gongshan Towns	1) Compensation fees will be paid fully to the AHs without being withheld by village collectives and without land reallocation; and 2) Compensation fees for ground attachments and young crops will be paid to their proprietors.	<p>Jishan – farmland 36,000 Yuan/mu and construction and unused land 18,150 Yuan/mu                      Gongshan – farmland 32,130 Yuan/mu and construction and unused land 16,065/mu</p> <p>Training support:                      Entitled for skill enhancement and skill diversification training - 1,000 person-times will be trained</p> <p>Employment opportunities:                      40% unskilled job opportunities during construction and operation will be offered to APs in priorities.</p>
Young Crops		445 households with 1,674 persons in 10 villages of Jishan and Gongshan Towns	The compensation rates for young crops on acquired cultivated land are based on average annual output value,	1,650 yuan/mu in Jishan Town 1,530 yuan/mu in Gongshan Town
Permanent occupation of state-owned land	169.2 mu	/	/	The land has already been reserved by the Government and will be allocated for the Subproject.

Type of impact	Degree of impact	APs	Compensation and resettlement policy	Entitlements
Endowment insurance for LEFs	Per capita cultivated area of less than 0.3 mu or land loss rate of 40% or more after LA	5 AHs with 27 persons in Gongshan Village, 17 AHs with 54 persons in Gongyi Village, 106 AHs with 360 persons in Gaoling Village, totaling 128 AHs with 441 persons	They will be included in the endowment insurance system for LEFs.	To be arranged by the Nanling County Labor and Social Security Bureau
Temporary land occupation	935 mu, including 45 mu for ordinary purposes, and 890 mu for borrow areas and spoil grounds	Ordinary temporary land occupation will affect 12 households with 38 persons in Jishan and Gongshan Towns (based in initial plans), the land for borrow pits and spoil grounds will be unused and owned by collective directly.	The land occupied temporarily for the Subproject will be compensated for at local AAOV. namely. 1) The compensation for ordinary temporary land occupation will be paid to AH directly, 2) The compensation for borrow bits and spoil grounds will be paid to village collective. 3) Temporary land occupation will be notified in advance and supervised by the local land and resources bureau. Temporary land occupation will not exceed a period of 2 years and will be restored by the Subproject proprietor.	1,650 yuan/mu in Jishan Town 1,530 yuan/mu in Gongshan Town
Demolition of rural residential houses	Total area 11,811.6m <sup>2</sup>	57 households with 235 persons in 4 villages in Jishan Town and 5 villages in Gongshan Town	1) House compensation: based on structural type and quality level at replacement cost or Property swap based on floorspace and/or (valuation of old house and purchase rates for new house) 2) The AHs will receive moving and transition subsidies. 3) The local government will construct new housing in a resettlement community with improved services and amenities. 4) Among property swap and cash compensation, all AHs prefer property swap. 5) Transition subsidy for 18 months for forward delivery housing in case of property swap at 3 Yuan/m <sup>2</sup> of the building area of the demolished house per month, to be doubled beyond 18 months.	Compensation rates are same for Jishan and Gongshan as following: Masonry Concrete - 920 Yuan/m <sup>2</sup> Masonry tile – 860 Yuan/m <sup>2</sup> Simple – 180 Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>  Affected households are entitled to salvage materials from the demolished houses without any deduction from the compensation.

Type of impact	Degree of impact	APs	Compensation and resettlement policy	Entitlements
				<p>Subsidies Moving – 500 Yuan per household Transition – 3 Yuan/m<sup>2</sup> per month.</p> <p>Training support: Entitled for skill enhancement and skill diversification training - 1,000 person-times will be trained</p> <p>Employment opportunities: 40% unskilled job opportunities during construction and operation will be offered to APs in priorities.</p>
Demolition of non-residential properties	15 stores with a total demolition area of 2240 m <sup>2</sup> ; 10 enterprises with a total demolition area of 764m <sup>2</sup>	Without affecting their normal production	<p>1) Properties will be compensated for at replacement cost. 2) Immovable facilities and equipment will be compensated for based on former size and rate. 3) Enterprises will receive moving and transition subsidies, and compensation fees for operating losses. The final compensation will be decided through consultation and evaluation. The modes of cash compensation and property swap are available, in which one enterprise (gas station) expects relocation.</p>	<p>1) Compensation at replacement cost 2) Moving subsidy 8 Yuan/m<sup>2</sup> based on the lawful building area of the demolished property 3) Compensation for operational loss (actual)</p>
Women	/	998 women	1) Women will have priority in employment, and at least 30% of them will receive unskilled jobs; 2) 1,000	i) 30% of them will receive

Type of impact	Degree of impact	APs	Compensation and resettlement policy	Entitlements
			person-times of APs will be trained, in which not less than 500 person-times (50%) will be provided to female labor; 3) Women will receive relevant information during resettlement, and are able to participate in resettlement consultation; 4) A special FGD for women will be held to introduce resettlement policies and improve their awareness; 5) The compensation agreement must be signed by the couple. 6) The women's federation will provide acceptable education to women.	ii) unskilled jobs At least 50% of training of 1,000 person time training provided under the project
Vulnerable groups	Low-income people (below the national poverty line) and women-headed households	9 households with 16 persons	1) Laborers in vulnerable households will be provided with occupational training, and employment information and guidance in order to increase their job opportunities; 2) During project construction, laborers in vulnerable households will have priority in being employed for unskilled jobs; 3) A special support fund will be established in cooperation with the Nanling County Labor and Social Security Bureau at 1% of resettlement costs; 4) The Gongshan Town Government will offer special institutional preferences to vulnerable groups, such as increasing compensation rates for LA and HD, and reducing or exempting taxes on those doing business. 5) Assistance with house relocation.	Vulnerable households will be re-identified at the beginning of resettlement implementation, and monitored closely until sustainable restoration.
Ground attachments	11 types, including telegraph poles and trees	Proprietors	1) The affected special facilities will be relocated by their proprietors according to related departments and the Government. 2) Ground attachments will be compensated for as stipulated.	
Grievances and appeals	/	All APs	Free; all costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from the contingencies	

## **5 Resettlement and Income Restoration**

### **5.1 Resettlement Objectives**

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

### **5.2 Principles for Resettlement and Restoration**

Some principles for resettlement and restoration have been developed according to the above objectives:

#### 1) Production and income restoration

- The willingness of affected persons should be respected, and their existing production and living traditions maintained;
- Resettlement rehabilitation programs should be tailored to impacts of LA and HD, and based on compensation rates for LA and HD;
- Resettlement rehabilitation programs should be combined with group construction, resources development, economic development and environmental protection programs so as to ensure the sustainable development of the affected village groups and persons; and
- The standard of living of vulnerable groups adversely affected by the Subproject should be improved.

#### 2) House reconstruction

- AHs may select property swap and cash compensation;
- The resettlement communities will be constructed by town government, and moving and transition subsidies should be granted;
- The period of house reconstruction will be about 3 months; new housing will be constructed by displaced households themselves; they will obtain materials from their demolished housing for free, and the costs of such materials will not be deducted from compensation fees for house demolition;
- Compensation fees for house demolition must be paid to displaced households before relocation;
- Displaced households must pay extra costs for additional living space or higher housing quality at their own discretion; and
- During house reconstruction and relocation, the village committees, town governments and PMO will provide assistance to households in difficulty.

### **5.3 Impacts of Collective Land Acquisition and Restoration Programs**

#### 5.3.1 Summary of Restoration Programs for the Affected Villages

Resettlement and income restoration programs have been developed based on the willingness survey, and in consultation with the affected villages and the APs, and are as follows:

#### 5.3.1.1 Cash compensation and distribution

Based on village-level key informant interviews, the mode of compensation for the 10 affected villages is as follows: 1) Compensation fees will be paid fully to the AHs without being withheld by village collectives and without land reallocation; 2) the resettlement community has sufficient housing; and 3) eligible APs may participate in endowment insurance for LEFs voluntarily.

#### 5.3.1.2 Employment

##### 1) Employment guidance

APs will be organized for employment training and consultation, and provided with employment services and information, and legal assistance on labor security.

##### 2) Job opportunities offered by the Subproject

The villages affected by the Subproject are located in outskirts and have been urbanized gradually. Moreover, these villages are close to Nanling County Economic Development Zone, which has been designated as a province-level processing base of exported clothes and a province-level development zone, with focus on the equipment manufacturing, mineral resources further processing, textile, apparel and food processing industries. 215 enterprises have entered into the zone and will recruit APs with certain labor skills.

- **Employment guidance:** The Nanling PMO and County Labor and Social Security Bureau will organize special job fairs for APs regularly, and provide employment services and information, and legal assistance on labor security based on employment needs of local enterprises to assist APs, especially LEFs in nonagricultural employment.
- **Job opportunities**
  - *Job opportunities under the Subproject*

It is estimated that at the construction stage (28 months), 1,200 temporary jobs will be generated per annum, including 320 skilled jobs and 780 unskilled jobs; at the operation and maintenance stage, 125 permanent jobs will be generated, including 90 unskilled jobs and 35 skilled jobs.

APs and especially LEFs will be employed with priority at the construction of the Subproject, and placed to such permanent jobs after completion as road maintenance and cleaning. No less than 40% job opportunities will be offered to APs in priorities.

- *Employment assistance:* Eligible APs may apply for the identification of persons with difficulty in employment and enjoy employment assistance, including:
  - ✓ Those having attained 40 years for women or 50 years for men by

December 31, 2011, and enjoying MLS benefits for urban residents or unemployment insurance benefits;

- ✓ Unemployed LEFs with a per capita cultivated area of less than 0.3 mu or a land loss rate of 40% or more after LA, and having attained 40 years for women or 50 years for men by December 31, 2011; and LEFs being covered by MLS.

Public welfare jobs<sup>7</sup> will be first made available to persons enjoying employment assistance, and those eligible for employment by industrial enterprises will be recommended to suitable jobs with priority. It is estimated that 142 APs<sup>8</sup> are eligible for employment assistance. Currently, in order to encourage the enterprises to hire eligible APs, Nanning government will provide the subsidy to the enterprises for public welfare jobs with 200 yuan per capita per month.

- *Business startup training*

According to the Measures for the Implementation of Business Startup Training (SYB) of Nanling County in 2012, any household affected by LA in the Subproject (below 50 years for men or 45 years for women, junior high school or above education) may apply for business startup training, covering the operation of groceries, restaurants, barber's shops, etc. Such training will be given by full-time teachers by means of policy explanation, experience introduction and on-site visit. The Nanling County Employment Management Center will provide subsequent services for not less than 6 months to qualified trainees to help them solve difficulties and problems encountered in business startup.

Since about 16% of the AHs in the Subproject are already running a grocery or restaurant, they expect specialized training to improve their operating capacity. According to the willingness survey, about 25.39% of the AHs expect to use compensation fees for independent business startup, so about 145 AHs may participate in business startup training. In addition, AHs with suitable conditions may also apply for a one-year small-amount secured loan of not more than 80,000 yuan with the county labor and social security bureau.<sup>9</sup>

- *Skills training*

A skills training program will be developed for LEFs and those affected by HD in the Subproject. 1,000 person-times will be trained. Skills training is subject to government subsidies, including up to 1,000 yuan per capita for employment skills training or up to 280 yuan per capita for skills improvement training. Training results will be linked up with employment services. If any qualified trainee has been recommended to work in the development zone and has worked for 3

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<sup>7</sup> Public welfare jobs refer to non-profit service jobs related to public administration and residents' interests, including public facility maintenance, community security, cleaning, landscaping and vehicle attendance, logistics jobs of public institutions, and other jobs suitable for the reemployment of those with difficulty in employment.

<sup>8</sup> APs with a per capita cultivated area of less than 0.3 mu or a land loss rate of 40% or more after LA

<sup>9</sup> Any household affected by LA in the Subproject below 50 years for men and below 45 years for women with junior high school or above education is entitled to these loans.

months, a referral subsidy of 100 yuan will be granted.

✓ Trainees

Trainees will be laborers with registered residence in Nanling County, having attained 18 years, with a certain educational level, and affected by LA or HD in the Subproject. The Nanling County Labor and Social Security Bureau will issue certificates of training as evidence of training.

✓ Scope of training

Agricultural training will include efficient seed making, refined vegetable cultivation and protected stockbreeding, horticulture, poultry and pig breeding etc.

Nonagricultural training will include cook and waiter skills, sewing, timber processing and machine handling skills. In addition, farmers working outside will be trained on common knowledge of urban life, protection of rights and interests, work safety, disaster reduction and state employment policies.

✓ Institutional arrangements

The IA, and Nanling County Labor and Social Security Bureau will be responsible for training activities.

### 5.3.1.3 Endowment insurance for LEFs

According to the Interim Measures of Nanling County for Basic Living Security for Land-expropriated Farmers (NCG [2005] No.42), Notice of the General Office of the Nanling County Government on the Trial of the Allocation Program for Compensation Fees for Land Acquisition in Jishan and Jiafa Towns (NCGO [2010] No.53), and Notice of the General Office of the Nanling County Government on the Implementation of the New Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition in Some Towns of Our County (NCGO [2010] No.37), all farmers to be resettled whose contracted collective farmland has been fully or partly acquired (per capita cultivated area of less than 0.3 mu or land loss rate of 40% or more after LA) may participate in basic living security for LEFs.

The scope and rates are the following:

- 1) Each LEF will receive a basic pension from 60 years for men or 55 years for women as follows: for land compensation of 10,000 yuan per mu or less, 120 yuan per capita per month multiplied by land loss rate; for land compensation of 10,000 yuan or more but less than 20,000 yuan, 100 yuan per capita per month multiplied by land loss rate; and for land compensation of 20,000 yuan or more, 80 yuan per capita per month multiplied by land loss rate. The basic living security subsidy for each LEF shall be raised from 80 yuan, 100 yuan and 120 yuan to 160 yuan, 180 yuan and 200 yuan respectively, effective from March 1, 2010.
- 2) Each LEF participating in supplementary endowment insurance voluntarily shall receive a supplementary pension of 50 yuan per capita per month in addition to basic pension when attaining 60 years for men or 55 years for women after paying 6,400 yuan at a time.

- 3) Eligible LEFs may enjoy MLS for rural residents.
- 4) Eligible LEFs converted into urban status in household registration will enjoy MLS for urban residents.
- 5) Eligible LEFs may participate in basic endowment insurance for urban employees.

It is estimated that 441 persons in 128 households will be eligible for endowment insurance for LEFs. See Section 5.3.2 for a detailed analysis.

### 5.3.2 Restoration Programs for the Affected Villages

#### 5.3.2.1 Summary

1,149.9 mu of collective land will be acquired permanently for the Subproject, affecting Dagang, Chafeng and Qilin Villages, Jishan Town, and Gongyi, Gongshan, Gaoling, Yuejin and Dagong Villages, Gongshan Town. Since LA is caused by the broadening and reconstruction of the existing highway, the APs will lose part of their land only.

40 groups will be affected by LA and HD in the Subproject, but only 36 groups involve the acquisition of cultivated land, so the analysis here covers these 36 groups only. The affected groups with income loss rates of less than 6% are defined as slightly affected groups, and those with income loss rates of 6% or more as seriously affected groups. There are 3 seriously affected groups, namely Wangcun, Hewan and Tuwan Groups, Gongyi Village, Gongshan Town, with land loss rates of over 40% and income loss rates of over 6%. See **Appendix 2** for details.

In the field survey, almost all AHs support the Subproject and all of them expect cash compensation for LA. They will invest compensation fees in commerce, crop cultivation, stockbreeding and skills training freely. This mode is easy to operate.

Since the affected groups vary in degree of impact, restoration programs should be developed based on the degree of impact, availability of remaining land resources and expectations of the APs through consultation.

For seriously affected Wangcun, Hewan and Tuwan Groups, Gongyi Village, Gongshan Town, skills training (including working outside or dealing with tertiary operations after learning skills) for labor shift, endowment insurance for LEFs and other restoration measures will be taken in addition to cash compensation, and the other 33 slightly affected groups will be subject to direct cash compensation.

#### 5.3.2.2 Restoration programs for slightly affected groups

The 33 slightly affected groups will be subject to cash compensation. The compensation rates and amount of acquired land will be determined in strict conformity with the applicable state

and local policies, and compensation fees will be paid to the AHs timely and directly.

According to village-level key informant interviews, the mode of compensation is as follows:  
1) Compensation fees will be paid fully to the AHs without being withheld by village collectives and without land reallocation; and eligible APs may participate in endowment insurance for LEFs voluntarily.

It is estimated that 6 AHs with 31 persons in Wangcun Group of Chafeng Village, 5 AHs with 27 persons in Laodun Group of Gongshan Village and 106 AHs with 360 persons in 6 groups of Gaoling Village will have per capita cultivated areas of less than 0.3 mu, and are eligible for being included in the social security system for LEFs according to the Interim Measures of Nanling County for Basic Living Security for Land-expropriated Farmers (NCG [2005] No.42). Since the 6 AHs with 31 persons in Wangcun Group of Chafeng Village have per capita cultivated areas of less than 0.3 mu before LA, they have already been included in the social security system for LEFs before LA. Therefore, 111 households with 387 persons in the groups affected slightly by the Subproject will be included in the social security system for LEFs, as shown in Table 5-1. If they agree to participate in endowment insurance for LEFs, each insured will receive a monthly pension of 64.2-156.2 yuan; if an insured pays 6,400 yuan at a time, it will receive a monthly pension of 114.2-206.2 yuan.

In addition, APs may attend skills training organized by the Nanling County Labor and Social Security Bureau, and town governments voluntarily.

**Table 5-1 Summary of the Insured in the Slightly Affected Village Groups**

Village	Group	Eligible for social security for LEFs		Per capita acquired land area (mu)	Per capita land compensation (yuan) <sup>10</sup>	Per capita land loss rate (%) <sup>11</sup>	Monthly benefit (yuan) <sup>12</sup>	Monthly benefit after paying 6,400 yuan at a time (yuan) <sup>13</sup>
		HHs	Population					
Gongshan	Laodun	5	27	0.11	3534.3	32.10	64.20	114.20
Gaoling	Haijia	14	45	0.21	6747.3	53.59	107.18	157.18
	Haiquan	22	78	0.31	9960.3	60.62	121.24	171.24
	Guolong	15	40	0.42	13494.6	84.32	151.78	201.78
	Lingtou	24	69	0.15	4819.5	78.10	156.20	206.20

<sup>10</sup> Per capita land compensation = per capita acquired land area \* land compensation rate

<sup>11</sup> Per capita land loss rate = per capita acquired land area / per capita cultivated area

<sup>12</sup> For land compensation of 10,000 yuan per mu or less, 200 yuan per capita per month multiplied by land loss rate; for land compensation of 10,000 yuan or more but less than 20,000 yuan, 180 yuan per capita per month multiplied by land loss rate; and for land compensation of 20,000 yuan or more, 160 yuan per capita per month multiplied by land loss rate

<sup>13</sup> Insurance voluntarily shall receive a supplementary pension of 50 yuan per capita per month in addition to basic pension when attaining 60 years for men or 55 years for women after paying 6,400 yuan at a time.

Village	Group	Eligible for social security for LEFs		Per capita acquired land area (mu)	Per capita land compensation (yuan) <sup>10</sup>	Per capita land loss rate (%) <sup>11</sup>	Monthly benefit (yuan) <sup>12</sup>	Monthly benefit after paying 6,400 yuan at a time (yuan) <sup>13</sup>
		HHs	Population					
	Baichen	4	12	0.43	13815.9	61.17	110.11	160.11
	Dalufang	27	116	0.15	4819.5	51.49	102.98	152.98
Total		111	387					

### 5.3.2.3 Restoration programs for key groups

According to the LA impact analysis, Wangcun, Hewan and Tuwan Groups, Gongyi Village, Gongshan Town will have higher income loss rates. To ensure that the APs in these groups enjoy various opportunities so that their living standard is improved or at least restored to the pre-project level, not only their land and attachments will be compensated for, but also eligible APs will be included in the endowment insurance system for LEFs, and the APs will be provided with skills training and employment assistance.

#### 1) Wangcun Group, Gongyi Village, Gongshan Town

This group has 20 households with 70 persons, where farmers' income is mainly from employment and other nonagricultural resources. This group has 44 mu of cultivated land, in which 2.4 mu will be acquired for the Subproject, affecting two households with 4 persons. Per capita cultivated area is 0.63 mu before LA and 0.03 mu after LA, with a per capita land loss rate of 95.45%. The per capita net income of this group is 12,500 yuan/year, which is high among the affected groups, and per capita income loss rate will be 7.2% at household level.

#### 2) Hewan Group, Gongyi Village, Gongshan Town

This group has 47 households with 162 persons, where farmers' income is mainly from employment and other nonagricultural resources. This group has 176 mu of cultivated land, in which 8.3 mu will be acquired for the Subproject, affecting 4 households with 13 persons. Per capita cultivated area is 1.09 mu before LA and 0.45 mu after LA, with a per capita land loss rate of 58.77%. The per capita net income of this group is 12,000 yuan/year, which is high among the affected groups, and per capita income loss rate will be 7.98% at household level.

#### 3) Tuwan Group, Gongyi Village, Gongshan Town

This group has 22 households with 75 persons, where farmers' income is mainly from employment and other nonagricultural resources. This group has 65 mu of cultivated land, in which 18.6 mu will be acquired for the Subproject, affecting 11 households with 37 persons. Per capita cultivated area is 0.87 mu before LA and 0.36 mu after LA, with a per capita land loss rate of 58%. The per capita net income of this group is 12,000 yuan/year, which is high among the affected groups, and per capita income loss rate will be 6.28% at household level.

The per capita land loss rates of the above 3 groups are above 40%.

It is learned that for the 17 households with 54 persons in the 3 key affected groups of Gongyi Village, agriculture is no longer the main income source. Since Gongshan Town is located in outskirts and will be included in the economic development zone, most villagers deal with catering and services independently. It is learned that among the 17 AHs, 8 AHs run restaurants, groceries, auto repair and parts shops, and barber's shops in Gongshan Town, and 9 households work in the Nanling county town, dealing with transport, decoration, apparel making and timber processing.

Through consultation with the APs, the proposed income restoration measures for the key groups are as follows:

- (i) Attending nonagricultural skills training to deal with secondary and tertiary operations: The 8 AHs operating independently will use compensation fees for business development, and other 9 AHs may participate in the Sunshine Project in Gongshan Town, where trainees will be organized to attend specialized training on driving, farm machinery operation, stockbreeding and computer skills in the county town, with each session lasting 14 days. Villagers may attend various types of training voluntarily. It is learned that each person will earn extra income of about 2,500 yuan per annum on average.
- (ii) According to the Interim Measures of Nanling County for Basic Living Security for Land-expropriated Farmers (NCG [2005] No.42), 17 households with 54 persons are eligible for endowment insurance for LEFs, and will be included in the endowment insurance system for LEFs.

If they agree to participate in endowment insurance for LEFs, each insured will receive a monthly pension of 94.03-171.81 yuan; if an insured pays 6,400 yuan at a time, it will receive a monthly pension of 144.03 yuan-221.81 yuan.

**Table 5-2 Summary of the Insured in the Seriously Affected Village Groups**

Degree of impact	Village	Group	Eligible for social security for LEFs		Per capita acquired land area (mu)	Per capita land compensation (yuan)	Per capita land loss rate (%)	Monthly benefit (yuan)	Monthly benefit after paying 6,400 yuan at a time (yuan)
			HHS	Population					
Serious	Gongyi	Wangcun	2	4	0.6	19278	95.45	171.81	221.81
		Hewan	4	13	0.64	20563	58.77	94.03	144.03
		Tuwan	11	37	0.5	16065	58	104.40	154.40
Total			17	54					

#### 5.4 Restoration Programs for Rural HD

Buildings and structures to be demolished for the Subproject will be subject to property swap

or cash compensation, and non-residential properties and simple houses will be subject to cash compensation in principle.

#### 5.4.1 Restoration Programs for Demolished Rural Residential Houses

Rural residential houses totaling 11,811.6m<sup>2</sup> will be demolished for the Subproject, affecting 57 households with 235 persons.

The demolished houses have such problems as unsound interior facilities, aged structure, poor day-lighting and ventilation conditions, and supporting infrastructure. Resettlement in the Subproject will be an opportunity for the AHs to improve their residential conditions and environment.

- **Property swap**

In case of property swap, per capita size for resettlement will be 30 m<sup>2</sup>. If the existing per capita housing size of an AH is not more than 30 m<sup>2</sup>, the size for resettlement will be 30 m<sup>2</sup>; if the existing per capita housing size of an AH is more than 30 m<sup>2</sup> but not more than 45 m<sup>2</sup>, the size for resettlement will be equal to the effective size of the demolished house. If the existing per capita housing size of an AH is more than 45 m<sup>2</sup>, the size for resettlement will be 45 m<sup>2</sup> per capita in principle. The excess floor area will be compensated at replacement price set in Table 4-4.

For example, Zhang XX's family affected by HD in Jishan Town has an existing housing size of 216m<sup>2</sup> in masonry concrete structure, 72 m<sup>2</sup> per capita. According to the compensation rate for masonry concrete structure, this family will receive 198,720 yuan in compensation. At the specified per capita size for resettlement of 45 m<sup>2</sup>, this family has to purchase resettlement housing of 135 m<sup>2</sup> for 128,300 yuan, so the compensation is sufficient for purchase; if this family is in Gongshan Town, where the purchase price of resettlement housing is 920 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>, the total price will be 124,200 yuan and the compensation is also sufficient for purchase. In addition, for each demolished rural house, cement grounds, enclosing walls, fences and other attachments will also be compensated for.

The resettlement sites in Jishan Town are located in Chafeng and Liancheng, where the AHs may purchase resettlement housing on either site at 900 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>; the resettlement sites in Gongshan Town are located in Wan'an and Daitang, where the AHs may purchase resettlement housing on either site at 920 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>.

The Chafeng resettlement site is located in Chafeng Village, Jishan Town, with a land area of 60 mu; LA begun in July 2009 and was completed in March 2010, involving no HD; construction begun in May 2011, Phase 1 has been completed, and Phase 2 is under planning. The Liancheng resettlement site is located in Liancheng Village, Jishan Town, with a land area of 75 mu; LA begun in May 2011 and was completed in December 2011, involving no HD; this site is still at the planning stage.

The Daitang resettlement site is located in Daitang Village, Gongshan Town, with a land area of 39 mu; LA begun in December 2010 and was completed in May 2011, involving no HD; construction begun in November 2011 and was completed in December 2012. The Wan'an resettlement site is located in Wan'an Village, Gongshan Town, with a land area of 15 mu; LA begun in December 2010 and was completed in May 2011; construction begun in May 2012; as of December 2012, resettlement housing totaling 5,000 m<sup>2</sup> had been completed and put into use.

See Table 5-3 for information on the resettlement sites and **Appendix 7** for details.

**Table 5-3 Summary of Resettlement Sites for the Households Affected by HD**

Town	Resettlement site	Village	Floor area (mu)	Building area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Number of apartments	Purchase price (yuan)
Jishan	Chafeng	Chafeng	60	22000	150	900
	Liancheng	Liancheng	75	52175	558	900
Gongshan	Wan'an	Wan'an	15	17000	130	920
	Daitang	Gongyi	39	39000	160	920

- **Cash compensation**

An AH not choosing property swap that has signed a house compensation and demolished its house within the specified period will receive compensation for its house at replacement cost and compensation for its housing site at the rate for construction land specified in the Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2012] No.67). In such case, they would reconstruct their house in the original village/group.

Since the resettlement communities in Jishan and Gongshan Towns are well equipped and located conveniently, all households affected by HD expect property swap. In case of property swap, an AH will be resettled in a nearby resettlement site but may also choose another resettlement site.

In addition, all households affected by HD will receive moving and transition subsidies. The moving subsidy will be 500 yuan per time per household and paid twice, and the transition subsidy will be 3 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> per month per household and paid for 18months.

**Table 5-4 Resettlement Destinations of the Households Affected by HD**

Town	Village	HHs affected by HD	Resettlement site
Jishan	Dagang	2	Liancheng
	Qilin	4	Liancheng
	Guting	3	Chafeng
	Shanggang	2	Chafeng
Gongshan	Gongyi	4	Daitang
	Gongshan	11	Daitang

Town	Village	HHs affected by HD	Resettlement site
	Gaoling	21	Wan'an
	Yuejin	6	Wan'an
	Dagong	4	Wan'an
Total		57	

#### 5.4.2 Resettlement Program for Affected Stores and Enterprises

Rural non-residential properties totaling 3,004 m<sup>2</sup> will be demolished for the Subproject, affecting 10 enterprises and 15 stores with 151 persons.

##### 1) Resettlement of enterprises

6 enterprises will be affected by the demolition of enclosing walls only, and their affected enclosing walls will be subject to cash compensation. These 6 enterprises are: 1) Wuhu Zhongxing Industrial Co., Ltd.; 2) Nanling Liangli Electric Tools Co., Ltd.; 3) Wuhu Changcheng Woodworking Co., Ltd.; 4) Wuhu Shunrong Automobile Parts Co., Ltd.; 5) Wuhu Baishen Apparel Co., Ltd.; and 6) Wuhu Wanli Highway & Bridge Maintenance Co., Ltd.

3 other enterprises (Yinan Tiles, Huaxin Tiles and Xinyuan Tiles) will be affected by the demolition of properties in simple and masonry tile structures only, which will be compensated for in cash and their normal operation will not be affected.

The other affected enterprise is a gas station, which will be rebuilt elsewhere and compensated, and the land for reconstruction is located in Dagong Village.

##### 2) Resettlement of stores

The properties of the 15 affected stores were formerly residential houses, and have been used for commercial purposes by their proprietors without legal formalities, so the properties of these stores will be compensated for at the rates for rural residential houses. During resettlement, NCTB will offer shop fronts in resettlement communities to the properties first, so that they can continue with operation after resettlement.

In addition, moving and transition subsidies, and compensation fees for operating losses will also be paid for the affected enterprises and stores. The moving subsidy will be 500 yuan per time per store and paid twice; and the moving subsidy for some the enterprises affected by the demolition of properties in simple and masonry tile structures (Yinan Tiles, Huaxin Tiles and Xinyuan Tiles) will be 8 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>. The transition subsidy will be paid at 3 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> of demolished building area per month for 18 months. The enterprises and stores whose operation is affected will also receive compensation fees for operating losses of 2,000 yuan each, which will be further consulted and decided with the affected stores and enterprises according to real situation during the resettlement implementation.

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

935 mu will be occupied temporarily by borrow areas, spoil grounds, pre-fabrication yards, mixing stations and access roads in the Subproject, including 890 mu for borrow areas and spoil grounds on collective barren hills in Geling and Eling Villages, Jishan Town, and Gaochong Village, Gongshan Town, affecting no one. The affected trees will be compensated at rates set in Table 4-5 during the period of occupation.

23.3 mu of collective cultivated land and 21.7 mu of unused land in Jishan and Gongshan Towns will be occupied for ordinary purposes (pre-fabrication yards, mixing stations and access roads), affecting 12 households with 38 persons. The vegetation on the land occupied temporarily for the borrow areas and spoil grounds will be restored by the construction agency after completion, and the land occupied temporarily for the pre-fabrication yards, mixing stations and access roads will be restored to the original condition by the construction agency after completion.

The land occupied temporarily for the Subproject will be compensated for at local AAOV, namely 1,650 yuan/mu in Jishan Town and 1,530 yuan/mu in Gongshan Town. Figure 5-1 shows a borrow area / spoil ground in Geling Village, Jishan Town, and the other two borrow areas / spoil grounds are similar to the one in Geling Village.



**Figure 5-1 Borrow area / spoil ground in Geling Village, Jishan Town**

### **5.6 Resettlement Program for Infrastructure and Ground Attachments**

For production and living facilities affected by the Subproject (electric wires, cables and telegraph poles mainly), the design agency conducted an extensive survey on possible impacts on local residents' production and livelihoods at the design stage by means of FGD and questionnaire survey. Most of the opinions collected during the survey have been incorporated into the project design, and the design agency has designed engineering measures for these facilities accordingly.

Special facilities affected by the Subproject (telegraph poles, electric wires, streetlamps, transformers, junction boxes) will be relocated by their proprietors without compensation according to their agreements with the government. Restoration measures for demolished facilities must be planned in advance, and suited to local conditions so as to be safe, efficient, timely and accurate, with minimum adverse impact on nearby residents. Affected special facilities will be demolished according to the construction drawings without affecting project construction and with minimum amount of relocation. Affected pipelines will be rebuilt before demolition (or relocated) without affecting regular lives of residents along such pipelines (including those not to be relocated).

### **5.7 Assistance Measures for Vulnerable Groups**

It is learned that the vulnerable households affected by the Subproject are MLS households mainly. In the affected population, 9 MLS households with 16 persons fall into vulnerable groups, in which 6 households with 12 persons will be affected by LA, and 3 households with 4 persons by HD.

During the whole relocation process, the Anhui PMO, NCTB and town governments will pay particular attention to the resettlement of vulnerable groups. In addition to the living and production resettlement measures under this RP, vulnerable groups will be provided certain assistance to improve their living and production conditions. The key measures are as follows:

- 1) Two members (at least one woman) of each AH will receive livelihood training and prior job opportunities, e.g., participation in project construction.
- 2) The Nanling County Government will grant living subsidies.
- 3) A special support fund will be established as part of resettlement budget to provide assistance to vulnerable groups in cooperation with the Nanling County Labor and Social Security Bureau;
- 4) Seriously affected households with a land loss rate of over 30% will have priority in receiving job opportunities generated by the Subproject, and participating in agricultural and nonagricultural training for LEFs.

During resettlement, the affected MLS households will be provided with priority in:

- Participation in skills training, placement to public welfare jobs and jobs reserved by the land user, and small-amount secured loans;
- Participation in endowment insurance for LEFs, and endowment insurance for urban and rural residents; and
- Information for access to the resettlement exchange platform

## 5.8 Training of APs

In order to ensure that the APs change the traditional employment concept, build up a proper sense of occupation and master necessary labor skills, the IA will give training to them together with the Nanling County Labor and Social Security Bureau.

It is learned that most of the affected laborers are willing to attend skills training on farm machinery and vehicle operation and maintenance, building, cooking, timber processing, poultry breeding and tailoring. Therefore, a special skills training program for LEFs and persons affected by HD in the Subproject has been developed.

At the implementation stage, the Nanling County Government and Nanling PMO will offer different training courses to the APs based on local industrial and service development, and labor demand. The Nanling PMO will assess farmers' needs for employment skills and offer all training courses for free. Such training will mitigate negative impacts of LA on farmers and enhance their capacity to restore livelihoods. At least two members (one male and one female if possible) of each AH will be trained.

The Nanling County Labor and Social Security Bureau, and town labor and social security offices will be responsible for the skills training and reemployment of the LEFs, develop a training program and set up training courses scientifically. Training will be subject to semiannual reporting, and the training program will be adjusted timely based on employment needs. All APs may attend such training for free. The training program will be disclosed in the affected towns and villages, and training costs will be disbursed from the training budget of the Subproject. See Table 5-5.

**Table 5-5 Summary of Skills Training Programs in the Project Area**

County	Township	Time	Trainees	Person -times trained per annum	Scope	Agency responsible	Budget (0,000 yuan)
Nanling	Jishan, Gongshan	Mar. 2014	APs	500	Building, decoration, sewing, farm machinery repair	Nanling County Labor and Social Security Bureau	5
		Jul. 2014	APs	200	Business startup, poultry breeding, timber processing		2
		Dec. 2014	APs	300	Building, decoration, sewing		3

## 5.9 Protection of Women's Rights and Interests

The measures taken to promote women's development, the affected women have the right:1) Cash compensation or improvement of the quality of remaining land, and crop restructuring;2) have title to newly built houses.;3) will receive compensation fees for land acquisition;4)at least

50% of trainees of skills training will be women;5) During construction, at least 30% of unskilled job opportunities will be offered to women in priorities;6) Employment arrangement for 200 female Aps;7) Providing assistance together with the civil affairs department.

The protection of their rights and interests in the Subproject include:

**1) Employment and business startup support**

At the RP preparation stage, women in the project area took an active part in the impact survey, and were consulted about ideas on income restoration programs. Women support the Subproject, and think the Subproject will improve traffic and have moderate impact on the livelihoods of some APs. In addition, they expect cash compensation, job opportunities from the Subproject, and training on crop cultivation, stockbreeding and apparel making skills. Priority will be given to female labor in terms of skills training so as to ensure that their economic status and income. 1,000 men-times of APs will be trained, in which not less than 500 person-times (50%) will be provided to female labor. During project implementation, at least 30% of women will obtain unskilled jobs. In addition, women will receive equal pay for equal work like men do. However, employment of child labor is prohibited.

To promote the business startup and employment of women, the Nanling County Women's Association will organize business startup skills training and offer a series of subsequent services. With the reduction of land after LA, women will have more time and effort for business startup and have priority in applying for business startup funds.

**2) Women's equal rights in participating in the development of and making decisions on resettlement programs**

Women will receive relevant information during resettlement, and be able to participate in resettlement consultation. A special FGD for women will be held to introduce resettlement policies and improve their awareness.

Women will have equal rights in attending, and speak and make decisions at village and group congresses to discuss resettlement programs, and not less than 30% of attendees will be women.

## **6 Resettlement Organizational Structure**

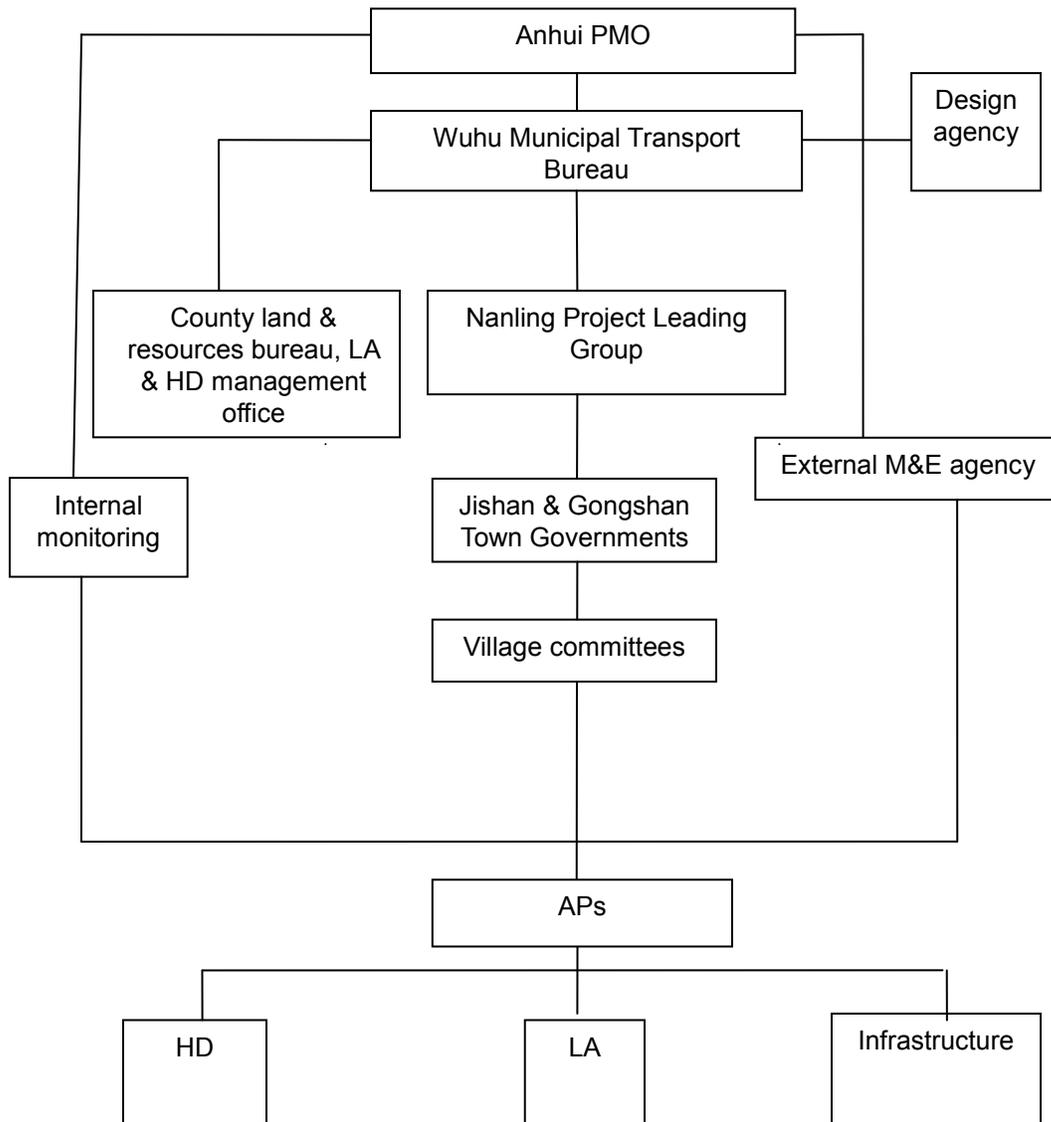
### **6.1 Resettlement Implementation and Management Agencies**

#### **6.1.1 Organizational Setup**

The Nanling County Government has established appropriate agencies and strengthened their capacity to ensure successful project preparation and resettlement. Since April 2012, the agencies responsible for resettlement in the Subproject have been established successively and their responsibilities defined. The agencies responsible for resettlement activities in the Subproject include:

- Anhui PMO
- Wuhu Municipal Transport Bureau
- Nanling Project Leading Group
- Nanling PMO
- NCTB
- Nanling County Land and Resources Bureau
- Nanling County LA and HD Management Office
- Jishan and Gongshan Town Governments
- Village committees
- Affected village groups
- External M&E agency

See Figure 6-1 .



**Figure 6-1 Block diagram of resettlement management agencies**

### 6.1.2 Organizational Responsibilities

#### 1) Anhui PMO

Responsible mainly for organizing the resettlement of the project, formulating policies on resettlement activities of the project, and coordinating relations among the resettlement agencies at all levels. The PMO will ensure a full time, trained and experienced staff for the overall coordination of the resettlement implementation.

#### 2) Wuhu Municipal Transport Bureau

Responsible for the communication and coordination between the Anhui PMO and resettlement agencies

### **3) Nanling Project Leading Group**

Responsible for the decision-making and leadership of the Subproject, coordinating the departments of Nanning County related to the Subproject.

### **4) Nanling PMO**

- Contacting the Nanling Project Leading Group, ADB, and functional departments of Wuhu City
- Submitting plans related to resettlement to the state, provincial, municipal and county governments for approval
- Inspecting and directing the IA

### **5) NCTB**

- Appointing a resettlement consulting agency to prepare for resettlement
- Coordinating the consulting agency with other agencies at the preparation stage
- Coordinating the implementation progress of the Subproject and the RP
- Reporting the resettlement fund disbursement plan and supervising the disbursement of funds
- Coordinating the work of the resettlement agencies
- Raising resettlement funds; disbursing resettlement funds
- Responsible specifically for resettlement implementation
- Tracking and supervising the disbursement of resettlement funds
- Handling grievances and appeals of APs arising from resettlement
- Supporting the work of the external M&E agency
- Collecting and compiling information required for internal monitoring reporting
- Managing resettlement archives
- Training persons responsible for resettlement

### **6) Nanling County Land and Resources Bureau**

- Applying for land use and construction permits with competent authorities
- Developing resettlement policies in coordination with authorities concerned
- Responsible for all-around affairs of LA (including social insurance for LEFs)

### **7) Nanling County LA and HD Management Office**

- Preparing for resettlement together with the resettlement consulting agency
- Developing policies under the RP
- Reporting the progress of resettlement to the Nanling PMO
- Reporting efforts of communication and coordination with other departments during resettlement to the Nanling PMO
- Reporting and supervising the disbursement of resettlement funds to the Nanling PMO
- Managing resettlement files

- Conducting internal resettlement monitoring
- Receiving ADB's resettlement experts at the preparation and implementation stages
- Handling grievances and appeals arising from resettlement
- Communicating with the external M&E agency during resettlement
- Constructing the resettlement sites
- Implementing employment measures for the APs

#### **8) Jishan and Gongshan Town Governments**

- Participating in the DMS
- Participating in the calculation of compensation fees for AHs
- Participating in the disbursement of compensation fees to APs
- Participating in the design and construction of resettlement housing
- Participating in the development of allocation measures for resettlement housing
- Handling grievances and appeals arising from resettlement
- Participating in the allocation of housing sites
- Organizing skills training for APs
- Taking employment measures for APs

#### **9) Affected villages and groups**

- Participating in the DMS
- Participating in the calculation of compensation fees for AHs
- Supervising the disbursement of compensation fees to APs
- Supervising the design and construction of resettlement housing
- Responsible for the development of allocation measures for resettlement housing
- Handling grievances and appeals arising from resettlement
- Participating in the allocation of housing sites
- Organizing skills training for APs
- Taking employment measures for APs

#### **10) External M&E agency**

Conducting external resettlement monitoring, and submitting resettlement progress reports to the Anhui PMO and ADB during resettlement

See Chapter 10 for details.

## **6.2 Staffing and Equipment**

### **6.2.1 Staffing**

To ensure the successful implementation of the resettlement work, the IA will ensure a with full-time staff trained and experienced in implementation of the RP who will be assisted by required staff and will be provide adequate resources.. Each resettlement agency is composed mainly of 3 to 13 administrative staff members and specialized technicians, all of whom have

certain professional and management skills, and considerable experience in LA, HD and resettlement. A smooth channel of communication has been established. See Table 6-1 and.

Table 6-2 Persons Responsible for Resettlement of the Nanling PMO.

**Table 6-1 Staffing of Resettlement Agencies**

No.	Agency	Person responsible	Workforce	Composition
1	Anhui PMO	Wu Fei	4	Civil servants
2	Wuhu Municipal Transport Bureau	Lv Jie	4	Civil servants
3	Nanling Project Leading Group	Li Xinyu	13	Civil servants
4	Nanling PMO	Ling Xianhua	3	Civil servants
5	NCTB	Ling Xianhua	4	Civil servants
6	Nanling County Land and Resources Bureau	Cheng Jinhua	4	Civil servants
7	Nanling County LA and HD Management Office	Ma Weidong	6	Civil servants
8	Jishan Town Government	Ding Xinfu	3	Civil servants
9	Gongshan Town Government	Yu Zuchuan	3	Civil servants
10	Village committees and groups	Yu Nengwen	10	Village officials

**Table 6-2 Persons Responsible for Resettlement of the Nanling PMO**

Agency	Name	Title	Tel
Nanling PMO	Ling Xianhua	Director-general	0553-6823673
NCTB	Tao Haibo	Deputy director-general	0553-6823673
Nanling County Land and Resources Bureau	Cheng Jinhua	Director-general	0553-6823044
Nanling County LA and HD Management Office	Ma Weidong	Director	0553-6823673
Jishan Town Government	Ding Xinfu	Town head	0553-6823121
Gongshan Town Government	Yu Zuchuan	Town head	0553-6041012

### 6.2.2 Equipment

All resettlement agencies have been provided basic office, transport and communication equipment, including desks and chairs, PCs, printers, telephones, facsimile machines and vehicles.

### 6.2.3 Organizational Training Program

Purpose of training: to train the management staff and technicians related to LA and HD in the Subproject, so that they understand and master information on LA and HD, and ensure that the action plan for LA and HD of the Subproject is fully implemented.

Trainees: There are two types of training:

For management staff of LA and HD—The purpose is to train the management staff of the Subproject on LA, HD and emergency measures, so that they learn experience in resettlement and management from advanced countries, and communicate it to all LA and HD staff of the

Subproject.

Resettlement staff—The purpose is to make them understand the scope of construction, resettlement policies and restoration measures of the Subproject, and ensure the successful implementation of this RP.

Mode of training: Training is divided into two levels: The senior management staff training will be given by the PMO, and ADB officials, government officials and experts will be invited to give lectures; the resettlement staff training will be given by the district resettlement office under the direction of the PMO.

Scope of training: overview and background of the Subproject, applicable laws and regulations, details of the RAP, management and reporting procedures, cost management, M&E, reporting, and grievance redress, etc. See Table 6-3.

**Table 6-3 Resettlement Staff Training Schedule**

No.	Agency responsible	Scope	Trainees	Time	Costs (0,000 yuan)
	A	B	C	D	
1	Nanling PMO	Learning resettlement experience from ADB-financed projects in other provinces	Resettlement staff	2013-2014	4
2	External M&E agency	ADB's resettlement policy	Resettlement staff	Jun. 2014	3
3	External M&E agency	Updates of state policies on LA and HD	Resettlement staff	Jun. 2014	3
4	Nanling PMO	Experience and lessons in resettlement from other places	Resettlement staff	Mar. 2014	6
5	Nanling PMO	Computer operation and data processing	Resettlement staff	Nov. – Dec. 2013	3
6	IA	Resettlement procedures and policies for ADB-financed projects	Town resettlement offices, village resettlement teams	Dec. 2013	3
7	IA	Resettlement policies and practice	Town resettlement offices, village resettlement teams	Dec. 2013	2
8	Nanling PMO	Learning international experience in resettlement	Resettlement staff of PMO	2013-2014	8
9	Total				32

## 7 Public Participation and Grievance Redress

### 7.1 Public Participation

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

#### 7.1.1 Public Participation at the Preparation Stage

Since September 2012, China Highway Planning and Design Institute, NCTB and the survey team of NRRCR have conducted a series of socioeconomic survey and public consultation activities (with 30% of participants being women) under the leadership of the Nanling PMO. At the preparation stage, the PMO, IA and design agency conducted extensive consultation on land acquisition and resettlement. See Table 7-1 for a summary and **Appendix 10** for minutes. The RIB will be distributed in September 2013.

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

No.	Time	Activity	Participants	# of persons	Organized by
1	Aug. 2012	Optimization of project design	China Highway Planning and Design Institute, NCTB, town governments, reps. of villages, groups and APs	16	NCTB
3	Sep. 2012	Resettlement impacts survey	NCTB, China Highway Planning and Design Institute, NRRCR, town governments, reps. of villages, groups and APs	20	NCTB
4	Sep. 2012	Compensation rates for LA	NCTB, Nanling County Land and Resources Bureau, Nanling County LA and HD Management Office, NRRCR, town governments, reps. of villages, groups and APs	16	NCTB
5	Sep. 2012	Compensation rates for HD	NCTB, Nanling County Land and Resources Bureau, Nanling County LA and HD Management Office, NRRCR, county labor and social security bureau, women's federation, agricultural bureau, poverty reduction office, county civil affairs bureau, reps. of villages, groups and APs	28	NCTB
6	Sep. – Oct. 2012	Socioeconomic survey	NCTB, NRRCR, Nanling County Land and Resources Bureau, county labor and social security bureau, women's federation, agricultural bureau, poverty reduction office, county civil affairs bureau, reps. of villages, groups and APs	28	NCTB
7	Oct. 2012	Determination of resettlement modes	NCTB, NRRCR, reps. of villages, groups and APs	20	NCTB
8	Oct. 2012	Resettlement policies	NCTB, Nanling County Land and Resources Bureau, Nanling County LA and HD Management Office, NRRCR, county labor and social security bureau, women's federation, agricultural bureau, poverty reduction office, county civil affairs bureau, reps. of villages, groups and APs	28	NCTB

### 7.1.2 Participation Plan at the Implementation Stage

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

**Table 7-2 Public Participation Plan of the Subproject**

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agency	Participants	Topic
Disclosure of the RIB	RIB	Sep. 2013	Nanling PMO	NCTB, town governments, village committees	Disclosing the RP and its key points
RP disclosure	Website	Sep. 2013	ADB	Anhui Nanling PMOs	Disclosure of the RP on the website
LA announcement	Village bulletin board, village meeting	Jan. 2014	Nanling PMO, NCTB, county land and resources bureau, county LA and HD management office, town and village officials	All APs	Disclosure of LA area, compensation rates and resettlement modes, etc.
Announcement of compensation and resettlement options for LA	Village bulletin board, village meeting	Feb. 2014	Nanling PMO, NCTB, county land and resources bureau, county LA and HD management office, town and village officials	All APs	Compensation fees and mode of payment
DMS results verification	Field survey	Jan. – Mar. 2014	Nanling PMO, NCTB, county land and resources bureau, county LA and HD management office, town and village officials	All APs	1) Finding out anything omitted to determine the final impacts 2) Preparing a list of lost land & assets 3) Preparing a basic compensation agreement
Determination of income restoration plan	Village meeting (many times)	Before –land acquisition	Nanling PMO, NCTB, county land and resources bureau, county LA and HD management office, town and village officials	All APs	Discussing the final income restoration program and the program for use of compensation fees
Determination of housing units	Village meeting (many times)	Before house demolition	Nanling PMO, NCTB, county land and resources bureau, county LA and HD management office,	57 AHs	Discussing and determining house relocation plan

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agency	Participants	Topic
			town and village officials		
Training program	Village meeting	Jun. 2014 – Jun. 2015	Labor and social security bureau, town and village officials	All APs	Discussing training needs
M&E	Villager participation	Jul. 2014 – Jul. 2016	Town and village officials	All APs	1) Resettlement progress and impacts 2) Payment of compensation 3) Information disclosure 4) Livelihood restoration and house reconstruction

## 7.2 Grievances and Appeals

### 7.2.1 Grievance Redress Procedure

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

Stage 1: If any AP is dissatisfied with this RP, he/she may file an oral or written appeal to the village committee or town government orally or in writing. In case of an oral appeal, the village committee or town government shall handle such appeal and keep written records. Such appeal should be solved within two weeks.

Stage 2: If the AP is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 1, he/she may file an appeal to NCTB after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within two weeks.

Stage 3: If the AP is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 2, he/she may file an appeal to the Nanling PMO after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within two weeks.

Stage 4: If the AP is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 3, he/she may file an appeal to the Anhui PMO after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within two weeks.

At any time, the AP may also bring a suit in a civil court in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Law of the PRC.

Affected persons can decide to go through the legal system directly or may decide not to use project level grievance channels. An aggrieved person may also express grievance to the external monitor, who would then report to it to BPMO and BDIG. Alternatively, the aggrieved person(s) may submit a complaint to the ADB project team to try to solve the problem. If good faith efforts are still unsuccessful, and if there are grievances that stemmed from a violation of ADB's safeguard policy, the affected persons may appeal directly to ADB in accordance with ADB's accountability mechanism<sup>14</sup>.

All grievances, oral or written, will be reported to ADB in internal and external resettlement monitoring reports.

All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the affected persons for free, and costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from contingency costs. The above appeal channel will be notified to APs at a meeting or otherwise, so that APs are fully aware of their right of appeal. Mass media will be utilized for publicity, and opinions and advice about resettlement will be compiled into messages for study and disposition by the resettlement agencies. PMO will keep records of the grievances and actions taken and on request these records will be made available for review by the EM or ADB missions.

### 7.2.2 Recording, Tracking and Feedback of Grievances and Appeals

During the implementation of the RP, the resettlement agencies should register and manage appeal and handling information, and submit such information to the Nanling PMO in writing on a monthly basis. The Nanling PMO will inspect the registration of appeal and handling information regularly, and will prepare a registration form for this purpose, as shown below.

**Table 7-1 Registration Form of Grievances and Appeals**

<b>Accepting agency:</b>		<b>Time:</b>		<b>Location:</b>	
<b>Appellant</b>	<b>Appeal</b>	<b>Expected solution</b>		<b>Proposed solution</b>	<b>Actual handling</b>
Appellant (signature)				Recorder (signature)	

Notes: 1. The recorder should record the appeal and request of the appellant factually. 2. The appeal process should not be interfered with or hindered whatsoever. 3. The proposed solution should be notified to the appellant within the specified time.

### 7.2.3 Contact Information for Grievances and Appeals

The resettlement agencies will appoint persons chiefly responsible to accept and handle grievances and appeals.

<sup>14</sup> For more information, see <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>.

**Table 7-2 Agencies Accepting Grievances and Appeals, and Staff**

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Tel</b>
Nanling PMO	Ling Xianhua	Director-general	0553-6823673
NCTB	Tao Haibo	Deputy director-general	0553-6823673
Nanling County Land and Resources Bureau	Cheng Jinhua	Director-general	0553-6823044
Nanling County LA and HD Management Office	Ma Weidong	Director	0553-6823673
Jishan Town Government	Ding Xinfu	Town head	0553-6823121
Gongshan Town Government	Yu Zuchuan	Town head	0553-6041012

## 8 Budget and Funding Sources

### 8.1 Resettlement Budget

In the general budget, direct resettlement costs include compensation fees for permanent LA, the demolition of residential houses and ground attachments, as well as planning and monitoring costs, administrative costs, training costs and contingencies, etc.

The general resettlement budget of the Subproject is 75.8198 million yuan, including compensation fees for rural collective land acquisition of 28.3314 million yuan or 37.37% of the budget, compensation fees for the demolition of rural residential houses of 14.1307 million yuan or 18.64% of the budget, compensation fees for temporary land occupation of 1.494 million yuan or 1.97% of the budget, compensation fees for ground attachments of 507,100 yuan or 0.67% of the budget, land taxes of 20.7494 million yuan or 27.37% of the budget, indirect costs of 6.1609 million yuan or 8.12% of the budget, and contingencies of 4.4463 million yuan or 5.86% or 10% of basic resettlement costs. The general resettlement budget will be included in the overall costs of the Subproject. See Table 8-1 for a summary and **Appendix 9** for details.

**Table 8-1 Resettlement Budget**

No.	Item	Total (0,000 yuan)	Percent (%)
1	Compensation fees for collective land	2833.14	37.37%
2	Temporary land occupation	149.40	1.97%
3	Compensation fees for HD	1413.07	18.64%
4	Attachments	50.71	0.67%
5	Land taxes	2074.94	27.37%
6	Survey and design costs	133.39	1.76%
7	Administrative costs <sup>15</sup>	222.32	2.93%
8	Skills training costs (APs and IA resettlement Implementation staff)	133.39	1.76%
9	External M&E costs	88.93	1.17%
10	Internal M&E costs	22.23	0.29%
11	Contingencies	444.63	5.86%
12	Water resources fund	15.83	0.21%
Total		7581.98	100.00%

### 8.2 Annual Investment Plan

Before project construction or during project implementation, the investment plan will be implemented in stages in order not to affect the production and livelihoods of the AHs, as shown in Table 8-2.

<sup>15</sup> Includes costs involved for resettlement implementation and management. Will also include cost for measures taken to deal with the project impact on women and cost for redress of grievances.

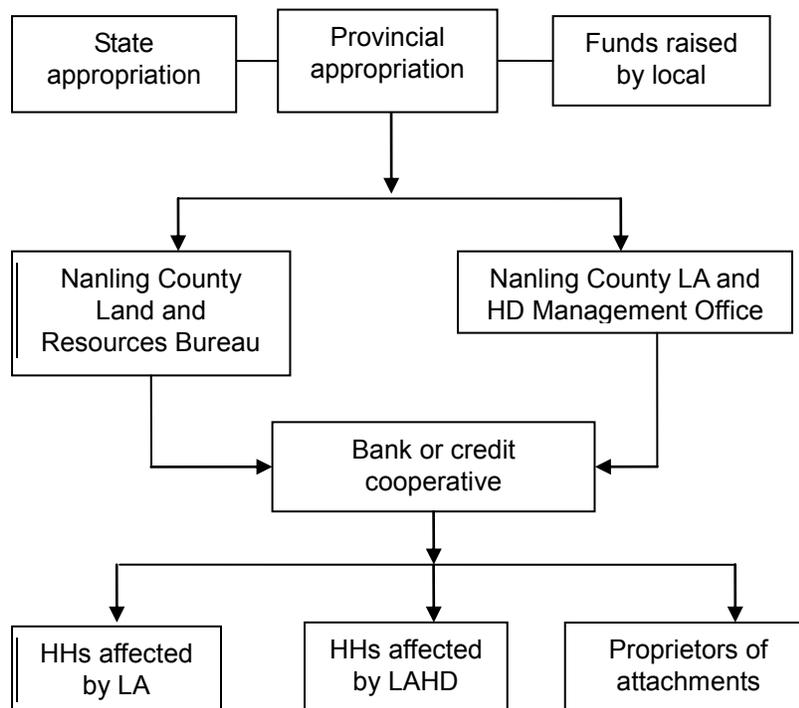
**Table 8-2 Resettlement Investment Plan**

Year	2014	2015	2016	Subtotal
Investment (0,000 yuan)	3715.17	2956.97	909.84	7581.98
Percent (%)	0.49	0.39	0.12	1

### 8.3 Disbursement and Management of Resettlement Funds

#### 8.3.1 Management of Resettlement Funds

The resettlement funds of the Subproject will be from state and provincial appropriations, and funds raised by local governments. The disbursement process is shown in Figure 8-1 Disbursement Flowchart of Resettlement Funds.



**Figure 8-1 Disbursement Flowchart of Resettlement Funds**

#### 8.3.2 Disbursement of Resettlement Funds

Resettlement funds must be disbursed in strict conformity with the applicable state laws and regulations, and the policies and compensation rates specified in this RP.

Land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies will be paid directly to the APs; compensation fees for young corps will be paid directly to the APs; compensation fees for infrastructure and ground attachments will be paid to the entities and individuals concerned.

In order that resettlement funds are available timely and fully to ensure the restoration of the production level and living standard of the AHs, the following measures will be taken:

- All costs related to resettlement will be included in the general budget of the Subproject.
- Land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies will be fully paid before LA to ensure that all APs are resettled properly.
- Compensation fees for HD will be paid to the AHs after the signature of house compensation agreements and prior to demolition.
- Financial and supervisory agencies will be established at different levels to ensure that all funds are fully and timely available.
- The budget is an estimate of resettlement costs, which may vary due to any variation in the DMS results, the modification of any compensation rate and inflation, but the IA will ensure the payment of compensation fees. The budget will be revised in the updated RP as necessary in consideration of contingencies.

## 9 Resettlement Implementation Plan

### 9.1 Principles for Resettlement Implementation

According to the project implementation schedule, the Subproject will be constructed from June 2014 to October 2016. In order that the resettlement schedule links up the construction schedule of the Subproject, land acquisition will begin in April 2014 and end in December 2015. The basic principles for resettlement implementation are as follows:

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

### 9.2 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

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

**Table 9-1 Resettlement Implementation Schedule**

No.	Task	Target	Agencies responsible	Time	Remarks
<b>1</b>	<b>Information disclosure</b>				
1.1	RIB	40 groups of 10 villages	PMO, NCTB	Sep. 2013	
1.2	Disclosure of the RP on ADB's website		IA, PMO and ADB	Sep. 2013	
<b>2</b>	<b>RP and budget</b>				
2.1	Approval of RP and budget (including compensation rates)	37.1517 million yuan	Government, NCTB	Sep. 2013	
2.2	Village-level income restoration programs	40 groups of 10 villages	Village committees	Mar. 2014	
2.3	Final RP based on the detailed design	/	IA, PMO	Mar. 2014	
<b>3</b>	<b>DMS</b>				
3.1	DMS on the 10 affected villages	10 villages	NCTB	Mar. 2014	
<b>4</b>	<b>Compensation agreement</b>				

No.	Task	Target	Agencies responsible	Time	Remarks
4.1	Village-level land compensation agreement	40 groups of 10 villages	Nanling County LA and HD Management Office	Apr~ August 2014	
4.2	Household land compensation agreement	526 AHs	Village committees	May ~Dec 2014	
4.3	Compensation agreement for house demolition	57 AHs, 3 enterprises	Nanling County LA and HD Management Office	May.~ Dec 2014	
<b>5</b>	<b>House reconstruction</b>				
5.1	Selection and preparation of housing sites	57 AHs	Town governments, village committees, AHs	2009~2011	Completed
5.2	Preparation of infrastructure for housing sites	/	Town governments, village committees	2011~ Dec 2013	ongoing
5.3	Construction of new housing (by sites)	998HHs in total	Town governments	By end of June 2014	ongoing
5.4	HD	57 AHs	Contractor / AHs	Aug. – Dec. 2014	
<b>6</b>	<b>Implementation of livelihood restoration measures</b>				
6.1	Distribution of land compensation fees to households and land reallocation (if possible)	10 villages	Town governments, village collectives	Jun. – Aug. 2014	
6.2	Implementation of village-level income restoration programs	10 villages	Village collectives	Jun. – Dec. 2014	
6.3	Advice on income restoration, commerce and work	526 AHs	Town governments, village collectives, labor & social security bureau	Apr. – Dec. 2014	
6.4	Implementation of skills training program for APs	526 AHs	Labor & social security bureau	Apr. – Dec. 2014	
6.5	Identifying vulnerable households and implementing assistance measures	9 households with 16 persons	Civil affairs bureau, PMO	Apr. – Dec. 2014	
6.6	Hiring APs at the construction stage	480 APs	PMO, labor & social security bureau, contractor	Apr. – Dec. 2014	
<b>7</b>	<b>Capacity building</b>				
7.1	Training of staff of NCTB & Nanling LA and HD Management Office	16 persons	ADB	Mar. – Apr. 2014	
7.2	Training of county, town and village officials	1,000 person-times	PMO, land & resources bureau	Mar. – Nov.. 2014	
<b>8</b>	<b>Monitoring and evaluation</b>				

No.	Task	Target	Agencies responsible	Time	Remarks
8.1	Baseline survey	As per the RP	External M&E agency	Mar. 2014	
8.2	Establishment of internal M&E mechanism	As per the RP	PMO, IA	Dec. 2013	
8.3	Appointing an external M&E agency	One	PMO	Dec. 2013	
8.4	Internal monitoring reporting	Quarterly report	PMO, IA	From Jun. 2014	
8.5	External monitoring reporting	Semiannual report	External M&E agency	July. 2014	1 <sup>st</sup> report
				Jan. 2015	2 <sup>nd</sup> report
				Jul. 2015	3 <sup>rd</sup> report
8.6	External evaluation reporting	Annual report	External M&E agency	Jan. 2016	1 <sup>st</sup> report
				Jan. 2017	2 <sup>nd</sup> report
8.7	Post-resettlement evaluation report	One report	PMO, IA	Jul. 2017	
<b>9</b>	<b>Public consultation</b>		IA	Ongoing	
<b>10</b>	<b>Grievance redress</b>		IA	Ongoing	
<b>11</b>	<b>Disbursement of compensation fees</b>				
11.1	Disbursement to IA	Initial funds		Feb. 2014	
11.2	Disbursement to villages	Most funds	IA	Mar. – Apr. 2014	
11.3	Disbursement to households	Most funds	IA, village committees	Apr. – May 2014	
<b>12</b>	<b>Commencement of civil construction</b>				
12.1	Detailed design finalized		NCTB	Dec 2013	
12.1	Transfer to land to NCTB		NCTB	May 2014~ Dec 2014	
12.2	Mobilization of contractors (worksites)		NCTB	May 2014	
12.4	Commencement of civil works		Contractors	Jun. 2014	

## 10 Monitoring and Evaluation

In order to ensure the successful implementation of this RP, M&E will begin in March 2014 and be completed in December 2016. According to the progress of construction and resettlement, internal and external monitoring reports will be submitted to ADB semiannually.

### 10.1 Internal Monitoring

#### 10.1.1 Scope of Internal Monitoring

Internal monitoring will cover the following:

- 1) Organizational structure: setup, division of labor, staffing and capacity building of resettlement implementation and related agencies;
- 2) Resettlement policies and compensation rates: development and implementation of resettlement policies; actual implementation of compensation rates for different types of impacts (permanent LA, temporary land occupation, HD, relocation of entities and special facilities), with particular focus on compliance with the rates in the RP and reasons for deviations;
- 3) LA, HD and resettlement progress: overall and annual schedules, resettlement agencies and staffing, LA and HD progress, construction progress of resettlement housing and special facilities, progress of relocation and other resettlement activities (see
- 4)
- 5) Table 10-1 for the reporting format);
- 6) Resettlement budget and implementation thereof: level-by-level disbursement of resettlement funds, fund use and management, disbursement of compensation fees to proprietors, holders of land use rights and land users, village-level use and management of compensation fees, supervision and auditing of fund use (see Table 10-2 for the reporting format);
- 7) Employment and resettlement of APs: main modes of resettlement, employment and resettlement of APs in entities, resettlement of vulnerable groups, effectiveness of resettlement;
- 8) House reconstruction and production resettlement: form of house reconstruction, three supplies and one leveling of housing sites, disbursement of compensation fees, and construction of special facilities;
- 9) Restoration of enterprises and special facilities (power and water supply, communication and traffic facilities, and pipelines, etc.);
- 10) Grievance redress, public participation and consultation, information disclosure, and external monitoring: appeal channel, procedure and agencies; key points of appeal and handling thereof, key activities and progress of public participation and consultation, RIB and information disclosure, external M&E agency, activities and effectiveness;
- 11) Handling of relevant issues in the Memorandum of the ADB Mission; and
- 12) Existing issues and solutions.

**Table 10-1 Sample Schedule of LA and HD**

Agency: \_\_\_\_\_ Reporting date: \_\_\_\_\_ (MM/DD/YY)

Resettlement activity	Unit	Planned	Completed	Completed in total	Total percentage
Permanent land acquisition	mu				
Temporary land occupation	mu				
Demolition of residential houses	m <sup>2</sup>				
Business premises	m <sup>2</sup>				
Land compensation	0,000 yuan				
House compensation	0,000 yuan				
House reconstruction	m <sup>2</sup>				
Store reconstruction	m <sup>2</sup>				
Reconstruction of business premises	m <sup>2</sup>				

Prepared by: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature of person responsible: \_\_\_\_\_ Stamp: \_\_\_\_\_

**Table 10-2 Sample Schedule of Fund Utilization**

District \_\_\_\_\_ Town (Sub-district) \_\_\_\_\_ Village (Community) Date: \_\_\_\_\_ (MM/DD/YY)

Affected agency	Brief description	Qty. (unit)	Amount needed (yuan)	Amount of compensation available in the reporting period (yuan)	Total amount of compensation available (yuan)	Percentage
Village 1	Collective					
	Households					
Village 2	Collective					
	Households					
Entities						
Infrastructure						

Prepared by: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature of person responsible: \_\_\_\_\_ Stamp: \_\_\_\_\_

10.1.2 Methodology of Internal Monitoring

For internal monitoring, a normative, smooth top-down resettlement information management system should be established among the Anhui PMO, Nanling PMO, NCTB and resettlement agencies concerned to track and reflect the progress of resettlement, including the progress, quality and funding of resettlement, and collate and analyze such information.

The following measures have been taken in the Subproject to implement internal monitoring:

**1) Normative statistical reporting system**

The Anhui PMO, Nanling PMO and NCTB will develop uniform report forms to reflect the progress of disbursement of resettlement funds, LA and HD. Such forms will be submitted monthly.

**Table 10-3 Sample Monitoring Form**

No.	Item		RP	Updated RP	Actual	Completed to date	Completed in total	Total percentage
			#	#	#	#	#	%
1	Acquisition of collective land	Area (mu)						
		AHs						
		Aps						
2	State-owned land	Area (mu)						
3	Temporary land occupation	Area (mu)						
		AHs						
		Aps						
4	Demolition of residential houses	Area (mu)						
		AHs						
		Aps						
5	Entities	Area (mu)						
		Number						
		Population						
6	Resettlement funds (yuan)							

**2) Regular or irregular reporting**

Information on issues arising from resettlement will be exchanged in various forms between the resettlement agencies and the external M&E agency.

**3) Regular meeting**

During resettlement implementation, the Anhui and Nanling PMOs will hold resettlement coordination meetings regularly to discuss and handle issues arising from project and resettlement implementation, exchange experience and study solutions.

**4) Inspection**

The Anhui and Nanling PMOs will conduct routine and non-routine inspection on the resettlement work of the IA and the resettlement agencies, handle resettlement issues on site, and verify the progress of resettlement and the implementation of resettlement policies.

**5) Exchange of information with the external M&E agency**

The Anhui and Nanling PMOs will keep routine contact with the IA and the external M&E agency, and take findings and opinions of the external M&E agency as a reference for internal monitoring.

**10.1.3 Interval and Reporting of Internal Monitoring**

Internal monitoring is a continuous process, in which comprehensive monitoring activities will be conducted at least semiannually; more frequent monitoring is required at key times.

Internal monitoring reports will be submitted by the resettlement agencies to the IA and Nanling PMO. The Nanling PMO will compile relevant data and information, and submit an internal monitoring report to ADB quarterly.

## **10.2 External Monitoring**

According to ADB's policy, the Anhui PMO will appoint a qualified, independent agency experienced in ADB-financed projects as the external M&E agency. The external M&E staff should:

- have participated in similar tasks, have rich experience in socioeconomic survey, and understand ADB's policy on involuntary resettlement, and the state and local regulations and policies on resettlement;
- be able to conduct socioeconomic survey independently, have good communication skills, and be tough; and
- include a certain percentage of females.

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

### 10.2.1 Scope and Methodology of External Monitoring

#### 1) Baseline survey

The external M&E agency will conduct a baseline survey of the affected villages and village groups affected by land acquisition to obtain baseline data on the monitored APs' production level and living standard. The production level and living standard survey will be conducted semiannually to track variations of the APs' production level and living standard. This survey will be conducted using such methods as panel survey (sample size: 20% of the households affected by LA, to be sampled randomly; 50% of the affected entities), random interview and field observation to acquire necessary information. A statistical analysis and an evaluation will be made on this basis.

#### 2) Periodic M&E

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

- Payment and amount of compensation fees;
- Preparation and adequacy of the resettlement site;
- House rebuilding;
- Relocation of the APs;
- Compensation and resettlement of entities;
- Training;
- Support for vulnerable groups;
- Restoration and rebuilding of infrastructure and special facilities;

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

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

### 3) Grievance redress

The external M&E agency will visit the affected villages and groups periodically, and inquire the Nanling PMO and resettlement 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 make the resettlement process more effectively.

#### 10.2.2 External Monitoring Reporting

The external M&E agency will prepare external monitoring reports based on observations and survey data in order to: 1) reflect the progress of resettlement and existing issues to ADB and the project owner objectively; and 2) evaluate the socioeconomic benefits of resettlement, and proposing constructive opinions and suggestions to improve the resettlement work.

A routine monitoring report should at least include the following: 1) subjects of monitoring; 2) progress of resettlement; 3) key monitoring findings; 4) key existing issues; and 5) basic opinions and suggestions.

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

**Table 10-4 Resettlement M&E Schedule**

No.	Report	Date
1	Baseline socioeconomic survey report	Mar 2014
2	Monitoring report (No.1)	July. 2014
3	Monitoring report (No.2)	Jan. 2015
4	Monitoring report (No.3)	Jul. 2015
6	Evaluation report (No.1)	Jan. 2016
7	Evaluation report (No.2)	Jan. 2017
8	Post-resettlement evaluation report	Jul. 2017

### **10.3 Post-resettlement Evaluation**

After project implementation, the Anhui PMO (or through the external M&E agency) will apply the theory and methodology of post-resettlement evaluation to evaluate the Subproject's resettlement activities on the basis of M&E to obtain successful experience and lessons in LA and HD as a reference for future work. A post-resettlement evaluation report will be submitted to ADB.

## Appendixes

### Appendix 1 Summary of Collective Land Acquired Permanently for the Subproject

Town	Village	Group	Collective land to be acquired (mu)						Affected	
			Cultivated land	Woodland	Housing land	Ponds	Unused land	Subtotal	HHs	Population
Jishan	Dagang	Batang	17.5	3.2	7.5	6.2	15	49.4	25	76
		Shicun	10.2	2.8	12.7	8.5	19	53.2	22	68
		Zhanghe	17.3	3.4	8.5	6	21	56.2	23	72
	Subtotal		45	9.4	28.7	20.7	55	158.8	70	216
	Chafeng	Caodong	7.5	0.8	2.3	0.8	6.5	17.9	15	61
		Caocun	1.5	0.5	1.9	1.5	8.5	13.9	9	32
		Wangcun	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.4	4.2	8	6	31
		Yucun	0.3	0	0.8	0.7	3	4.8	2	8
	Subtotal		9.8	2	6.2	4.4	22.2	44.6	32	132
	Qilin	Shangtanghu	8	2.2	7.8	6	12	36	16	65
		Jiangcun	12.4	2.1	5.2	3.3	18.1	41.1	20	62
	Subtotal		20.4	4.3	13	9.3	30.1	77.1	36	127
	Guting	Yaoshan	0	0	6.3	0	0	6.3	0	0
	Guting	Qianshan	0	0	3.9	0	0	3.9	0	0
	Subtotal		0	0	10.2	0	0	10.2	0	0
	Shanggang	Shantouchong	0	0	5.4	0	0	5.4	0	0
Shanggang	Wuliting	0	0	4.2	0	0	4.2	0	0	
Subtotal		0	0	9.6	0	0	9.6	0	0	
Gongshan	Gongyi	Meishan	1.2	9.2	10.3	4.2	15	39.9	1	3
	Gongyi	Wangcun	2.4	7.5	20	4.3	21	55.2	2	4
	Gongyi	Hewan	8.3	2.3	12	6	25	53.6	4	13
	Gongyi	Tuwan	18.6	8.8	12	8.2	20.9	68.5	11	37
	Subtotal		30.5	27.8	54.3	22.7	81.9	217.2	18	57
	Gongshan	Zhoubai	5.8	0	2.2	2	10	20	9	32
Shantou		0.8	0	2.1	3.8	12.5	19.2	1	5	

Town	Village	Group	Collective land to be acquired (mu)					Affected			
			Cultivated land	Woodland	Housing land	Ponds	Unused land	Subtotal	HHs	Population	
		Guchong	0.4	0	2	5.2	10.6	18.2	1	3	
		Qiaonan	28.2	0	1.2	2.2	8	39.6	28	119	
		Gongshan 2	6.9	0	2.3	1.9	9	20.1	9	30	
		Gongshan 1	1.2	0	2.5	2.8	7.8	14.3	3	7	
		Xuchong	7.1	0	2.2	2.5	9.2	21	9	30	
		Xudong	5.6	0	1.9	0.8	6	14.3	7	26	
		Shanyang	12.6	0	1.2	1.2	3	18	19	97	
		Huilong	4.9	0	1.1	0.9	5	11.9	12	43	
		Laodun	3	0	1.4	0.7	3	8.1	5	27	
		Youx	0.7	0	1.2	1	1	3.9	1	4	
	Subtotal			77.2	0	21.3	25	85.1	208.6	104	423
	Gaoling	Haijia	9.5	15.2	9.5	0	19	53.2	14	45	
		Haiquan	27	15.9	7.5	0	19.3	69.7	22	78	
		Guolong	13.6	16.5	8.9	0	22.1	61.1	15	40	
		Lingtou	10.2	13.5	8	0	15.5	47.2	24	69	
		Baichen	5.2	8	6.5	0	16.5	36.2	4	12	
		Dalufang	17.5	8	5	0	9	39.5	27	116	
	Subtotal			83	77.1	45.4	0	101.4	306.9	106	360
	Yuejin	Hejiachong	12	1	5.5	0.9	6.1	25.5	24	122	
		Yingtao	20	0.8	6	0.9	7.3	35	25	104	
		Tiantouwu	12.3	0.5	6	1.1	8	27.9	14	72	
		Kantouzhang	2	1.5	8	0.9	4	16.4	3	12	
	Subtotal			46.3	3.8	25.5	3.8	25.4	104.8	66	310
Dagong	Mujiating	4.4	0.4	2.5	0.4	4.4	12.1	13	49		
Total			316.6	124.8	216.7	86.3	405.5	1149.9	445	1674	
Percent			27.53%	10.85%	18.85%	7.51%	35.26%	100%			

## Appendix 2 Impact Analysis of Collective Land Acquisition

Project	Town	Village	Group	Before acquisition			After acquisition			Land loss rate of groups				Income loss of APs			
				HHs	Population	Cultivated area (mu)	AHs	APs	Acquired area (mu)	Percentage of households (%)	Percentage of population (%)	Land loss rate (%) <sup>16</sup>	Annual loss	Average loss per household	Average loss per capita	Percentage to per capita income (%)	
The Subproject	Jishan	Dagang	Batang	71	176	225	25	76	17.5	35.21%	43.18%	7.78%	26250	1050.00	345.39	3.74%	
			Shicun	68	190	156	22	68	10.2	32.35%	35.79%	6.54%	15300	695.45	225.00	2.43%	
			Zhanghe	69	265	258	23	72	17.3	33.33%	27.17%	6.71%	25950	1128.26	360.42	3.90%	
		Subtotal			208	631	639	70	216	45	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
		Chafeng	Caodong	26	117	117	15	61	7.0	57.69%	52.14%	5.98%	10500	700.00	172.13	1.86%	
			Caocun	28	115	42.8	9	32	1.5	32.14%	27.83%	3.50%	2250	250.00	70.31	0.76%	
			Wangcun	22	79	12.2	6	31	1	27.27%	39.24%	8.20%	1500	250.00	48.39	0.52%	
			Yucun	25	79	40	2	8	0.3	8.00%	10.13%	0.75%	450	225.00	56.25	0.61%	
		Subtotal			101	390	212	32	132	9.8	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
		Qilin	Shangtangu	41	170	170	16	65	8	39.02%	38.24%	4.71%	12000	750.00	184.62	2.00%	
			Jiangcun	65	196	196	20	62	12.4	30.77%	31.63%	6.33%	18600	930.00	300.00	3.24%	
		Subtotal			106	366	366	36	127	20.4	33.96%	34.70%	5.57%	30600	850.00	240.94	2.01%
			Gongyi	Meishan	43	149	160	1	3	1.2	2.33%	2.01%	0.75%	1800	1800.00	600.00	5.00%
			Gongyi	Wangcun	20	70	44	2	4	2.4	10.00%	5.71%	5.45%	3600	1800.00	900.00	7.20%

<sup>16</sup> Land loss rate = acquired cultivated area / cultivated area before LA × 100%

Project	Town	Village	Group	Before acquisition			After acquisition			Land loss rate of groups				Income loss of APs		
				HHs	Population	Cultivated area (mu)	AHs	APs	Acquired area (mu)	Percentage of households (%)	Percentage of population (%)	Land loss rate (%) <sup>16</sup>	Annual loss	Average loss per household	Average loss per capita	Percentage to per capita income (%)
		Gongyi	Hewan	47	162	176	4	13	8.3	8.51%	8.02%	4.72%	12450	3112.50	957.69	7.98%
		Gongyi	Tuwan	22	75	65	11	37	18.6	50.00%	49.33%	28.62%	27900	2536.36	754.05	6.28%
		Subtotal		132	456	445	18	57	30.5	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	Gongshan	Gongshan	Zhoubai	52	245	285	9	32	5.8	17.31%	13.06%	2.04%	5800	644.44	181.25	1.81%
			Shantou	20	95	110	1	5	0.8	5.00%	5.26%	0.73%	800	800.00	160.00	1.59%
			Guchong	20	93	112	1	3	0.4	5.00%	3.23%	0.36%	400	400.00	133.33	1.21%
			Qiaonan	87	413	490	28	119	28.2	32.18%	28.81%	5.76%	28200	1007.14	236.97	2.37%
			Gongshan 2	72	345	405	9	30	6.9	12.50%	8.70%	1.70%	6900	766.67	230.00	2.32%
			Gongshan 1	68	322	380	3	7	1.2	4.41%	2.17%	0.32%	1200	400.00	171.43	1.71%
			Xuchong	79	378	445	9	30	7.1	11.39%	7.94%	1.60%	7100	788.89	236.67	2.37%
			Xudong	61	289	346.8	7	26	5.6	11.48%	9.00%	1.61%	5600	800.00	215.38	2.16%
			Shanyang	75	356	214	19	97	12.6	25.33%	27.25%	5.89%	12600	663.16	129.90	1.18%
			Huilong	79	376	176.5	12	43	4.9	15.19%	11.44%	2.78%	4900	408.33	113.95	1.15%
			Laodun	72	338	117	5	27	3	6.94%	7.99%	2.56%	3000	600.00	111.11	1.11%
			Youx	13	62	71.4	1	4	0.7	7.69%	6.45%	0.98%	700	700.00	175.00	1.77%
		Subtotal		698	3312	3152.7	10	423	77.2	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

Project	Town	Village	Group	Before acquisition			After acquisition			Land loss rate of groups				Income loss of APs			
				HHs	Population	Cultivated area (mu)	AHs	APs	Acquired area (mu)	Percentage of households (%)	Percentage of population (%)	Land loss rate (%) <sup>16</sup>	Annual loss	Average loss per household	Average loss per capita	Percentage to per capita income (%)	
							4										
		Gaoling	Haijia	71	395	155.6	14	45	9.5	19.72%	11.39%	6.11%	9500	678.57	211.11	2.11%	
			Haiquan	52	289	146.7	22	78	27	42.31%	26.99%	18.40%	27000	1227.27	346.15	3.53%	
			Guolong	123	689	339.1	15	40	13.6	12.20%	5.81%	4.01%	13600	906.67	340.00	3.43%	
			Lingtou	59	329	62.27	24	69	10.2	40.68%	20.97%	16.38%	10200	425.00	147.83	1.23%	
			Baichen	30	169	119.72	4	12	5.2	13.33%	7.10%	4.34%	5200	1300.00	433.33	4.33%	
			Dalufang	82	458	134.2	27	116	17.5	32.93%	25.33%	13.04%	17500	648.15	150.86	1.52%	
		Subtotal		417	2329	957.59	106	360	83	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
		Yuejin	Hejiachong	65	323	335	24	122	12	36.92%	37.77%	3.58%	12000	500.00	98.36	1.02%	
			Yingtao	58	290	285	25	104	20	43.10%	35.86%	7.02%	20000	800.00	192.31	1.98%	
			Tiantouwu	28	137	137	14	72	12.3	50.00%	52.55%	8.98%	12300	878.57	170.83	1.73%	
			Kantouzhang	84	420	420	3	12	2	3.57%	2.86%	0.48%	2000	666.67	166.67	1.72%	
		Subtotal		235	1170	1177	66	310	46.3	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
		Dagong	Mujiating	115	540	550	13	49	4.4	11.30%	9.07%	0.80%	4400	338.46	89.80	0.94%	
Total				2012	9194	7499.29	445	1674	316.6	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	

**Appendix 3 Land Loss Rates of AHs**

Project	Town	Village	Group	Land loss rate												Total		
				<10%		10%-29%		30%-49%		50-69%		70%-89%		90%-100%				
				HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	
The Subproject	Jishan	Dagang	Batang	9	36	16	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	76	
			Shicun	15	47	7	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	68	
			Zhanghe	12	37	11	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	72	
		Subtotal			36	120	34	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	216	
		Chafeng	Caodong	12	48	3	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	61	
			Caocun	4	16	2	7	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	32	
			Wangcun	1	4	4	22	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	31	
			Yucun	0	0	1	5	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	
		Subtotal			17	68	10	47	5	17	0	0	0	0	0	32	132	
		Qilin	Shangtanghu	12	46	3	15	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	65	
			Jiangcun	6	18	12	37	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	62	
		Subtotal			18	64	15	52	3	11	0	0	0	0	0	36	127	
		Gongshan	Gongyi	Meishan	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
	Wangcun			0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	2	4	
	Hewan			0	0	0	0	1	3	4	13	0	0	0	0	5	16	
	Tuwan			0	0	0	0	0	0	8	28	1	4	1	2	10	34	
	Subtotal				0	0	1	3	1	3	14	45	1	4	1	2	18	57
	Gongshan		Zhoubai	8	29	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	32	
			Shantou	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	
			Guchong	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	
			Qiaonan	1	3	22	99	2	7	3	10	0	0	0	0	28	119	
			Gongshan 2	1	3	8	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	30	
	Gongshan 1	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7			

Project	Town	Village	Group	Land loss rate												Total	
				<10%		10%-29%		30%-49%		50-69%		70%-89%		90%-100%		HHs	Population
				HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population		
			Xuchong	0	0	7	23	1	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	9	30
			Xudong	1	3	5	19	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	26
			Shanyang	0	0	15	82	3	12	1	3	0	0	0	0	19	97
			Huilong	1	5	10	35	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	43
			Laodun	0	0	0	0	4	23	1	4	0	0	0	0	5	27
			Youx	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
			Subtotal	15	50	71	300	12	53	6	20	0	0	0	0	104	423
		Gaoling	Haijia	1	5	2	7	10	30	1	3	0	0	0	0	14	45
			Haiquan	0	0	4	20	15	46	3	12	0	0	0	0	22	78
			Guolong	2	7	12	30	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	40
			Lingtou	0	0	22	60	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	69
			Baichen	1	3	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	12
			Dalufang	0	0	5	16	22	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	116
			Subtotal	4	15	48	142	50	188	4	15	0	0	0	0	106	360
		Yuejin	Hejiachong	15	90	9	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	122
			Yingtao	10	42	15	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	104
			Tiantouwu	2	9	11	60	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	72
			Kantouzhang	1	3	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	12
			Subtotal	28	144	37	163	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	310
		Dagong	Mujiating	9	34	4	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	49
		Total		127	495	220	818	72	275	24	80	1	4	1	2	445	1674

#### Appendix 4 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Village Groups

Town	Village	Group	HHS	Population	Where, men	Labor force	Cultivated area (mu)	Average population per household	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	Per capita net income (yuan)
Jishan	Dagang	Batang	71	176	90	115	225	2.48	1.28	9245
		Shicun	68	190	97	124	156	2.79	0.82	9245
		Zhanghe	69	265	135	173	258	3.84	0.97	9245
	Chafeng	Caodong	26	117	60	76	117	4.50	1.00	9241
		Caocun	28	115	59	75	42.8	4.11	0.37	9241
		Wangcun	22	79	40	52	12.2	3.59	0.15	9241
		Yucun	25	79	40	52	40	3.16	0.51	9241
	Qilin	Shangtanghu	41	170	87	111	170	4.15	1.00	9245
		Jiangcun	65	196	100	128	196	3.02	1.00	9245
	Guting	Yaoshan	35	90	46	54	0	2.57	0	12500
		Qianshan	66	201	100	121	0	3.04	0	12500
	Shanggang	Shantouchong	31	131	67	78	130	4.22	0.99	12500
		Wuliting	34	146	72	82	146	4.29	1	12000
	Gongyi	Meishan	43	149	89	102	160	3.47	1.07	12000
Wangcun		20	70	39	51	44	3.50	0.63	12500	
Hewan		47	162	85	98	176	3.45	1.09	12000	
Tuwan		22	75	35	52	65	3.41	0.87	12000	
Gongshan	Gongshan	Zhoubai	52	245	125	160	285	4.71	1.16	10000
		Shantou	20	95	49	62	110	4.75	1.16	10050
		Guchong	20	93	48	61	112	4.65	1.20	11000
		Qiaonan	87	413	211	269	490	4.75	1.19	10000
		Gongshan 2	72	345	176	225	405	4.79	1.17	9900
		Gongshan 1	68	322	165	210	380	4.74	1.18	10000
		Xuchong	79	378	193	247	445	4.78	1.18	10000
		Xudong	61	289	148	189	346.8	4.74	1.20	9950
		Shanyang	75	356	182	232	214	4.75	0.60	11000
		Huilong	79	376	192	245	176.5	4.76	0.47	9900
Laodun	72	338	173	220	117	4.69	0.35	10000		

Town	Village	Group	HHs	Population	Where, men	Labor force	Cultivated area (mu)	Average population per household	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	Per capita net income (yuan)
		Youtui	13	62	32	40	71.4	4.77	1.15	9900
	Gaoling	Haijia	71	395	202	258	155.6	5.56	0.39	10000
		Haiquan	52	289	148	189	146.7	5.56	0.51	9800
		Guolong	123	689	352	449	339.1	5.60	0.49	9900
		Lingtou	59	329	168	215	62.27	5.58	0.19	12000
		Baichen	30	169	86	110	119.72	5.63	0.71	10000
		Dalufang	82	458	234	299	134.2	5.59	0.29	9900
	Yuejin	Hejiachong	65	323	165	211	335	4.97	1.04	9650
		Yingtao	58	290	148	189	285	5.00	0.98	9700
		Tiantouwu	28	137	70	89	137	4.89	1.00	9850
		Kantouzhang	84	420	215	274	420	5.00	1.00	9700
	Dagong	Muting	115	540	276	352	550	4.70	1.02	9600

### Appendix 5 Distribution of the Sample Population (Group Level)

Project	Town	Village	Group	All AHs	Sample size		Sampling rate (%)	
					HHs	Population		
The Subproject	Jishan	Dagang	Batang	26	3	11	11.54%	
			Shicun	22	5	17	22.73%	
			Zhanghe	24	9	27	37.50%	
		Subtotal			72	17	55	23.61%
		Chafeng	Caodong	15	3	11	20.00%	
			Caocun	9	2	7	22.22%	
			Wangcun	6	2	5	33.33%	
			Yucun	2	1	3	50.00%	
		Subtotal			32	8	26	25.00%
		Qilin	Shangtanghu	18	4	15	22.22%	
			Jiangcun	21	6	18	28.57%	
		Subtotal			39	10	33	25.64%
		Guting	Yaoshan	4	3	9	75.00%	
			Qianshan	6	5	12	83.33%	
		Subtotal			10	8	21	80.00%
		Shanggang	Shantouchong	3	3	15	100.00%	
			Wuliting	5	5	17	100.00%	
		Subtotal			8	8	32	100.00%
		Gongyi	Meishan	2	1	2	50.00%	
		Gongyi	Wangcun	2	1	3	50.00%	
	Gongyi	Hewan	5	1	5	20.00%		
	Gongyi	Tuwan	11	1	2	9.09%		
	Subtotal			20	4	12	20.00%	
	Gongshan	Gongshan	Zhoubai	12	4	14	33.33%	
			Shantou	8	2	7	25.00%	
			Guchong	2	1	3	50.00%	
			Qiaonan	32	5	16	15.63%	
			Gongshan 2	12	3	10	25.00%	
			Gongshan 1	5	1	3	20.00%	
			Xuchong	9	1	2	11.11%	
Xudong			8	1	5	12.50%		
Shanyang			19	5	14	26.32%		
Huilong			12	3	12	25.00%		
Laodun			5	1	2	20.00%		
Youtui			1	1	2	100.00%		
Subtotal			125	28	90	22.40%		
Gaoling	Haijia	18	5	17	27.78%			

Project	Town	Village	Group	All AHs	Sample size		Sampling rate (%)
					HHs	Population	
			Haiquan	25	5	18	20.00%
			Guolong	17	5	16	29.41%
			Lingtou	28	6	22	21.43%
			Baichen	5	2	5	40.00%
			Dalufang	32	7	19	21.88%
		Subtotal		125	30	97	24.00%
		Yuejin	Hejiachong	26	5	16	19.23%
			Yingtao	28	5	16	17.86%
			Tiantouwu	14	4	15	28.57%
			Kantouzhang	3	3	8	100.00%
		Subtotal		71	17	55	23.94%
		Dagong	Mujiating	17	5	17	29.41%
Total				519	135	438	26.01%

## Appendix 6 Replacement cost calculation

Estimated replacement costs of different structures						
1. Replacement costs of masonry concrete structure						
No.	Item	Unit	Consumption per unit area	Unit price (yuan)	Amount (yuan)	Remarks
I	Labor					
1	Labor	Man-day	4.16	57	237.12	
II	Main building materials					
	Steel	t	0.058	4200	243.60	
	Timber	m <sup>3</sup>	0.022	1600	35.20	
	Cement	t	0.033	320	10.56	
	Medium sand	t	0.175	50	8.75	
	Stone	t	0.058	40	2.32	
	Door	m <sup>2</sup>	0.04	240	9.60	
	Window	m <sup>2</sup>	0.16	200	32.00	
	Commercial concrete	m <sup>3</sup>	0.419	320	134.08	
	Brick	/	200	0.3	60.00	
III	Other materials				26.81	II * 5.00%
IV	Management costs				120.01	(I + II + III) * 15.00%
V	Total				920.04	
2. Replacement costs of masonry timber structure						
No.	Item	Unit	Consumption per unit area	Unit price (yuan)	Amount (yuan)	Remarks
I	Labor					
1	Labor	Man-day	4.25	57	242.25	
II	Main building materials					
	Steel	t	0.032	4200	134.40	
	Timber	m <sup>3</sup>	0.058	1600	92.80	
	Cement	t	0.125	320	40.00	
	Medium sand	t	0.424	50	21.20	
	Stone	t	0.55	40	22.00	
	Door	m <sup>2</sup>	0.04	240	9.60	
	Window	m <sup>2</sup>	0.16	200	32.00	
	Commercial concrete	m <sup>3</sup>	0.218	320	69.76	
	Brick	/	200	0.3	60.00	
III	Other materials				24.09	II * 5.00%
IV	Management costs				112.21	(I + II + III) * 15.00%
V	Total				860.31	

## Appendix 7 Resettlement Reviews

There are 4 resettlement sites for the Subproject, including the Chafeng and Liancheng sites in Jishan Town, and the Daitang and Wan'an sites in Gongshan Town.

- **Jishan Town**

The Chafeng site in Jishan Town is located in Chafeng Village, Jishan Town, with a land area of 60 mu, all being cultivated land, affecting 23 households with 79 persons. LA for the Chafeng site begun in July 2009 and was completed in March 2010, involving no HD. The Liancheng site is located in Liancheng Village, Jishan Town, with a land area of 75 mu, all being cultivated land, affecting 32 households with 115 persons. LA for the Liancheng site begun in May 2011 and was completed in December 2011, involving no HD.

The compensation rate for the Chafeng and Liancheng sites is based on the Notice of the General Office of the Nanling County Government on the Trial of the Allocation Program for Compensation Fees for Land Acquisition in Jishan and Jiafa Towns (NCGO [2010] No.53), namely 33,000 yuan/mu for farmland, including land compensation of 10,500 yuan/mu (1,050 yuan for developing collective welfare programs and 9,450 yuan for social security for LEFs) and a resettlement subsidy of 22,500 yuan/mu (17,500 yuan to be paid directly to LEFs and 5,000 yuan for social security for LEFs).

- **Gongshan Town**

The Daitang site in Gongshan Town is located in Daitang Village, Gongshan Town, with a land area of 39 mu, all being cultivated land, affecting 28 households with 103 persons. LA for the Daitang site begun in December 2010 and was completed in May 2011, involving no HD. The Wan'an site is located in Wan'an Village, Gongshan Town, with a land area of 15 mu, all being cultivated land, affecting 10 households with 33 persons. LA for the Wan'an site begun in March 2011 and was completed in May 2011, affecting one household with 3 persons, where the demolished house is in masonry timber structure.

The compensation rate for the Daitang and Wan'an sites is based on the Notice of the General Office of the Nanling County Government on the Implementation of the New Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition in Some Towns of Our County (NCGO [2010] No.37), namely 28,980 yuan/mu, including land compensation of 9,660 yuan/mu (19,32 yuan for developing collective welfare programs and 7,728 yuan for social security for LEFs) and a resettlement subsidy of 19320 yuan/mu (13,524 yuan to be paid directly to LEFs and 5,796 yuan for social security for LEFs).

The household affected by HD for the Wan'an site chose cash compensation, receiving compensation for the masonry timber structure of 860 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>, a moving subsidy of 500 yuan and a 4-month transition subsidy at 3 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>. See Table 1.

**Table 1 Distribution of compensation fees for acquisition of collective land**

Town	Total (yuan)	Compensation fees for farmland					
		Land compensation (yuan)			Resettlement subsidy (yuan)		
		Subtotal	Collective welfare programs	Social security for LEFs	Subtotal	Resettlement subsidy	Social security for LEFs
Jishan	33000	10500	1050	9450	22500	17500	5000
Gongshan	28980	9660	1932	7728	19320	13524	5796

All resettlement subsidies and compensation fees for LA for the resettlement sites have been fully paid to the AHs, and all eligible APs have been included in social security for LEFs. The AHs have no objection to compensation.

No appeal or lawsuit arising from LA or land occupation for the resettlement sites has occurred, and the LA and resettlement work was completed successfully in general.

## Appendix 8 Scenes of Resettlement Housing



Daitang resettlement site



Wan'an resettlement site

## Appendix 9 Detailed Budget<sup>17</sup>

No.	Item	Unit	Jishan			Gongshan			Total (0,000 yuan)	Percent (%)	Remarks
			Compensation rate (yuan/unit)	Qty.	Amount	Compensation rate (yuan/unit)	Qty.	Amount			
<b>1</b>	<b>Compensation fees for collective land</b>	0,000 yuan		300.3	784.87		849.6	2048.27	2833.14	37.37%	
1.1	Farmland	mu	36300	125.3	454.84	32130	402.4	1292.91	1747.75	23.05%	
1.2	Construction land and unused land	mu	18150	175	317.63	16065	447.2	718.43	1036.05	13.66%	
1.3	Young crops	mu	1650	75.2	12.41	1530	241.4	36.93	49.34	0.65%	
<b>2</b>	<b>Temporary land occupation</b>	mu	1650	528.8	87.25	1530	406.2	62.15	149.40	1.97%	
<b>3</b>	<b>Compensation fees for HD</b>	0,000 yuan		3592.8	354.76		11222.8	1058.31	1413.07	18.64%	
3.1	Masonry concrete structure	m <sup>2</sup>	920	3114	286.49	920	8632.08	794.15	1080.64	14.25%	
3.2	Masonry tile structure	m <sup>2</sup>	860	294	25.28	860	1415.56	121.74	147.02	1.94%	
3.3	Simple structure	m <sup>2</sup>	180	184.8	3.33	180	1175.16	21.15	24.48	0.32%	
3.4	Moving subsidy	Household / entity	500	18	0.90	500	55	2.75	3.65	0.05%	
3.5	Transition subsidy	m <sup>2</sup>	3	3592.8	19.40	3	11222.8	60.60	80.00	1.06%	For 18 months
3.6	Early moving reward	m <sup>2</sup>	50	3592.8	17.96	50	11222.8	56.11	74.08	0.98%	
3.7	Compensation fees for operating losses	Entity	2000	7	1.40	2000	9	1.80	3.20	0.04%	
<b>4</b>	<b>Attachments</b>				19.77			30.94	50.71	0.67%	
4.1	Enclosing walls	m <sup>2</sup>	20	936.8	1.87	20	1094.6	2.19	4.06	0.05%	
4.2	Fences	m <sup>2</sup>	15	691.9	1.04	0	0	0.00	1.04	0.01%	
4.3	Cement grounds	m <sup>2</sup>	25	6683.8	16.71	25	3097.1	7.74	24.45	0.32%	
4.4	Ordinary trees	/	100	0	0.00	100	1004	10.04	10.04	0.13%	
4.5	Fruit trees	/	500	0	0.00	500	208	10.40	10.40	0.14%	
4.6	Wells	/	150	0	0.00	150	20	0.30	0.30	0.00%	

<sup>17</sup> Since the compensation rates for LA in Jishan and Gongshan Towns are different, these two towns are budgeted separately.

No.	Item	Unit	Jishan			Gongshan			Total (0,000 yuan)	Percent (%)	Remarks
			Compensation rate (yuan/unit)	Qty.	Amount	Compensation rate (yuan/unit)	Qty.	Amount			
4.7	Tombs	/	300	5	0.15	300	9	0.27	0.42	0.01%	
<b>Subtotal of Items 1-4</b>					1246.66			3199.67	4446.33	58.64%	
<b>5</b>	<b>Land taxes</b>				527.18			1547.76	2074.94	27.37%	
5.1	Fees for using additional construction land	m <sup>2</sup>	16	200300.1	320.48	16	566683.2	906.69	1227.17	16.19%	
5.2	Land reclamation costs	m <sup>2</sup>	8	50158.4	40.13	8	161013.8	128.81	168.94	2.23%	
5.3	Farmland occupation tax	m <sup>2</sup>	26.25	50158.4	131.67	26.25	161013.8	422.66	554.33	7.31%	
5.4	LA management costs	0,000 yuan	2.8% of basic costs	1246.66	34.91	2.8% of basic costs	3199.67	89.59	124.50	1.64%	
<b>6</b>	<b>Survey and design costs</b>	0,000 yuan	3% of basic costs	1246.66	37.40	3% of basic costs	3199.67	95.99	133.39	1.76%	
<b>7</b>	<b>Administrative costs</b>	0,000 yuan	5% of basic costs	1246.66	62.33	5% of basic costs	3199.67	159.98	222.32	2.93%	
<b>8</b>	<b>Skills training costs</b>	0,000 yuan	3% of basic costs	1246.66	37.40	3% of basic costs	3199.67	95.99	133.39	1.76%	
<b>9</b>	<b>External M&amp;E costs</b>	0,000 yuan	2% of basic costs	1246.66	24.93	2% of basic costs	3199.67	63.99	88.93	1.17%	
<b>10</b>	<b>Internal M&amp;E costs</b>	0,000 yuan	0.5% of basic costs	1246.66	6.23	0.5% of basic costs	3199.67	16.00	22.23	0.29%	
<b>11</b>	<b>Contingencies</b>	0,000 yuan	10% of basic costs	1246.66	124.67	10% of basic costs	3199.67	319.97	444.63	5.86%	
<b>12</b>	<b>Water resources fund</b>	yuan/mu	500	75.2	3.76	500	241.4	12.07	15.83	0.21%	
<b>Subtotal of Items 5-12</b>					823.90			2311.75	3135.65	41.36%	
<b>Total</b>					2070.56			5511.42	7581.98	100.00%	

## Appendix 10 Public Participation and Minutes

<b>Time</b>	<b>September 20, 2012</b>
Location	Meeting room of NCTB
Organizer	NCTB
Participants	NCTB, heads and Party branch secretaries of affected villages of Jishan and Gongshan Towns, Hohai University
Topics	Identification of the range of LA and HD, socioeconomic survey, expected resettlement modes
Key points	Identifying the village groups affected by LA and HD, learning basic information and near-term development plans of the affected village groups, and expected resettlement modes of the APs.
<b>Time</b>	<b>September 21, 2012</b>
Location	Meeting room of the Gongshan Town Government
Organizer	Gongshan Town Government
Participants	NCTB, Gongshan Town Government, heads of affected groups, Hohai University
Topics	Expected resettlement modes, and living and production restoration programs
Key points	Compensation fees will be paid fully to the AHs without being withheld by village collectives and without land reallocation; the resettlement community has sufficient housing; the AHs will do business or attend skills training after receiving compensation fees for LA.
<b>Time</b>	<b>September 22, 2012</b>
Location	Meeting room of the Jishan Town Government
Organizer	Jishan Town Government
Participants	NCTB, Jishan Town Government, heads of affected groups, Hohai University
Topics	Expected resettlement modes, and living and production restoration programs
Key points	Compensation fees will be paid fully to the AHs without being withheld by village collectives and without land reallocation; the resettlement community has sufficient housing; the AHs will do business or attend skills training after receiving compensation fees for LA.



## Appendix 11 Gender Analysis Form

<b>Part A—Gender analysis of rural women in the project area</b>			
1. Legal rights of women	According to laws of the PRC, women have equal legal rights with men, though some women are not fully aware of this.		
2. Social status of women	Women of the project area have relatively good social status. All key matters of a family are determined by the couple through discussion. Men are the backbone of families, and attend the important meetings of the village. However, women can influence men when they make decisions at meetings.		
3. Title to land and properties	Women have the same title as men. Like other parts of China, in the project area, when a daughter is married, her land will remain in her mother's family and she can only share the land owned by her husband's family since the household contract responsibility system was put into practice in 1982. However, if a second round of land contracting has been carried out at the affected village (around 1999), this situation has been corrected. If land acquisition, house demolition or resettlement is involved, women will have equal rights to compensation.		
4. Right to collective properties	Women have equal rights.		
5. Living and gender role	There is no restriction on gender role. However, women do housework and appropriate farm work mainly in Chinese rural areas, while men mostly do farm work or work outside. Generally, the working hours of women are 1.2 times those of men. In addition, many young women also work outside.		
6. Contribution to household income	Women's income is from farming and household sideline operations mainly, accounting for about 39% of household income.		
7. Family status	Women have an equal voice in decision-making; when men are away for work, women make decisions themselves in many aspects.		
8. Educational level	Boys and girls enjoy equal opportunities in receiving education, and as long as children study hard, their parents would do their best to support their school education.		
9. Health	Women's health condition is quite good and there is no significant difference in nutrition level compared to men; however, medical expenses are rising and have become a significant burden for some households, and women may suffer more.		
10. Village and government agencies	Women are represented in all village committees. In addition, women have a good informal network in the village and the village group. Women may participate in the election of the village committee, and have the right to elect and be elected; local governments attach great importance to women's development, especially in poverty reduction.		
Overall evaluation and key risks	Women enjoy a good status in the project area, and there is no restriction on gender role; though women seldom participate in the decision-making of public affairs of the village collective, they can express their views in many ways (e.g., through male members of their families).		
<b>B—Gender analysis of women during resettlement</b>			
Gender issue	Concern/risk	Impact of the Subproject	Mitigation measures
1. Land, properties and right to compensation	Women are deprived of land or properties or have no right to compensation.	Men and women have equal rights to compensation for land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement; the Subproject will not have any significantly adverse impact on	(1) Cash compensation or improvement of the quality of remaining land, and crop restructuring

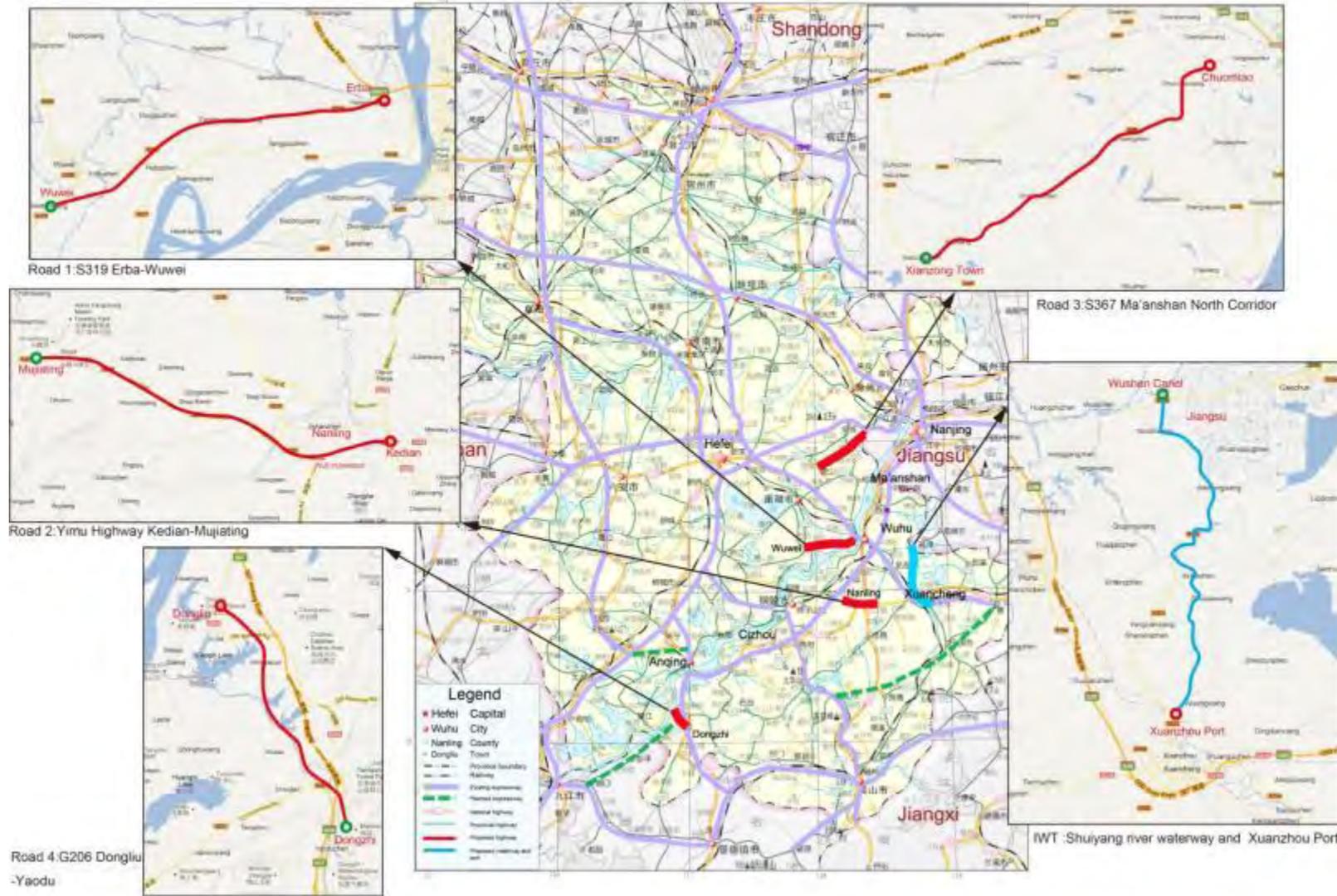
<b>Part A—Gender analysis of rural women in the project area</b>			
		women.	
2. House demolition and reconstruction	Women have no right to make decisions or use compensation fees.	Women have title to houses, and house reconstruction is determined jointly by all family members, so women can participate in housing site selection, house construction and transitional housing arrangement, etc.	(1) Women have title to newly built houses. (2) Provide assistance to rebuild social networks in new communities, including for elderly and children.
3. Production and income restoration after land acquisition	Women are affected even more seriously, and receive less assistance.	All AHs will lose part of land only, so the AHs will lose part of income only. Compensation fees will be used at the AHs' discretion. Only seriously affected households have to change their income sources. In addition to cash compensation, the AHs will be assisted in restoring income through auxiliary measures (priority in employment during construction, skills training and subsequent support, etc.)	(1) Women will receive compensation fees for land acquisition; (2) At least 50% of trainees of skills training will be women; (3) During construction, 30% of unskilled job opportunities will be for women in priorities. (4) Employment arrangement for 200 female APs.
4. Increase of gender inequalities	Women have a heavier burden or fewer opportunities.	The Subproject will not lead to gender inequalities. For most households, resettlement impacts are not serious. Land loss and sufficient compensation will help women change the crop structure (e.g., cultivating more cash crops), which will increase their income.	Monitoring
5. Social network system	The social network is damaged.	The Subproject will not affect the social network seriously.	No impact
6. Impact on health / increase of social problems	Serious health or social problems due to the stress of resettlement (violence, AIDS propagation, etc.)	The Subproject will not affect the villages seriously, but some seriously affected households and vulnerable groups will be faced with difficulties.	Providing assistance together with the civil affairs department

**ADB-financed Anhui Intermodal Sustainable  
Transport Development Project**

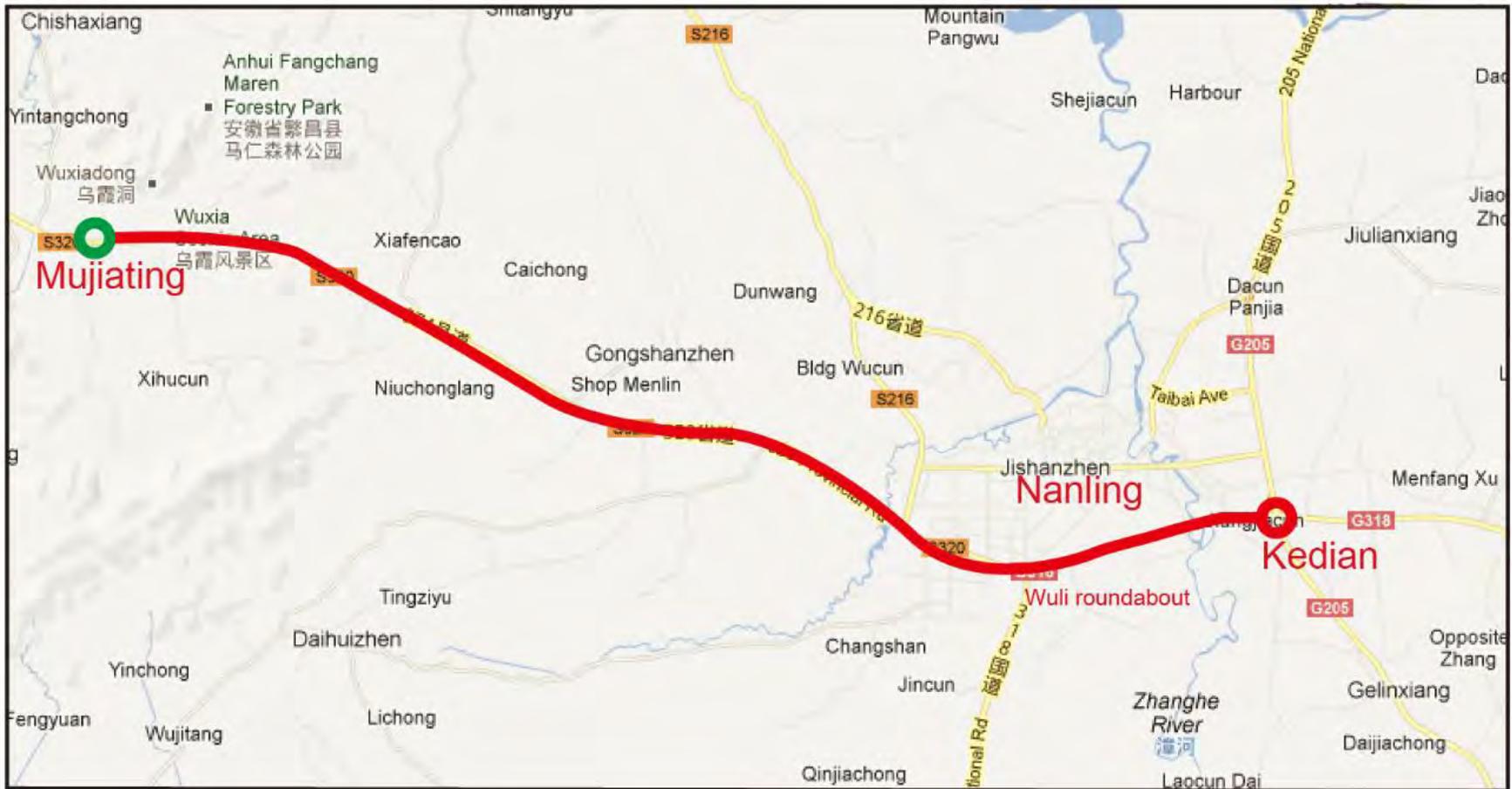
**Resettlement Information Booklet  
Of  
the Yimu Highway Kedian to Mujiating Section Improvement  
Project**

**Nanling County ADB-financed Project Leading Group  
August 2013**

# Anhui Intermodal Sustainable Transport Development Project



### Location of the Subproject





## **1 Subproject and Identification of Resettlement Impacts**

In order to reduce maintenance costs, improve the service level (rapidity, safety and comfort) and throughput of the highway, further strengthen traffic and economic connections of Nanling County with Wuhu City and the Yangtze River Delta, and promote the development of the county's export-oriented economy and regional economic integration, ADB plans to grant a loan of US\$200 million to the PRC for the Anhui Intermodal Sustainable Transport Development Project. This Yimu Highway Upgrading Project is a component thereof.

The Subproject starts from Kedian Village, Jishan Town, Nanling County, runs through Nanling County Economic Development Zone westward to Tongling City, and ends in Tongjie, Gongshan Town, with a full length of 22.36km. The current subgrade is 15m in width and the pavement 12m in general. West of Wuli Roundabout and the end section which is close to the town have been upgraded according to the city road standard. West of Wuli Roundabout upgraded section (K16+600~K17+760) is 1.16km in length, 31.5m in width, and the end section (K33+125~K34+205) is 1.14km in length, 25m in width. See Figure 1.

The Subproject will be the Class-1 highway segment of 8.8km long, with two lanes in each direction and an LA boundary line width of 30m; and the urban road segment of 13.56km long, with 3 lanes in each direction plus non-motorized vehicle lanes and an LA boundary line width of 60m, composed of part of the Nanling segment of the existing G318 Xuannan Highway and the Nanling segment of the S320 Nantong Highway. S320 connects Nanling to the area west of Tongling City, and G318 connects Nanling to the Xuancheng and Taihu areas.

The Subproject is located in the transitional zone between the southern Anhui mountainous region and the riverfront plain, composed mainly of plain and slightly hilly terrains. Most of the area along the Subproject is farmland, and the urban planning department has made a detailed plan for the use of such land. To reduce the amount of demolition, preserve the existing urban plan and reduce construction costs, the Subproject should be routed along the existing highway where possible. The total amount of construction costs of the Subproject is 872.4 million yuan. The Subproject will break ground in June 2014 and be completed in October 2016, with a construction period of 28 months.

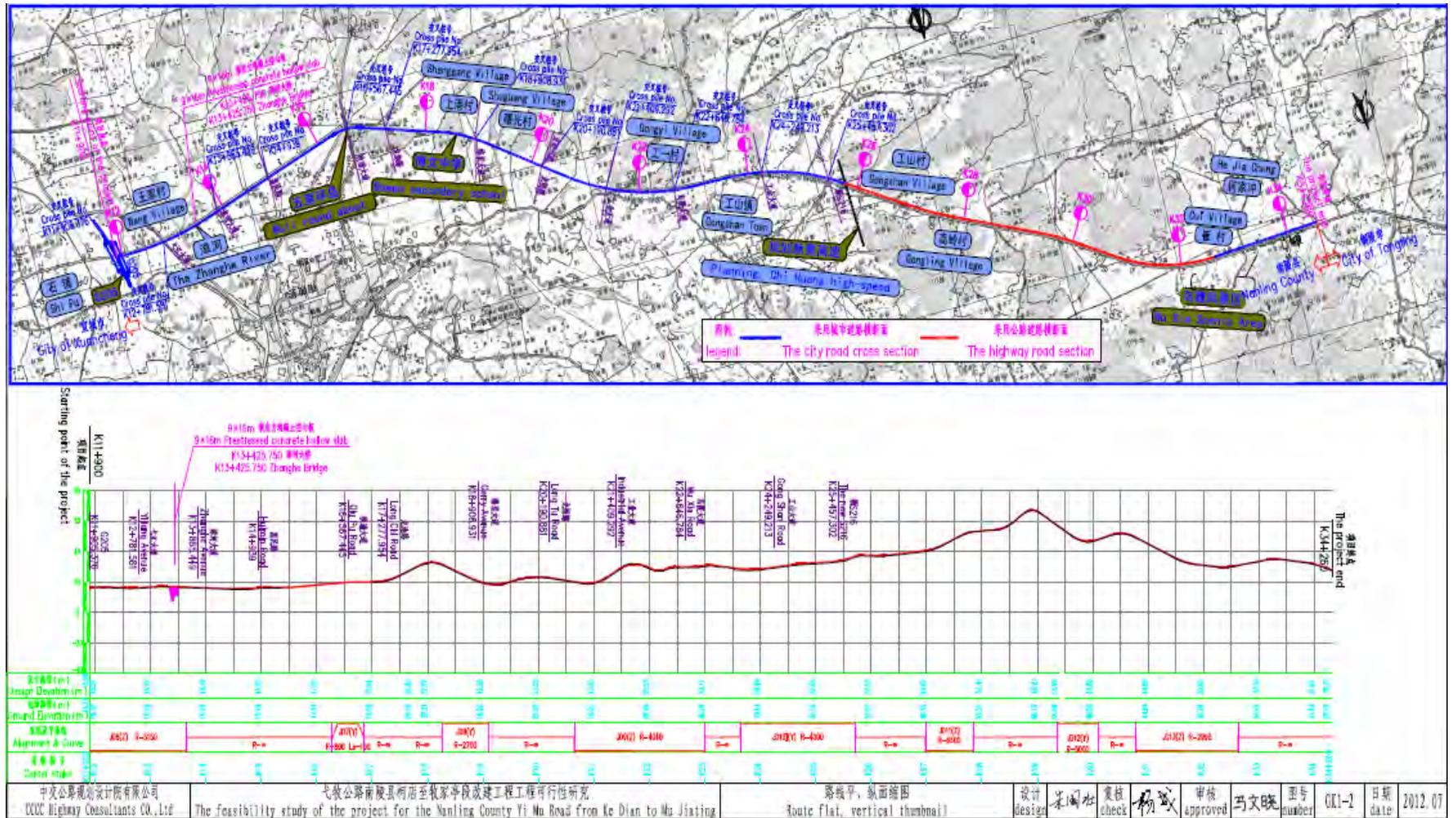


Figure 1 Project Plan and Profile Design Map of Yimu Highway

The main types of resettlement impacts of the Subproject are permanent land acquisition and demolition of rural houses and non-residential properties. 10 villages in two towns of Nanling County will be affected by LA and resettlement, namely Dagang, Chafeng, Qilin, Guting and Shanggang Villages, Jishan Town, and Gongyi, Gongshan, Gaoling, Yuejin and Dagong Villages, Gongshan Town.

A total of 1319.1 mu land will be permanently acquired, of which 1,149.9 mu is collective land and 169.2 mu is state-owned land. Demolition of rural houses and non-residential properties is 14,815.6m<sup>2</sup> that includes residential houses totaling 11,811.6m<sup>2</sup> and non-residential properties totaling 3,004 m<sup>2</sup>. While permanent occupation of state-owned land will affect no one, collective land acquisition will affect 437 households with 1648 persons. Demolition of rural residential houses will affect 57 households with 235 persons, in which 49 households with 209 persons will be affected by HD only, and 8 households with 26 persons by both LA and HD. Permanent land acquisition and house demolition will affect 494 households with 1883 persons. Demolition of non-residential properties will affect 25 entities (15 stores and 10 enterprises) with 49 persons. The Subproject will therefore affect a total of 519 entities (494 households and 25 non-residential properties) with 1932 persons by land acquisition, house demolition and non-residential property demolition.

935 mu of land will be occupied temporarily, including 890 mu for borrow areas and spoil grounds located in collectively owned barren hill areas, affecting no one, and 45 mu for ordinary purposes, affecting 12 households with 38 persons;

**Table 1 Summary of Resettlement Impacts**

County		Nanling County		Total	
Town		Jishan	Gongshan		
Pile No.		K11+900 -K20+800	Left of K20+800- K34+260		
Villages		5	5	10	
Village groups		13	27	40	
Permanent LA (mu)	Collective land	Subtotal	300.3	849.6	1149.9
		Where: cultivated land	75.2	241.4	316.6
		Non-cultivated land	225.1	608.2	833.3
	State-owned land	169.2	0	169.2	
	Total	469.5	849.6	1319.1	
Temporary land occupation (mu)	Ordinary	26.3	18.7	45	
	By borrow areas and spoil grounds	502.5	387.5	890	
HD	Demolished rural residential houses (m <sup>2</sup> )	1715.8	10095.8	11811.6	
	Demolished rural non-residential properties (m <sup>2</sup> )	1877	1127	3004	
	Total (m <sup>2</sup> )	3592.8	11222.8	14815.6	
Directly affected population	LA only	HHS	137	300	437
		Population	472	1176	1648
	HD only	HHS	10	39	49
		Population	38	171	209
	Both LA and HD	HHS	1	7	8
		Population	3	23	26
	Subtotal	HHS	148	346	494
		Population	513	1370	1883

County		Nanling County		Total	
Town		Jishan	Gongshan		
	Demolition of non- residential properties	HHS	13	12	25
		Population	22	27	49
	Total	HHS	161	358	519
		Population	535	1397	1932

## 2 Legal Framework and Policies

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

The resettlement policies of the Subproject have been developed in accordance with the laws and regulations of the PRC, and ADB's policies, including:

#### 1. ADB policies

- Safeguard Policy Statement, June 2009

#### 2. Laws, regulations and policies of the PRC

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

#### 3. Provincial policies

- Measures of Anhui Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (Amended) (July 1, 2004)
- Measures for the Ruling of Disputes over Compensation for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APGO [2004] No.101) (January 1, 2005)
- Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2012] No.67)
- Guidelines of the Anhui Provincial Government on Doing Well in Employment and Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmers (APG [2005] No.63)
- Measures of Anhui Province for the Implementation of the Farmland Occupation Tax

Law (WC Rural [2008] No.367)

- Notice of the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Land and Resources, and People's Bank of China on Adjusting the Policy on Fees for Compensated Use of New Construction Land (CZ [2006] No.48)
- Notice of the Price Bureau of Anhui Province, Ministry of Finance, and Ministry of Land and Resources on Regulating Issues Concerning Land Acquisition Management Costs (APB [2002] No.47)

#### **4. Local policies**

- Notice on Issuing the Detailed Rules for the Implementation of Social Endowment Insurance for Urban and Rural Residents in Wuhu City (WHRB [2012] No.317)
- Notice of the Nanling County Government on Issuing the Measures for the Implementation of Social Endowment Insurance for Urban and Rural Residents in Nanling County (NCG [2012] No.1)
- Measures for Resettlement for the Demolition of Houses on Collective Land in the New Urban Construction Area in the Nanling County Town (NCGO [2009] No.68)
- Interim Measures of Nanling County for Basic Living Security for Land-expropriated Farmers (NCG [2005] No.42)
- Notice of the General Office of the Nanling County Government on the Trial of the Allocation Program for Compensation Fees for Land Acquisition in Jishan and Jiafa Towns (NCGO [2010] No.53)
- Notice of the General Office of the Nanling County Government on the Implementation of the New Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition in Some Towns of Our County (NCGO [2010] No.37)

#### **2.1 Cut-off Date of Compensation**

The cut-off date for the eligibility for compensation is September 30, 2013, which will be disclosed in the project area. Any newly claimed land, newly built house or settlement in the project area by the APs after this date will not be entitled to compensation or subsidization. Any building constructed or tree planted purely for extra compensation will not be counted in.

#### **2.2 Compensation Rates for Acquisition of Collective Land**

According to the Land Administration Law of the PRC, Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition, and Measures of Anhui Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC, compensation fees for LA include land compensation fees, resettlement subsidies and young crop compensation fees. In the Subproject, the acquired collective land will be compensated for in accordance with the Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2012] No.67). See Table 2.

**Table 2 Compensation Rates for Acquired Collective Land**

Town	AAOV rate (yuan/mu)	Farmland			Construction land and unused land		
		Compensation multiple	Subsidy multiple	Compensation rate (yuan/mu)	Compensation multiple	Subsidy multiple	Compensation rate (yuan/mu)
Jishan	1650	7	15	36300	5	6	18150
Gongshan	1530	7	14	32130	5	5.5	16065

Basis: Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2012] No.67)

The compensation rates for young crops on acquired cultivated land are based on average annual output value, namely 1,650 yuan/mu in Jishan Town and 1,530 yuan/mu in Gongshan Town.

### 2.2 Compensation Rates for Temporary Land Occupation

According to the Notice of the Land and Resources Department of Anhui Province on Strengthening the Management of Temporary Land Use (ALRD [2010] No.119), temporarily occupied land will be compensated for at local AAOV, namely 1,650 yuan/mu per annum in Jishan Town and 1,530 yuan/mu per annum in Gongshan Town. The period of temporary land occupation of the Subproject will be two years.

NCTB and the contractor will restore the temporarily occupied land after the expiry of the above period, and relevant costs will be included in the general budget of the Subproject.

### 2.3 Compensation Rates for Rural Residential Houses

The compensation rates for demolished rural houses have been fixed at replacement cost and based on practices of similar projects. The AHs will receive house compensation at replacement cost, and moving and transition subsidies. See Table 3. During resettlement, actual compensation rates will not be less than these rates.

**Table 3 House Compensation Rates of the Subproject**

Structural type	Unit	Compensation rate		Structure & decoration	
		Jishan	Gongshan		
Masonry concrete	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	920	920	Reinforced concrete frame, beams and pillars, pre-fabricated, cast-in-situ as a whole, design and constructed at a time, wooden door, PVC or aluminum alloy doors and windows, complete water, power, kitchen and bathroom facilities	
Masonry tile	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	860	860	Brick bearing walls, wooden roof truss, tile roof, cement or wooden floor, wooden doors and windows, complete water, power, kitchen and bathroom facilities	
Simple	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	180	180	Irregular wooden or bamboo roof truss, various types of roof, bamboo, earth or board walls, tabia or simple cement floor, power supply	
Moving subsidy	Residential houses	yuan per household per time	500	500	Paid twice to each household for forward delivery housing

Structural type		Unit	Compensation rate		Structure & decoration
			Jishan	Gongshan	
	Non-residential properties	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	8	8	Based on the lawful building area of the demolished house
Transition subsidy		yuan/m <sup>2</sup> per month	3	3	18 months for forward delivery housing in cash of property swap, at 3 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> of the building area of the demolished house per month, to be doubled beyond 18 months

Rural residential houses demolished for the Subproject may select cash compensation or property swap, and non-residential properties and simple houses will receive cash compensation in principle.

In case of cash compensation, compensation will be paid to proprietors at replacement cost; housing sites will be compensated for at the rate for construction land specified in the Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2012] No.67).

In case of property swap, resettlement communities will be constructed in the affected towns, and the AHs will be relocated based on the floor space as follows:

- If the existing per capita housing size of an AH is not more than 30 m<sup>2</sup>, the size for resettlement will be 30 m<sup>2</sup>;
- If the existing per capita housing size of an AH is more than 30 m<sup>2</sup> but not more than 45 m<sup>2</sup>, the size for resettlement will be equal to the effective size of the demolished house;
- If the existing per capita housing size of an AH is more than 45 m<sup>2</sup>, the size for resettlement will be 45 m<sup>2</sup> per capita in principle. The excess floor space will be compensated at replacement price set in Table 3.

If an AH expects a larger size than the above sizes, it may purchase an additional size of 10 m<sup>2</sup> at the preferential price fixed by the government (1.4 times the average price of the resettlement community) after approval by the town government.

The purchase price of resettlement housing is 900 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> in Jishan Town and 920 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> in Gongshan Town.

## 2.4 Compensation for Affected Stores

The resettlement of cash compensation or property swap is available. The properties of the 15 affected stores were formerly residential houses, and have been used for commercial purposes by their proprietors without legal formalities, so the properties of these stores will be compensated for at the rates for rural residential houses; in case of property swap, each proprietor will have priority in selecting a shop front in a resettlement community. In addition, their proprietors will also receive moving and transition subsidies, and compensation fees for operating losses.

## 2.5 Compensation for Affected Enterprises

If all properties of an affected enterprise will be demolished, the enterprise may choose cash compensation or relocation, and receive moving and transition subsidies, and compensation fees for operating losses; if only part of simple properties and enclosing walls will be demolished without affecting the enterprise's normal operation, it will be subject to cash compensation

through consultation at the same compensation rates for rural residential houses.

## 2.6 Compensation Rates for Attachments and Infrastructure

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

**Table 4 Compensation Rates for Attachments and Infrastructure**

Type of impact	Compensation rate
Enclosing walls (m <sup>2</sup> )	Masonry (dry-laid): 20 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> , masonry (mortar): 30 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>
Fences (m)	Earth: 15 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>
Cement grounds (m <sup>2</sup> )	25 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>
Tombs	Earth tombs: 200 yuan each (one coffin each); 300 yuan/ each (two or more coffins each) Cement tombs: 300 yuan each (one coffin each); 400 yuan/ each (two or more coffins each)
Wells	150 yuan each
Fruit trees	Ordinary trees: diameter at breast height <10cm: 10 yuan each; 11-20cm: 30 yuan each; 21-30cm: 50 yuan each; 31-40cm: 60 yuan each; 41-50cm: 70 yuan each; 51-60cm: 80 yuan each; 61-70cm: 90 yuan each; 71cm or more: 100 yuan each Fruit trees: diameter at breast height <10cm: 50 yuan each; 11-20cm: 100 yuan each; 21-30cm: 250 yuan each; 31-40cm: 350 yuan each; 41-50cm: 450 yuan each; 51cm or more: 500 yuan each
Telegraph poles	To be relocated by proprietors during construction without compensation according to the existing agreement
Electric wires (m)	To be relocated by proprietors during construction without compensation according to the existing agreement
Streetlamps	To be relocated by proprietors during construction without compensation according to the existing agreement
Transformers	Moving subsidy: 6,000 yuan each, to be relocated by proprietors during construction without compensation according to the existing agreement
Junction boxes	To be relocated by proprietors during construction without compensation according to the existing agreement

## 2.7 Vulnerable Groups

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

(1) Laborers in vulnerable households will be provided with occupational training, and employment information and guidance in order to increase their job opportunities.

(2) During project construction, laborers in vulnerable households will have priority in being employed for unskilled jobs.

(3) A special support fund will be established in cooperation with the Nanling County Labor and Social Security Bureau; this fund will be included in administrative costs and not listed separately in the resettlement budget.

## **2.8 Supporting Measures for Women**

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

- (1) At least 30% of women will obtain unskilled jobs.
- (2) 1,000 man-times of APs will be trained, in which not less than 500 man-times (50%) will be provided to female labor.
- (3) Women will receive relevant information during resettlement, and are able to participate in resettlement consultation.
- (4) A special FGD for women will be held to introduce resettlement policies and improve their awareness.
- (5) The compensation agreement must be signed by the couple.

## **2.9 Entitlement Matrix**

The entitlement matrix has been established in accordance with the applicable policies in this chapter, as shown in Table 5.

**Table 5 Entitlement Matrix**

Type of impact	Degree of impact	APs	Compensation and resettlement policy	Entitlements
Permanent acquisition of collective land	1149.9 mu, incl. 316.6 mu of cultivated land, 124.8 mu of woodland, 216.7 mu of housing land, 86.3 mu of pond and 405.5 mu of unused land	445 households with 1,674 persons in 10 villages of Jishan and Gongshan Towns	1) Compensation fees will be paid fully to the AHs without being withheld by village collectives and without land reallocation; and 2) Compensation fees for ground attachments and young crops will be paid to their proprietors.	Jishan – farmland 36,000 Yuan/mu and construction and unused land 18,150 Yuan/mu Gongshan – farmland 32,130 Yuan/mu and construction and unused land 16,065/mu
Young Crops		445 households with 1,674 persons in 10 villages of Jishan and Gongshan Towns	The compensation rates for young crops on acquired cultivated land are based on average annual output value,	1,650 yuan/mu in Jishan Town 1,530 yuan/mu in Gongshan Town
Permanent occupation of state-owned land	169.2 mu	/	/	The land has already been reserved by the Government and will be allocated for the Subproject.
Endowment insurance for LEFs	Per capita cultivated area of less than 0.3 mu or land loss rate of 40% or more after LA	5 AHs with 27 persons in Gongshan Village, 17 AHs with 54 persons in Gongyi Village, 106 AHs with 360 persons in Gaoling Village, totaling 128 AHs with 441 persons	They will be included in the endowment insurance system for LEFs.	To be arranged by the Nanling County Labor and Social Security Bureau
Temporary land occupation	935 mu, including 45 mu for ordinary purposes, and 890 mu for borrow areas and spoil grounds	Ordinary temporary land occupation will affect 12 households with 38 persons in Jishan and Gongshan Towns (based in initial plans), the land for	The land occupied temporarily for the Subproject will be compensated for at local AAOV. namely.  4) The compensation for ordinary temporary land occupation will be paid to AH directly, 5) The compensation for borrow bits and spoil grounds will be paid to village collective.	1,650 yuan/mu in Jishan Town 1,530 yuan/mu in Gongshan Town

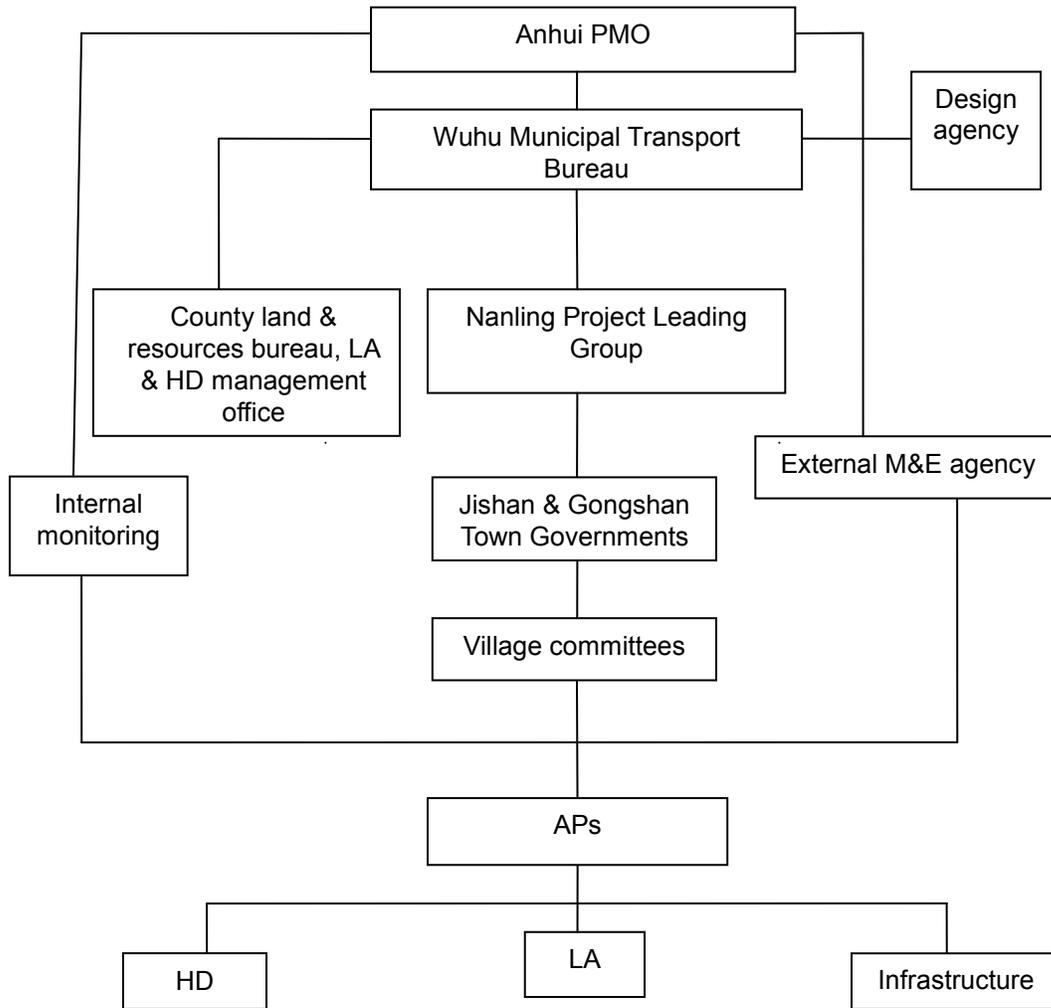
Type of impact	Degree of impact	APs	Compensation and resettlement policy	Entitlements
		borrow pits and spoil grounds will be unused and owned by collective directly.	6) Temporary land occupation will be notified in advance and supervised by the local land and resources bureau. Temporary land occupation will not exceed a period of 2 years and will be restored by the Subproject proprietor.	
Demolition of rural residential houses	Total area 11,811.6m <sup>2</sup>	57 households with 235 persons in 4 villages in Jishan Town and 5 villages in Gongshan Town	6) House compensation: based on structural type and quality level at replacement cost or Property swap based on floorspace and/or (valuation of old house and purchase rates for new house) 7) The AHs will receive moving and transition subsidies. 8) The local government will construct new housing in a resettlement community with improved services and amenities. 9) Among property swap and cash compensation, all AHs prefer property swap. 10) Transition subsidy for 18 months for forward delivery housing in case of property swap at 3 Yuan/m <sup>2</sup> of the building area of the demolished house per month, to be doubled beyond 18 months.	Compensation rates are same for Jishan and Gongshan as following: Masonry Concrete - 920 Yuan/m <sup>2</sup> Masonry tile – 860 Yuan/m <sup>2</sup> Simple – 180 Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>  Subsidies Moving – 500 Yuan per household Transition – 3 Yuan/m <sup>2</sup> per month.
Demolition of non-residential properties	15 stores with a total demolition area of 2240 m <sup>2</sup> ; 10 enterprises with a total demolition area of 764m <sup>2</sup>	Without affecting their normal production	1) Properties will be compensated for at replacement cost. 2) Immovable facilities and equipment will be compensated for based on former size and rate. 3) Enterprises will receive moving and transition subsidies, and compensation fees for operating losses. The final compensation will be decided through consultation and evaluation. The modes of cash compensation and property swap are available, in which one enterprise (gas station) expects relocation.	4) Compensation at replacement cost 5) Moving subsidy 8 Yuan/m <sup>2</sup> based on the lawful building area of the demolished property 6) Compensation for operational loss (actual)
Women	/	998 women	1) Women will have priority in employment, and at least	iii) 30% of them will

Type of impact	Degree of impact	APs	Compensation and resettlement policy	Entitlements
			30% of them will receive unskilled jobs; 2) 1,000 person-times of APs will be trained, in which not less than 500 person-times (50%) will be provided to female labor; 3) Women will receive relevant information during resettlement, and are able to participate in resettlement consultation; 4) A special FGD for women will be held to introduce resettlement policies and improve their awareness; 5) The compensation agreement must be signed by the couple. 6) The women's federation will provide acceptable education to women.	iv) receive unskilled jobs At least 50% of training of 1,000 person time training provided under the project
Vulnerable groups	Low-income people (below the national poverty line) and women-headed households	9 households with 16 persons	1) Laborers in vulnerable households will be provided with occupational training, and employment information and guidance in order to increase their job opportunities; 2) During project construction, laborers in vulnerable households will have priority in being employed for unskilled jobs; 3) A special support fund will be established in cooperation with the Nanling County Labor and Social Security Bureau at 1% of resettlement costs; 4) The Gongshan Town Government will offer special institutional preferences to vulnerable groups, such as increasing compensation rates for LA and HD, and reducing or exempting taxes on those doing business. 5) Assistance with house relocation.	Vulnerable households will be re-identified at the beginning of resettlement implementation, and monitored closely until sustainable restoration.
Ground attachments	11 types, including telegraph poles and trees	Proprietors	1) The affected special facilities will be relocated by their proprietors according to related departments and the Government. 2) Ground attachments will be compensated for as stipulated.	
Grievances and appeals	/	All APs	Free; all costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from the contingencies	

### **3 Resettlement Organizational Structure**

The Nanling County Government has established appropriate agencies and strengthened their capacity to ensure successful project preparation and resettlement. Since April 2012, the agencies responsible for resettlement in the Subproject have been established successively and their responsibilities defined. The agencies responsible for resettlement activities in the Subproject include:

- (1) Anhui PMO
- (2) Wuhu Municipal Transport Bureau
- (3) Nanling Project Leading Group
- (4) Nanling PMO
- (5) NCTB
- (6) Nanling County Land and Resources Bureau
- (7) Nanling County LA and HD Management Office
- (8) Jishan and Gongshan Town Governments
- (9) Village committees
- (10) Affected village groups
- (11) External M&E agency



**Figure 2 Block diagram of resettlement management agencies**

#### **4 Grievances and Appeals**

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

Stage 1: If any AP is dissatisfied with this RP, he/she may file an oral or written appeal to the village committee or town government orally or in writing. In case of an oral appeal, the village committee or town government shall handle such appeal and keep written records. Such appeal should be solved within two weeks.

Stage 2: If the AP is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 1, he/she may file an appeal to NCTB after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within two weeks.

Stage 3: If the AP is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 2, he/she may file an appeal to the Nanling PMO after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within two weeks.

Stage 4: If the AP is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 3, he/she may file an appeal to the Anhui PMO after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within two weeks.

At any time, the AP may also bring a suit in a civil court in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Law of the PRC.

Affected persons can decide to go through the legal system directly or may decide not to use project level grievance channels. An aggrieved person may also express grievance to the external monitor, who would then report to it to BPMP and BDIG. Alternatively, the aggrieved person(s) may submit a complaint to the ADB project team to try to solve the problem. If good faith efforts are still unsuccessful, and if there are grievances that stemmed from a violation of ADB's safeguard policy, the affected persons may appeal directly to ADB in accordance with ADB's accountability mechanism<sup>18</sup>.

All grievances, oral or written, will be reported to ADB in internal and external resettlement monitoring reports.

All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the affected persons for free, and costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from contingency costs. The above appeal channel will be notified to APs at a meeting or otherwise, so that APs are fully aware of their right of appeal. Mass media will be utilized for publicity, and opinions and advice about resettlement will be compiled into messages for study and disposition by the resettlement agencies. PMO will keep records of the grievances and actions taken and on request these records will be made available for review by the EM or ADB missions.

The resettlement agencies will appoint persons chiefly responsible to accept and handle grievances and appeals.

**Table 6 Agencies Accepting Grievances and Appeals, and Staff**

Agency	Name	Title	Tel
Nanling PMO	Ling Xianhua	Director-general	0553-6823673
NCTB	Tao Haibo	Deputy director-general	0553-6823673
Nanling County Land and Resources	Cheng Jinhua	Director-general	0553-6823044

<sup>18</sup> For more information, see <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>.

Agency	Name	Title	Tel
Bureau			
Nanling County LA and HD Management Office	Ma Weidong	Director	0553-6823673
Jishan Town Government	Ding Xinfu	Town head	0553-6823121
Gongshan Town Government	Yu Zuchuan	Town head	0553-6041012

## 5 Resettlement Implementation Plan

The general resettlement schedule of the Subproject has been drafted based on the progress of project construction, LA and HD, and resettlement preparation and implementation. The exact implementation schedule may be adjusted due to deviations in overall project progress. See Table 7.

**Table 7 Resettlement Implementation Schedule**

No.	Task	Target	Agencies responsible	Time	Remarks
<b>1</b>	<b>Information disclosure</b>				
1.1	RIB	40 groups of 10 villages	PMO, NCTB	Sep. 2013	
1.2	Disclosure of the RP on ADB's website		IA, PMO and ADB	Sep. 2013	
<b>2</b>	<b>RP and budget</b>				
2.1	Approval of RP and budget (including compensation rates)	37.1517 million yuan	Government, NCTB	Sep. 2013	
2.2	Village-level income restoration programs	40 groups of 10 villages	Village committees	Mar. 2014	
2.3	Final RP based on the detailed design	/	IA, PMO	Mar. 2014	
<b>3</b>	<b>DMS</b>				
3.1	DMS on the 10 affected villages	10 villages	NCTB	Mar. 2014	
<b>4</b>	<b>Compensation agreement</b>				
4.1	Village-level land compensation agreement	40 groups of 10 villages	Nanling County LA and HD Management Office	Apr~ August 2014	
4.2	Household land compensation agreement	526 AHs	Village committees	May ~Dec 2014	
4.3	Compensation agreement for house demolition	57 AHs, 3 enterprises	Nanling County LA and HD Management Office	May.~ Dec 2014	
<b>5</b>	<b>House reconstruction</b>				
5.1	Selection and preparation of housing sites	57 AHs	Town governments, village committees, AHs	2009~2011	Completed
5.2	Preparation of infrastructure	/	Town governments,	2011~ Dec	ongoing

No.	Task	Target	Agencies responsible	Time	Remarks
	for housing sites		village committees	2013	
5.3	Construction of new housing (by sites)	998HHs in total	Town governments	By end of June 2014	ongoing
5.4	HD	57 AHs	Contractor / AHs	Aug. – Dec. 2014	
<b>6</b>	<b>Implementation of livelihood restoration measures</b>				
6.1	Distribution of land compensation fees to households and land reallocation (if possible)	10 villages	Town governments, village collectives	Jun. – Aug. 2014	
6.2	Implementation of village-level income restoration programs	10 villages	Village collectives	Jun. – Dec. 2014	
6.3	Advice on income restoration, commerce and work	526 AHs	Town governments, village collectives, labor & social security bureau	Apr. – Dec. 2014	
6.4	Implementation of skills training program for APs	526 AHs	Labor & social security bureau	Apr. – Dec. 2014	
6.5	Identifying vulnerable households and implementing assistance measures	9 households with 16 persons	Civil affairs bureau, PMO	Apr. – Dec. 2014	
6.6	Hiring APs at the construction stage	480 APs	PMO, labor & social security bureau, contractor	Apr. – Dec. 2014	
<b>7</b>	<b>Capacity building</b>				
7.1	Training of staff of NCTB & Nanling LA and HD Management Office	16 persons	ADB	Mar. – Apr. 2014	
7.2	Training of county, town and village officials	1,000 person-times	PMO, land & resources bureau	Mar. – Nov.. 2014	
<b>8</b>	<b>Monitoring and evaluation</b>				
8.1	Baseline survey	As per the RP	External M&E agency	Mar. 2014	
8.2	Establishment of internal M&E mechanism	As per the RP	PMO, IA	Dec. 2013	
8.3	Appointing an external M&E agency	One	PMO	Dec. 2013	
8.4	Internal monitoring reporting	Quarterly report	PMO, IA	From Jun. 2014	
8.5	External monitoring reporting	Semiannual report	External M&E agency	July. 2014	1 <sup>st</sup> report
				Jan. 2015	2 <sup>nd</sup> report
				Jul. 2015	3 <sup>rd</sup> report
8.6	External evaluation reporting	Annual report	External M&E agency	Jan. 2016	1 <sup>st</sup> report
				Jan. 2017	2 <sup>nd</sup> report
8.7	Post-resettlement evaluation	One report	PMO, IA	Jul. 2017	

No.	Task	Target	Agencies responsible	Time	Remarks
	report				
<b>9</b>	<b>Public consultation</b>		IA	Ongoing	
<b>10</b>	<b>Grievance redress</b>		IA	Ongoing	
<b>11</b>	<b>Disbursement of compensation fees</b>				
11.1	Disbursement to IA	Initial funds		Feb. 2014	
11.2	Disbursement to villages	Most funds	IA	Mar. – Apr. 2014	
11.3	Disbursement to households	Most funds	IA, village committees	Apr. – May 2014	
<b>12</b>	<b>Commencement of civil construction</b>				
12.1	Detailed design finalized		NCTB	Dec 2013	
12.1	Transfer to land to NCTB		NCTB	May 2014~ Dec 2014	
12.2	Mobilization of contractors (worksites)		NCTB	May 2014	
12.4	Commencement of civil works		Contractors	Jun. 2014	